

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari (Chittor-
 garh)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Shri Ram Singh (Etawah)
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram (Jalaun)
 Shamanna, Shri T.R. (Bangalore South)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)

Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal (Karnal)
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal (Bhopal)
 Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
 Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar (Patna)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N.K. (Gwalior)
 Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)
 Shiv Shan'ar, Shri P. (Secunderabad)
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnand-
 gaon)
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)
 Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)
 Singaravadiel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)
 Singh, Shri B.D. (Phulpur)
 Singh, Dr. B.N. (Hazaribagh)
 Singh, Shri C.P.N. (Padrauna)
 Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi (Rajgarh)
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir (Barh)
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
 Sinha, Shri Nirmal (Mathurapur)
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulhari (Sheohar)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Auranga-
 bad)
 Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A. (Tirunelveli)
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal (Morena)
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)
 Sonkar, Shri Kalapnath (Basti)
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)
 Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)
 Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)
 Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)

Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.C. (Chamaraja-
 nagar)
 Stephen, Shri C.M. (Gulbarga)
 Subba, Shri P.M. (Sikkim)
 Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Datt (Simla)
 Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balai)
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narasingrao (Bidar)
 Swami, Shri K.A. (Visakhapatnam)
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V. (Sivaganga)
 Swaminathan, Shri V.N. (Pudukottai)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North
 East)

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunaryan (Damoh)
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)
 Tewari, Shri K.P. (Allahabad)
 Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)
 Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balram-
 pur)
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)
 Tiwari, Shri R.G. (Janjgir)
 Trilok Chand, Shri (Khurja)
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)
 Tripathi, Shri R.N. (Bilhaur)
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)
 Tur, Shri L.S. (Taran Taran)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla)
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)
Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
Velu, Shri A.M. (Arakkonam)
Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
Verma, Shri Deen Bandhu (Udaipur)
Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
Verma, Shri R.L.P. (Kodarma)
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan (Machhlishahr)
Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
Yadav, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)
Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)
Yadav, Shri R.P. (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khargone)
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangirpur)
Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar

Shri F.H. Mohsin

Shri R.S. Sparrow

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

Prime Minister (All Ministries/Departments not specified below).	Smt. Indira Gandhi
Minister of Finance	Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
Minister of External Affairs	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of Home Affairs	Shri P.C. Sethi
Minister of Energy	Shri Shiv Shankar
Minister of Defence	Shri R. Venkataraman
Minister of Railways	Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury
Minister of Planning	Shri S.B. Chavan
Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Jagannath Kaushal
Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Veerendra Patil
Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Vasant Sathe
Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri B. Shankaranand
Minister of Agriculture	Rao Birendra Singh
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Works and Housing	Shri Buta Singh
Minister of Commerce and of the Department of Supply	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Minister of Industry	Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Z.R. Ansari
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Shri K.P. Singh Deo
Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	Shri Dharmavir
Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri V.N. Gadgil
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Smt. Sheila Kaul
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Arif Mohd. Khan
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Khursheed Alam Khan
* Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri S.M. Krishna
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Yogendra Makwana
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Irrigation	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
Minister of State in the Department of Petroleum in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra

Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Rural Development	Shri Hari Nath Mishra
Minister of State in the Departments of Science and Technology, Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics and Ocean Development	Shri Shivraj V. Patil
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri A.A. Rahim
Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Kalp Nath Rai
Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao
Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri R.C. Rath
Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri N.K.P. Salve
Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief
Minister of State in the Department of Coal in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Dalbir Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works and Housing	Shri Mohd. Usman Arif
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Miss Kumudben M. Joshi
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Mallikarjun

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Vijay N. Patil
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Janardhana Poojary
Deputy Minister in the Department of Electronics, also Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	Shri M.S. Sanjeevi Rao
Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri P.A. Sangma
Deputy Minister in the Department of Environment	Shri Digvijay Sinh
Deputy Minister in the Ministries of Education and Culture and Social Welfare	Shri P.K. Thungon

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, November 15, 1983/Kartika 24,
1905 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक माननीय सदस्य : जी, आपको बधाई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी आज्ञा से पधार गए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, did you by any chance attend the Congress (I) meeting that there is a bandage ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबसे पहले तुम्हीं ने देखा। अब ध्यान रखेंगे न थोड़ा सा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उधर वाले ध्यान रखें, उन्हीं की ओर का हाथ है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अब तक तो अपोजीशन और रूलिंग पार्टी में स्क्वल होता था, लेकिन अब आपके हाथ की चोट को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर में भी ऐसा होने लगा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लगता है।

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Shri B.R. Nahata, a sitting member and six former members, namely, Sarvashri Uttamchand and Bogawat, Mohan Nayak, Babu

Gauri Shankar Singh, C.H. Mohammad Koya, Beni Shankar Sharma and Anand Chadn.

Shri B.R. Nahata was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha, representing Mandsaur constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

A political and social worker, Shri Nahata actively participated in Quit India Movement as a student and championed the cause of the people by organising seminars and symposia.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in Parliamentary activities. He was a member of several Parliamentary Committees. Recently he was appointed on the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

I had the privilege to go with him just about six months back on a European Parliamentary tour and there I came to know much more of him. He was a very able person, a very refined gentleman and a very intelligent Parliamentarian.

Shri Nahata passed away at Houston in the United States of America on 6th October, 1983 at the age of 61 years.

Shri Uttamchand Ramchand Bogawat was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57, representing Ahmednagar South Parliamentary constituency of the then Bombay State.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Bogawat participated in the non-cooperation movement and salt satyagraha and suffered imprisonment several times.

A lawyer and a social worker he took keen interest in the uplift of weaker sections of society and development of agriculture. He was associated with several social and

educational organisations in different capacities, besides being President of Ahmednagar Municipality in 1946.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House.

He passed away on 12th September 1983 at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, at the age of 83.

Shri Mohan Nayak was a Member of Second and Third Lok Sabha during 1957-67 representing Bhanjanagar Constituency of Orissa State. Earlier he was a Member of Orissa Legislative Assembly, during 1953-57.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Nayak was imprisoned in 1940 and 1941 for taking part in Satyagraha and again in 1942 for participating in the Quit India movement.

A social worker, Shri Nayak took keen interest in the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and depressed classes and organised institutions for their educational and economic improvement. He was the founder of Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandy and donated his salary as a member of Assembly and Parliament to the Ashram. In recognition of his outstanding social service, Shri Mohan Nayak was awarded Padmashree.

Shri Mohan Nayak passed away on 26th September, 1983, at Berhampur, Orissa, at the age of 62.

Babu Gauri Shankar Singh was a Member of Central Legislative Assembly during 1937-47, representing Gaya-cum-Monghyr Constituency of Bihar.

Babu Gauri Shankar Singh was a veteran freedom fighter and suffered imprisonment several times. He joined the Non-Cooperative Movement while he was a student and courted arrest. He also participated in the Quit India Movement. He was closely associated with Bhoodan Movement and Sarvodaya work.

He was also a scholar and lover of books.

Babu Gauri Shankar Singh passed away at his native village Rajauli in Nawadah District of Bihar on 27th September, 1983 at the age of 89.

Shri C.H. Mohammad Koya was a Member of Third and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1962-67 and 1973-77, representing Manjeri constituency of Kerala.

He was also a Member of Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1957-62, 1967-73 and 1977 onwards.

An active Parliamentarian, he was elected to the august office of the Speaker of Kerala Assembly in 1961.

A former Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Koya was also Minister in the State Government for a number of years and held various portfolios besides being Deputy Chief Minister from December 1981 to March 1982 and again from 1982 onwards.

An active social and political worker Shri Koya was associated with several social, educational and literary institutions in various capacities.

A versatile journalist he was Chief Editor of a daily and a weekly and was author of several publications.

Shri Koya passed away on 28 September, 1983 at Hyderabad at the age of 56.

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Banka constituency of Bihar State.

An advocate by profession, Shri Sharma started his career as a journalist. He was also author of books and a large number of articles.

An active social worker, he was associated in various capacities with several social, religious, literary and educational institutions. He organised relief work at Muzaffarpur during the 1934 Bihar earthquake. He was the Vice President of the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta from 1942-45.

Shri Beni Shankar Sharma passed away

at Calcutta on 11 October, 1983, at the age of 76 years.

Shri Anand Chand was a Member of Constituent Assembly during 1947-48 and First Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Bilaspur constituency now in Himachal Pradesh. Later he was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1958 to 1970 and also a Member of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1977-82.

An able Administrator, he was ex-Ruler of Bilaspur State.

A social reformer, Shri Anand Chand initiated several social uplift measures in the erstwhile State of Bilaspur. He abolished 'Begar' (forced labour), enforced the Child Marriage Restraint Act and introduced complete prohibition.

Shri Anand Chand passed away at London on 12 October, 1983, at the age of 70 years.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WELCOME TO THE MAURITIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon'ble Mr. Chattradhari Daby, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius and the Hon'ble Members of the Mauritian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are ;

- (1) Hon. Mr. S.C. Goodoory, MLA
- (2) Hon. Mr. K. Gangoosingh, MLA
- (3) Hon. Mr. Marc Hein, MLA
- (4) Hon. Mr. N. Molaye, MLA
- (5) Hon. Mr. I. Nawoor, MLA
- (6) Hon. Mr. S.C. Poonith, MLA
- (7) Hon. Mr. L. Ramsahok, MLA
- (8) Hon. Mr. S.K. Baligadoo, MLA
- (9) Hon. Madame J. Minerve, MLA
- (10) Hon. Mr. C. Uteem, MLA

The delegation arrived here this morning. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Legislative Assembly, Government and the friendly people of Mauritius.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एम० एल० ए० का मतलब पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर है। हमारे लोग यह न समझें कि एम० ए० एल० आए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुद्धिकरण एक्सेप्टेड।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of Royalty Rates on Coal and other Minerals in Eastern States

*1. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern States in the last meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council demanded an upward revision of the royalty rates on coal and other minerals raised by them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As per Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, Central Government can revise the rates of royalty once in a period of four years only. Since the last revision was effected on 13.2.1981, next revision will become due only after February, 1985. At that time the demand of the State Governments will be duly considered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the prominent question before the Eastern Zonal Council held recently was not merely the question of upward revision of the royalty on ore and other minerals but also of the necessity of changing the very method of computation of royalty. I may explain that. At present the royalty is determined on the basis of the quantum of production irrespective of the price. Now the Chief Ministers of the Eastern States together have demanded that instead of that system of computation, the *ad-valorem* system should be introduced, meaning thereby that the royalty should be based on quantum of value of the commodity. Is the hon. Minister prepared to accept this very sound principle of computation? The Eastern States are being denied for the last so many years the actual royalty commensurate with the increasing price of coal and other minerals.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : A Study Group was appointed in 1979 to get this question examined—revision of rate of royalty and the principles on which rate of royalty be fixed. According to the recommendation of that Group royalty should be fixed on tonnage basis. Another study group was also appointed by the Mineral Advisory Board in 1974. This Group also recommended that the rate of royalty should be fixed not on *ad valorem* basis but on tonnage basis. That is why this principle has been adopted. No doubt, the State Governments are pressurising but there are difficulties. It had been explained to them fully in the meeting to which hon. Member is referring to. So, this principle is being adhered to. The next revision will take place in 1985. So, at that time all these things will be considered.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : From the reply

it appears that neither the Government wants to change the very principle of computation nor they want to think over it as early as possible. According to the reply this question of revision may be taken up only after February, 1985. Will the Government consider the advisability of having a Conference of the Eastern States to discuss the principle of computation bearing in mind that the States get opportunity to step up further resource mobilisation for larger State Plans?

Will the Government consider the convening of a special conference with the Chief Ministers of the Eastern States and finally come to a decision without waiting till February, 1985? Otherwise, the relations between the Centre and the States are bound to go bitter and I think that in the interests of the country, the Prime Minister should take the initiative to see that the matter is amicably settled and no further strain is caused between the Centre and the States.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Apart from the rate of royalty which the State Governments are charging they are also imposing cess on the royalty....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : And because of the cess, the State Governments have been getting the benefits on the production of coal.

May I tell the details of this?

(In lakhs)	
Bihar	Rs.
1982-83	8,424

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is this figure?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This is the amount which is realised by the State as royalty. This is the royalty amount realised by the State and—I tell you I am not going

into the details of this as this will take a long time—on this amount, they realise the amount of cess also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The States are not being deprived of the benefit. They are realising the royalty, just as they are realising cess on the royalty also.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I am sorry. The first part of the question deals with the special conference that is to be convened. That was the poser which was put by the Hon. Member. I submit that in the regional conference, this issue was raised and if it becomes necessary, there should not be any difficulty in convening a conference for the purpose of resolving this issue.

On the question of the principle of computation, which has also been adverted to by the Hon. Member, I must submit that it is fraught with great difficulties, difficulties in the sense that if pit-mouth cost has got to be ascertained, then, in each case of the mine, the cost will have to be found because there are mines which are very deep, there are mines which are not that deep. Then one will have to work out the cost on the basis of each mine. This issue has been gone into by the study groups right from 1956. That is why, they have suggested that the royalty should be imposed on the tonnage basis, on the quantum basis, not on the *ad valorem* basis.

On the question of the larger State plan, I must submit that without going into the details that the State Governments have been imposing the cess, as my Hon. friend was trying to suggest, in all the cases, the cesses that are imposed are more than 100% of the royalty that the States get. This is a tremendous amount that the State Governments are imposing which is also affecting the price of coal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In view of the reply given by the Hon. Minister on the question put by Hon. Member Shri Chitta Basu, I would like to

know from the Hon. Minister, the sub-committees were formed in 1966 and 1979. Now the situation has changed and when the Chief Ministers of the Eastern region unanimously demand that instead of implementing the royalty on tonnage, it should be on *ad valorem*, in view of the present situation and the review of the Centre State relations and considering all these facts, I want to know whether the Government will think over seriously and not wait for February 1985. The recommendations were partial and it was not done fair to the Eastern Region States. So I want to know from the Minister whether he will convene a Chief Ministers' meeting immediately or at the end of December this year and do justice to the Eastern Region and fix up the royalty not on tonnage basis but at *ad valorem*. I want a proper answer from the Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On the question of reducing the tenure, in the main answer we have said that having regard to the Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act 1957 statutorily the royalty can only be revised after 4 years. So far as reducing this tenure is concerned, the Mines Department which is the administrative Department with reference to this enactment is already proceeding to reduce it from 4 years to 3 years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think the Minister will agree that there is no direct relation between the tonnage and the price of these products. For example, coal and crude oil are two of the most important commodities in the eastern States which are subject to royalty charges. I would like to know from him to get a proper idea of the proportion of the problem, since the royalty rates were fixed in 1981, what is the percentage increase in the price of crude oil which is obtained from Assam and what is the pit-head price of coal or at least the average pit head price of coal in West Bengal and Bihar. What has been the extent of increase in the price while the royalty remains the same ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : First of all I do not have the figures here, with reference to the percentage of the crude oil and as to how it has risen... (Interruptions)

I will certainly give him the figures and also lay it on the Table of the House within a week.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government of India has received any representation from the Government of Bihar to increase the royalty on coal and other minerals of the State because you are collecting all the cess and leaving nothing in possession of the State of Bihar. Therefore, I would like to know whether you have received any representation from the Government of Bihar to increase the royalty in the matter of coal as well as other minerals which are found in Bihar in large quantities.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Representation from the former Chief Minister of Bihar.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact for the information of the hon. Members, it is the present Chief Minister who raised this issue in the regional conference and not the previous Chief Minister.

If by representation my hon. friend means a written representation, that has not been received from Bihar....

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : All right, a submission if not representation.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Chief Minister of Bihar along with the other Chief Ministers has raised this issue in the Eastern Regional Conference of Chief Ministers in September last. And that by itself could be construed as a representation. There is no difficulty about that. But, as I said, statutorily it could only be revised after February 1985. Apart from that, I have already mentioned that on the question of resources of the State, every State is charging more than 100% of the royalty by way of cess. In fact, in the case of Bihar, it is charging more than 200%.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना

*2. **श्री रामविलास पासवान :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों ने आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन द्वारा पक्षपातपूर्ण प्रसारण किए जाने का आरोप लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन द्वारा निष्पक्ष प्रसारण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Some such complaints are at times received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Clear guidelines exist regarding news coverage by All India Radio and Door-darshan. The Media's aim is to select items on the basis of the news value, and in this they are always guided by the principles of objectivity, fair play and the need to present differing points of view.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सदन में काफी बार दूरदर्शन और ए० आई० आर० के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा हुई है। हम लोगों को आशा थी कि सरकार उसके बाद कुछ सुधार करेगी और जो एन० टी० आर०, तेलुगु देशम और जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार के खिलाफ जिस ढंग से ए० आई० आर० और दूरदर्शन का दुरुपयोग किया गया है उसकी इसी सदन में जब चर्चा हुई...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : गलत है (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोगों को आशा थी कि सरकार इसके ऊपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और सदन की जो राय है उसको

देखते हुए कम से कम सुधार तो लाएंगी ही। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सुधार की बात तो दूर रही दिनोंदिन इनका जो काम है वह एक पार्टी विशेष के लिए बन गया है, व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए बन गया है। इसका राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बातों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहा है।

मंत्री जी ने जवाब में कहा है, सम सच कम्प्लेंट्स आर एट टाइम्स रिस्पीण्ड। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिकायतें इनको मिली हैं और उनके ऊपर क्या कार्रवाही की गई है? साथ ही जो कहा है कि गाइडलाइज तय है, मैं उन गाइडलाइज के तहत जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन महीनों में कितना समय आपने बोलने के लिए पार्टीज के ऊपर दिया है और उसमें कितना सत्ताधारी दल के ऊपर दिया है और कितना अपोजीशन पार्टीज के ऊपर दिया है?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : जहां तक एन० टी० आर० का मामला है उस पर बहुत बहस इस सदन में और राज्य सभा में हो चुकी है और उसमें मैंने सरकार का जो दृष्टिकोण था वह रख दिया था। उनके साथ कोई डिसक्रीमिनेशन नहीं बरता गया। उसी दिन उनको कहा गया...लेकिन समय का उपयोग उन्होंने नहीं किया। मैं उस बात को आज फिर खोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

जहां तक जम्मू काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है उनके साथ किसी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं किया गया। जम्मू काश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर को समय समय पर पूरा मौका दिया गया है और अभी भी उनको टी० वी० पर लाया गया है। इस वास्ते यह इल्जाम भी निराधार है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि किस प्रकार की शिकायतें आती हैं उसका ब्यौरा मैं दूँ। मैं उन्हीं की एक कम्प्लेंट को लेना चाहता हूँ। उससे अंदाजा लग जाएगा कि किस प्रकार की शिकायतें की जाती हैं। अलग अलग मैम्बरज ने क्या क्या लिखा है यह तो कहना इस वक्त मेरे लिए मुश्किल होगा लेकिन चूंकि इन्होंने सवाल किया है इस वास्ते

मैं इन्हीं की शिकायत के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने शिकायत की कि इनकी एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस को आल इंडिया रेडियो ने कवर नहीं किया। एक दो और नाम दिए कि उनको भी कवर नहीं किया गया। इस तरह से इनकी पार्टी के साथ डिसक्रीमिनेशन बरता गया। इनको मालूम ही होगा जो जवाब इनको भेजा गया। इनकी एक कान्फ्रेंस पटना में हुई थी। एक इन्होंने दिल्ली में की। पटना की कान्फ्रेंस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जिस दिन इन्होंने की, दिल्ली की कान्फ्रेंस के दस दिन पहले उसको ए० आई० आर० के स्पेशल कारेसपोण्डेंट ने कवर किया था और पूरी तरह से वह कवर की गई थी। उसके दस दिन बाद आकर इन्होंने दिल्ली में प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस की और कहा कि मेरी प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस कवर नहीं की गई। दस दिन पुरानी कान्फ्रेंस जिसका पहले से ही कवरेज हो चुका था और 22 तारीख की थी, कवर की गई हालांकि पुरानी चीज को कवर नहीं करना चाहिए। यह एक मिसाल मैंने दी है। समय समय पर पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरज की तरफ से और कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की तरफ से भी शिकायतें आती हैं। मैं शिकायत को देखने के लिए हमेशा तैयार हूँ, और आज भी तैयार हूँ।

जहां तक उन्होंने पूछा कि गाइडलाइन्स क्या हैं अगर आप चाहें तो मैं पैराग्राफ पढ़ सकता हूँ जिससे उनको मालूम हो जाएगा।

यह जो बात कही गई कि एक पार्टी का रेडियो और टी० वी० हो गया है, या एक व्यक्ति विशेष का है, यह बिल्कुल गलत और निराधार है। ए० आई० आर० और टी० वी० गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने सीधा सवाल किया है, लेकिन इन्होंने मेरे ऊपर ऐलीगेशन लगाया है, मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा।...

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने कोई ऐली-गेशन नहीं लगाया है। मैंने तो फैक्ट्स बताये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने पूछा था कि

पिछले 3 महीने में कितना आपने रूलिंग पार्टी को समय दिया है और कितना अपोजीशन को दिया है ? आप फिगर्स बताइये ? अगर अभी नहीं है तो बाद में टेबिल पर ले कीजिए ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : पिछले 3 महीने में कितना समय किस पोलिटिकल पार्टी को दिया गया है उसकी फिगर्स इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं । लेकिन अपोजीशन पार्टीज को कुछ एडवांटेज है और वह यह कि इनका नम्बर ज्यादा है और रोज ब रोज वह नम्बर बढ़ता जाता है । यह जो फिगर्स चाहते हैं 3 महीने की वह मैं आपको सेलेक्ट करके दे दूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इनसे पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में पूछा था और पार्टियों की शिकायत की है । इन्होंने व्यक्तिगत चार्ज मेरे ऊपर लगाया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं उसकी सफाई दूँ । मैंने यहां प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की, पटना में 5 लाख की संख्या में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज के लोग 9 अक्टूबर को एकत्रित हुए थे । उसी समय श्री राजीव गांधी का प्रोग्राम 9, 10, 11 तारीख को पटना में था । उस गांधी मैदान के सम्मेलन में क्या दुर्दशा हुई, मैं नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने दिल्ली में प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की लेकिन रेडियो और टी० वी० ने उसको कहीं कोई स्थान नहीं दिया । मैंने इनके डायरेक्टर, श्री धर से फोन पर बात की...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप सुनिये तो । इन्होंने कहा है कि प्रसारित किया गया । मैं कहता हूँ कि प्रसारित नहीं किया गया । मैंने इनके डायरेक्टर से...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा रिकार्ड ।

I can check that up.

यह तो इनके रिकार्ड पर होगा और रेडियो और टी० वी० के रिकार्ड पर उससे पता लग सकता है ।

sion is that yesterday I was invited by the Doordarshan for a discussion on the issues before Parliament. There, I made some observations regarding Punjab and Assam but, these were censored/deleted by the Doordarshan. Under what authority did they censor/delete them when I was invited by them there ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं कह रहा था कि मैंने डायरेक्टर, श्री धर से शिकायत की और उसके बाद उन्होंने नारायणन को कहा । उसके तीन दिन के बाद प्रसारित किया गया । मेरी प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस आज है और 3 दिन बाद उसके प्रसारण का क्या महत्व है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सारा सवाल खराब कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछ रहा हूँ । अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि :

'Clearcut guidelines exist regarding news coverage by All India Radio and Doordarshan'.

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी गाइडलाइन्स क्या हैं ? और क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को भी दूरदर्शन और समाचार के कार्यक्रम को निश्चित करने में, तय करने में, राज्य सरकार, अपोजीशन पार्टीज और केन्द्र सरकार तीनों मिल कर के कोई निर्णय लेने के लिए विचार कर रही है ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं जरा बात साफ करना चाहता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य को यह भाव पैदा हो गया कि मैंने उनकी जात के बारे में कुछ कहा । ऐसा नहीं है । उन्हें मैंने जनता पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी के नाम से...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक जनरल सेक्रेटरी को रोज रेडियो और टी० वी० पर दिखाया जाता है, हम भी एक पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कोई भी भावना उन पर कटाक्ष करने की नहीं थी, मैंने एक मिसाल कही है। मैंने फँवट्स कहे हैं और जो मुझे बताया गया है, उन्होंने 20 तारीख को कांफ्रेंस की और 22 तारीख को वह सब कवर हुआ। जहाँ तक गाइडलाइन का ताल्लुक है, उसका रेलवेन्ट पैरा मैं पढ़ देता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने आपको बता दिया कि आप दस दिन बाद कह रहे हैं, और वह पहले ही कवर हो चुका। वही बात आपने भी दोहराई है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों 10 दिन बाद ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मेरे पास आपके स्टेटमेंट की कापी भी है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग आपस में क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्या मजाक बना रखा है ? कृपया शोर न करें।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : गाइडलाइन्स का रेलवेन्ट पैराग्राफ इस तरह है :

“Dissemination of information, news and comments in Akashvani and Doordarshan and Films Division should be done in a fair, objective and balanced manner including contrasting points of view with emphasis on events and developments. Reference of personalities may be made primarily for providing human interest.”

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, Government has issued a circular on principles guiding news policy for broadcasting on All India Radio and Doordarshan which

has also been placed before the Lok Sabha. A perusal of these guidelines clearly demonstrates the enthusiasm, the keenness and the sincerity the Government is exhibiting in ensuring unbiased reporting on All India Radio and Doordarshan. But, Sir, I have a complaint. In spite of these guidelines I do feel that the Government reporting on All India Radio and Doordarshan is biased and biased in favour of the Opposition. I request this bias should be removed and some balance restored.

Sir, whenever we switch on the radio we only hear what Atalji has said or Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said or Shri George Fernandes has said. I would like to register my protest with the Minister through this question about the bias is in favour of the Opposition. So, he should ensure that some balance is restored.

Coming to my main question, in these guidelines it has been emphasised that the implementation of these guidelines will depend very much on the professional capacity of the people who run these programmes of current affairs and news. In this context, I would like to ask the Government what steps they have taken to ensure that proper training is given to those who run these programmes so that they have the necessary professional capacity to see that this bias is removed which is in favour of the Opposition and balance restored ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon Member, Mr. Scindia, has said a number of times the Congress MPs and Congress leaders from different States have also made that complaint and the subject matter of the complaint is not only by the Opposition parties but also by the ruling party in different States and the Centre... they say that greater importance is being given to the Opposition parties. It is a complaint. It has been made number of times. As I said in the beginning, you have the advantage of having a large number of opposition parties ; and as I said, the number grows. So, what I am submitting is this. As far as Mr. Scindia's other point is concerned, as I said, most of these Current Affairs programmes are covered and in that participation is done by various people outside the official hierarchy. Journalists

cover those programmes number of times. For example, Parliamentary proceedings day-to-day, are also covered by Journalists and if I show you the list of the journalists nobody will be able to say that there is any bias. They are known critics of the Government and they take part in these programmes. Therefore, as I said, AIR and Doordarshan have to keep a balance, steer clear of criticisms, whether by the ruling party or by the opposition, and take a balanced view.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, this is in reply to what the hon. Minister has just now said. He says that complaints have come to him from Congress people. What is the nature of those complaints and what is the number of those complaints? Because, Sir, if the timings are known, what is the time allotted to his party? What is the time allotted to the opposition? The Minister could have given it.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think he can say about allotment of time.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : May I say one thing, Sir? Not only the State Governments...

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any allotment of time to his party?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : No, Sir.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, if there is none, will the Minister take care to see that nine-tenths of time is not allotted to one party, one person? Sir, my point is very simple. The question is this. AIR and Doordarshan must newsworthy things. In that case, so far as the complaints from Chief Ministers are concerned,—it is not only Jammu and Kashmir, it is not only Andhra,—complaint has come from Chief Minister of West Bengal. The Chief Minister has clearly complained against it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the Chief Ministers' meeting or the Information Ministers' meeting Doordarshan and AIR's performance had come in for severe criticism from these quarters or not.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : In the first

instance, I may inform hon. Member, Shri H.N. Bahuguna that there is no allotment of time as such to any particular party in participation of Radio or Television except when there is election time. When you have election broadcast there is allotment of time. Sir, he said that the All India Radio and Doordarshan came in for severe criticism in the Information Ministers' Conference. I might say that it is not correct. It is however a fact that the Information Ministers of a few States did give some suggestions regarding the improvement of programmes. They did also say that in regard to news coverage—particularly West Bengal and one or two other Ministers—they do not get objective coverage. I had answered that. So, when my friend says that these were severely criticised, he is not correct. Certainly, they made suggestions, particularly with regard to improvement of programmes as a whole. We have taken care of those suggestions. I don't want to widen the scope but I would like to say that in regard to those suggestions, the steps which were taken were appreciated.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any set of guidelines were in existence from 1977 to 1979-80. If so, how for these guidelines were adhered to. And number two: May I know whether these guidelines, which have been referred to by the hon. Minister, were formulated only after 1980; or, were they in existence prior to that and how far they were observed? Is it not a fact that our hon. friends are only shedding copious tears about the partiality of Doordarshan and All India Radio? Is it not a fact that they launched a hostile propaganda campaign and character assassination against our party, against our leaders and unsubstantiated charges and all kinds of charges were heard from the A.I.R. and Doordarshan during that time and they had all contributed to that? I would like to know from the hon. Minister clarifications on all these things.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I have said once or twice before on the floor of the House. I do not wish to dig the dead. I do not want to go into the past. That is why I have avoided that question. But the fact of the matter is that I do not want to make

that an issue. The fact is this that the gravest misuse of the media was done during the Janata regime against the rules of the law, against the provisions of the Act, against the law relating to the defamation and all kinds of baseless allegations were levelled against the Congress leaders, even when no FIRs were registered relating to the same. So, I do not want to get into that again. Let us forget about it.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the last Panchayat elections in West Bengal, the Chief Minister addressed only one meeting and that was not covered by the Doordarshan. I would also like to know whether it was a fact that all the meetings addressed by the Congress leaders were covered by the media like Doordarshan, A.I.R., etc.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : This question was discussed in the Rajya Sabha in detail. I do not, at the moment, remember whether the Chief Minister's speeches were covered by the TV or not but what I know is that the Chief Minister's speeches were covered by some media. I had said it clearly. I do not recollect whether TV had covered his speeches or not. Now, regarding the injustice being done to the CPM Party, I would like to submit that that question was gone into at length and according to the information available with me, I would certainly say that no injustice was done to the ruling CPM Party in West Bengal in regard to the coverage of Panchayat elections.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know whether the hon. Minister would assure us that all these points would be considered.

MR. SPEAKER : He will go into that.

Export condition for FERA drug Companies

*3. **SHRI BANWARI LAL :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the export conditions imposed in

respect of regularisation of capacities of the FERA drug companies ;

(b) whether these are too harsh and unrealistic as described by the affected units and whether it would not be in the interest of exports of drugs to make the export conditions more liberal ;

(c) whether exports are more important today than sticking to the notion and norms of capacity regularisation ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to change the policy in the matter, if necessary, taking a practical view of the issue ?

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

(a) to (d). In the case of bulk drugs, wherever considered necessary, export obligations ranging between 10% and 25% of the additional capacity regularised/recognised have been imposed. On formulations, the export obligation generally imposed is 50% of the actual production beyond the highest actual production level during the three years ending 31st March 1977 or the licensed capacity whichever is higher. This has been done in view of the Government decision that wherever considered necessary, a suitable export obligation will be imposed on FERA and MRTP companies in respect of the whole or part of the additional bulk drugs or formulation capacity recognised/regularised. Although a drug industry Association and a few FERA drug companies have represented on this matter, no proposal to change the Government decision is there at present.

श्री बनवारी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का कैटेगोरिकल जवाब नहीं आया। माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया यह बताने का कष्ट करें कि क्या करारों की कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों को देखने के लिए संसद की कोई कमेटी बनी थी ? यदि बनी थी तो उन्होंने क्या रिपोर्ट दी और उनकी क्या सिफारिशें थीं ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : Sir, this export obligation has been there to protect the

indigenous industry both in the private sector and the public sector. This export obligation is there for such items where we have self-sufficiency to meet the domestic consumption and this is being done with the purpose to protect the industries both in the private sector and the public sector who are new entrants.

श्री बनबारी लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि क्या फेरा की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए संसद की कोई कमेटी बनाई गई थी, यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : संसद की ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई गई है। इस मिनिस्ट्री की जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है उसका एक ग्रुप इस मामले को देख रहा है। अभी उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। जब वे अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे तो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की लेवल पर उस पर विचार होगा।

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What I have understood from the reply given by the hon. Minister is that they want to give special protection to indigenous manufacturers. If I am right, with the present provisions of FERA, the major investment is of the Indian nationals. Secondly, one more point has to be taken into account ; there are several factories and companies of Indian people which are working abroad also. Can there be a discrimination on the point whether one is a FERA and another is a non-FERA company ? Or should the criteria be whether the viability of the particular unit to make profits and to make good exports is there. This is a matter of principle which should be decided. Secondly, what was the report of the technicians in this connection, as to what sort of criteria should be there for export ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : This is not done only to protect the Indian sector, but this is being done in regard to the items where we feel that Indian sector is able to meet the domestic consumption, and therefore suitable export obligation is there. The word 'suitable' is there for such of the items where the local producers are able to meet the indigenous needs,

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I can understand that, but how do you fix up the percentage ? It is 25%, 30%, 40% and 50% in some cases.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The policy regarding production of drugs by various sectors, as the House is aware, the last time it was formulated and announced, was during the Janata regime when hon. Shri Bahunaga was the Minister. We are continuing with that policy. The guidelines etc. are all well laid down. Now a new Advisory Council under the IDR Act for drugs and pharmaceuticals as recommended by the Hathi Committee has been announced and established by the Government. We have formed groups of that larger body. They are going into details of the entire policy since 1978 onwards, and when they come up with their recommendations, we will be in a position to place new policy guidelines to encourage indigenous industry, small scale industries, curb the multinationals etc. All these things will be gone into at that time.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Because of certain malpractices by the multinationals and in order to protect the indigenous drug industry, the Government of India appointed Hathi Committee and during Janata regime, the Hathi Committee recommendations were accepted and a policy statement was laid on the Table of the House. We are guided and the Government is also guided by the Hathi Committee recommendations as laid in the House. I don't think that the Government can deviate from that policy. There are pulls and pressures which are brought on the Government. May I, therefore, request the Minister whether he would assure the House that the Hathi Committee recommendations as put before the House would be completed in letter and spirit and there will be no deviation in the name of export obligations ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : There is no question of deviation and there is absolutely no scope for the dilution of the Hathi Committee Report, as accepted by the Government.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : What I asked is an assurance that you should not succumb to pressures and pulls,

SHRI R.C. RATH : As you know in democracy pulls and pressures are part of it. But we are not going to succumb to any pressures and pulls.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : From which corner are they there ? Who are the people who have exert those pressures on you ? Please name them ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : These are at the corner from the other end.

(Interruptions)

Legislation for Construction Labourers

*4. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a legislation in the present session of Parliament for the improvement of working conditions of construction labourers scattered all over the country ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and steps taken so far in the matter of improving working conditions of construction labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Sir, the answer given by the Hon. Minister is within two lines. But, Sir, if you go through the sorrows and miseries that are being undergone by the Indian construction workers inside as well as outside the country, particularly in the Gulf countries, the answer will not be completed even in one hundred crore of lines. So, I would like to know when the Hon. Minister is expected to get the details and before completion of the details, will he consult the trade unions like the AITUC and others which are pressing hard for it ?

दिया कि बहुत शीघ्र ही इसके बारे में लैजिसलेशन सदन में लाने वाले हैं और उसकी पूरी तैयारी हो चुकी है। जहाँ तक मजदूर यूनियनों से बातचीत करने का प्रश्न है, उनसे बातचीत करने के बाद ही ड्राफ्ट बनाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निकट भविष्य में बहुत शीघ्र ही हम इसे लेकर माननीय सदन में उपस्थित होंगे।

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Sir, how much time will be taken ? Please give specific time.

श्री धर्मवीर : मान्यवर, यह बताना तो सम्भव नहीं होगा, लेकिन हम प्रयास करेंगे कि इस सेशन के अंतिम समय तक इसको ला सकें।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, I welcome the step taken by the Government. Nevertheless, I would like to submit that any legislation should not be an obstacle or hindrance to the mobility, migration and immigration of casual workers. What I have in mind is that recently we had a bitter experience of such a legislation in the matter of nurses and para-medical personnel, who wanted to go abroad, specially from Kerala. Therefore, my first submission is that if a Legislation is brought in, it should not be an obstacle to the very mobility of these workers.

Second point for submission is that in Kerala, there is a novel scheme embarked upon and I would like it to be incorporated in the Legislation. It is Kettidam Nirmala Tozhilali Scheme—Self-financing Insurance Scheme. I would like to know whether that will be incorporated when this legislation is brought in ? This is very vital, Sir. Therefore, will I get a reply from the Minister on these ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the Hon. Member has put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a suggestion or a question ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the Hon. Member is under the impression that

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मैंने उत्तर

the legislation that would be brought with regard to the immigrants, who are going abroad, is going to act as an obstacle. I want to assure the hon. Member that the Emigration Bill, which has been passed by both the Houses is meant only to safeguard the interests of the emigrants who are going abroad seeking jobs ; and in order to see that exploitation is eliminated totally.

Similarly, with regard to construction workers also, whatever legislation we are thinking of, is only in the interests of construction workers. Unfortunately, the workers who are in the construction industry are all unorganized. They are not organized workers. Therefore, Government is seriously thinking of a legislation. As my hon. colleague has just now said, we are thinking of a legislation, and I hope that during the current year it would be possible for us to introduce that legislation. When the Bill is before Parliament, the hon. Member will get all the details.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disposal of Telegrams

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

(a) the reasons for sending/transferring telegrams by hand to local telegraph offices instead of transmitting on respective teleprinter circuits ;

(b) does such working result in delay to telegrams ;

(c) whether comparative statistics of such traffic in respect of Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras telegraph offices from April to September 1983, showing figures month-wise will be laid on the Table ; and

(d) the steps taken to minimize such disposal of telegrams ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Whenever a telegram is likely to reach the local telegraph office earlier by sending/transferring by hand than by transmitting on teleprinter circuits, such a method is adopted under the following circumstances :

- (1) Occurrence of peak hours of telegraph traffic between 1700 and 2100 hrs causing accumulation.
- (2) Load shedding and power failures in local telegraph offices.
- (3) Absenteeism of the operative staff.
- (4) Occasional interruptions on local Telegraph lines.

(b) No, Sir, the very purpose is to avoid prolonged delays.

(c) The comparative statistics is placed in the Annexure.

(d) Major proposals are under consideration for modernization of the telegraph network using microprocessor based digital techniques for reducing delays in retransmission of telegrams substantially.

Statement

Statistics of telegrams sent by hand and on line from the CTOs to local offices in the metropolitan Cities:

MONTH	BOMBAY			MADRAS		
	Sent by hand	Sent on line	Percentage	Sent by hand	Sent on line	Percentage
April 83	200803	153932	56	45983	117765	28
May 83	285432	134950	65	67894	113861	37
June 83	227498	145471	61	81126	115641	41
July 83	166353	177112	48	52373	123438	30
Aug 83	163450	164216	50	57949	124595	32
Sep 83	169960	153749	53	50169	129886	28
CALCUTTA			NEW DELHI			
April 83	35632	156044	24	72165	142392	34
May 83	34316	160086	21	114600	114728	50
June 83	44862	185096	26	99345	124659	44
July 83	53638	166196	21	93728	130380	42
Aug 83	39346	172159	19	86803	171811	34
Sep 83	44258	149522	22	106523	119504	46

Off-Shore Drilling Programme for Seventh Plan Period

*6. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has formulated any off-shore crude drilling programme for the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, what is the target to produce off-shore crude in this period and how much money is likely to be spent on the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The task of formulation of the VII Five Year Plan relating to the petroleum sector has been initiated. However, it will take some-time before the physical programmes and financial outlays of the various activities, including the offshore drilling programme of the ONGC, are finalised.

Rationalisation of Prices and Supply of Newsprint

*7. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the demand and supply of newsprint in the country ;

(b) the extent of indigenous production and the quantity of imported newsprint ; and

(c) the steps proposed for rationalisation of prices and a steady supply of newsprint to the newspaper industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The newsprint requirement for the year 1983-84 was estimated at 3.50 lakh tonnes. In accordance with consumption oriented policy, arrangements have been made to meet the requirement.

(b) It was estimated that the requirement of 3.50 lakh tonnes will be met through indigenous production to the extent of 1.90 lakh tonnes and imports to the extent of 1.60 lakh tonnes. Any shortfall in the indigenous production as estimated above is to be made good by additional imports.

(c) The price of imported newsprint is fixed by the Newsprint Price Fixation Committee of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry every quarter, after taking into consideration all relevant factors such as f.o.b. price, freight costs and other items of over-heads plus one per cent service charge for State Trading Corporation which is the canalising agency. In regard to indigenous newsprint the respective mills fix the sale price taking into account their cost of production, interest and depreciation charges and other relevant factors.

The domestic production and import arrivals through State Trading Corporation are monitored regularly to ensure steady supplies of newsprint to newspapers.

Setting up of Gas Based Fertilizer Plants

*8. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the ownership of the four proposed gas-based fertilizer projects in U.P. ;

(b) if so, the detail thereof ;

(c) when the works on these projects are expected to be started ; and

(d) the target time by which these are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Location-wise ownership of the four gas-based fertilizer projects to be set up in Uttar Pradesh is indicated below :

Location of the Project

Name of the Owner

- | Location of the Project | Name of the Owner |
|---|--|
| 1. Aonla, District Bareilly | M/s. Indian Farmer Fertilizer Cooperative Limited. |
| 2. Babrala, District Badaun | M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited. |
| 3. Shahjahanpur, District Shahjahanpur. | M/s. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited. |
| 4. Jagdishpur, District Sultanpur | M/s. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Limited. |

(c) and (d). The work on the projects is expected to start after the procedural and financial formalities are completed by the owners and approvals are accorded by Government. Present indications are that the work will start on two projects (Jagdishpur and Aonla) in 1984 and the remaining two projects (Shahjahanpur and Babrala) in 1985. In that event, the first two plants would be completed by 1987 and the latter two plants by 1988-89.

Increase in Price of Petrol

*9. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently increased the price of petrol by 10 paise per litre ;

(b) whether the increase in the price of petrol has been made when the international price has been on the decline and when India's own production was estimated to increase ; and

(c) if so, the reasons which weighed with Government to increase the price of petrol ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 1st September, 1983.

(b) and (c). Prices of petrol in the

country are fixed according to Government's policy regarding pricing of different petroleum products. It is based on several considerations. One of the reasons for increase in price of petrol in September was upgradation in octane number of petrol.

Stamping out of Video Pirates

*10. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Federation of India has presented a paper to him regarding the stamping out of the video-pirates ;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter ; and

(c) whether he will place the contents of the paper on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Film Federation of India have suggested amendment of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 to prevent video piracy. The suggestions regarding amendment of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 are under examination in consultation with the Central Board of Film Certification.

The All India Film Producers Council

have submitted a paper containing suggestions for amendment of the Copyright Act. Their suggestions regarding the amendment of the Copyright Act, were examined and forwarded to the Ministry of Education along with comments, for consideration. Since the Copyright Act comes under the Ministry of Education and Culture, we have suggested an Inter Ministerial Meeting to work out details of the proposed amendment.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House containing the suggestions received. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7025/83).

कोटा (राजस्थान) में दूरदर्शन केंद्र की स्थापना

***11. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने कोटा (राजस्थान) में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के लिए भूमि प्राप्त की जा चुकी है ; और उक्त केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ। कोटा में अल्पशक्ति वाला एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित केन्द्र के लिए भवन/भूमि का चयन कर लिया गया है और राज्य सरकार से इसे हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। इसके 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Opening of Second T.V. Channel

***12. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of opening a second channel at important T.V. Centres of India and provide alternate programmes to the viewers ; and

(b) if so, whether any plans have been drawn up in the matter and when they will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). A Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi has been constituted by the Ministry. The Working Group, inter-alia, is also considering the need for starting a multichannel service taking into consideration the composition of rural and urban viewers, programme production facilities (both existing as well as planned) and recommend a programme pattern for the same. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

Expansion of Indian Telephone Industry, Palghat, Kerala

***13. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal to expand the Indian Telephone Industry at Palghat, Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether the work has since been started ; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved a project for augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 equivalent lines per annum of small Electronic Exchanges of the Palghat Unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum through manufacture of Digital Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges,

Private Automatic Exchanges and Rural Automatic Exchanges at a capital cost of Rs. 33.72 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. Preliminary activities have already started.

(c) It is anticipated that annual output as per capacity targetted would be reached by March, 1988.

Setting up of Cooperatives for Bidi Workers

*14. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to establish a net-work of cooperatives for the bidi workers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details and measures being taken in this direction ?

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

(b) An Honorary Adviser to the Ministry of Labour was appointed in November, 1982 to formulate a scheme to organise the beedi workers on co-operative basis. He visited the major beedi producing States and held discussions with the officers of the State Governments, employers and trade unions of beedi workers. He has since submitted his report in which he has recommended organising 5 lakhs of beedi workers on co-operative basis. He has suggested that initially, 100 Co-operative Societies may be formed with a minimum membership of 5000 each.

Follow up action on the recommendations has since been taken with the respective State Governments. To begin with, Government of Gujarat has issued orders for formulation of five co-operative societies.

Take-over of Power Projects by Centre

*15. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the tardy implementation of major hydel power projects by State Governments, there is any proposal with Government to take over the projects under the Central wing for implementation ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Hydro-electric projects are taken up for implementation in the Central Sector with the consent of the State Governments to the conditions of implementation of the project in the Central Sector. There is no general policy decision to take over projects in the Central Sector because of tardy implementation by the State Governments.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in the Country

*16. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to revise the electoral rolls all over the country, keeping in view the fact that the General Elections to Lok Sabha are due in early 1985 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Election Commission had already ordered intensive revision of electoral rolls in the entire country except in the State of Assam during 1983 and 1984.

The revision of electoral rolls in the case of Assam is proposed to be taken up by the Commission after the "foreign nationals" issue is settled.

(b) According to the programme approved by the Commission for the revision of electoral rolls, roughly half of the total

number of constituencies in the States/ Union territories were taken up for intensive revision with reference to 1.1.1983 as the qualifying date. The revision of rolls in these constituencies had commenced from 1.4.83 or subsequently and is due to be completed before 31.12.83. The electoral rolls of all these constituencies would be revised again summarily with reference to 1.1.1984 as the qualifying date. For this purpose, after completing the usual preliminary steps the Election Commission proposes to publish the draft rolls on 16.12.83, and finally by the end of January, 1984.

The electoral rolls in the remaining constituencies which have not been taken up by the Commission for intensive revision with reference to 1.1.1983 as the qualifying date, have been taken up for intensive revision with reference to 1.1.1984 as the qualifying date. According to the programme suggested by the Commission to the States, these electoral rolls also are likely to be finally published by the end of January, 1984.

The Commission has also taken up the revision of last part of the electoral rolls pertaining to service voters with reference to 1.1.1984 as the qualifying date and this part is also likely to be finally published alongwith the general part of the rolls.

Introduction of Electronic Voting System

*17. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

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

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government to introduce voting by electronic machines throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the time by which electronic voting system will be introduced throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The Election Commission had submitted

proposals for extending the use of electronic voting machines in elections to the State Legislative Assemblies and House of the People throughout the country in a phased manner but keeping in view the financial implications and other factors, it was not found possible for the Government to accept the proposals. The Commission was informed of the decision of the Government. The Commission has asked for reconsideration of the matter.

Haldia Fertilizer Plant

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation unit of Haldia has started commercial production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is the production capacity of the unit ;

(d) when the full production of the unit will start ;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to expand the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The production capacities of the plant are as under :

Product	Tc/Yr.
1. Nitrophosphate (NP) or (a) NP (20 : 20) and (b) NPK (15 : 15 : 15)	3,79,000 1,99,500 2,55,666
2. Urea	1,65,000
3. Methanol	41,250
4. Soda Ash	60,000

(d) The trial production is expected to start shortly after which it will take some-time to pick-up full production.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The question does not arise.

(g) It is premature to consider expansion until full production is achieved in the existing units. It may also be mentioned that the availability of grid power is inadequate even for the existing units.

Production of LPG Cylinders by Public Sector Companies

*19. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the particulars of the Public Sector Companies which are producing cooking gas cylinders in the country alongwith their annual capacities ; and

(b) the targets fixed by Government during the current financial year to meet the demand of gas cylinders in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :

(a)

Name of Company	Capacity in lakhs
(i) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.	0.70
(ii) Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd., Hyderabad.	5.00

(b) Oil industry has planned to procure 50 lakhs cylinders during the year 1983-84.

Participation of Private Sector in Production of Telecommunication Equipment

*20. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has pleaded for the participation of private sector in the production of telecommunication equipment and other components ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Ministry of Communications is not aware of any formal study conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in this regard.

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

Thermal Power Plants Functioning in India

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

(a) the number and location of Thermal Power Plants functioning in India and how they are functioning ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish new Thermal units in the country ;

(c) the places selected and the capacity of production of each unit ; and

(d) by when these units will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agreement for Power Supply between N.T.P.C. and Haryana

2. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has entered into an agreement with Government of Haryana for supply

of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station to that State ;

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

(c) the details of the supply of power contracted to be supplied to various neighbouring States from the said Thermal Power Station ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation and Haryana State Electricity Board have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 5.9.1983 for the supply of power to Haryana from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding provides for capacity allocation, tariff, transmission charges and losses, billing and payment for the power supply from Singrauli STPS to Haryana. Billing is based on energy accounting by Northern Region Electricity Board.

(c) The allocation of capacity from the ultimate capacity of 2000 MW of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station to the various beneficiary States is as follows :

Delhi	150 MW
Punjab	200 MW
Haryana	200 MW
Rajasthan	300 MW
U.P.	850 MW
Unallocated, at the disposal of Centre	300 MW

2000 MW

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामुदायिक टी० वी० सैटों की स्थापना के लिए चुने गए स्थान

3. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलेवार, उन ब्लकों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए इन्सेट-1 बी के प्रयोग को संभावना को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सामुदायिक टी० वी० सैटों की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) उस योजना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; तथा उन जिलों और ब्लकों में यह योजना किस-किस तारीख से लागू हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) गोरखपुर जिले की महाराजगंज फरेन्दा तहसील में, इस प्रयोजन के लिए किन-किन स्थानों को चुना गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :
(क) से (ग) "इनसेट" योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़ और बस्ती के तीन जिलों में 600 वी० एच० एफ० और 300 सीधे संग्रहण सामुदायिक दूरदर्शन अवलोकन सैट उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं। सीधे संग्रहण सैटों के लिए आर्डर दिया जा चुका है और वी० एच० एफ० सैटों के लिए भी आर्डर दिया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार के समन्वय से गांवों के चयन का काम अब हाथ में ले लिया गया है। सैटों को 1984-85 तक लगा दिया जाएगा।

Submission of Expenditure Account by Government Servant at the time of Marriage of Sons and Daughters

4. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel that dowry is peculiarly an urban phenomenon as in the lower rungs of society there exists no such thing as dowry as the women, unlike their counter-parts in the cities, are not parasitic, but productive ;

(b) whether Government also realise that the system of dowry exists among the class mostly the middle class people ; and

(c) whether Government would propose to enact laws regarding the submission of

expenditure list to Government by Government employees also so far as the question of dowry system is concerned at time of marriage of their sons and daughters ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). It cannot be said that the system of dowry exist only in a particular class of society. The Joint Committee of both Houses who had examined the question of working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 had observed in its report submitted to Parliament on 11th August, 1982 that though dowry is an all India phenomenon, there were some communities and groups in the country which were relatively free from the menace of this custom till a few decades back. Today even these communities have taken to dowry and look upon it as prestige symbol. (*Vide* paragraph 2.1 of the report of the Joint Committee).

(c) No such proposal is under consideration. However, it may be mentioned that the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have already been amended to provide that no Government servant shall give or take or abet the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly or indirectly from the parent or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry (*vide* rule 13A). A breach on the part of a Central Government employee of this rule will make him liable to disciplinary proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

Post Offices functioning in Rented Buildings in Gujarat

5. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of Branch Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices in Gujarat which are functioning in rented buildings ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to construct their own buildings to save rent ?

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

(b) 1777 Sub-Post Offices, and 15 Head Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings.

(c) It has not been possible to provide Departmental buildings for all the Post Offices due to non-availability of land and paucity of funds.

(d) Efforts are being made to acquire more plots and departmental buildings are being constructed wherever plots are available to the extent of the availability of funds in each 5 year plan in phased programme.

Power Plants Controlled by Central/ State Governments

6. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) category-wise names of Thermal, Hydel, Nuclear and Diesel power stations in the country controlled/owned wholly or partially by Central/State Government bodies ;

(b) the rated capacity, capacity utilisation, rate of cost of power production per unit and profits/losses earned in the case of each unit in 1982-83 and the current year ; and

(c) how do the above figures compare with those of the largest five units run in the country in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effects of constant viewing of T.V. on Children

7. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a British survey report which covers all social classes and racial groups, published in the Delhi edition of the Statesman of July 4, 1983 that constant television viewing by children leads to lazy minds and negative attitude to life and that children use T.V. as an entertaining toy that make no demands on them ; and

(b) what are the precautionary steps being taken to save Indian youngsters from such effects of T.V. ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The situation in our country is different than those areas covered in the British report. T.V. Programmes in our country are limited to a few hours as compared to areas covered in the report where programmes can be seen almost for 24 hours of the day. During this limited transmission hour Doordarshan present a varied fare in order to meet the objective of projecting vital information, education and entertainment to the viewers. Educational programmes are especially telecast for children and it is the endeavour of Doordarshan to ensure that its programmes do not have any adverse or negative effects on the minds of children.

Earnings from the Screening of film "Gandhi"

8. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total earnings accrued to the Film Finance Corporation and Government from the screening of the film 'Gandhi' by Sir Richard Attenborough both in India and abroad ;

(b) the manner in which these have been apportioned and the amount repatriated to India until now ;

(c) the reasons why this film has not so

far been screened on the T.V. Net-work throughout the country—both in English and Hindi ; and

(d) when will this be done and why it could not be shown on the last Birthday of the Father of the Nation ?

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

(a) The total earnings accrued to the National Film Development Corporation from the film 'Gandhi' as on 27th August, 1983 is Rs. 7.04 crores.

(b) The total earnings from the film are apportioned between the investors, including the National Film Development Corporation, proportionate to the advances given by each for the production of the film. The amount so far transferred to India is Rs. 3.83 crores.

(c) and (d). The film "Gandhi" has not so far been screened on the T.V. Net-work in the country as it will effect the theatrical exploitation of the film at this stage. Moreover, there is an 18 month hold back period for showing the film on T.V. from the date of its release on the theatres.

Winding up of two zones of Dandakaranya Project in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh

9. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the proposed winding up of the two zones of the Dandakaranya Project one lying in Orissa State and the other at Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and handing them over to the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the specific instructions given to the State Governments for administering the Project after take-over ; and

(c) the approximate cost of assets trans-

ferred to these Governments along with particulars of some of the running projects ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The decision taken by the Government of India for normalisation of the three zones of the Dandakaranya Project namely Paralkote and Kondagaon Zones in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote Zone in Orissa and transfer of assets and institutions of these Zones to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa respectively has not yet been implemented. The matter is proposed to be discussed at a high level meeting with the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In the meantime, the normalisation of the 3 Zones of the Dandakaranya Project and transfer of assets and institutions of these Zones has been held in abeyance.

Installation of 25 line SAX telephone exchanges in Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi and Simla

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

(a) the names of the places, where ten or more than ten advance deposits for the telephone connections have been made by the intending subscribers in districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi and Simla so as to enable the Department to sanction the installation of 25 line SAX, up to 15 October, 1983 ;

(b) the names of the places where exchanges have since been sanctioned and the likely date of their installation ; and

(c) the likely date by which the telephone exchanges would be sanctioned in the remaining places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Remaining proposals under examination likely to be approved by 31.12.1983 if covered by liberalised policy. The proposal for Swarghat is subject to satisfactory commissioning of Swarghat Bilaspur 7s+5 DX System which will from trunk line.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of place where registered demand of 10 or more than 10 exists	Where exchange sanctioned likely date for commissioning
---------	--	---

1

2

Kangra District

1.	Fatchpur	Sanctioned by 31.3.84
2.	Rakkar	Sanctioned 84-85
3.	Baroh	
4.	Khundian	
5.	Daroh	
6.	Parur	

1

2

Hamirpur District

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Toni Devi | { Sanctioned/clearance of local line
awaited from Central CPTCC |
| 2. | Dhaneta | |
| 3. | Bara | Sanctioned by 31.3.84 |
| 4. | Bhurang | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 5. | Bhareri | |
| 6. | Galore | Sanctioned 84-85 |

Bilaspur District

1. Swarghat
2. Barmana

Una District

- | | | |
|----|--------------|------------------|
| 1. | Lathiani | |
| 2. | Wari Takoli | |
| 3. | Santokh Garh | |
| 4. | Bhaira | Sanctioned 84-85 |

Mandi District

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Bhambla | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 2. | Katuala | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 3. | Jachh | Sanctioned by 31.3.84 |
| 4. | Sukhibain | Sanctioned by 31.3.84 |

Simla District

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Baragaon | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 2. | Chamain | |
| 3. | Chhaila | |
| 4. | Deori Khaneti | |
| 5. | Rawala Kiar | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 6. | Nandpur | Sanctioned by 31.3.84 |
| 7. | Sheel Ghat | Sanctioned 84-85 |
| 8. | Spail Valley | |

**Cities in Gujarat linked with
New Delhi by S.T.D.**

11. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in Gujarat where Government propose to provide S.T.D. facilities connecting New Delhi during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the names of the cities in Gujarat State which have been connected with New Delhi by S.T.D. upto now ; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Jamnagar and Bulsar are likely to be linked with Delhi on S.T.D. during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Stations in Gujarat State available on S.T.D. from Delhi :

1. Ahmedabad
2. Gandhinagar
3. Surat
4. Rajkot
5. Baroda
6. Mehsana
7. Nadiad

Stations in Gujarat State which have access to Delhi on STD.

1. Ahmedabad
2. Gandhinagar
3. Surat
4. Rajkot
5. Baroda
6. Mehsana
7. Nadiad
8. Balsar
9. Bhavnagar

(c) Installation of necessary switching and transmission equipment are under execution.

Charges against R.P.F.C., Bihar

12. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7008 on 12 April, 1983 regarding action on letters from M.Ps. to Ministries and state :

(a) whether letters dated 5 June, 1982, 9 July, 1982, 8 August, 1982, 9 September, 1982, 15 December, 1982, 7 February, 1983, 30 April, 1983 and 10 July, 1983 received from the Members of Parliament regarding certain charges of corruption and other malpractices committed by the then Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna have not yet been disposed of ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and by what time the aforesaid letters are expected to be disposed of and the result of investigation, if any, on each allegation communicated to the concerned Member of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A reply from the Labour Minister to letters dated 23.4.82, 5.6.82, 8.8.1982, 9.9.1982, 15.12.1982, 30.4.1983, and 10.7.1983 received from a Member of Parliament regarding certain charges of corruption and malpractices against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar was sent on 13.10.1983.

The issues taken up in the M.P.'s letter dated 7.2.1983 are still under investigation by the Vigilance Wing of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and a reply will be sent to the Member of Parliament as soon as the findings of the Inquiry are made available.

As for letter dated 9.7.1982, a reply had already been sent on 23.9.1982.

Indigenous manufacturing of Oral Polio Vaccine

13. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to manufacture oral Polio Vaccine indigenously ;

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

(c) the time by which the production will start indigenously ?

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

(b) Vaccine strains have been obtained from WHO for production of oral polio vaccine by the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Bombay.

(c) Steps for the production of polio vaccine have been initiated by the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Bombay. The vaccine, however, will be marketted for use only after passing all quality control tests including neuro-virulence test, at the National Control Laboratory.

Shortage of Cameramen in Doordarshan Kendras

14. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of Doordarshan Kendras are running short of Cameramen due to poor salary, and no future prospects ;

(b) whether Government propose to relax the qualifications for recruitment of T.V. Cameramen, and to give more facilities such as residential accommodation, vehicle allowance, children education allowance, etc. and increment in the prescribed

salary with at least two promotion channels in the service career of each cameraman ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) to (c). Some vacancies are existing in the posts of cameramen for various reasons like difficult climate conditions, distance of the place of posting from the station of training institute etc. TV cameramen are entitled to the same facilities as available to other staff artists, at the Kendras. Cameramen Gr. II are eligible for promotion to the category of Cameraman Gr. I in which vacancies are filled 100 per cent by promotion.

Upgradation of Post Offices in Orissa

15. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Post Offices were upgraded in Orissa during the year 1982-83.

(b) if so, which Post Offices of Orissa are proposed to be upgraded in the current financial year ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 41 Post Offices were upgraded in Orissa during the year 1982-83.

(b) 50 Post offices of Orissa are proposed to be upgraded in the current financial years. These are

1. Udla
2. Titlagarh
3. Badakera
4. Atagam
5. Kanagal

6. Malapara
7. Nhaninangal
8. Gumagarh
9. Madyakhanda
10. Satsankha
11. Dunoura
12. Andrai
13. Bahanadasath Lo
14. Daujhar
15. Radho
16. Joka
17. Puruna Bam Hada
18. Hemagir
19. Mahipur
20. Bahanda
21. Kuchei
22. Salchua
23. Paratappu
24. Bagiabahal
25. Linepada
26. Bayeree
27. Derabis
28. Nuagan
29. Masra
30. Asurali
31. Gaquamal
32. Iram
33. Chandikhol
34. Kantigadia
35. Rajbarhampur
36. Jhansirga
37. Khatan
38. Sosia
39. Ampani
40. Lachhihur
41. Langigarh

42. Mahhagarh
43. Palaspenoa
44. Batuoaoon (Nayagarh)
45. Khatisahai
46. Coaspur
47. Nandankanan
48. Sukanpada
49. Bhanjakia
50. Munsipentha

(c) Orders for upgradation of 31 Post Offices already issued. Proposals are under progress for remaining 19.

Pending cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

16. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in each High Court of the country as on 30 September, 1983 ; and

(b) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 30 September, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Information has been called from the Registries of all the High Courts and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, 72,203 (Regular and Admission matters) cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 30th September, 1983.

Introduction of Higher Grade Petrol

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

(a) whether the introduction of higher grade petrol Octane 87 and the price hike of 10 paise per litre by an executive order of Government have benefited the petroleum industry ;

(b) whether it was done prior tests ;

(c) whether the State Government will be eligible for a share in the additional revenue ;

(d) whether Government propose to utilise the extra revenue in research and development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The extra realisation will not occur to the oil companies.

(b) The higher octane petrol was introduced at the request of and in consultation with the manufacturers of cars, scooters etc.

(c) No, Sir. However, in those States where sales tax is levied on an *ad valorem* basis, the realisation on account of sales tax would go up.

(d) The extra realisation has not been earmarked for any specific purpose but goes into the Pool Accounts.

Complaints Regarding Excess Metering

18. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many complaints of excess metering have been received by Area Manager South, North and Central Delhi Telephone Organisations, during last one year ;

(b) whether any investigations were carried out on the complaints and the reasons found out for excess metering ;

(c) whether any departmental people were responsible for the excess metering ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the departmental people ?

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of complaints received by Area Managers South, North and Central Delhi Telephones during last one year (October 82 to Sep., 83) are as follows :

South	—	3218
North	—	1667
Central	—	4149

(b) Yes, Sir. Reasons behind these complaints are either suspected technical faults or use of the telephone by the subscriber or somebody else without the knowledge of the subscriber or arithmetical in-accuracies.

(c) and (d). Generally it is not possible to pinpoint responsibility on any individual official because of various functionaries attending to the net-work. However, in cases where responsibility could be fixed suitable administrative/disciplinary action has been taken.

महाराष्ट्र में बेरोजगारी की समस्या

19. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं तथा पांच वर्ष पहले इनकी संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में वर्ष-वार कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने स्तर पर क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) रोजगार कार्यालयों के रिकार्डों के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या अगस्त, 1983 के अंत में 16.7 लाख थी, जबकि अगस्त, 1978 में यह संख्या 9.9 लाख

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

थी। तथापि, रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार नहीं हैं और सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति अनिवार्यतः अपने नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नहीं कराते।

महाराष्ट्र में पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे व्यक्तियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या जिन्हें रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से नौकरी दिलाई गई थी, निम्नलिखित सारणी में दी गई है :—

वर्ष	नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या (हजारों में)
1979	33.00
1980	38.7
1981	44.4
1982	39.4
1983	28.8
(जनवरी-अगस्त)	

(ग) छठी योजना के महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य में से एक उद्देश्य गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के विस्तार में उत्तरोत्तर कमी लाना है। योजना के भाग के रूप में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे अनेक कार्यक्रमों में बड़ी रोजगार संभावना है। उसमें से कुछ अनुबंध में सूची-बद्ध किए गए हैं। दो नए नौकरी संबंधी कार्यक्रम नामतः (i) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम और (ii) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए योजना, भी हाल ही में शुरू किए गए हैं। महाराष्ट्र में भी ये सभी कार्यक्रम बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए लाभकारी होंगे।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार सृजन के लिए अपनाए जा रहे कार्यक्रम तथा नीतियां

1. कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विशाल

सिंचाई कार्यक्रम (लघु सिंचाई के उच्च संघटकों सहित) सुधार किए हुए कृषि संबंधी इन्पुट्स आदि को विशेष-कर छोटे किसानों को उपलब्ध कराने के माध्यम से अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन।

- देश में सभी ब्लाकों के लिए एकीकृत विकास कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार। यह पहले किया जा चुका है। इस कार्यक्रम से 1980-85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 15 मिलियन परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचेगा और उन्हें गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जा सकेगा।
- छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान आप-रेशनप्लड II डेरी विकास परियोजना से लगभग 8 मिलियन मूल रूप से दुग्ध उत्पादन पर आधारित परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है। अन्य डेरी विकास योजनाओं से 5 मिलियन अतिरिक्त परिवारों को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा।
- मत्स्य-पालन का विकास।
- राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम (एन० आर० ई० पी०) देश के सभी ब्लाकों में लागू होता है तथा इससे विशेषकर मन्दे कृषि मौसम में मजदूरी रोजगार प्राप्त होगा। इस कार्यक्रम से प्रतिवर्ष रोजगार के लगभग 300 से 400 मिलियन व्यक्ति-दिनों का सृजन होगा।
- लघु उद्योग, खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग वाले क्षेत्रों जो कृषि के अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सबसे अधिक कार्य उपलब्ध कराते हैं, के लिए योजना विनियोजन को बढ़ाया गया है। योजना अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त 9

मिलियन व्यक्तियों को हैडलूम, हस्त-शिल्प, सेरी-कल्चर आदि सहित खादी और ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास संबंधी सहायता कार्यक्रमों से लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है।

7. न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रमों के विभिन्न संघटकों से निर्माण उद्योगों में काफी रोजगार सृजित होने की सम्भावना है और इस कार्यक्रम द्वारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तथा समाज सेवाओं के विस्तार से भी पर्याप्त अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का सृजन होगा।
8. ट्राइसेम प्रत्येक वर्ष 2 लाख ग्रामीण युवकों को प्रशिक्षित करेगा जिससे वे स्व-रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें तथा इन व्यक्तियों को अपने उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान करेगा। अनेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही विशेष रोजगार स्कीमों को और सुदृढ़ तथा विस्तारित किया जाएगा।
9. पर्यावरण स्वच्छता, गंदी बस्तियों का सुधार, पेड़ लगाना, गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने आदि जैसे कार्यों से बेरोजगार शहरी गरीबों की आय बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी।
10. योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू जनशक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन के बारे में अपनाई जा रही विकेन्द्रीकृत नीति है। देश के अधिकांश जिलों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थापित की जा रही जिला जनशक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन परिषदें उन जिलों में, जो स्थानीय स्रोतों के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग पर आधारित हैं, रोजगार सृजन के लिए नीतियां तथा योजनाएं बनाएंगी। परिषदों को उपयुक्त व्यावसा-

यिक समर्थन दिया जा रहा है और जिला रोजगार कार्यालयों, जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों, जिला कृषि कार्यालयों, लीड बैंकों तथा अन्यो द्वारा उनके कार्य करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से सहायता दी जाएगी।

11. स्वः नियोजितों के लिए नया व्यवहार छठी योजना की एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है। यह नीति संबंधी उपायों का एक "पैकेज" है जिसमें अलग अलग व्यक्तियों तथा व्यक्तियों के समूहों के स्वः रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मार्गदर्शन, ऋण सुविधाएं, प्रशिक्षण, विपणन तथा अन्य उपाय शामिल हैं।

Power Generation Target in Sixth Plan

20. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Power generation target of Sixth Plan is not likely to be met despite good performance of the National Thermal Power Corporation ; and

(b) whether Government propose to tide over the difficulties and bottlenecks arising from inter-jurisdictional disputes and poor performance of Regional Electricity Boards established in 1964 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). All possible measures, including assistance to Regional Electricity Boards and steps to resolve inter-State matters, are being taken so that the power generation target of the Sixth Plan can be achieved to the extent possible. These measures include : intensive monitoring of the construction and operation of projects, timely supply of equipment and spares, provision of appropriate technical guidance and advice by the Central Electricity Authority, training for improving the managerial and technical skills of personnel employed in the power sector,

improving the quality and availability of inputs like coal, better maintenance and renovation/modernisation of existing units to increase their plant load factor.

Coal raised by E.C.L. and B.C.C.L.

21. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed break-up of the coal raised by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. being supplied to power stations, railways and Government agencies ;

(b) quantity of coal being supplied from these companies to dealers for supplying to general public ; and

(c) the price being charged for the coal supplied to different categories of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Production of coal by ECL and BCCL during 1982-83 were as follows :

(i) Eastern Coalfields Ltd.—22.71 million tonnes.

(ii) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.—24.00 million tonnes.

(b) the required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government fixes pit-head prices of different grades of coal depending on their useful heat value, ash content etc., from time to time.

Supply of Coal to State-Owned Power Stations in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Eastern Coalfields or Coal

India Limited have received complaints from both State-owned Power Stations in West Bengal, namely, Santaldih and Bandal that the coal supplied is inadequate ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Eastern Coalfields are supplying very small quantity of coal to each of these Power Stations, if so, the details about names of the mines from which coal has been supplied to these Power Stations, monthly raisings and the amount of coal supplied to these power stations, respectively ?

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

Setting up of Coal Dumps

23. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal dumps opened by Coal India Limited all over India and the quantity of coal supplied per month to these dumps as compared to the requirements of the consumers who may be served through the dumps ;

(b) the category of consumers who are entitled to receive coal from these dumps and whether the entire country is proposed to be covered ;

(c) if not, which parts of the country are proposed to be covered ; and

(d) the target date for setting-up or commissioning of such coal dumps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) CIL have opened 60 stockyards in the major consuming centres in different parts of the country. Of these stockyards 35 are in West Bengal, 2 in Haryana, 2 in Punjab, 9 in U.P., 1 in Rajasthan, 2 in Gujarat, 5 in M.P., 2 in Bihar, 1 in Chandigarh and 1 in Orissa. In addition at 15 selected points in different parts

of the country CIL operates satellite stockyards. The quantity received by the stockyards during September '83 was 87613 tonnes. Through supplies from these stockyards as well as by direct supplies from the coalfields the requirements of all types of consumers are practically met in full.

(b) to (d). Industrial and domestic consumers of coke and coal including seasonal consumers can obtain coal and coke from these stockyards. About 25 more stockyards are proposed to be opened in different States before the end of December '83.

Production of Oil

24. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the annual production of oil during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the estimated plan of Government regarding the production of oil as a result of the installation of new off-shore platforms during 1983-84 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of crude oil during the first 6 months (April-September) of the current financial year is 12.36 million tonnes as against 9.90 million tonnes during the corresponding period of the last financial year 1982-83. This reflects an increase of 24.9%.

(c) The production of crude oil from the offshore during 1983-84 has been planned at 17 million tonnes and the plan for 1984-85 envisages an increase in off-shore production to 20.30 million tonnes.

Use of Communication's Media for Development Activities

25. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister

of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that communications and information media have a key role to play in the development process and the programmes have therefore to be so geared as to enable their use more effectively for developmental activities, particularly in agriculture, rural development, education, family planning, preservation of ecological balance, protection of environment, energy etc.

(b) if so, what are the effective uses of the communications media for development activities ; and

(c) the steps afoot to make more use of it ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Communication and information is an input in development. For ready acceptance of a new scheme, plan, policy or system it is necessary to create a congenial environment. Various media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have the objective of informing and educating the people and creating an awareness among them about the nation's potential for development and motivating their voluntary participation in the national endeavour. The programmes mounted by the various media are, therefore, geared to enable their use effectively in developmental activities particularly in agriculture, rural development, education, family welfare, preservation of ecological balance, protection of environment, energy, etc. The media units also provide a two-way link between the people and the Government. Details of the various media units and their functioning are given in Annexure laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7026/83).

As to the making more effective use of the media units, the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices have a number of advisory committees and groups to advise

on the programmes and suggest improvements.

Dumping of Soda Ash

26. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that assessment of dumping of soda ash is made on the basis of information collected from daily lists of imports and other relevant records ;

(b) if so, the quantum of import of Soda ash from 1st March, 1983 till September, 1983 end on the basis of daily lists of imports ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the import of Soda ash has been stalled with the increase in the import duty with effect from 1st March, 1983 and that the indigenous production has declined with floods in Gujarat and shortage of water and power at Tamil Nadu where a new unit has come up ; and

(d) if so, the gap between demand and supply as a result thereof and the manner in which Government propose to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Assessment of dumping of soda ash is made on the basis of information available with Government from time to time.

Import statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Once statistics are compiled, they are published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume-II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Import data for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto January, 1982) are indicated in the attached Statement. (See Cols. 71-72)

(c) and (d). Import of soda ash conti-

nues to be on Open General Licence for actual industrial users during 1983-84. Production of soda ash during the period April to September, 1983-84 was 3.40 lakhs tonnes as against 2.67 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period in 1982-83. The production during April to September, 1983-84 was about 27% higher than that of the corresponding period of 1982-83. But for floods in Saurashtra region and power cuts in some of the States the production would have been still higher.

Proposals Received for setting up Fertilizer Plants

27. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have received some proposals from Gujarat Government as also from other States and Union Territories during 1 January, 1983 to 31 October, 1983 as well as during the last five years for setting up Fertilizer Plants ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken on each proposal ;

(d) the plans, projects and estimates of each proposal ;

(e) how many of them have been sanctioned and started work ; and

(f) the amount invested by Centre and States in each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (e). Details of proposals received for Fertilizer Projects envisaging financial participation of the concerned State Governments are given below :

Statement

Statement showing import of soda ash (Quantity, value and Unit value) during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 (upto January, 1982)

Qty. in Thousand tonnes
value in Rs. crores

S.No.	Description of item	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82 (upto January, 1982)		
		Qty.	Value	Unit value (Rs. per kg.)	Qty.	Value	Unit value (Rs. per kg.)	Qty.	Value	Unit value (Rs. per kg.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Neutral Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash)									
1.	Dense	59.8	9.68	1.62	44.5	8.81	1.98	15.02	2.19	1.46
2.	Light	71.8	10.50	1.42	73.4	9.77	1.33	66.19	7.27	1.10
3.	Others	3.3	0.73	2.15	2.7	0.64	2.34	4.89	0.81	1.65
		134.9	20.91		120.6	19.22		86.1	10.27	

Source : Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Volume-II (Imports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Sl. No.	Location of the Project	Name of the sponsoring company and State Govt.	Product capacity and Cost Estimates	Action taken/Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh)	2.28 lakh tonnes per annum of Nitrogen. Cost Estimate about Rs. 500 crores	Industrial Licence issued on 3.6.78. The Company took several measures to implement the project, but it ran into difficulties in tying up rupee financing arrangements. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh who are the promoters of the Company are making efforts to finalise financing arrangements for the project.
2.	Bharuch (Gujarat)	Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited (Govt. of Gujarat)	1350 Tonnes/Day Ammonia and 1800 Tonnes/Day Urea.	Rejection letter issued. The State Govt. has made a representation.
3.	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited (Govt. of Tamil Nadu)	Di-ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer equivalent to 70,000 tonnes per annum of P 205 and 27,000 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen. Cost Estimate About Rs. 14 crores	Industrial licence issued on 20th January, 1981. The Project has been completed.
4.	Mangalore (Karnataka)	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (Govt. of Karnataka)	Di-ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer equivalent to 63,500 tonnes per annum of P205 and 24,850 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen. Cost Estimate about Rs. 32 crores	Letter of intent issued on 30th January, 1982 and the Company is taking steps for implementing the letter of intent.

1	2	3	4	5
5. Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)	Godavary Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh)	3 lakh tonnes per annum Di-ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer. Cost Estimate About Rs. 83 crores	Letter of intent issued on 4.9.82 and the Company is taking steps for implementing the letter of intent.	
6. Porbandar (Gujarat)	Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited (Govt. of Gujarat)	Di-ammonium Phosphate Fertilizer equivalent to 1,50,000 tonnes per annum of P205. Cost Estimate About Rs. 73 crores	Letter of intent issued on 11.10.82 and the Company is taking steps for implementing the letter of intent.	
7. Bharuch (Gujarat)	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. (Govt. of Gujarat)	165,000 tonnes per annum of additional Urea capacity by way of substantial expansion of the existing undertaking. Cost Estimate About Rs. 33 crores	The proposal is under appraisal.	
8. Jagdishpur in Sultanpur District of Uttar Pradesh	Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Ltd. (Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)	1350 tonnes per day of ammonia with an appropriate urea capacity Cost Estimate About Rs. 663 crores	The Techno-economic Feasibility Report for the Project has been recently received and it is being appraised.	

(f) The Central Government has not made any investment in the above mentioned Projects. These are all Joint Sector Projects promoted by the State Governments. Many of these Projects have end products other than fertilizers also and, therefore, it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent of contribution by the State Government(s) for the Fertilizer Plant(s) alone.

District Headquarters and other places in Gujarat linked with Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Bombay and Delhi by STD and Telex

28. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of district headquarters and other places in Gujarat, which were linked by Telex and STD with Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Bombay and Delhi during 1 February, 1980 to 15 October, 1983 ;

(b) the plans, projects and estimates to link some other places in Gujarat during 1st November, 1983 to 31 December, 1984 with Telex and STD with Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and other State Capitals and various places in the country ;

(c) whether Government have received

some proposals letters, memoranda in this regard from Gujarat Government, Chambers of Commerce, VIPs, organisation and individuals from Gujarat during 1 February, 1980 to 15 October, 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on each one ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 1. Regarding telex, the following 6 stations were linked by telex exchanges during 1st February 1980 to 15th October 1983 :

Navsari, Junagarh, Ankleswar, Sidhpur, Surindernagar and Derol.

2. Regarding STD :

(i) Names of stations in Gujarat State connected to Ahmedabad, Bombay, Gandhinagar and Delhi by STD between 1st February 1980 and 15th October, 1983 :

1. Nadiad
2. Mehsana
3. Bhavnagar
4. Balsar

(ii) Names of stations in Gujarat State that were connected from Delhi on STD between 1st February 1980 and 15th October 1983 :

1. Mehsana
2. Nadiad

(b) 1. Regarding Telex, 7 Stations—Amreli, Bulsar, Mehsana, Morvi, Kalol, Broach and Gandhinagar are planned to be provided with telex exchanges, subject to demands and availability of equipments, in the period 1st November, 1983 to 31st December, 1984. Telex network is a national network and the subscribers of any telex exchange can reach the subscribers of other

telex exchanges anywhere in the country.

2. Regarding STD, during the period 1st November, 83 to 31st December, 1984 no place in Gujarat is likely to be linked for STD facilities with Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and other State Capitals and various places in the country.

(c) and (d) :

1. **Regarding Telex.** No such proposal has been received.

2. **Regarding STD.** Some proposals have been received and the details are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of proposals, letters, memoranda in respect of STD facilities from Gujarat Government Chamber of Commerce, VIPs, Organisations in respect of the following stations have been received in this office

1. Dhrol
2. Manavadar
3. Modasa
4. Savarkundla
5. Jetpur
6. Broach
7. Morvi
8. Waghodia
9. Nandesari
10. Por
11. Porbandar
12. Jamnagar
13. Bhavnagar
14. Bulsar
15. Baroda

Out of the above limited STD facilities are available at Bhavnagar/Bulsar/Baroda.

Regarding remaining stations, action has been initiated in providing any one or more of the following prerequisites required for introducing STD facility at any station :

1. Availability of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.
2. Availability of a reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment required for linking that station to national network.
3. Availability of appropriate terminations in the trunks automatic exchange to which the station is to be connected.
4. Availability of required terminating equipment in the local exchange at the station.

Strike by Agricultural Workers in July 1983

29. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural workers had gone on a one day strike in different parts of the country on 15th July, 1983 to press their demand for a Central Legislation for them.

(b) whether Government have received a large number of representations from State, District and local units of Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union and All India Agricultural Workers Union on the same demand ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A large number of representations have been received from various units of Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union and All India Agricultural Workers' Union about the reported one day strike

and demand for a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers ;

(c) The question of enactment of a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers to regulate their conditions of work and providing for their welfare has been examined and it has been decided that State Governments may enact a legislation at the State level as has been done by Government of Kerala.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Industrial Sector

30. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of lock-outs and strikes in the industrial sector have been on the increase ;

(b) if so, the number of man-days lost in 1983 (till date) as compared to the man-days lost in the previous three years, viz. 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(c) whether Government have analysed the reasons for the increasing number of lock-outs and strikes ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to improve the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the number of strikes and lockouts and number of mandays lost due to them in the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (January-July) is attached.

(c) and (d). While the number of strikes shows a progressive decline, the number of lockouts also shows a fall except in the year 1982. The industrial relations machinery at the Centre and in the States continues to make efforts to prevent work stoppages and loss of mandays through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration.

Statement

Statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts and the number of mandays lost due to them during the years 1980-83 (Jan-July)

Year	Number of			Number of mandays lost (in '000)		
	strikes	lockouts	Total	strikes	lockouts	Total
1980	2501	355	2856	12018	9907	21925
1981	2245	344	2589	21208	15375	36584
1982 (P)	1997	447	2444	15643	17733	33376*
1983 (P) (Jan-July)	931	277	1208	11250	9257	20507

(P) = Provisional

(*) = Excluding number of mandays lost due to Bomby Textile strike which is provisionally estimated at 62.70 million.

बन्धुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने के लिए जिला स्तर पर समितियों की स्थापना

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी राज्य सरकारों के नाम क्या हैं ?

31. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बन्धुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने के लिए जिला-स्तर पर समितियां स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल):
(क) और (ख) बन्धित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम 1976 के अधीन सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए, विशेष रूप से बन्धुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने और उन्हें मुक्त कराने तथा मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वासि के लिए, प्रत्येक जिले और प्रत्येक उप-मण्डल में सक्रियता समितियां गठित करना अपेक्षित है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जिला तथा उप-मण्डलीय स्तरों पर ऐसी समितियां स्थापित करें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि वे नियमित रूप से बैठकें करें और वर्ष में उनकी कम से कम दो बैठकें हों।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकारों से उपलब्ध हुई नवीनतम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, हरियाणा, तमिल-

नाडु, अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली के सभी जिलों और उप-मण्डलों में सतर्कता समितियां पहले से ही गठित की जा चुकी है। उड़ीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, मेघालय, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा पाण्डिचेरी की सरकारों ने भी, कुछ जिलों/उप-मण्डलों को छोड़कर, ऐसी समितियां गठित की हैं। कर्नाटक, गुजरात, पंजाब, जम्मू व काश्मीर, सिक्किम, असम, अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, त्रिपुरा, गोवा दमन और दीव तथा नगर हवेली की सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि वे इस प्रकार की समितियां गठित करने/पुरानी समितियों को पुनः गठित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही हैं।

कोयला खान परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने हेतु उठाए गए कदम

32. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
 श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :
 श्री पी० एम० सईद :
 श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
 श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई कोयला खान परियोजनाएं निर्धारित कार्यक्रम से पीछे चल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के अन्दर पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण से लेकर दिनांक

31-3-1983 तक स्वीकृत रु० 5 करोड़ और उससे अधिक लागत वाली 110 कोयला परियोजनाओं में से 7 परियोजनाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं तथा 49 परियोजनाएं समय-सारणी के अनुसार क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। शेष 54 परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में निम्नलिखित एक अथवा अधिक कारणों से विलंब हो गया है :—

(1) भूमि के अधिग्रहण में और नई परियोजनाएं शुरू करने में कठिनाइयां जिनके साथ कहीं-कहीं विधि और कानून संबंधी समस्याएं भी जुड़ी रहती हैं।

(2) वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन के समय जो भू-खनन स्थितियां सामने आयीं वह परियोजना तैयार करने की आरंभिक अवस्था में परिकल्पित स्थितियों से बहुत भिन्न थीं।

(3) परियोजना रिपोर्टों में अनुपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी का चयन।

(4) परियोजना रिपोर्टों में उत्पादन और निर्माण अवधि के बारे में अत्यधिक आशावादी अनुमान।

(5) प्रमुख खनन उपकरणों का समय से उपलब्ध न होना।

(6) बिजली की अपर्याप्त और अविश्वसनीय सप्लाई।

(ग) परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) कोयला परियोजनाओं के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण करने हेतु तथा साथ में जुड़ी कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों की सहायता लेना।

(ii) उपकरणों और अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की समय से सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने तथा जहां

आवश्यक हो वहां नई निर्माण क्षमता की स्थापना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मशीनरी निर्माताओं के साथ संपर्क ।

(iii) उपकरणों की मरम्मत तथा रखरखाव के लिए कारखाना सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना ।

(iv) परियोजना रिपोर्टों की किस्म और विश्वासनीयता में सुधार करना जिसके लिए भू-वैज्ञानिक समन्वेषण की तकनीकों में सुधार करना और समुन्नत देशों के सहयोग से केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन एवं डिजाइन संस्थान लि० के इंजीनियरों को आयोजन और डिजाइन कार्य में अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(v) कुछ प्रमुख खनन परियोजनाओं में बिजली की रूकावटों को दूर करने के लिए ग्रहीत डीजल जेनरेटिंग सेटों की व्यवस्था करना ।

(iv) प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए अलग प्रबंधकीय संगठन की स्थापना करके और परियोजना कार्मिकों को उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण दिलाकर परियोजना क्रियान्वयन मशीनरी को मजबूत करना ।

(vii) परियोजनाओं की प्रगति पर निगरानी रखने और समय से सुधार की कार्रवाई करने के लिए अधिक व्यवस्थित तथा परिपूर्ण प्रबंधकीय सूचना प्रणाली शुरू करना ।

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

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

(a) whether any significant progress has been made in exploration of oil in West Bengal in the current year ;

(b) the targets of oil exploration in West Bengal in the coming year ; and

(c) the project-wise details with regard to (a) and (b) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Oil exploration work in West Bengal is being actively continued by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. However, no commercial discovery of hydro-carbons has so far been made in the area.

(b) During the ensuing field season, six seismic and two gravity magnetic parties are planned to be deployed and three wells are proposed to be drilled.

(c) The number of seismic parties has been increased, from four to the present level of six. A contract has been entered into for exploration in the Ranaghat—Jaguli—Krishnagar area and vibroseis work for data acquisition in the thickly populated areas in and around Calcutta city has been introduced.

Drilling is at present in progress at the wells Bodra-2 and Maju-1.

Programme to Provide Employment to Unemployed Scientific and Technical Graduates

34. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed scientific and technical graduates registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 30 June, 1983 as against 30 June, 1982 ;

(b) the number of such persons who were employed during the year 1983 (till date) as against the persons employed in 1982 ;

(c) whether Government contemplate to formulate a short-term/long-term programme to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed scientific and technical graduates in the country ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Available information relating to scientific and technical graduates* registered with Employment Exchanges, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, as at the end of December, 1982 (latest available) and June, 1982 is as under :

As at the end of	Number
June, 1982	4,25,263
December, 1982	4,47,971

* Relates to Science, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary disciplines.

(b) Available information relating to the placements effected by the Employment Exchanges in respect of these persons during the period January—December, 1982 is indicated below :

Period	Number placed in employment
January—June, 1982	6,374
July—December, 1982	6,713

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the steps being taken by the Government for creating more job opportunities for S and T personnel are :

- (i) large investments are being made in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, irrigation and power, oil refining and processing, coal, fertilizers, renewable sources of energy, small and large scale industries, etc. which are likely to open employment avenues for the educated persons

including scientific and technical manpower.

- (ii) The total outlay on science and technology during the 6th Plan has been increased to Rs. 3,367 crores as against Rs. 1,809 crores during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The enhanced allocation is expected to increase the tempo of research and development activities in the country as also improve the job opportunities for S and T personnel.
- (iii) The Government of India has set up a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board in January, 1982, to tackle on a sustained basis the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified science and technology personnel through self-employment.
- (iv) State Councils of Science and Technology have been set up in many States. These Councils would identify various research projects of advantage to the State and would be instrumental in harnessing science and technology for the benefit of masses.
- (v) Many incentives have been provided to the industry to encourage in-house research and development activities.

Appointment of Separate Project Implementation Authority for Development of Mines Programme

35. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Companies have been directed to appoint a separate Project Implementation authority for the mine development programme ; and

(b) if so, whether any Coal Company has appointed such authorities so far ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No direction has been given to the Coal Companies nor is there any proposal under consideration to set up a separate Project Implementation Authority. However, with a view to expediting the execution of coal projects, the Government have advised Coal India Limited to strengthen the project implementation machinery, within the present set up of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary Cos., by setting up separate management organisation for each project, backed by a more thorough system of monitoring.

**World Energy Conference held in
New Delhi**

36. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) which of the countries of the World boycotted the 12th World Energy Conference held in New Delhi recently and reasons thereof ;

(b) which of the countries were refused visas to attend the Conference and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Conference has evolved any international approach regarding the development of alternative source of energy including nuclear energy and whether free exchange of technology in this area was agreed upon, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The member countries of the World Energy Conference are represented in the Conference by their national Committee. Each country under convention is also invited to send a delegate who represents the Government. The delegates from the American national committee had participated in the Conference. Government of United States of America, however, did not send their official representative to the Twelfth Congress. This was due presumably to the refusal of visas to the delegates from Israel.

(b) Visa was not given to the delegates

from South Africa and Israel. This was in line with the Government policy.

(c) In the course of the Congress, discussions were held on a number of topics including alternate sources of energy and nuclear energy. The matters pertaining to technology transfer also figured in the discussions. The discussion was essentially technical in nature and directed towards finding possible technical solutions to the energy problems facing the global community. As this was a non-Governmental Conference, there was no room for a formal agreement relating to free transfer of technology.

Investment in State Electricity Boards

37. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested in each State Electricity Board by Central and State Governments in different forms as on 1.4.1980, 1.4.1981, 1.4.1982, 1.4.1983 and 31.10.1983 ;

(b) the total amount invested from financial institutions including Work Bank loan separately for each State ;

(c) the total amount of outstandings against State Government Undertakings, Municipal Corporations and Municipal Boards, notified areas, Town areas and other Government Departments as on 1.4.1980, 1.4.1981, 1.4.1982, 1.4.1983 and as on 31.10.1983 with reasons for such outstandings ;

(d) whether penalties etc. are imposed in such cases as also interests ; if not, the reasons therefor ; steps proposed to be taken to realise the same as early as possible ; and

(e) the percentage of transmission loss during the last four years against the standard world percentage ; steps proposed to be taken to reduce transmission losses ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). The infor-

mation required is to be collected from different State Governments and Electricity Boards. They have been addressed. It is not possible to indicate separately the amounts invested by the Central Government as the amounts are part of the total Central assistance. However, so far as amounts invested from financial institutions are concerned, this is being collected.

(e) The percentage of transmission loss during the four years 1978-79 to 1981-82 in the country is indicated in the table annexed. The figure for 1982-83 is not yet available. Steps proposed to be taken are also indicated. There is no standard World percentage in regard to T and D losses.

Statement

All India average transmission and distribution losses during the four years (1978-79 to 1981-82)

1978-79	20.02%
1979-80	20.44%
1980-81	20.50%
1981-82	20.77%

Steps being taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses :

Some of the important measures to reduce the T and D losses recommended for implementation by the State Electricity Boards and other Power Utilities include :

- Improvement of power factor by installation of capacitors ;
- Re-location of sub-stations near the load centres ;
- Reducing the length of sub-transmission lines and distribution lines ;
- Conducting surprise checks to reduce

pilferage of energy ; and

- Strengthening of distribution systems.

Performance of Power and Coal Sector

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

(a) whether the performance of the key sector namely power and coal continues to be below the projected targets ;

(b) whether the shortfall in coal production was around 5.5 million tonnes in the first five and a half months of the current financial year ;

(c) if so, whether the power generation also fell short during the same period ;

(d) if so, what was the coal production in April-mid September, 1983 ;

(e) what was the target fixed for the same ;

(f) what were the main reasons for below target of power and coal ; and

(g) what steps have been taken by Government to improve its position during the next few months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total energy generation in the country during April to September, 1983 was higher by 2.8 per cent as compared to the corresponding period last year. However, there was a shortfall of about 5 per cent as compared to the generation target. As far as coal is concerned the production upto September '83 was 1.8% more than the production in the corresponding period of last year, but less than the target by 9.1%.

(b), (d) and (e). The production of coal in the first 6 months of the current year was 58.93 million tonnes as compared to 57.88

million tonnes during the corresponding period last year showing an increase of 1.05 million tonnes, but compared to the target of 64.82 million tonnes, the production was less by 5.89 million tonnes.

(c) The actual energy generation during April-September, 1983 was 67044 MU as against the programme of 70552 MU.

(f) The main reasons for shortfall in generation as compared to target are :

- (i) delayed and erratic monsoon in some parts of the country ;
- (ii) comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations, and
- (iii) low demand conditions faced in certain areas during the monsoon period.

The shortfall in achieving production target of coal was due to power shortages, absenteeism and law and order problems ; and strike in/SCCL :

(g) A number of measures have been initiated to improve power generation in the country. These measures include :

- (i) expediting commissioning of the ongoing projects ;
- (ii) improving the performance of thermal power stations by making available adequate quantity and quality of coal ;
- (iii) improving the availability of spare parts ; and
- (iv) by improving the operation and maintenance standards of the power stations.

Steps taken for improving coal production include improvement in power supply from DVC and in the law and order situation with the assistance of the State Governments concerned.

Briquetting of Farm Residues

39. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for briquetting of farm residues as outlined by the Director of Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, Maharashtra (Indian Express dated 13.10.83) ; and

(b) if so, follow-up steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir ; a project proposal has been received.

(b) The project proposal is being examined.

Opening of new Branch Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and P.C.Os. in Orissa during 1983-84

40. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened in each district of Orissa during the year 1983-84 ;

(b) the names of the places in each district where these have already been opened till date ;

(c) the total number of P.C.Os sanctioned for the year 1983-84 in each district of the State ; and

(d) the names of the places where these have already been commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 135 new branch post offices and 43 sub post offices are to be opened in Orissa during 1983-84. Districtwise list is given in Statement-I.

(b) The names of places in each district where post offices has already been opened till date is given in Statement-II.

(c) Total number of P.C.Os. sanctioned for the year 1983-84 district wise is given in Statement-III.

(d) The names of the places where long distance public call office have already commissioned are as under.

Places	District
1. Cheligada	Ganjam
2. Jayantipur	Ganjam
3. Khajuripada	Ganjam
4. Samantiapalli	Ganjam
5. Girda	Koraput
6. Maidapur	Koraput
7. Jharadihi	Mayurbhanj
8. Sarat	Mayurbhanj

Statement-I

Statement showing New Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened during 1983-84 in Orissa Circle

Name of Distt.	No. of Branch Post Offices	No. of Sub Post Offices
1. Balasore	12	4
2. Ganjam	15	3
3. Puri	10	4
4. Cuttack	16	3
5. Mayurbhanj	12	5
6. Bolangir	5	4
7. Kalahandi	5	2
8. Dhenkanal	3	1
9. Keonjhar	10	1
10. Koraput	17	2
11. Phulbani	12	3
12. Sambalpur	5	2
13. Sundargarh	13	10
Total	135	43

Statement-II

Statement showing Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices opened till date in Orissa Circle

Name of Distt.	No. of Branch Post Offices	Name	No. of Sub Post Offices	Name
1	2	3	4	5
1. Balasore	3	1. Saikana 2. Kumarpur 3. Baligam	Nil	Nil
2. Ganjam	10	1. Marloba 2. Panchama 3. Kusapada 4. Damodua 5. Badapada 6. Padampur 7. Gangapur 8. Sandhikendu 9. Sidhanai 10. Baroda	Nil	Nil
3. Puri	1	1. Durdura	2	1. Balikhanda Survodayanagar 2. Baselisahi
4. Cuttack	14	1. Naraganga 2. Thanapalli 3. Palatpur 4. Pikala 5. Sikudi 6. Ransole 7. Pachhikote 8. Kanira 9. Sanjania 10. A. Brahmachanipatana 11. Kulakaianga 12. Bhitar Andhari 13. Bidyadharpur 14. Bandhahuda	1	1. Joika Bazar

1	2	3	4	5
5. Mayurbhanj	12	1. Pokharia 2. Patrapada 3. Sabibeda 4. Hill Block 24 5. Kukudimundi 6. Narayangamatia 7. Tikarpara 8. Bidukudia 9. Bhanra 10. Sankucha 11. Bakala 12. Banchikala	2	1. Udala Bawan 2. Karanjia Bahar
6. Bolangir	Nil	Nil	2	1. Talapalli 2. Kharan Road Fordu
7. Kakahandi	3	1. Kantesir 2. Sirjapali 3. Kireijhola	Nil	Nil
8. Dhenkanal	2	1. Kankadasada 2. Kanuili	1	1. Nileongan
9. Keonjhar	5	1. Kasia 2. Solgoda 3. Belda 4. Mosinajodi 5. Khendra	Nil	Nil
10. Koraput	16	1. Randepalli 2. Ghantarla 3. Mohanda 4. Dumurigoda 5. Katgam 6. Hirli 7. Godiagunda 8. Dangoludi 9. Jamaranda 10. Dhanpur 11. Badabasini 12. A. Malkangiri 13. Kukudsilona 14. Pandugudi 15. Khanda 16. Biripadav	1	1. Jayanagar

1	2	3	4	5
11. Pulbani	7	1. Mandalpur 2. Tikarbaju 3. Salkibudaguda 4. Musalipanga 5. Paikodhanakote 6. Mijapanka 7. Sangrampur	2	1. Bollurbeachanagar 2. Peujisahi
12. Sambalpur	2	1. Lad 2. Khandakata	Nil	Nil
13. Sundargarh	9	1. Sankara 2. Raidihi 3. Jamankera 4. Aludega 5. Mighadega 6. Dandajamira 7. Bilsara 8. Kirei 9. Indrapur	7	1. Basanti Colony 2. Mahisadihi 3. Liploy 4. Dangibadi 5. Madhusudan- marg 6. Govt. Hospital RD. Rajgang- pur 7. Ranibagicha

Statement-III

Statement showing the total number of P.C.Os proposals sanctioned so far in each district of Orissa for the year 1983-84 are given below :

District	No. of P.C.Os.
1. Balasore	7
2. Bolangir	—
3. Cuttack	1
4. Dhenkanal	4
5. Ganjam	5
6. Kalahandi	—
7. Keonjhar	5
8. Korapur	6
9. Mayurbhanj	13
10. Phulbani	3
11. Puri	—
12. Sambalpur	—
13. Sundergarh	3

News-Item 'Bar Council Assails Transfer of Judges'

41. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bar Council of India has condemned the recent transfers and appointments of Chief Justices of the Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Assam, Gujarat and Sikkim High Courts as arbitrary and contrary to the declared policy of Government ;

(b) if so, what were the norms and guidelines for transfers and appointments of Chief Justices of High Courts ;

(c) whether these norms have been violated ; and

(e) If so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Government have seen a Press Report in this regard.

(b) The salient features of the policy of the Government to have Chief Justices of all High Courts from outside are given in the Press Note dt. 28.1.1983. Copy laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No LT-7027/83)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ceiling on Expenses of Candidates and Political Parties

42. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner had suggested increase in the ceiling on election expenses incurred by candidates and political parties ;

(b) the details of the suggestion of the Chief Election Commissioner ; and

(c) whether the issue was considered by Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). No recommendation has been received from the Election Commission for increasing the ceiling on election expenses in general. The Commission has however, recommended that in cases where the repoll is directed by the Commission in an entire Parliamentary or Assembly constituency, as the case may be, and such repoll is held after a gap of more than a month from the date on which the earlier poll was taken, the maximum limit of election expenses as prescribed in the rules shall be deemed to have been

increased by 50% of the amount specified as the maximum limit of election expenses in that constituency. This is under the consideration of Government.

Installation of Low Power T.V. Transmission Towers in Orissa

**43. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :**

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

(a) the places selected for installation of low power T.V. Transmission Towers so far in Orissa and places where execution of the T.V. Towers has been undertaken during the year 1983 ;

(b) the places to be included in the T.V. net-work scheme during next financial year, if any ; and

(c) total area so far covered by T.V. and the areas to be covered after completion of the new T.V. Towers in the State of Orissa, the names of the districts and the areas therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Koraput, Berhampur and Rourkela have been selected for setting up Low power TV transmitters in Orissa. Implementation of the projects has been taken up and equipment already ordered. The centres would be commissioned during 1984-85.

(b) In addition to the above, a high power TV transmitter is under installation at Cuttack as part of the VI Plan; This centre would also be commissioned by the end of VI Plan period.

(c) (i) Total area so far covered by TV in the State—13,300 Sq. Kms.

- (ii) Area expected to be covered at the end of VI Plan in the State— 59,600 Sq. Kms.
- (iii) Districts expected to be covered at the end of VI Plan—Puri 100%, Cuttack 100%, Dhenkanal 80%, Sambalpur 52%, Keonjhar 51%, Baleswar 51%, Sundergarh 30%, Ganjam 26%, Koraput 17%, Bolangir 15%, Mayurbhanj 10%.

Restrictions on Recruitment of Medical and Para-Medical Staff for Jobs Abroad (Specially Saudi Arabia)

44. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have placed any restrictions recently on recruitment of medical and para-medical staff for jobs abroad, especially in Saudi Arabia ;

(b) if so, when were these restrictions placed ;

(c) the nature and details of these restrictions ; and

(d) the reasons for the sudden imposition of these restrictions, ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). There are no restrictions on the supply of manpower for Saudi Arabia. A decision to regulate the recruitment of medical and para-medical staff for Government jobs in Saudi Arabia on Government to Government basis was taken in pursuance of a decision of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission held on August 10, 1983. According to this decision, the demands for medical and para-medical personnel of the Government of Saudi Arabia, are to be placed centrally on the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation and the Corporation, in collaboration with the State Manpower Corporations, will process the demands for the fulfilment of the requirement. There-

fore, no restrictions as such have been placed, only the Agency for recruitment has been entrusted to the Government. In so far as candidates working in Government and semi-Government Medical Institutions are concerned, a no objection certificate from the Controlling Authorities of these Institutions has been made compulsory in consideration of the fact that the domestic medical facilities within the country are not unduly affected due to the large exodus of medical and para-medical personnel.

Opening of Sub-Post Offices in Diskit in Nubra and Padam in Zaskar in J and K Circle of P and T Department

45. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sub Post Offices have been opened this year in Diskit in Nubra and Padam in Zaskar in the J and K circle of P and T Department ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of staff from outside the region, these sub-post offices are more or less non-functional during most time of the year ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would give preference to local hands of these areas in respect of employment so that the Department may be able to run these sub-post offices without break and any difficulty and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Sub post offices opened at Diskit in Nubra and Padam in Zaskar in J and K Circle on 6-10-82 and 16-2-83 respectively.

(b) Sub Postmaster Padam hails from Zaskar and Sub Postmaster Nubra belongs to Ladakh region. Both officials are at their position and post offices functioning normally at both places throughout the year.

(c) Recruitment to postal Assistant Cadre made through local employment

exchanges of Ladakh. Candidates belonging to Nubra and Zaskar are given due consideration in recruitment.

**Improvement in the Functioning of
Telephone Network through
INSAT-IB**

46. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that INSAT-IB will offer great opportunities to improve the functioning of the telephone net-work in our country ;

(b) if so, whether the INSAT-IB is now in a position to render this facility to our telephone net-work ; and

(c) what are the plans that have been drawn up so that as soon as the INSAT-IB starts giving the facilities, these can be fully utilised for our communication improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, INSAT-IB services relate to long distance net-work alone.

(b) INSAT-IB will be of great use to improve telecommunication network in the country by providing reliable long distance channels.

(c) 30 earth stations have been established including two for ONGC to provide nation wide connectivity.

**Telephone Facilities in Villages along the
Sides of the Rivers in Maharashtra
Affected by Floods**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many villages along the sides of the rivers had to face

flood havoc in Maharashtra during August and September, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these villages could not be given any advance intimation about the floods ; and

(c) whether Government would consider extending telephone facilities to villages along the sides of the rivers which are generally affected by floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For providing timely flood forecasting, the Government of India has established the flood forecasting network on the major inter-State flood prone rivers in the country and in Maharashtra such a network has been established on river Godavari and river Tapi only. On the basis of the information available with the Central Government, flood forecasting facilities have not been established on the small and West flowing rivers in Konkan region which was the worst affected during the 1983 floods. The State Government may have to consider developing a flood forecasting network for such rivers. The State Government normally uses Police wireless sets for communicating relevant information in case of such emergencies.

(c) The P and T Department has laid down a policy of providing telecommunication facilities on a spatial Distribution basis. Under this policy most of the habitations would be having access to a telecommunication facility within 5 Kms. The locations of the telecommn. facilities is to be decided by the Field Officers of the P and T Department after considering all aspects and requirements.

Export of Crude Oil

48. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will have to continue the export of crude oil for a few years more due to delay in creating adequate refining capacity ;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed

out that outlay of Rs. 6,771 crores will not be adequate to meet the needs since for the first four years from 1980-84, the expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 6,771 crores ;

(c) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also felt that additional expenditure will have to be provided to fulfil the target ; and

(d) if so, to what extent and by what time the additional finances will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Indigenous crude oil may have to be exported for some more time as it cannot inherently yield certain products required in the country and addition of secondary processing facilities on hand have to be completed.

(b) The Sixth Plan outlay for the Petroleum Sector was Rs. 6535 crores in August/September, 1981 which was revised to Rs. 10059 crores during the mid-term review September 1982. The expenditure incurred for the 1st four years 1980-84 is of the order of Rs. 6312 crores.

(c) In view of (b) above there is no need for addition provision to fulfil the target.

(d) Does not arise.

जिला अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सलीमपुर में अगरबत्ती (एरोमेटिक्स) काम्पलेक्स का निर्माण

49. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री सलीमपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में अगरबत्ती (एरोमेटिक्स) काम्पलेक्स का निर्माण के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 254 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त काम्पलेक्स के लिए अलीगढ़ जिले में तहसीलवार कितनी भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई है या की जा रही है और किसानों को मुआ-

वजे के रूप में अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और कितने किसानों को मुआवजा दिया गया है ;

(ख) इस काम्पलेक्स के लिए कुल कितनी भूमि की आवश्यकता है और इस कार्य में गति लाने के लिए नियुक्त कार्यकारी (टास्क) बल ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) भूमि सर्वेक्षण और मिट्टी परीक्षण की रिपोर्ट जो पूरी कर ली गई है, क्या है और "प्रोसेस लाइसेंसर" का चयन करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 2007 एकड़ भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचनाएं जारी की गई हैं। आगे की कार्यवाही उचित समय पर की जाएगी। अधिसूचित भूमि में 1218 एकड़ भूमि सिकन्दरा रोड तहसील में है तथा 789 एकड़ भूमि हाथरस तहसील में है।

(ख) अनुमान है कि लगभग 2000 एकड़ भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी जिसमें हरी पट्टी आदि के लिए क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। कार्यकारी दल प्रौद्योगिकी के चुनाव, संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने तथा इसी प्रकार के प्रायोजनापूर्व कार्य-कलापों में लगा हुआ है।

(ग) भूमि सर्वेक्षण तथा मिट्टी के परीक्षण की रिपोर्ट सन्तोषजनक पाई गई है। प्रक्रिया लाइसेंसधारियों का चुनाव का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

Proposal Regarding Constitution of State Councils for Vocational Training

50. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has urged the State Governments to take immediate concrete action to get the State Councils for Vocational Training properly constituted and activated ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the response to the request of the National Council for Vocational Training to the State Governments has been very poor ;

(c) how many State Governments have responded to the circular of his Ministry in this regard ; and

(d) whether Central Government intend to take some concrete action in this regard so that new Industrial Training Institutes and trades might be started at each block level in the country ?

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

(b) and (c). State Governments/Union Territory administration of Goa, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam and West Bengal have responded to the Ministry's letter.

(d) Since the ITIs are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments/Union Territories, proposals for the opening of new ITIs and/or addition of new trades in the ITIs are mooted by the respective State Governments/Union Territory administrations in consultation with the respective State Councils taking into account the local needs of the areas where the ITI is proposed to be established. As such, Central Government is not intending to initiate action to start an ITI at each block level in the Country.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और बीकानेर जिलों में विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना

51. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और बीकानेर जिलों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ खनिज अन्वेषण निगम और भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किये गए सर्वेक्षण और खनन कार्यों के दौरान

लिग्नाइट के भंडारों का पता चला है और प्रत्येक भंडार कितनी मात्रा में है तथा उस सम्बन्ध में अन्य विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पालाना में 60 मेगावाट के दो ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों और कायुर्दी (बाड़मेर जिला) में एक सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रत्युत्तर है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) बीकानेर जिले में पालाना में लिग्नाइट पर आधारित 60-60 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों वाले ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तावित विद्युत केन्द्र के लिए लगभग 25 वर्ष की अवधि तक पोषण करने के लिए खनन योग्य पर्याप्त भण्डार होने के आधार पर, तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी। लेकिन लिग्नाइट भण्डार के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के अनुसार अब इसे विद्युत केन्द्र का पर्याप्त रूप से पोषण करने के लिए केवल लगभग 18 वर्ष के लिए अनुमान लगाया गया है, इस प्रकार यह परियोजना आर्थिक रूप से लाभकारी नहीं रही है। इसलिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के मामले पर विचार करने से पहले परियोजना की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है।

कपूरडी में विद्युत केंद्र स्थापित करने की व्यवहार्यता पर केवल तब विचार किया जा सकता है जब कि विद्युत केन्द्र का समुचित रूप से पोषण करने के लिए लिग्नाइट भण्डारों के विद्यमान होने के लिए व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कर लिए जाएं।

**Allotment of Newly Constructed Quarters
to the Residents of 'G' Point
(Gole Market)**

52. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the residents of 'G' Point (Gole Market) quarters have since been given alternative allotment in the newly constructed quarters in the same area ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof, and by what time it will be completed ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that rules of allotment on the basis of seniority are not being followed strictly resulting in deprivation of the legitimate right of P and T employees ;

(d) whether his Ministry has received a number of representations from individual employees and through the Welfare Association, an elected body of these employees ; and

(e) number of quarters allotted out of turn other than on seniority basis so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. Only those who are entitled for Type-II quarters were given alternative accommodation in Type-II quarters in DIZ area.

(b) Most of 'G' point allottees are eligible for Type-I quarters which are yet under construction. They will be allotted alternative accommodation as soon as the newly constructed Type-I quarters in DIZ area come up for allotment.

(c) No, Sir, it is not a fact. The allotment of quarters are made strictly as per existing allotment rules on the basis of employee's seniority.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 9 (Nine). Three quarters as attached

quarters in the interest of service. Three quarters have been allotted on out of turn basis by House Allotment Committee in DIZ area against 5% quota as prescribed. Three on over riding priority basis on compassionate grounds.

कोयला मूल्यों में वृद्धि

53. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला मूल्यों में पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान पुनः वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किम सीमा तक और कितनी बार ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयले की कीमतों में दो बार संशोधन किए गए—पहले 14-2-1981 से फिर 27-5-1982 से। जिन कारणों से कोयले की कीमतों में संशोधन आवश्यक था वह हैं—उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि, कामगारों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि, मूल्य-ह्रास और व्याज का अधिक भार, आदि।

Soda Ash Plant at Haldia Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

54. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a soda ash plant at Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's Haldia unit was set up but started dismantling even before it had started production ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided now to revive this unit and start production ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The work on soda ash plant of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Haldia, West Bengal has been completed. For production of soda ash in this complex, one of the raw materials namely Chalk, would be obtained from the Ammonium Sulphate Plant which is an intermediate plant in the complex for manufacture of NPK. Therefore, the soda ash plant can be commissioned for commercial production only after the Ammonium Sulphate Plant is commissioned. Because of inadequate availability of power from the grid of West Bengal State Electricity Board, it has been decided to first commission the Ammonia/Urea/Methanol Plants with the available power and then proceed to commission NPK Plants in the next phase depending upon the availability of power. The soda ash plant will be commissioned for commercial production when upstream plants are stabilised and chalk is available as a by-product and the power supply position has improved.

Capacity, Demand and Production of L.P.G. Cylinders

55. SHRI N.E. HERO :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present total capacity of LPG cylinders in the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the capacity ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The present installed capacity for LPG cylinders in the country, State-wise is given below :

State	(in lakhs)
Maharashtra	11.60
Andhra Pradesh	15.50
Haryana	10.20
Rajasthan	2.40
Tamil Nadu	3.80
Delhi	1.20
Gujarat	3.80
Karnataka	2.00
Uttar Pradesh	6.35
Madhya Pradesh	1.00
West Bengal	1.00
Total :	58.85

(b) and (c). The existing manufacturers, both established and new, have plans to increase production in coming years. In addition new parties coming up with approvals from statutory authorities for taking up manufacture of cylinders are being awarded developmental orders at present. Taking this factor into consideration expected production capacity by 1984-85 will be around 100 lakhs cylinders per year.

पैन्की में लखनऊ-पैन्की गैस पाइपलाइन से गैस का रिसना और गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई में कमी होना

56. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में पैन्की में लखनऊ-पैन्की गैस पाइपलाइन से गैस रिसने लगी थी जिसके फलस्वरूप गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई कम हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैस के रिसने का क्या कारण था ;

(ग) इसमें कितनी गैस लीक हो चुकी है ;

(घ) क्या गैस रिसने के कारण छोटी सी चिगारी मात्र से ही भयानक अग्निकांड का खतरा होता है ;

(ङ) गैस के रिसने को बन्द करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(च) यदि कोई उपाय नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) गैस के रिसने के संबंध में कितने कर्मचारी दोषी पाए गए और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) पैन्की और लखनऊ के बीच कोई गैस पाइपलाइन नहीं है। परन्तु टैंक बैगन गैट्रि से पैन्की में आई० ओ० सी० के एल० पी० जी० संयंत्र को जोड़ने के लिए छोटी लम्बाई वाली एक पाइपलाइन है जो भूमि के नीचे की स्थिति और भूमिगत पानी के द्वारा होने वाली सामान्य टूट फूट के कारण बैठ गई थी।

एल० पी० जी० का कोई रिसाव नहीं हुआ

था क्योंकि पाइपलाइन की टूट का पता लगने के बाद उसे एल० पी० जी० की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं लाया गया था। इस तरह गैस सिलेण्डरों की सप्लाई में अस्थायी कमी आ गई थी।

(ङ) और (च) आई० ओ० सी० द्वारा पाइपलाइन को यथा-शीघ्र बदलने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए गए।

(छ) चूंकि रिसाव सामान्य टूट फूट के कारण हुआ था इसलिए किसी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न ही नहीं होता।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करने हेतु चुने गए स्थान

57. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण करने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश में कौन-कौन से स्थान चुने हैं ; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान प्रसारण की सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) कसौली में 10 किलोवाट वाली दूरदर्शन रिले ट्रांसमीटर परियोजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। भवन और टावर के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है। उपकरण उपलब्ध हैं और केन्द्र 1984 के अन्त से पहले चालू हो जाएगा। विशेष योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल्लु में अल्प शक्ति वाला एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किया जा रहा है। यह भी 1984 के अन्त तक चालू हो जाएगा।

Distribution of Natural Gas from Bombay High

58. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Gas Company has offered to take over the distribution of natural gas from Bombay High ;

(b) whether State Government have approved the above proposal ;

(c) whether the Expert Committee of Union Government has examined the supply mains and the net-work and infrastructure of Bombay Gas Company to evaluate its capacity to distribute Bombay High gas ; if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) when Government propose to finalise the issue of distribution of Bombay High gas through underground pipelines to the consumer in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The Bombay Gas Company has been showing interest in undertaking supply of natural gas to consumers in Bombay city through its existing pipeline system. It has also submitted reports from consultants about the suitability of the existing pipeline system with certain modifications. The State Government of Maharashtra have also sent their Feasibility Report etc. Detailed studies about the availability and requirements of natural gas have been taken up.

अलावलपुर को जालंधर स्थानीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अंतर्गत लाना

59. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलावलपुर (जालंधर) के लोग टेलीफोन सेवा की भारी असुविधा का सामना कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां सीधी डायल सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज द्वारा कई दिनों तक प्रयोक्ताओं की काल का उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है ;

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

(ग) अलावलपुर, जो जालंधर से केवल 10 मील दूर है, को जालंधर स्थानीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अंतर्गत न लाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) अलावलपुर न तो जालंधर टेलीफोन जिले की 5 किलोमीटर की अरीय दूरी में आता है और न ही यह जालंधर नगर पालिका अथवा कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के अंतर्गत आता है । अतः इसे जालंधर टेलीफोन प्रणाली के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

Losses Suffered by Talcher Fertiliser Plant

60. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether he is aware that the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa remained closed throughout the greater part of the year 1982-83 and started production only towards October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the losses incurred as a result of this ; and

(c) the specific steps taken to see that no further loss is incurred in the best interest of the nation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The plant had remained shut down during the following periods namely :

- (i) 2.3.82 to 25.8.82
- (ii) 5.1.83 to 6.2.83 and
- (iii) 24.3.83 to 15.8.83

The production of Urea was resumed

from 27th September, 1983 after the restart.

(b) The shut downs were due to non-availability of power to the plant by the Orissa State Electricity Board. The estimated loss at the unit to the shut down is Rs. 24.68 crores in first half of 1982-83 and Rs. 24.86 in the first half of 1983-84.

(c) As a long term measure a proposal for setting up a 60 MW captive power plant has been formulated. Since this may take 42 to 48 months for installation, as an interim measure another proposal to instal a 30 MW Gas turbine generator at a cost of about Rs. 14 crores is under process.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

61. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा राजभाषा के प्रचार के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समिति की अब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अन्य मंत्रालयों के समान उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस समिति के गठन की आवश्यकता अब तक महसूस क्यों नहीं की गई ; और

(ङ) राजभाषा के प्रति उदासीनता के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और इस समिति का गठन कब तक किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने राजभाषा के प्रचार के लिए जो प्रबंध किए हैं उनमें यह बातें शामिल हैं—हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्म-

चारियों को हिन्दी भाषा/स्टेनोग्राफी/टाइपिंग का प्रशिक्षण तथा यह प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने पर विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन, हिन्दी अनुवाद की व्यवस्था, सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने पर नकद पुरस्कार योजना, हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी/टाइपिंग करने वाले अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफर/टाइपिस्ट को विशेष मासिक भत्ता, हिन्दी पत्रों का तथा हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर से प्राप्त अंग्रेजी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में सुनिश्चित करना, हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों की सरकारों/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के साथ यथासंभव हिन्दी में ही पत्र-व्यवहार करना, हिन्दी के प्रयोग संबंधी कानूनी व्यवस्थाओं का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए चैक-प्वाइंटों की व्यवस्था, राजभाषा अधिनियम में निर्दिष्ट कागजात हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी करना, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों के जरिए राजभाषा नीति पर अमल के लिए निर्णय लेना और निर्णयों पर कार्रवाई की निगरानी, आदि ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां । ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पुनर्गठन के बाद पुनर्गठित हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की एक बैठक हो चुकी है ।

(ख) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Off-Shore Oil Platform Service Contracts

62. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties to whom off-shore oil platform service contracts have been given by Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount of these contracts and the amount actually paid to each party so far ; and

(c) the balance payable during the contract period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) All the off-shore platforms are manned and managed by the ONGC themselves departmentally and no service contracts for this purpose have been given.

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

Funds for operating Opencast Coal Mines in Orissa

63. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for operating open-cast coal mines works in Ib Valley in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this project ;

(c) the steps taken by Government for implementing the above proposal ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government have already sanctioned two open-cast coal mining projects for a total amount of Rs. 83.17 crores with a total capacity of 3.00 million tonnes per annum. The construction of both these projects has already commenced and these projects are expected to reach their full capacity by 1988-89.

Live Telecast of Third Cricket Test between India and West Indies at Ahmedabad

64. **SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary preparations for the live telecast of the third Cricket Test between India and West Indies to be played at Ahmedabad from 12th November, are being made ;

(b) whether the present equipments at PIJ (Gujarat) are to be used for this service or some other arrangements are being made ; and if so, what are these arrangements and from where ; and

(c) the steps being taken to put in service the proposed Ahmedabad T.V. Centre ; what is the progress of its work to-day and whether for the above programme, Ahmedabad TV Centre would be utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Jullunder OB Van has been moved to Ahmedabad to cover the test match between India and West Indies being played at Ahmedabad from 12th Nov. 1983 for live telecast. Doordarshan do not have any mobile uplink and P and T have already moved their mobile uplink to Ahmedabad to cover the match via INSAT-IB.

(c) The building for the main TV Centre at Ahmedabad is in the advance stage of construction. However, it is proposed to start an interim service from Ahmedabad w.e.f. 19th November, 1983 with only a relay station. The main station is expected to be commissioned by October, 1984.

Connecting Chandigarh to District Headquarters of Haryana through STD

65. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state as to when Chandigarh will be connected through STD to District Headquarters of Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Four District Headquarters of Haryana have already been linked with Chandigarh through STD. The remaining District headquarters are planned to be linked with Chandigarh during the current and subsequent plans.

Development of Coal Resources

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

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis for the development of coal resources of the country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether steps have been taken for the development and utilisation of coal resources of Orissa ;

(c) if so, what are those measures taken so far and proposed to be taken in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A substantial increase in coal production during the Sixth Plan is being brought about by the expeditious formulation, approval and implementation of a number of new coal mining projects and reconstruction of existing mines. In the first three years of the Sixth Plan period, the total investment made in the coal sector has been Rs. 1796.28 crores. In the current year a provision has been made for a further investment of Rs. 1003 crores.

The following expansion/new projects have been approved for further increasing production from the Talcher and Ib Valley coalfield in Orissa :

	Capacity
Talcher coalfield	{ (i) Bharatpur Opencast — 3.00 million tonnes per annum (ii) Jagannath Expansion — 1.00 m.t. to 2.00 million tonnes per annum
Ib Valley coalfield	{ (i) Belpahar OC. — 2.00 m.t. per annum (ii) Lajkura opencast — 1.00 m.t. per annum

The geological exploration work is continuing in both these coalfields for development of more projects.

खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई

67. श्री राम ध्यारे पत्निका : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने संबंधी उपाय किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सप्लाई के कब तक बढ़ जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को लोगों की खाना पकाने

की गैस की मांग को पूरा करने के संबंध में निकट भविष्य में सफलता मिलने की आशा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो कब तक ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) मौजूदा रिफाइनरियों के विस्तार और मौजूदा रिफाइनरियों में नई अनुषंगी शोधन सुविधाओं और हजीरा और उरान में गैस फ्रैक्शन प्लांट के चालू हो जाने के फलस्वरूप अगले वर्षों में एल० पी० जी० के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हो जाने की आशा है। वर्ष वार संभावित उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन ("000 मी० टन)
1983-83	730 (आधुनिकतम संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार)

1984-85 1349

1985-86 1701

1986-87 1811

(ग) और (घ) अधिक एल० पी० जी० की बिक्री के लिए विपणन योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं और आशा है कि प्रतीक्षा सूची के अधिकांश उपभोक्ताओं को 2-3 वर्षों में नये कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे।

Revision of Rates for Sponsorship of Doordarshan Programmes

68. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Doordarshan programmes which could be sponsored, have no sponsors ;

(b) how many times the rates for sponsorship have been revised ; and

(c) who is responsible for this loss of advertising revenue, and what steps are going to be taken to fully utilize revenue earning potential of T.V. ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Only once.

(c) Optimum use of commercial service is being made to earn revenue. Doordarshan is making all efforts to earn more revenue. The guidelines have been revised with a view to attract more advertisers and sponsors.

Super Thermal Power Stations under Construction by NTPC

69. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many super thermal power stations are under construction by NTPC in various parts of the country ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) when the various units of these power projects are expected to generate power ; and

(d) whether progress of these projects is as per scheduled programme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Details are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) Work is generally progressing as per schedule. However, the progress on Farakka Super Thermal Power Project is behind schedule due to various reasons, including delay in acquisition of land.

Statement-I

Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Approved Cost (Rs. crores)	Location	Region
1. Singrauli	5 × 200 + 2 × 500	798.12	District Mirzapur (U.P.)	Northern
2. Korba	3 × 200 + 3 × 500	985.60	District Bilaspur (U.P.)	Western
3. Ramagundam	3 × 200 + 3 × 500	1381.41	District Karimnagar (A.P.)	Southern
4. Farakka Stage-I	3 × 200	290.60	District Murshidabad	Eastern
5. Vindhyachal Stage-I	6 × 210	911.57	District Sidhi (M.P.)	Western
6. Rihand Stage-I	2 × 500	1033	District Mirzapur (U.P.)	Northern

Statement-II

Units	Actual/Expected Commissioning Schedule
1	2

Singrauli

Unit I (200 MW)	Commissioned in Feb. 82
Unit II (200 MW)	Commissioned in Nov. 82
Unit III (200 MW)	Commissioned in March 83
Unit IV (200 MW)	Synchronised in Nov. 83
Unit V (200 MW)	March, 84
Unit VI (500 MW)	1986-87
Unit VII (500 MW)	1987-88

1

2

Korba

Unit I (200 MW)	Commissioned in March, 83
Unit II (200 MW)	Synchronised in Oct. 83
Unit III (200 MW)	March, 1984
Unit IV (500 MW)	1987-88
Unit V (500 MW)	1988-89
Unit VI (500 MW)	1989-90

Ramagundam

Unit I (200 MW)	Synchronised in Oct. 83
Unit II (200 MW)	1984-85
Unit III (200 MW)	1984-85
Unit IV (500 MW)	1988-89
Unit V (500 MW)	1989-90
Unit VI (500 MW)	1990-91

Farakka

Unit I (200 MW)	1984-85
Unit II (200 MW)	1985-86
Unit III (200 MW)	1985-86

Vindhyachal

Unit I (210 MW)	1987-88
Unit II (210 MW)	1987-88
Unit III (210 MW)	1988-89
Unit IV (210 MW)	1988-89
Unit V (210 MW)	1989-90
Unit VI (210 MW)	1989-90

Rihand

Unit I (500 MW)	1987-88
Unit II (500 MW)	1988-89

Spreading Education through Doordarshan in Backward and Tribal Areas

70. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving maximum priority to spreading education through Doordarshan in backward and tribal areas ;

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government is laying emphasis on spread education through Doordarshan to Backward and Tribal areas. Keeping this in view, a Satellite Instructional Television experiment was launched in 1975. Such programmes are, at present, telecast through INSAT-IB for selected Backward/Tribal areas in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. By the end of August, 1984 it is proposed to extend this service to backward/tribal areas in Gujarat, U.P. and Bihar also. The programme will be received by the viewers through DRS and VHF sets. A 45 minutes educational programme six days in a week in the morning and a 40 minutes programme in the evening on adult education, social awareness, family welfare, health and nutrition is proposed to be telecast.

सौर स्टोवों का निर्माण और बिक्री

71. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 17 महीनों के दौरान कुल कितने सौर-स्टोवों का निर्माण किया गया और कितने सौर-स्टोव बेचे गए ;

(ख) उसके लागत संबंधी आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सौर-स्टोव को और अधिक लोकप्रिय और सस्ता बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय

किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० शिव शंकर) : (क) क्यों-कि सौर-स्टोव एक बगैर लाइसेंस वाली मद है इसलिए इसके निर्माण तथा राजसहायता रहित बिक्री की सूचना निर्माणकर्त्ताओं द्वारा अभी एकत्रित नहीं की गई है। फिर भी 17 महीनों के दौरान आर्थिक सहायता बिक्री योजना के अधीन सौर-स्टोवों की कुल संख्या तथा कुल बिक्री की संख्या राज्य/केन्द्र शासित सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) वाक्स आकार के सौर-स्टोवों का मूल्य 450 रुपये से 600 रुपये के बीच है जोकि उसके नमूने और उन पर खर्च हुई सामग्री पर निर्भर है।

(ग) सौर-स्टोव को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सौर-स्टोव तथा सहायक कुकिंग पैन के मूल्य की 33-1/3 प्रतिशत राज सहायता केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही है जोकि अधिकतम 150 रुपये प्रति कुकर होगी। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सौर-स्टोव को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा उसकी कम लागत करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. निर्माणकर्त्ताओं को निशुल्क तकनीकी जानकारी देना।

2. सौर-स्टोव के निर्माण को लाइसेंस मुक्त करना।

3. सौर-स्टोवों के लिए प्रदर्शन और प्रशिक्षण के कार्यक्रम रखना।

4. सौर-स्टोवों के प्रयोग के बारे में वृत्तचित्रों, दूरदर्शन और संबंधित उपायों द्वारा जनता की जानकारी बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करना।

इन बातों के अतिरिक्त कई राज्य सरकारें अपने कर्मचारियों को सौर कुकर खरीदने के लिए अतिरिक्त राज सहायता, ब्याज मुक्त अग्रिम राशि दे रही हैं और बिक्री कर तथा चुंगी में छूट प्रदान करती हैं।

**Commonwealth Collaborative Programmes
for External Communication Service**

72. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Commonwealth Collaborative programmes for external communication service have been launched this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :** (a) Commonwealth collaborative arrangements for the external telecommunication services have been in existence for a number of years. As part of periodic reviews, a new Commonwealth telecommunication agreement (1983) has come into force with effect from 1.4.1983 replacing the earlier agreement executed in 1973.

(b) The agreement consists of two parts viz. financial commonwealth accounting arrangement and non-financial collaborative arrangement. The Accounting Arrangement provides for the extension of financial support to the developing partners by the developed partners on a mutually agreed basis.

The objective of the programme of non-financial collaborative activity is to promote the efficient exploitation of the Commonwealth external telecommunication network and services by providing National Bodies with training and other mutual assistance in the management and operation of international telecommunication undertakings. There are two basic types of collaborative activities viz. Seminars, Teach-ins etc. on a multilateral basis and Technical Training Programme on a bilateral basis. The programmes are administered by a Board of Management comprising Representatives of parties to the Commonwealth Financial Agreement.

**Incentive Grants to State Electricity
Boards**

73. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme to provide grant as an incentive to the State Electricity Boards which are functioning well ;

(b) if so, the names of the Boards which have received such grant so far and the amount received by each ;

(c) whether the Centre has any agency to monitor the functioning of the State Electricity Boards ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** (a) In order to provide an incentive for higher generation of thermal power, Government of India have introduced in April, 1983 a scheme of incentive payments to the State Electricity Boards and public sector utilities.

(b) Under the scheme, the performance of the State Electricity Boards etc. will be evaluated at the end of December, 1983. Therefore, no incentive payments have been made so far.

(c) and (d). The Central Electricity Authority, which is a statutory organisation constituted under Section 3 (i) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, regularly monitors the performance of the State Electricity Boards. The Department of Power and various bodies in Government of India also review their performance from time to time.

Accumulation of Coal at Pit Heads

75. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 20 million tons of coal is lying accumulated at pit-heads ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken to accelerate movement to consumer areas where the shortage of coal is being experienced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A higher level of despatches have been made in the current year by loading from production and drawing upon the accumulated pithead stocks. In the strategy to maximise despatches thrust has been given to increasing rail loading of coal which has been maintained at the highest ever level, for the period, in the current year.

The pithead stocks of coal in CIL which had reached an all time high level of 22.45 million tonnes on 1.4.83 have since declined to 15.76 million tonnes as on 1.10.83 which shows a planned draw down of 6.69 million tonnes in six months.

Selection grade for Stenographers in Delhi District Courts

76. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has long back sent the case of selection grade stenographers of Delhi District Courts to his Ministry under the provisions of OM No. 1/8/7. -Estt. (D) dated 6-1-77 issued by Cabinet Secretariat ;

(b) whether Government are aware that besides upgradation of these posts to Rs. 425-700 and 550-900 the selection grade Rs. 425-640 has also not been implemented w.e.f. 1 November, 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons in detail for delay in implementation of such an old order ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). The Delhi High Court had referred a proposal in September, 1982 regarding creation of selection Grade post of stenographers in the Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi. The Delhi Administration was requested in March, 1983 to furnish complete information and to give their own recommendations on the proposal.

The Delhi Administration in their letter

dated 11-11-83 have intimated that the proposal for introduction of Selection Grade for stenographers of the Office of the District and Session Judge, Delhi is under their examination, and they are yet to formulate their views in the matter.

The proposal for upgradation of the post of stenographers was made by Delhi, Administration in April, 1983. It involves revision of pay scales. As such, the matter needs to be considered by the Fourth Central Pay Commission and the Delhi Administration has been informed accordingly.

News item captioned 'Accounting for a Murder most Foul'

77. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Telegraph' of 20 October 1983 under the caption, 'Accounting for a murder most foul' connected with the activity of the mafia in BCCL which took the life of an honest auditor ;

(b) whether any departmental action has been taken against the officers of the BCCL involved in the case ; and

(a) if so, facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The CBI have registered a case and are investigating into the alleged murder of Shri S.S. Das, Audit Assistant of a Calcutta based firm of Chartered Accountants. Departmental action against officers of the BCCL would depend upon the final outcome of the investigation of the CBI.

Acute power shortage in Jammu and Kashmir in October, 1983

78. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry was aware that Jammu and Kashmir State suffered acute power shortage from 15 October, 1983 ;

(b) whether his Ministry also knew that the Jammu and Kashmir States was not allowed electric power by Punjab Government as per agreements with effect from 18 October, 1983 ; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in affirmative, the reasons why electric supply was stopped abruptly and measures taken by Government to see Jammu and Kashmir Government out of difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The maximum possible assistance was rendered to J and K State from the Northern Grid during the shut down of the Lower Jhelum Power Station from the 19th October. On an average a total of about 20 lakh units per day were supplied to the State during the shut down period as against the State's entitlement of only 3.6 lakh units per day in Bhakra. Thus, the average assistance from the Northern Grid, including the Central Sector, was about 16 lakh units per day.

(c) It has been decided that, subject to availability, assistance of upto 10 lakh units per day will be rendered to the J and K State during the winter. This includes assistance from the Central Sector.

Permanent Appointment of employees working in Salal Project in Jammu

79. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation employees working at the Salal Project in Jammu ; and

(b) if so, whether they will be made permanent so that after the completion of the project, their experience can be utilized at other similar projects ?

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

(b) It is proposed the transfer to workers on the Salal Project as NHPC project staff. After work on Salal is completed, NHPC will take them on to other projects to the extent feasible according to available vacancies.

Protests by Trade Unions regarding changes in Labour Laws

80. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether strong protests by a number of trade unions appear to have forced by the Government to go slow in the efforts to make certain important changes in the Labour Laws ;

(b) if so, the time by which revised proposals are proposed to be brought before Parliament ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make suitable changes in the Labour Laws to check the labour unrest ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Amendments to labour laws are made on the basis of past experience taking into account the views expressed by the parties concerned. Amendments to certain laws are already before Parliament ; amendments to a few others are under process.

Vacant post of Dean in the National Labour Institute, Delhi

81. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Labour Institute, Delhi is without a regular Dean for the past six years, despite the assurance given about two years back by the then Labour Minister to fill the post within a few months ;

(b) whether the Additional Secretary of Labour, the Present Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Labour Institute, taking advantage of the precious

position of Dean Incharge, has fully assumed the powers of Dean neglecting the Institute's autonomy ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not appointing a regular Dean of the National Labour Institute and the circumstances under which the Dean Incharge has been allowed to assume full powers of Dean ; and

(d) the reasons for deviating from the healthy convention of appointing Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). According to the Rules and Regulations of the National Labour Institute, the Dean is to be appointed by the Government in consultation with the Executive Council for a period of three years at a time on such terms and conditions as the Government may prescribe. The post of Dean fell vacant in October, 1977. For a short period the work of the Dean was handled by the senior officials of the Ministry of Labour. Thereafter one Senior Fellow of the Institute has been discharging the duties of the Dean pending the appointment of a regular Dean. Initially the then Chairman of the Executive Council suggested a name for the appointment. But this proposal could not be accepted as proper procedure had not been followed in making the selection. It was then decided to appoint a Committee to suggest a panel of names for appointment to the post. The Committee was thereupon appointed and the Committee recommended a panel of names. In the meantime another Committee was appointed to review the working of National Labour Institute. This Committee in its report recommended inter-alia certain amendments to the Constitution of the Institute. It was felt desirable to make the appointment of a new Dean in consultation with the Executive Council after its reconstitution. The Executive Council was reconstituted in November, 1982 and then after necessary consultations with the members of the Executive Council an offer was made to one of the persons recommended by the Selection Committee. Unfortunately the person

to whom the offer was made did not accept it for certain personal reasons. It became therefore necessary to appoint another Committee to make a fresh selection. The Committee has since submitted its report and this report is under consideration of the Government. It is hoped that the regular appointment of a Dean will be made soon.

(d) According to the Rules of National Labour Institute, the Chairman of the Executive Council is to be appointed by the Government from amongst the members of the Institute. Since the present Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is not a member of the General Council now, the question of his appointment as Chairman of the Executive Council does not arise.

New Strategy to improve Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products

82. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, as part of their new strategy to improve marketing and distribution of petroleum products, have initiated a number of measures to augment and improve the supplies by rail and road, and

(b) if so, the details of the new strategy and the bottlenecks which had hitherto been suffered in regard to the marketing and distribution of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The various problems faced in the marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the past mainly related to constraint of railway siding and movement capacity, non-availability of suitable tankwagons for transportation of LSHS, inadequate storage capacity, limitation of port facilities, etc. To overcome these problems, the following steps have been initiated :

(i) Planning of additional tankages to the extent of 9.6 lakhs KL at the coastal and inland locations at a cost

of Rs. 69 crores, on which work has already started.

- (ii) A phase two programme for development of additional product tankage to provide for a 45 day cover is under preparation.
- (iii) Commissioning of a product pipeline from Mathura to Delhi, Ambala and Jullundur.
- (iv) A rail loading base has been developed at Jullundur to feed the farthest areas by rail for the States of Punjab and J and K.
- (v) Identification of full rake side facilities at various depots and commencement of the work with a view to optimise utilisation of rail tank wagons.
- (vi) Because of certain constraints in rail movement, development of additional movements by road where ever there are constraints in rail movements ; for example in view of the rail constraints in Farakka and lack of broad gauge availability in New Jalpaiguri, approximately 500 KL bridging capacity has been developed for New Jalpaiguri to Budge-Budge by road.
- (vii) Augmentation of special LSHS tankbagons fleet to utilise the increased production of LSHS arising from the processing of Bombay High crude.
- (viii) Fabrication of additional tankwagons for the movement of LPG for supplies to New bottling plants, which are being set-up in various locations/so that the distance between the consuming centre and the bottling plants is reduced.
- (ix) Initiation of work on a product pipeline for Bombay-Pune which is expected to be completed by end of 1984.
- (x) The port facilities are being developed in consultation with the Port Trust

authorities and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport so that apart from augmentation of tankages the future requirements of oil jetties are identified and developed by the port authorities to prevent hold up of crude oil and product tankers.

- (xi) To carry bitumen for north-east region, waterways transport system has also been developed by establishing a depot at Pandu Ghat near Gauhati which receives bitumen ex Haldia and Ramkishtapur in West Bengal through barges.

Opening of Post Offices and P.C.Os in Gorakhpur District of U P.

83. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for opening of post offices and P.C.Os in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh and also letters written by Members of Parliament in this regard indicating the names of the places and also action taken thereon ;

(b) whether Government have drawn any scheme for opening of new post offices and PCOs in existing important post offices during 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Gorakhpur revenue District ; and

(c) if so, details of the scheme with names of the places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Demand for opening of 11 post offices in Gorakhpur Division were received during 1983-84. For 9 places named below proposals were received from Members of Parliament. First 3 post offices named Gajapur, Boliya Bazar, Awadhpur have been opened. Proposal for Natwa Bazar is under process. Proposals for Bakhari, Parwatiya Ekaina Khurd, Motirama not found justified. Demand for opening 4 LDPS/C.Os (public call offices) received during current year namely Adda Bazar, Khorla Bazar, Ujjarpur and Vimoti.

Proposals examined but not found justified being non-category stations.

(b) Target of opening 5 extra departmental branch post offices has been fixed for 1983-84 and 3 EDBOs against 5 have already been opened. Target for 84-85 not yet approved by Planning Commission. 37 long distance public call offices are planned for 1983-84 and 1984-85 depending on availability of lines and stores.

(c) Details of places for which public call offices are proposed are as under :

1. Barat Gara
2. Sarhari
3. Balua
4. Sonora Buzurg
5. Parewa Panai
6. Laxmipur Exdagga
7. Harakhpur
8. Pakri Bishunpur
9. Lalpurtikar
10. Ranigopalpur
11. Mednipur
12. Machhaligoan
13. Lakhima
14. Baghpur
15. Patrengwa
16. Phatuha Manihar
17. Chaumukha
18. Netasurhurwa
19. Raiganj
20. Jagdishpur
21. Bshiya Buzurg
22. Deghat
23. Jangalrasulpur
24. Nausagar
25. Piparsandi
26. Bhainsaha

27. Dhanwa Dhanei

28. Ljajuria

29. Belharkalan

30. Checheri

31. Kalahura Khas

32. Natwajungal

33. Khesrari

34. Lok Vidhya Peeth Nagar

35. Duguli

36. Narkatahabazar

37. Thakur Nagar

Opening of TV Production and Relay Centre at Gorakhpur

84. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in opening of a High Power Television Production and Relay Centre at Gorakhpur and the latest position in detail ;

(b) response of the State Government and its local officials in providing land and building for this Centre ; and

(c) The Scheduled date for the foundation laying of this Centre and its production unit the approximate date from which the Relay Centre will start telecasting and also the scheduled date for the functioning of the Production Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The position with regard to setting up of the Programme Production Centre and 10KW TV transmitter at Gorakhpur is as under :

(i) Programme Production Centre

Building has been taken over from the

State Government. Minor modifications in the building are under process. TV cameras and Recorders have been received. Ancillary equipment is being acquired.

(ii) 10 KW TV Transmitter

Site for the transmitter has taken over. Order for the transmitter and tower has been placed. The transmitter is expected to be received by March, 84. Work on the construction of TV tower has been taken up. The centre is expected to be commissioned by the end of the VI Plan period.

Dual Pricing for Drugs

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce dual pricing for drugs ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed policy ;

(c) which of the drugs it will cover ; and

(d) the stage at which this proposal stands and how long will it take to announce the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Transmission Losses Continue to Increase

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

(a) whether it is a fact that loss of electricity during transmission and distribution continues to increase ;

(b) the average transmission and distribution loss at present ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose

to take to prevent pilferage or unauthorised tapping of lines for using power without paying for it by making changes in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and making it more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) During the last few years, loss of electricity in transmission and distribution have increased marginally.

(b) The all-India average transmission and distribution loss during the year 1981-82, according to the latest statistics, is 20.77%.

(c) To prevent pilferage of energy by unauthorised tapping of lines, it is proposed to make the Law more effective by introducing certain changes in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. Draft proposals in this regard have been circulated to the State Governments and the comments received from them are under active consideration.

Transmission Losses

87. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the high incidence of transmission and distribution (T and D) losses throughout the country as a result of pilferage or unauthorised tapping of lines for using power without paying for it ;

(b) if so, the average T and D loss during the last five years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to enforce discipline in this field in consultation with State Governments not only by making the existing law more effective but also stopping State Governments from diverting funds from transmission and distribution schemes to generation programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Pilferage or unauthorised tapping of lines for using power without paying for it is one of the reasons for the high incidence of transmi-

ssion and distribution losses. There are several other reasons such as low power factor, inadequate distribution systems in urban areas, long sub-transmission and distribution lines with several transformation stages and use of distributing transformers with high 'no-load' losses in rural areas, etc.

(b) The all-India average T and D losses during the five years 1977-78 to 1981-82 are indicated below :

1977-78	—	19.26%
1978-79	—	20.02%
1979-80	—	20.44%
1980-81	—	20.50%
1981-82	—	20.77%

(c) With a view to enforcing discipline so that pilferage, unauthorised tapping of power etc. are reduced to the extent possible, it is proposed to make the law more effective by introducing certain changes in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. The State Electricity Boards/State Governments are also being advised from time to time not to divert the plan allocations made for T and D works elsewhere.

Installation of very High Frequency Channel at Swarghat in Bilaspur District

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

(a) whether the installation of very High Frequency channel at Swarghat in Bilaspur District has since been completed and stabilised ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be commissioned ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the installation and the commissioning would be completed and the date on which the installation work first commenced and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The installation of the system has since been completed. The system is kept under observation for watching stability.

(b) The system is under proving-in with effect from 30.9.83. It will be commissioned after successful conclusion of proving-in period which is normally 3 months.

(c) Installation was started on March, 1983 and completed on 30.9.1983. System has been indigenously designed and manufactured. Certain technical problems had to be overcome before proving-in could be started.

Shortage of Wireless Telegraph Operators in Dharamsala Engineering Division of H.P.

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

(a) whether the P and T Department has taken any concrete steps for over-coming the shortage of wireless Telegraph operators for Telegraphists in Dharamsala Engineering Division of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the likely date by which the shortage would be overcome ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps the Department propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Special recruitment of Wireless Operators resorted to cover up the shortage. Nine W.Os. are under training out of which two are completing training in January, 1984 and seven in April, 1984. Nine Wireless Operators have been ordered for training commencing with effect from 12th December, 1984. This will cover the existing shortage of six W.Os. in Dharamsala Division.

Delay in Delivery of Dak in Ghazipur District of U.P.

90. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the usual time within which letters and money-orders from Delhi should reach Ghazipur Zamania, Dildar Nagar, Mohamadabad, Yusufpur and Kasimabad post offices in Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the last one year, letters and money orders to those post offices are reaching late ;

(c) if so, the extent of delay in this regard ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Normally, the letters and money orders posted at Delhi are delivered on the third day of their posting or on the fourth day, if a Sunday or a Postal holiday intervenes.

(b) to (d). No. But there might be some stray cases of delay due to irregular/late running of trains, buses etc. over which the Department has no control.

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

91. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1981, 31 मार्च, 1982, 31 मार्च 1983 और 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के कितने रिक्त पद थे ;

(ख) उनमें न्यायाधीश नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) ये नियुक्तियां कब तक किए जाने की

संभावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और सरकार सांविधानिक प्राधिकारी से परामर्श करके इस ओर ध्यान दे रही है। वह समय बताना संभव नहीं है जिस तक ये नियुक्तियां किए जाने की संभावना है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	तारीख	न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद
1.	31-3-81	9
2.	31-3-82	12
3.	31-3-83	16
4.	30-9-83	16

Telex exchanges in the country and International Trunk call and International Services

92. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1397 on 2nd March 1978 regarding telex users in India and Unstarred Question No. 3180 on 16th March 1978 regarding telex exchanges in the country and state :

(a) the number of telex exchanges working connections and telex PCO's in the country as on 1st January, 1983 and the volume of international telex traffic during 1977 and 1982 ; and

(b) the volume of traffic on the Inter-

national Trunk call and International STD services and the total number of outgoing foreign telegrams handled by Overseas Communication Service during 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) As on 1st January 1983 :

(i) No. of Telex exchanges	159
(ii) Working Connections	20,602
(iii) No. of Telex PCOs	82
(iv) International Telex traffic-in financial year	
1977-78	1141453 Calls
1982-83	5328442 Calls

(b) Volume of traffic (in financial year)

	<u>Calls</u>	<u>minutes</u>
(i) Trunk Call (Operator-assisted (1982-83)	2435742	12760367
(ii) STD Services (1982-83)	950076	3941890
	<u>Messages</u>	<u>Words</u>
(iii) Outgoing foreing-telegrammes (1982-83)	2014210	72972367

As the records of statistics are maintained financial year-wise only, the figures have been given for the financial year 1982-83 i.e. 1.4.82 to 30.3.83.

Posting of Cameraman Grade-I in New Doordarshan Kendras

93. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many new Centres of Door-darshan are going to be started during the financial year 1983-84, and

(b) how many grade-I Cameramen will be posted in each Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Relay centres are being set up at Ahmedabad, Vijayawada and Asansol during 1983-84.

(b) No Cameraman Grade-I would be posted at these centres at this stage.

Anomalies in Third Pay Commission Report for Doordarshan Cameramen

94. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are anomalies in Third Pay Commission's report about Doordarshan Cameramen category ; and

(b) if so, whether these anomalies will be removed ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The fee scales of Staff Artists of Doordarshan were not considered by the Third Pay Commission which considered the pay scale of regular Government Servants only.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accident in Harraladih Colliery in
Dhanbad**

95. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHU-
KAR :
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYYA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious mine accident took place at Harraladih Colliery about 14 kilometres away from Dhanbad in September, 1983 ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 19 lives of miners have been lost in the said accident. Apart from this there has been a production loss of about 7000 tonnes of coal during one month for which period the mine remained closed after the accident.

(c) A Court of Inquiry headed by a retired Judge of Bombay High Court has been appointed by the Government of India to enquire into this accident. Its recommendations will be considered by the Government for implementation.

**West Bengal's proposal for tackling
refugee rehabilitation problem**

96. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal submitted a Rs. 750 crore proposal to Central Government for tackling the problem of refugee rehabilitation in West Bengal in 1978 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since considered the proposal ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). In 1978, the West Bengal Government submitted a proposal of Rs. 500 crores to the Seventh Finance Commission. The Commission did not make any recommendations.

Later on, the State Government appointed a Committee which submitted its report suggesting an allocation of Rs. 750 crores. The demand includes several items. A view on some items is yet to be taken.

Electoral Reforms

97. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take measures for bringing about comprehensive electoral reforms before the next Parliamentary elections ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Various proposal relating to electoral reforms covering almost the entire spectrum of election law have been under consideration of Government. As the proposals have far reaching implications, they would require careful consideration with reference to their full import. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate whether it will be possible to reach final decisions on them, well in time, before the next elections are due.

**Rentals for the period when the
telephones are out of order**

98. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Parliamentary Committee recently reiterated the proposal for adjusting rentals for the period when the telephones of subscribers were out of order ; and

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

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

(b) No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

More powers for Election Commission

**99. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

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

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the request of Chief Election Commissioner of India for more powers for conducting free and fair elections in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of SC/ST Judges in High Court and Supreme Court

100. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Judges/Chief Justices are at present in each High Court and Supreme Court of the country ; and

(b) number of such Judges out of them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and minority communities, backward classes and weaker sections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As on 1-11-1983, 342 judges were in position in various High Courts as indicated in the attached statement. On that date, 17 judges were in position in the Supreme Court.

(b) Information as on 1-11-1983 is not available. However, according to informa-

tion received from the High Courts, as on 1-2-1983 there were 6 Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes, none belonging to Scheduled Tribes and 24 belonging to other Backward classes. There were 39 Judges in the High Courts belonging to various religious minorities.

In the Supreme Court, there was one Judge belonging to Scheduled Caste and none belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

S. No.	High Court	Total Strength on 1.11.1983
1.	Allahabad	42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Bombay	40
4.	Calcutta	26
5.	Delhi	25
6.	Gauhati	8
7.	Gujarat	21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	22
11.	Kerala	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19
13.	Madras	19
14.	Orissa	8
15.	Patna	32
16.	Punjab and Haryana	21
17.	Rajasthan	15
18.	Sikkim	2
		342

Recommendations of Cadre Review Committee

101. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Cadre-Review Committee to look into the grievances of staff artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan Kendras have since been considered by Government ;

(b) number of recommendations accepted so far ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining recommendations will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) Yes, Sir. However no cadre review of the Staff Artists in Doordarshan had been done.

(b) Out of the 55 recommendations made by the Committee, 24 have been accepted for implementation.

(c) The remaining recommendations require concurrence of nodal Ministries/Organisations like Ministry of Finance, Department of Personnel, etc. since they involve financial implications, revision of pay scales, creation of posts, etc. Therefore it will be difficult to indicate a time limit for their implementation.

National Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

102. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how is the National Development

Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals setting about its tasks ;

(b) the steps taken so far by the Council in giving itself a shape and going about its objectives ;

(c) whether it has been established as a statutory body whose recommendations will be mandatory on Government and the drug industry ; and

(d) if not, what powers have been vested in the Council to take suitable steps towards being more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :
(a) and (b). The National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council held its first meeting on 28th May 1983 and based on the recommendations of the Council on this day, three Working Groups were constituted on Pricing, Industrial Approvals, and Planning and Development. The three Working Groups had separate sittings. The Working Groups are expected to submit their recommendations for consideration of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council at the earliest.

(c) and (d). The National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has been constituted under Section (6) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. The recommendations of the Council are advisory. The Council is free to devise its procedure and steps so as to achieve the objectives for which it has been set up.

Demand and Supply of various Drugs

103. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how is the demand and supply position with regard to various main groups of drugs at present ; and

(b) whether there are any complaints of shortages of any drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Production and availability of important drugs are continuously monitored by this Ministry. In the current year production in the organised sector of major drug groups such as Antibiotics, Analgesics, Cardiovascular drugs, Anti-Filarials, Anti-bacterials and Anti-Malarials is higher than that in the corresponding period of 1982-83. Demand and Supply position with regard to main group of drugs is satisfactory. There have been occasional reports of shortages which are of localised and temporary nature and at times pertain to particular brands of drug formulations. As and when such reports are received necessary measures are being taken to improve the availability.

Regularisation of the excess capacity of FERA drug companies

104. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what happened to the problems and policies of regularisation of the excess capacity of the FERA drug companies ;

(b) whether there is any definite policy laid down in this regard ;

(c) whether it is being invariably adhered to ;

(d) what is the position in respect of regularisation of capacity in FERA firms in other fields ;

(e) whether any departure or exception is being made only in the case of FERA companies in the pharmaceutical industry ; and

(f) if so, what are the reasons and basis for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). The policy regarding recognition/regularisation of installed/excess capacity is

contained in the Drug Policy of 1978, Ministry of Industry's Press Note of 29th August, 1980 read with this Ministry's Press Note dated 17th October, 1981 and the policy regarding re-endorsement of capacity is laid down in Ministry of Industry's Press Notes dated 21.4.1982, 3.5.1982, 8.4.1983 and 22.4.1983.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The Policies regarding recognition of installed capacities announced in August/September, 1980 and re-endorsement of capacities announced in April 1982 and April 1983 by the Ministry of Industry are applicable to the FERA companies operating in various industries including the drug industry. However, these Schemes are applicable to the drug manufacturing units subject to the additional provisions announced vide Press Note dated 17th October, 1981 issued by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers on the basis of the Policy Parameters contained in 1978 Drug Policy Statement.

गांवों में वीडियो

105. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस समय देश के दूर-दराज के गांवों में चल रहे वीडियो सेटों की संख्या की जानकारी है और क्या यह सच है कि इन वीडियो सेटों पर अश्लील फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं ; तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों के चरित्र पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) देश के दूरवर्ती गांवों में चल रहे वीडियो की संख्या के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। सरकार को इस बात की भी कोई

प्रथम जानकारी नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के वीडियो पर अश्लील फिल्मों को दिखाया जाता है। तथापि, सरकार ने 7-7-1983 को पहले ही यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि वीडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन पर चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबंध लागू होते हैं। इसलिए, वीडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए सेंसर प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक हैं तथा प्रदर्शकों को उन सभी अपेक्षाओं का पालन करना होगा जो राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों ने अपने लाइसेंसिंग कानूनों में निर्धारित की हुई हैं। सेंसरशिप को छोड़कर सिनेमा का विषय राज्य विषय है तथा यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे वीडियो फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन को भी उसी प्रकार विनियमित करें जिस प्रकार फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन को विनियमित किया जाता है।

कानपुर में औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण/श्रमिक न्यायालय की स्थापना

106. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर में औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण/श्रमिक न्यायालय की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा और यह कब से कार्य करना आरंभ कर देगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) कानपुर में एक केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। पीठासीन अधिकारी द्वारा अपने पद का कार्यभार संभालते ही न्यायाधिकरण कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा।

सुल्तानपुर, उ० प्र० में गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

107. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुवैत और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक पूंजी निवेश निगम के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर जिले में उर्वरक परियोजना की स्थापना किए जाने का काम कब तक शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी तथा इसमें पूंजीनिवेश निगम तथा कुवैत का पृथक् पृथक् हिस्सा क्या होगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना की सम्भावित कुल क्षमता क्या है तथा इस समूची परियोजना में कब तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाएगा ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) प्रादेशीय इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन आफ उत्तर प्रदेश लि० (पी० आई० सी० यू० पी०) द्वारामें गल्फ कंसीलिटिड (जी० सी० एस० आई०) क० (कुवैत) के सहयोग से जगदीशपुर, जि० सुल्तानपुर (उ० प्र०) में उर्वरक परियोजना की स्थापना का कार्य अप्रैल, 1984 में आरंभ होने की संभावना है।

(ख) परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 662.60 करोड़ रुपये है। इसमें से 165.65 करोड़ रुपये साम्य पूंजी द्वारा जुटाया जाएगा। पी० आई० सी० यू० पी० की पूंजी धारिता 11 प्रतिशत व जी० सी० एस० आई० की 40 प्रतिशत रखने का प्रस्ताव है। शेष जन साधारण को जारी करके जुटाया जाना है।

(ग) कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 742,500 टन यूरिया, होगी, जो 341,550 टन नाइट्रोजन के बराबर है। परियोजना द्वारा 1987 के द्वितीय छमाही में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की आशा है।

Losses due to corrosion problem in various refineries, tanks, pipelines and ships

108. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) how much losses on industry is bearing due to corrosion problem in various refineries, tanks, pipelines and ships ; and

(b) the measures his Ministry have contemplated to develop indigenous technique to protect the industry from this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It is difficult to quantify.

(b) While the corrosion of equipment cannot be entirely eliminated, all possible attempts are made to adopt proper metallurgy and protective techniques to minimise corrosion of the equipment. Some of the protective measures that are adopted are as follows :

- External painting/coating of equipment.
- Cathodic protection.
- Lining and cladding of equipment.
- Injection of suitable chemicals and inhibitors.
- Control of process parameters.

A specialist Group is available in Engineers India Limited to render advisory services on Corrosion problems. In addition the various organisations have maintenance group for corrosion control and plant inspection. The R and D Laboratories of the undertakings are also engaged in Research in corrosion control and prevention.

Changes in the postal system to reduce losses

109. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce changes in the postal system with a view to reduce losses and bring in greater efficiency ; and

(b) whether it is also proposed to sub-

sidise the postal services from the general budget specially for its extension in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no specific proposal in the nature of change in the existing system for "reducing losses". Constant efforts are, however, being made in postal operations to achieve the twin objectives of efficiency and economy.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

Improvement in telephone instrument

110. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the telephone instruments being the most vital part of the efficient working of the telephone system, whether Government have made any assessment to know how far the performance of the instruments in operation in their transmitter, receiver and dialling system, have contributed to the poor performance of the Indian telephone system ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring about improvement in the instruments ?

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

(b) A new version coded-677 telephone instrument has been designed and is under mass production.

(c) Old faulty instruments are being replaced with good tested instruments of the latest type.

कोटा में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना

111. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि उन्होंने कोटा (राजस्थान) में रेडियो स्टेशन का शिलान्यास किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और किस स्थान पर; और

(ग) उपरोक्त रेडियो स्टेशन कब से अपने प्रसारण कार्य शुरू कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) : शिलान्यास महिला कालेज, कोटा के साथ के स्थान पर 23-8-83 को किया गया था। रेडियो स्टेशन के 1984-85 के अन्त तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Setting up of T.V. centres during current Five Year Plan

112. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

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

(a) what are the plans drawn up and are being implemented to set up more T.V. centres and T.V. relay centres during the rest of the current Five Year Plan period ;

(b) how much a percentage of population of the country will be provided T.V. listening facilities by the above expansion programmes ;

(c) how far INSAT-IB will help in the

above expansion programmes ; and

(d) how much percentage of the above programmes will be in black and white and how much in colour ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Government have recently approved the Special TV Expansion Plan under which it is proposed to instal 113 Low Power Transmitters (LPT) and 13 High Power Transmitters (HPT). These Transmitters are in addition to the 13 HPTs already under execution as a part of approved VI Plan Projects. The list of places for installation of 26 HPTs is at Statement I. A list of 118 places where LPTs are proposed to be installed is at Statement-II. Of these, LPTs at 5 places are proposed to be installed after the existing LPT's functioning at Agartala, Patna, Bhopal, Indore and Jammu are upgraded to High Power transmitters.

2. One of the salient features of this Special Plan is to achieve the target of 70% of TV coverage by population by the end of VI Plan period as against the existing coverage of 25% by population. The Plan envisages provision of TV service to all important and big towns with special emphasis to border and strategic areas as well as some of the major project areas.

3. All the Transmitters coming up by the end of VI Plan period would be linked from Delhi through INSAT-IB to relay the programmes.

4. All those transmitters would have capability of transmitting in colour. Separately, efforts are being made to gradually increase the quantum of production and telecasting of colour programmes.

Statement-I

High Power Transmitters (10 KW)

S. No.	Location	State
1.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vishakhapatnam	
3.	Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Ranchi	
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Dwarka	
8.	Rajkot	
9.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Poonch	
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Trivandrum	
14.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Indore	
16.	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Bhatinda	Punjab
18.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
19.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Agra	
21.	Varanasi	
22.	Gorakhpur	
23.	Agartala	Tripura
24.	Asansol	West Bengal
25.	Kurseong	
26.	Murshidabad	

Statement-II**Low Power Transmitters (100 W)**

S. No.	Location	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tezpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	
6.	Nizamabad	
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantapur/Produttur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Adoni	
11.	Cuddapah	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanbad	Bihar
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Darbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat

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| 23. | Vadodra | Gujarat |
| 24. | Bhavanagar | |
| 25. | Navasari | |
| 26. | Bhruch | |
| 27. | Patan | |
| 28. | Hissar | Haryana |
| 29. | Bhiwani | |
| 30. | Hubli/Dharwad | Karnataka |
| 31. | Mysore/Mandya | |
| 32. | Mangalore | |
| 33. | Belgaum | |
| 34. | Bellary | |
| 35. | Devanagare | |
| 36. | Shimoga/Bhadravati | |
| 37. | Bijapur | |
| 38. | Raichur | |
| 39. | Gadag Betagari | |
| 40. | Hospet | |
| 41. | Calicut | Kerala |
| 42. | Cannanore | |
| 43. | Palghat | |
| 44. | Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 45. | Gwalior | |
| 46. | Ratlam | |
| 47. | Sagar | |

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| 48. | Burhanpur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 49. | Rewa | |
| 50. | Murwara | |
| 51. | Bilaspur | |
| 52. | Korba | |
| 53. | Singrauli (Waidhan) | |
| 54. | Sholapur | Maharashtra |
| 55. | Nasik | |
| 56. | Kolhapur | |
| 57. | Aurangabad | |
| 58. | Sangli | |
| 59. | Amravati | |
| 60. | Malegaon | |
| 61. | Akola | |
| 62. | Dhule | |
| 63. | Nanded | |
| 64. | Ahmednagar | |
| 65. | Jalgaon | |
| 66. | Jalna | |
| 67. | Bhusawal | |
| 68. | Chandrapur | |
| 69. | Latur | |
| 70. | Parbhani | |
| 71. | Gondiya | |
| 72. | Loktak | Manipur |

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73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Koraput	
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	
80.	Udaipur	
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Khetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Barmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	
90.	Thanjavur/Kumbakonam	
91.	Vellore	
92.	Coimbatore	
93.	Nayveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	

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98.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
99.	Rae-Bareilly	
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahjahanpur	
104.	Rampur	
105.	Pauri	
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Nainital	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siliguri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT)

Plan of laying power transmission lines

113. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan in respect of laying power transmission lines has suffered a set-back ; and

(b) the target fixed, the achievement and the reasons for the shortfall ?

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

(b) The targets in respect of major 400 KV and 220 KV transmission lines fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the actual achievements during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 (upto 31-8-1983) are given in the attached Statement.

There are several factors which affect the progress of transmission and distribution

works. These mainly include financial constraint ; shortages and price increases from time to time of key inputs like EC Grade aluminium, steel sections, insulators, etc ; law and order problems in some of the States, for example, in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions with the resultant

reluctance on the part of contractors to undertake T and D Works ; and difficulties in the timely acquisition of land and delays in according clearance by the Forest Department for laying transmission lines in reserved forest areas, etc.

Statement

Details of year wise programme of construction of 400 KV and 220 KV Transmission Lines during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 and the achievements up to the end of 1982-83

Year	Programme		Achievement		Remarks
	400 KV (Ckt. km)	220 KV (Ckt. km)	400 KV (Ckt. km.)	220 KV (Ckt. km.)	
1980-81	415	5445	223	3476	
1981-82	1899	5488	244	2499	
1982-83	1620	5830	1126	3876	
1983-84	4821	6061	383	479	(upto 31-8-83)
1984-85	4143	6600	—	—	

Steps to provide S.T.D. Facilities in All Districts of Kerala

114. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts in Kerala which do not have STD facilities at present ; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide the same at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Idikki and Pathanamthitta are not having STD facilities at present.

(b) Idikki has been planned to be linked

with Ernakulam Trunk Automatic Exchange and Pathanamthitta is planned to be linked with Trivandrum TAX for STD facilities.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala during 1982-83 and 1983-84

115. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Kerala which have been converted into automatic exchanges during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) whether any demand has been made by Kerala to convert a large number of manual exchanges into automatic exchanges ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) One during 1982-83 and one during 1983-84 so far.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, there are only 32 manual exchanges out of a total of about 500 exchanges in Kerala Circle.

There are over 1400 manual exchanges in the country awaiting automatization. This work is being taken up in phases starting with large sized manual exchanges and those at District headquarters. Names of manual exchanges in Kerala Circle indicating where the equipment has been allotted for automation are given in the attached statement.

Statement

List of manual exchanges in Kerala Circle as on 31-3-83 showing allotment of equipment for automatization

1	2
1. Ambalapuzha	
2. Changanacherry	(equipment allotted)
3. Chandiroor	
4. Chelari	
5. Erattupetta	
6. Ettumanoor	
7. Kanhangad	(equipment allotted)
8. Kasaragode	
9. Kattapana	
10. Kayamkulam	
11. Koduvayur	
12. Kollangode	
13. Kozhencherry	
14. Kozhinjampara	
15. Mananthody	(equipment allotted)
16. Mulamthuruthy	
17. Mundakayam	

1

2

18. Nedumangad	(equipment allotted)
19. Pandalam	
20. Pathanapuram	
21. Puyyannur	
22. Ponnani	(equipment allotted)
23. Punalur	(equipment allotted)
24. Quilandy	(equipment allotted)
25. Shornur	
26. S.L. Puram	
27. Sultansbattery	(equipment allotted)
28. Tellicherry	(equipment allotted)
29. Thycattuiserry	
30. Vadakkancherry (Trfchur)	
31. Vadakkancherry (Palghat)	(equipment allotted)
32. Thirurangadi	

**Swedish Collaboration for setting up
of Mini-Hydel Units**

116. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Sweden has been invited to
collaborate with India's industry for setting
up of mini-hydel units in India ;

(b) whether any site selection has been
made for the setting up of these units ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**छठी योजना के लिए निर्धारित विद्युत
उत्पादन संबंधी लक्ष्यों की उपलब्धि**

117. श्री ब्रिजय कुमार यादव : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी योजना में विद्युत उत्पादन
के निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की तुलना में अब तक दिशा में
हुई उपलब्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत
की कमी को दूर करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा
रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान देश में कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन 131558 मिलियन यूनिट था। इसकी तुलना में छठी योजना के प्रारम्भ से पूर्व 1979-80 में विद्युत उत्पादन 105532 मिलियन यूनिट था। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान ऊर्जा उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 146000 यूनिट है। जबकि छठी योजना के अन्त में इसका लक्ष्य 191000 मिलियन यूनिट का है।

(ख) विद्युत सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं, विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और प्रचालन की गहन मानीटरिंग करना, उपस्कर और फुटकर पुर्जों की समय पर सप्लाई करना, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा मार्गदर्शन और परामर्श की समुचित व्यवस्था करना, विद्युत क्षेत्र में कार्यरत कर्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना, कोयले जैसे निवेशों की गुणवत्ता और उपलब्धता में सुधार, विद्युत प्रणालियों के बेहतर अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन के उपाय करना, गैर-अनुसूचित बन्धियों को रोकना तथा मौजूदा यूनिटों के संयंत्र भार अनुपात में वृद्धि करने के लिए उनका नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण करना।

Shortage of L.P.G.

118. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any shortage of L.P.G. recently in the country, particularly in the capital ;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to make it available as per demand ;

(c) what is the production per year and what were the targets fixed by Government to increase the capacity regarding the production of gas cylinders during 1982-83 ?

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

has been some shortage of LPG in some parts of the country including the capital Delhi due to the fire accident at IOC's bottling plant at Shakurbasti in May, 1983, resulting in loss of large quantity of cylinders and bottling capacity.

(b) Efforts are being made to make up the loss of bottling capacity by increasing the existing bottling capacity at Mathura and Jullundur bottling Plants. The new bottling plant at Allahabad commissioned in November, 1983, would also enable restoration of normal supplies to areas facing shortages.

(c) The target for procurement of LPG cylinders for 82-83 was 30 lakhs, against which the actual availability was only 19 lakhs. The requirement for 1983-84 has been estimated at 50 lakhs and actual materialisation is expected to be about 30 lakhs. To encourage production by the existing units as well as new manufacturers, oil companies are placing orders for three years. In addition steps are being taken to ensure adequate availability of LPG steel.

Programme of connecting all District Headquarters in West Bengal with Calcutta

119. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the district headquarters of West Bengal have not yet been connected with the State Capital Calcutta, so far as telecommunication system is concerned ;

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

(c) whether there is any plan and programme of connecting all the district headquarters of West Bengal with Calcutta ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. All the district headquarters of West Bengal have already been connected with the State Capital Calcutta, as far as telecommunication system is concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Complaints from Shareholders of
M/s Escorts Ltd.**

120. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Company Law Department has received complaints from the shareholders of Escorts Limited about mismanagement of the company by the present management ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed by Government to prevent mismanagement of Indian Companies and exploitation of company's funds by the management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Some complaints have recently been received from three shareholders of the company alleging decline in the company's profits ; increase in the unsecured debts and the amounts written off ; loss in the working of the company's one subsidiary ; and non-compliance of provisions of Section 217 of the Companies Act, 1956. These complaints are being looked into by the Registrar of Companies, Delhi.

(d) Company Law confers a number of powers on the Government to effec-

tively intervene wherever malpractices or acts of mismanagement concerning the affairs of the companies in the private sector come to their notice. These *inter alia* include powers to inspect and investigate into the affairs of the companies and to appoint Government Directors on their Boards. Even Courts could be moved to protect the interests of the minority shareholders. These powers are invoked as and when considered necessary.

Postal Efficiency and Losses

121. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the out-dated productivity norms have caused huge losses to the postal system ;

(b) the estimated current losses every year ;

(c) the main reasons for the losses ; and

(d) the steps envisaged to reduce losses and increase postal efficiency specially in rural areas ?

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

(b) The projected deficit for the Postal Branch for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 177.79 crores. The budget estimates for the year 1984-85 are still to be finalised.

(c) The main reason for the Postal deficit is the policy of the department to keep the Postal tariffs at a low level (even though these rates were found to be unremunerative), with the result that the Postal Branch could not build up their revenues to the extent of the expenditure.

The increase in the expenditure was inevitable due to (a) steep rise in the prices of the various items of stationery, printing and other items of office use, machinery and equipment as well as the items required for the maintenance of Postal buildings.

(b) Increase in emoluments of the employees on account of grant of Additional instalments of Dearness Allowance, bonus etc. besides relief to pensioner's.

(c) The revision of rates for carriage of mails by Air/Rail/Bus and for printing of Postal stationery and Postal forms and

(d) Extension of postal services in rural areas on subsidised basis.

(d) The department is continuously striving to minimise the operational costs without adversely affecting the quality of the service.

Bifurcation of P and T Department

122. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to bifurcate Posts and Telegraphs Department into two separate departments ;

(b) if so, the reasons for bifurcation ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to implement the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sarin Committee on Telecommunications has recommended bifurcation of Posts and Telegraphs Department into two separate departments of Posts and Telecommunications.

(b) The Sarin Committee in its Seventh Report has stated :

"A common P and T Board managing two totally desperate services, the Posts and Telecommunications, one labour intensive and the other capital and technology intensive has not

worked satisfactorily in the existing situation. Telecommunications is poised for an unprecedented growth adopted to the latest technology. For precisely the same reason many of the Telecommunication administrations in the world both developed and developing have segregated telecommunication from the postal services. Such a separation already exists in India except for the Headquarters. Time has come to bring about this separation also at the Board level."

(c) The recommendations of the Sarin Committee on the subject are under the consideration of the Government.

Screening of Films in Video Parlours, etc.

123. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is permissible under the Cinematography Act or any other Regulations of the Government to regulate screening of films in video parlours, private luxury coaches, posh hotels and private houses that have mushroomed alarmingly throughout the country, and

(b) if so, names of the State Governments who have already issued licences to video parlours, etc., in their respective States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Government have clarified on 7.7.83 that public exhibition of video films which includes video parlours, private luxury coaches, hotels etc. would be covered by the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952. However, exhibition of video films in private houses unless conducted in circumstances which amount to public exhibition would not attract the provisions of the Act.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Improvements in Bicycles and Rickshaws

124. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-
WAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the work on bicycle and rickshaw improvement undertaken by the Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute, Phaltan, Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether in view of the need for utilizing this vast energy source, Government will undertake and encourage speedily R and D work in this direction on a practical basis; and

(c) whether there is any on-going programme in this direction and if so, full details thereof and the financial support given to such programme during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों पर कोयला कम्पनियों की बकाया राशि

125. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा कोयला कम्पनियों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान न किए जाने के कारण इन कम्पनियों की आर्थिक स्थिति शोचनीय हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) कुल कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिनांक 31-8-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युत क्षेत्र पर कोल इण्डिया लि० के लगभग 181 करोड़ रु० (आंकड़े अन्तिम) बकाया थे। कोयला कम्पनियां सभी उपभोक्ताओं को लगातार कहती रही हैं कि वे बकाया राशि का भुगतान शीघ्रता से कर दें। मामले पर सम्बन्धित राज्यों और सरकारी उपक्रमों के साथ भी सरकारी स्तर पर समय-समय पर बात की जाती रही है।

T.V. and Broadcasting Stations under Construction at present

126. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Television and Broadcasting Stations which are under construction at present ; and

(b) when each of these is expected to be commissioned ; the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) *Doordarshan* : 26 High Power (10 KW) and 118 Low Power (100 W) T.V. Transmitting centres are being established during the remaining period of the VI Plan. The names of these centres are indicated in the Annexure-I laid on the Table of House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7028/83). In addition, full fledged studios are being established at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati and Programme Production centres with limited facilities at Nagpur, Ranchi, Rajkot and Gorakhpur. TV studios are also under construction at Jaipur and Hyderabad. Work has commenced on construction of TV complex at Delhi.

(b) Interim Programme Production Centre at Bangalore is being commissioned on Nov., 1983, pending construction of the studio building. Interim transmission facilities are also proposed to be commissioned at Asansol, Vijayawada and Ahmedabad during the current year. All HPT and LPTs and the Programme Production Centres at Nagpur, Ranchi, Gorakhpur and Rajkot will be commissioned during 1984-85. The studio centres at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati are likely to be commissioned in 1985-86.

All India Radio

So far as All India Radio Stations are concerned, details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-7028/83).

Hydel Generation and Clearance Power Projects

127. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual production of hydro electric energy at present ;

(b) whether Government are having any definite scheme to increase its production ; if so, details thereof ;

(c) how many hydro electric projects submitted by various State Governments are pending with Central Government for clearance ; details thereof ; and

(d) when they are expected to be cleared, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Energy generation from the Hydro-electric projects in the country during the year 1982-83 was 48,273 million KWH.

(b) Continuous efforts are being made to increase energy production by developing hydro-electric resources. Sixth Five Year Plan provides for addition of 4,768 Mws of new hydro capacity.

(c) and (d). The details of hydro-electric project submitted by various State Governments/agencies which are pending with the Central Electricity Authority are given in the statement attached. These schemes would be cleared for implementation after their techno-economic feasibilities are established and investment decisions are taken.

Statement

List of major/medium hydroelectric schemes pending with C.E.A.

Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2
Northern Region	
Kishau M.P.P.	4x150
Lakhwar Vyasi M.P.P.	3x100+2x60
Khara	3x27
	3x24
Renuka Dam	2x20

1	2
Kotlibhel	4x250
Anandpur Sahib	2x33.5+2x33.5
Suran River	2x12
Nuwan Batkoot	2x11.3
U.B.D.C. St. III	2x15
Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal	2x12+2x10
Panchnad Dam Project	6x15
Lower Jhelum IV Unit	1x35
Sona Marg	3x28
Katapathar	2x9.5
Lower Kalnai	60 30
Western Region	
Sindh M.P.P.	3x25
Narmadasagar M.P.P.	6x166.6
Orchha M.P.P.	2x30 2x15
Ken M.P.P.	2x15 2x10
Western Region	
Kutru-II	3x50
Ujjaini	1x12
Bhopalapatnam	8x125
Dudhganga	2x12
Bargi	2x45
Konal	1x10
Sardar Sarvovar (Narmada) Project	6x200+5x50
Manik Doh	1x6
Maheshwar	5x40

1

2

Southern Region

Puyan Kutty	$2 \times 50 + 2 \times 45$ $+ 2 \times 40 + 4 \times 120$
Jalaput	3×6
Pykara Ultimate Stage	2×50
Chala Kudy Basin	2×40 2×60
Nagarjunasagar 3rd Unit at R.B.C.	1×30
Power Generation Scheme under Muvattupuzha	1×6
Almatti Dam P.H.	$5 \times 50 + 1 \times 18$
Pallivasal Replacement	4×60
Karapara Kuriarkutty	$1 \times 15 + 1 \times 20 + 2 \times 30$
Pandiar Punnapuzha	2×35
Kuttiadi Augmentation	The scheme proposed addition to energy generation to the extent of 175 million KWH per annum without increasing the installed capacity.
Kanathawady (MPP)	4×60
Polavaram M.P.P.	12×60
Pandiar Punnapuzha	2×50
Shanmukh-Nadi	1×30
Cholatipuzha	1×60
Upper-Amaravathy	1×30

Eastern Region

Bhimkund M.P.P.	$6 \times 115 + 3 \times 16$
Sankh	$1 \times 24 + 3 \times 100 + 3 \times 90$
Rangit St. II	3×20

North Eastern Region

Kameng	4×150
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Complaints Regarding Non-receipt of Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams

128. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) how many complaints have been received regarding non-receipt of letters, parcels and telegrams during the last three years, giving details thereof ; and

(b) the details of the action taken on those complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation made for Safeguarding the Right of Employment

129. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeals Nos. 436/80 and 930/80 dated 11 February, 1981 ;

(b) whether in the light of the judgement referred to above, Government have received any representation requesting to amend the connected rules enabling all the employees including the badlies who could not work for 240 days continuously for completion of five years of service, to safeguard the rights in their employment ; and

(c) if so, the details of the representation and the action taken thereon ?

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

(c) It has been represented that if the employers continue to interpret the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act literally in terms of the Supreme Court judgement, a vast section of working class would be denied the benefit of gratuity as provided

in the Act and that the Act should be amended suitably to get over the difficulties. The matter is receiving attention of the Government and some decision is expected to be taken soon.

Soda ash plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Haldia

130. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's soda ash plant at Haldia is the only soda ash plant in the public sector ;

(b) whether soda ash is in great demand for a number of industries for their production ;

(c) if answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the reasons why the work in that soda ash plant was not expedited and instead some of its parts were taken out for other plants ;

(d) whether any measures have been taken for making the plant produce soda ash, if so, what are those ; and

(e) how soon the production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The soda ash plant of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Haldia, West Bengal, on commissioning, will be the first plant in the public sector.

(b) A number of industries like glass, silicate, soap require soda ash.

(c) to (e). The work on soda ash plant of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited at Haldia, West Bengal has been completed. For production of soda ash in this complex one of the raw materials, namely Chalk would be obtained from the Ammonium Sulphate Plant which is an intermediate plant in the complex for manufacture of NPK. Therefore, the soda ash plant can be commissioned for commercial production only after the Ammonium Sul-

phate Plant is commissioned. Because of inadequate availability of power from the grid of West Bengal State Electricity Board, it has been decided to first commission the Ammonia/Urea/Methanol Plants with the available power and then produce to commission NPK Plants in the next phase depending upon the availability of power. The soda ash plant will be commissioned for commercial production when upstream plants are stabilised and chalk is available as a by-product and the power supply position has improved.

Development of Coal Mines Projects at Kalidaspur and Kankartala in West Bengal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two coal-mine projects at Kalidaspur village of Bankura District at Kankartala village in Birbhum District in West Bengal have been abandoned by the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 12 crores of rupees had already been spent for the development of these projects ; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for abandoning these projects which are important for these backward district of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The work at these projects was temporarily suspended pending project sanction and in absence of firm demand of coal. The total expenditure so far has been Rs. 2.05 crores only.

Cut in capacity of Farrakka Super Thermal Power Project

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

(a) what was the contemplated capacity

of the Farrakka Super Thermal Power Project originally ;

(b) whether there has been a cut in the originally contemplated capacity ;

(c) if so, how much ; and

(d) whether considering the power shortage in the region that will be catered through this plant, Government would consider restoration of the original capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The feasibility report for Farrakka Super Thermal Power Project submitted by National Thermal Power Corporation envisaged an ultimate capacity of 2100 MW.

(b) to (d). Super Thermal Power Projects are implemented in stages, subject to the availability of inputs such as coal, finance, etc. The first stage (3×200 MW) of Farrakka STPP is presently being executed. Meanwhile, Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to the first expansion stage (2×500 MW) of the project.

Providing jobs to unemployed persons

134. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons till October, 1983, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to provide jobs to them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Available information relates to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. This information, as at the end of 21st August, 1983 (latest available) is furnished in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Sixth Plan envisages that the programmes under the different schemes have considerable potential for employment.

Decentralised strategy for Manpower Planning and Employment Generation by setting up District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils will also help the unemployed persons.

Statement

Number of job-Seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st August, 1983, in the country

States	Number (in lakhs)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.66
2. Assam	4.29
3. Bihar	25.75
4. Gujarat	5.92
5. Haryana	4.41
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.83
7. Jammu and Kashmir	0.67
8. Karnataka	7.35
9. Kerala	21.66
10. Madhya Pradesh	9.56
11. Maharashtra	16.68
12. Manipur	1.62
13. Meghalaya	0.10
14. Nagaland	0.10
15. Orissa	5.14
16. Punjab	5.31
17. Rajasthan	4.37
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	15.44

1	2
20. Tripura	0.79
21. Uttar Pradesh	17.28
22. West Bengal	37.24
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	
3. Chandigarh	0.81
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	
5. Delhi	3.48
6. Goa	0.32
7. Lakshadweep	0.05
8. Mizoram	0.19
9. Pondicherry	0.53
10. Central Employment Exchange	—
All India total :	210.68

Note :—1.* No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/ Union Territories.

2. Registration being voluntary, all unemployed do not register themselves with the Employment Exchanges.

Limiting Advertisement Pages in Magazines

135. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that magazines carry more advertisements than reading material such as 'India Today' and 'Manohar Kahania' carry 156 and 125 pages respectively, in all and out of them 77 and 75 pages respectively are exclusively for advertisements thereby leaving a small number of reading pages ;

(b) whether it is not an exploitation of the readers and is there no restriction on the minimum number of pages ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the limit of reading pages is fixed in the magazines and the advertisements are restricted to only 10 per cent of the pages in a magazine so as to enable the readers to make full use of the money spent by them on the purchase of magazines and for the magazine owners to fully justify their capability ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been observed that some magazines carry more advertisement space than reading space. However, the efforts made by the Government in the past to regulate it by way of enacting legislation failed because Supreme Court struck them down. The Second Press Commission have made certain recommendations in this behalf. These are being considered further by the Government.

Expansion of T.V. in Orissa

136. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :

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

(a) the percentage of population covered by the TV transmission in Orissa at present ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal community television sets in Orissa in near future ;

(c) if so, the number of community television sets to be installed and the names of the districts likely to be covered ;

(d) the percentage of population likely to be covered after that ;

(e) whether it has been urged to the Central Government to expand transmission in Orissa State to cover majority of the population ; and

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

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

(a) About 9%.

(b) and (c). 375 Direct Reception Sets are under installation in electrified villages in the districts of Bolangir and Dhenkanal apart from the existing VHF sets in Sambalpur District.

(d) Percentage of Population expected to be covered at the end of VI Plan in Orissa State with the implementation of High Power TV Transmitter at Cuttack and 3 Low Power Transmitters at Rourkela, Berhampur and Koraput is 53.5%.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. As a part of our efforts to expand television network, it has already been decided to instal a H.P.T. at Cuttack and 3 LPTs at Rourkela, Berhampur and Koraput during the 6th Plan Period.

Discovery of Oil in Krishna-Godavari Basins

137. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil in the off-shore wells and the presence of High-pressure gas in an on-shore well in the Krishna-Godavari basin has been discovered ;

(b) if so, steps being taken to explore it and drilling in the east coast ;

(c) whether any other part of the country has been surveyed to find out oil and gas during the years 1982 and 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Exploration in the Krishna-Godavari Basin has resulted in discovery of oil in two offshore wells and high pressure gas in an onshore well in Razole.

(b) Following these discoveries, the structural and stratigraphic data is being examined and additional wells are being drilled by ONGC to undertake delineation of these pools. Besides the Krishna-Godavari Basin, exploration in the East Coast is being carried out by the ONGC in the Cauvery Basin and the Bengal Basin and by Oil India Limited in the Mahanadi Basin.

(c) ONGC and Oil India have carried out extensive survey work in Bombay Offshore areas, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himalayan Foothills, Ganga Basin, Assam, Tripura, Andaman Offshore and Mahanadi Basin.

(d) As a result of these surveys new prospects have been mapped and will be taken up for drilling as per the exploration programme of ONGC and OIL.

Supply of Natural Gas from Soviet Central Asia

138. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the visit of the Minister of Commerce to the Soviet Union in the second week of September, 1983, the Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, mooted the proposal/idea of supplying India natural gas from Soviet Central Asia, by laying pipelines through intermediate countries to make India an energy surplus country ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During the visit of Minister of Commerce to the Soviet Union in the second week of September, 1983 the Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee stated that at present USSR was exporting natural gas to Western Europe and there were possibilities of diverting gas produced in USSR from the Central Asian Region to India. In this connection he mentioned that USSR could even consider constructing a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to India if requirements of natural gas are identified on the Indian side.

(b) Further details will have to be worked out after due examination of the suggestion.

Decisions taken at World Energy Conference held in New Delhi in September, 1983

139. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Energy Conference held in New Delhi in September this year had stressed that Governments should consider oil substitution as a major policy objective and enforce strict monitoring of the progress made in that direction ;

(b) if so, to what extent oil (energy) substitution has progressed in India since 1973 and what further steps are contemplated to be taken during the rest of the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) what other policy decisions were taken at the WEC meet and what are Governments reactions thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Twelfth Congress of the World Energy Conference held in New Delhi in September, 1983 stressed the importance of oil substitution as a policy objective.

(b) The substitution of oil by electricity and coal has been accepted as a major policy objective in India. Stress is being laid on the acceleration of electrification in the Railways, particularly on the high density trunk routes. Attempts are also being made to replace inefficient and obsolete boilers by modern package boilers having higher efficiency. Low temperature carbonisation plants are also being set up. Measures have also been taken to reduce the oil consumption in thermal power stations for the purposes of initial start up and flame stability. Experiments are also being carried out for coal gasification at Ennore Thermal Power Station which will use coal instead of oil for the start up of boiler and flame stability.

(c) The Twelfth Congress of the World Energy Conference held recently at New Delhi deliberated on a wide variety of issues relevant to the energy sector. The general theme of the Conference was Energy-Development-Quality of Life. The deliberations were broadly grouped under four divisions and each division had under it a number of important areas. The four broad divisions were as follows :

Division 1. Innovative Techniques and Technologies for Improved Exploitation and Development of Resources.

Division 2. Resources Availability and Strategic Management of Energy and Economic Resources.

Division 3. Energy and Quality of Life—the Impact of Energy Development on Society.

Division 4. International Collaboration and Contribution to Global Energy Strategy.

There was also detailed deliberation on a number of important areas relevant to energy through Round Tables and Working Groups.

The Congress of the World Energy Conference essentially provides a forum for technical discussion on the important issues relating to Energy. Deliberations at the Congress represent search in the area of finding possible solutions to the energy problems facing the global community.

World Energy Conference-Stagnation in Oil Exploration in Developing Countries

140. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Energy Conference in New Delhi in September this year had pointed to stagnation in the oil exploration efforts in developing countries, despite the fact that 90 per cent of World's proven oil reserves lie in developing countries ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far as India is concerned there has been no stagnation in the exploration effort and every effort is made to increase the indigenous production of crude oil. The indigenous production increased from 11.8 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 21.06 million tonnes in 1982-83 which is almost double the production of 1979-80. The production in 1983-84 is expected to be around 26 million tonnes.

Equity Capital of Foreign Drug Companies

141. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign drug companies are yet to bring down their foreign equity capital ; and

(b) if so, the names of Such companies and what action has been taken against these companies for delaying the dilution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of foreign drug companies which have yet to bring down foreign equity as per directives issued by Reserve Bank of India under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the latest position regarding compliance of such directives is attached. (See Cols. 215-216).

Representation made by 5 companies are being processed in consultation with other Government Departments. In view of this position, the question of taking action against any company does not arise.

Labour Take-over of Sick Units

142. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the labour take-over of sick units ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ;

(c) whether Government had any discussion with the trade unions on the proposal ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). The Labour Minis-

ters' Conference held on the 24th September, 1983, which discussed the problems of industrial sickness, has suggested the take-over of sick units by Workers' Cooperatives as a possible alternative to reviving sick establishments. Government have not had any specific discussions with the trade unions in the matter.

Proposal for Setting up of Power Plants by Private Companies

143. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been made by private companies to set up power plants ;

(b) if so, whether such proposals are being considered to meet the problem of power shortage in the country ; and

(c) whether any decisions have been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The proposal of M/s. Tata Electric Company for the installation of 2nd 500 MW unit is currently under techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority. The proposal from Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of 2×60 MW units at Southern Generating Stations has recently been accorded techno-economic approval by Central Electricity Authority. The Madras Chambers of Commerce and Industry has also recently sent a proposal for 110 MW thermal power plant at Ennore, Madras.

(b) and (c). The proposals are considered by Government on merit.

Production and Import of Fertilizers

144. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fertilizers expected to

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Existing foreign equity/foreign equity at time of FERA application	Level to which foreign equity is to be diluted under FERA	Present position
1.	M/s. Pfizer Limited	60%	51% with 10% export obligation.	Representation against directive is under consideration.
2.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	55%	51% with 10% export obligation.	Company's representation against FERA directive is under consideration.
3.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	51%	40%	Company's representation against FERA directive is under consideration.
4.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo Limited	49%	40%	Final directive, yet to be issued against company's representation.
5.	M/s. Smith Kline and French	100%	40%	They are now discussing a scheme with Controller of Capital Issues, for dilution of its foreign holding to 40%.
6.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	55.07%	40%	Approval for scheme to dilute to 40% granted.
7.	M/s. Roche Products	89%	74%	Dilution proposal under consideration.
8.	M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd.	75%	51% with 10% export obligation.	Representation against FERA directive is under consideration.
9.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co.	100%	74%	Scheme for dilution to 40% under consideration.

be produced in India during the current financial year in the different fertilizer units ;

(b) whether the above quantity is adequate to meet the needs of the country ;

(c) if not, whether it has been planned to import some fertilizers from abroad ; and

(d) the anticipated quantity of such imports and from which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) A statement giving the expected production of Fertilizers by various plants during the year 1983-84 is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Actual quantity of fertilizer imports from different countries is determined keeping in view the total requirements, the estimates of production, the existing stocks, etc., and the position is kept under constant review.

Statement

Expected production from fertilizer plants in 1983-84

Name of Unit	(In thousand tonnes of nutrients)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1	2	3
Sindri	145	14
Gorakhpur	85	—
Ramagundam	75	—
Talcher	47	—
Nangal I	50	—
Nangal II	125	—
Bhatinda	175	—
Panipat	175	—
Namrup I	35	—
Namrup II	90	—
Durgapur	80	—
Barauni	80	—
Haldia	30	16
Udyogamandal	27	20

1	2	3
Cochin I	105	—
Cochin II	28	50
Trombay	84	36
Trombay IV	60	60
Trombay V	106	—
Madras	103	76
Rourkela	16	—
Neyveli	46	—
Khetri	—	6
Baroda	202	48
Vizag	65	67
Kota	123	—
Kanpur	263	—
Goa	156	34
Tuticorin	180	100
Mangalore	115	—
Ennore	7	8
Varanasi	3	—
Bharuch	200	—
Kalol } Kandla }	257	256
Phulpur	189	—
By product units	23	—
SSP Units	—	209
Total	3550	1000

Performance of thermal units causing anxiety

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

(a) whether the deteriorating performance of both the thermal and hydel sectors is causing anxiety to the Energy Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether the latest figures show that the performance of thermal units has further come down by 1.7 per cent in August 1983 as compared to April-July 1983 period ;

(c) whether according to the latest official analysis, the fall in Plant Load Factor has been due to disturbed industrial relations especially in the Northern region ;

(d) whether the region-wise performance in the thermal sector shows that the Northern region and the North-Eastern region are the worst-hit ;

(e) if so, what are the other factors that have caused slackness in power front ; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The total energy generation during April to October, 1983 was higher by 3.3% as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Thermal generation is generally lower during the monsoon months as compared to the summer. Thermal generation in August, 1983 was higher by 6.6% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. During April to July, 1983, thermal generation showed an increase of over 9% as compared to the same period of 1982.

(c) According to information available with the Central Electricity Authority, poor industrial relations affected thermal generation in Obra and Patratu thermal stations and in Haryana.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Shortfall in power generation in 1984-85

146. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a shortfall of 21 billion units in the target for power generation is expected in the next financial year ;

(b) if so, whether power generation in 1984-85 will be around 170 billion units as against the original target of 191 billion units, envisaged in the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the main reasons for the shortfall in the power target ;

(d) whether one of the reasons is that the additions to new installed capacity were only 75 per cent of the target set for the first three years of the Sixth Plan ;

(e) whether in the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan, the Planning Commission has called for giving top priority to the increase of power generation from the existing power stations in addition to new capacity envisaged in the Plan ; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a), (b), (d) and (e). Yes, Sir

(c) and (f). All possible measures are being taken so that the Sixth Plan targets of power generation can be achieved to the extent possible. These measures include : intensive monitoring of the construction and operation of power projects, timely supply of equipment and spares, provision of appropriate technical guidance and advice by the Central Electricity Authority, training for improvement in the managerial and technical skills of personnel employed in the power sector, improving the quality and availability of necessary inputs like coal, measures for better maintenance and operation of power systems, prevention of unscheduled outages

and renovation/modernisation of existing units to increase their plant load factor.

Mounting losses of State Electricity Boards

147. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission is deeply concerned over the mounting commercial losses of State Electricity Boards which are expected to exceed Rs. 4200 Crores during the Sixth Plan period as against Rs. 1,000 Crores envisaged earlier ;

(b) if so, whether even after revising tariffs of proposals to do so in the next two years, these Boards will continue to be in the red ;

(c) whether the plight of the State Electricity Boards is also adversely affecting the programme of rural electrification and energisation of pumps for irrigation ;

(d) if so, what are the other points made out by the Planning Commission in regard to the functioning of SEBs ; and

(e) whether any suggestions have been made by the Planning Commission to improve their working ?

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

(d) and (e). In the discussions held by the Planning Commission with the State Electricity Boards in connection with the Sixth Plan mid-term review of the financial Performance of the Boards, the Boards have been requested to improve their capacity utilisation, reduce transmission and distribution losses, economise in in-puts like coal and oil in thermal generation, reduce staff costs, introduce better inventory control, arrange for early and full realisation of assessed revenues to prevent accumulation of arrears and consider appropriate revision of tariffs.

World Energy Conference held in New Delhi in September, 1983

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister suggested a 5-point action plan during the World Energy Conference in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the countries that participated in the Conference ; and

(c) to what extent the suggestions made by the Prime Minister were acceptable to the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Prime Minister in her inaugural speech at the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference had, inter alia, suggested action in five important areas.

(b) The delegates from 80 countries including India participated in the Conference as per list at statement.

(c) The World Energy Conference deliberated on diverse matters in the area of Energy through written papers and discussions at Round Tables and Working Groups. The suggestions made by the Prime Minister were in the nature of a call for action in five different areas for tackling the overall energy problem. The underlying principles behind the suggestions are universally acceptable and they were broadly covered in course of the Conference.

Statement

Names of countries from where delegates attended the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference

S. No.	Name of Country
1	2
1.	Algeria
2.	Argentina
3.	Egypt

1	2
4.	Australia
5.	Austria
6.	Bangladesh
7.	Belgium
8.	Bolivia
9.	Brasil
10.	Burundi
11.	Bulgaria
12.	Canada
13.	Colombia
14.	Costa Rica
15.	Chile
16.	Cuba
17.	Czechoslovakia
18.	Denmark
19.	Ethiopia
20.	F.R.G.
21.	Finland
22.	France
23.	Ghana
24.	G.D.R.
25.	Great Britain
26.	Greece
27.	Hungary
28.	Iceland
29.	Indonesia
30.	Ireland
31.	Iran
32.	Italy
33.	Ivory Coast
34.	Japan
35.	Jordan
36.	Korea
37.	Libya
38.	Luxemburg
39.	Malaysia
40.	Mexico
41.	Morocco

1	2
42.	Nepal
43.	Netherland
44.	New Zealand
45.	Norway
46.	Pakistan
47.	Peru
48.	Philippines
49.	Poland
50.	Portugal
51.	Romania
52.	Senegal
53.	Singapore
54.	Spain
55.	Sweden
56.	Switzerland
57.	Syria
58.	Taiwan
59.	Tanzania
60.	Thailand
61.	Trinidad and Tobago
62.	Turkey
63.	U.S.S.R.
64.	U.S.A.
65.	Venezuela
66.	Yugoslavia
67.	Zambia
68.	Cyprus
69.	Angola
70.	S. Arabia
71.	Kuwait
72.	U.A.E.
73.	Iraq
74.	Somali
75.	Nicaragua
76.	Guatemala
77.	Afghanistan
78.	China
79.	Mauritania
80.	India

Introduction of new scheme of computerised Telematics system

149. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to discontinue printing and distribution of Telephone Directories to begin with in the metropolitan telephone districts ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the introduction of the new scheme of computerised telematics system ?

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

(b) Even now in the Metropolitan Telephone Districts the printing of telephone directories is being made with the aid of computers hired from private agencies. There is an approved scheme to replace the hired computers by departmental computers.

Use of bucket type unloader at Cochin Port

150. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced that in the bucket type of unloader to be used in Cochin Port to unload phosphates, there would be negligible spillage ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government's contention has been found to be incorrect ; and

(c) if so, in the light of these facts will Government revise its decision about the use of bucket type unloader at Cochin Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The supplier has indicated that the spillage from the grab bucket will be only 0.0005% after some alterations in design. FACT is in the process of obtaining suitable guarantees from the suppliers and their associates to make sure of this before placing orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting-up of National Development Council for drug industry

151. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Development Council for the Drug Industry has since been set up ;

(b) if so, number and particulars of the members of the Council ;

(c) whether any Member of Parliament has been included in the Council, and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether the Council has since started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Government have set up National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council with effect from 19th April, 1983.

(b) The Council consists of 25 Members and their particulars are shown in the attached statement.

(c) One member from the Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha are on the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

(d) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the Council was held on 28th May, 1983.

Statement

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Shri Vasant Sathe,
Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R.C. Rath,
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Vice-Chairman. |
| 3. Shri S. Ramanathan,
Secretary,
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Member |
| 4. Dr. I.D. Bajaj,
Director General of Health Services,
Ministry of Health. | Member |
| 5. Dr. S.S. Gothoskar,
Drug Controller,
Ministry of Health. | Member |
| 6. Shri Krishan Mohan Bhamidipati,
Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha. | Member |
| 7. Shri Mahendra Prasad,
Member of Parliament,
Lok Sabha. | Member |
| 8. Dr. V. Ramalingaswami,
Chairman,
Indian Council of Medical Research. | Member |
| 9. Prof. Sharma,
Department of Chemicals Technology,
Bombay University, Bombay. | Member |
| 10. Dr. Namjoshi,
Specialist in Indigenous Medicines,
Bombay. | Member |
| 11. Dr. Nityanand,
Director,
Central Drug Research Institute,
Lucknow. | Member |
| 12. Dr. M.G. Garg,
President,
Indian Medical Association,
Delhi. | Member |

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|-----|---|---------------------|
| 13. | Mr. George Daniel,
President,
Organisation of Pharmaceutical
Producers of India, Bombay. | Member |
| 14. | Shri J.B. Modi,
President,
Indian Drug Manufacturers Association,
Bombay. | Member |
| 15. | Shri Jagmohan Singh Kochar,
All India Small Scale Drug
Manufacturers Association,
Delhi. | Member |
| 16. | Shri Y.H. Gharpure,
Managing Director,
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.,
Poona | Member |
| 17. | Shri Vinoobhai Shah,
President,
All India Organisation of
Chemists and Druggists. | Member |
| 18. | Dr. B.B. Gaitonde, New Delhi. | Member |
| 19. | Shri Raja Kulkarni, Labour
Leader, Bombay. | Member |
| 20. | Dr. M.P. Ballal,
Chief Cardiologist Silver Jubilee
Cardiac,
Rehabilitation and Research Centre,
Project Sadar, Nagpur | Member |
| 21. | Shri Yashodhan Kale,
Chartered Accountant
Bombay. | Member |
| 22. | Shri M. Satyapal,
Secretary, DGTD. | Member |
| 23. | Shri D. Zaveri,
Chairman, Export Promotion
Council, Bombay. | Member |
| 24. | Shri Vinay Malik,
Joint Secretary (Fertilizers),
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Member |
| 25. | Dr. V. Venkitanarayanan,
Joint Secretary and Development
Commissioner (Drugs),
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers | Member
Secretary |

Commissioning of Earth Satellite Stations in Jammu and Kargil

152. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of earth satellite communication stations that are functioning at present in the country ;

(b) place a statement indicating the names of the new earth communications stations that are to be commissioned during the current Five Year Plan alongwith its expected year of commissioning on the Table of the House ; and

(c) by when the proposed Jammu and Kargil Earth Satellite communication Stations will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Presently, there are 28 satellite earth stations working in the country. The names of the earth stations are given in the Statement attached.

(d) During current 5-year Plan, three transportable terminals and Kulu earth station will be commissioned.

(e) Kargil earth station will be commissioned during first two years of the seventh plan.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Station
1.	Gangtok
2.	Agartala
3.	Itanagar
4.	Jodhpur
5.	Panjim
6.	Imphal
7.	Kohima

1 2

8.	Bhuj
9.	Minicoy
10.	Srinagar
11.	Jullundur
12.	Hyderabad
13.	Lucknow
14.	Bhubaneswar
15.	Ernakulam
16.	Ahmedabad
17.	Patna
18.	Jaipur
19.	Bombay Thana
20.	Calcutta
21.	Shillong
22.	New Delhi
23.	Car Nicobar
24.	Port Blair
25.	Kavaratti
26.	Aizwal
27.	Leh
28.	Madras

Local Employees in the Ladakh Region of J and K Circle of P and T Department

153. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of different categories that exist in the Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil Districts) of J and K Circle of the P and T Department and the number and percentage of local employees of that region ;

(b) the reasons for low percentage, if any, of local hands employed so far ;

(c) whether Government would consider to relax rules in order to give more representation to the educated youth of that area and also to overcome the present difficulty in posting non-locals in the difficult areas of that region ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). Data regarding total number of posts of different categories in the Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Projection of News Warmful to the National Interest by Certain Newspapers

154. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

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

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that a section of Press particularly vernacular Press, has been projecting news in a manner harmful to national interest and inciting communal feelings particularly in Punjab ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against such news-papers ;

(c) the names of the newspapers which have been found guilty of this ;

(d) whether Government have urged upon the Press Council to use their good offices to deal with the situation for future ; and

(e) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

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

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shortage of L.P.G. Supplies in Northern India

155. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of cylinders is leading to acute shortage of LPG supplies to consumers in the Northern India towns ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some places the gap is about 90 days before a cylinder is made available ;

(c) whether the causes of this long gap have been probed into and if so, the findings and steps taken to ease the situations ; and

(d) what action has been taken to check the under weight of LPG by agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The sudden loss of large quantities of cylinders on the fire at Shakurbasti bottling plant in May '83 as well as loss of testing and repairs facilities and bottling capacity of 14,000 cylinders per day, have largely contributed to shortage of LPG supply to various markets in North India.

(b) There were some cases where customers had to wait for a period ranging from one to three months for supply of refills.

(c) Steps have been taken to progressively increase filling of cylinders at Mathura, Jullundur and Koyali bottling plants and by commissioning of new bottling plant at Allahabad during November '83. The overall supply position has shown considerable improvement and the average waiting period

of supply of refill is presently between 7 to 30 days. All steps are being taken to inject more cylinders into the system and thus augment supplies and bring the situation to normal by December, 1983.

(d) To check underweight LPG cylinders regular and surprise inspections of distributors godown are being carried out. Even after all these checks if the complaint is received regarding receipt of under weight cylinder detailed investigations is undertaken and if the case is genuine, a proportionate compensation is given to the customer, and if malpractice is suspected, action is taken against the dealer.

Report of Mathew Panel on 'Journalistic Privilege'

156. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mathew Panel has submitted its report to Government on 'Journalistic Privilege' particularly whether the Courts can compel the Press to disclose the source of information and also on disclosures made by Press on matter classified as secret ; and

(b) if so, the precise recommendations of the Panel and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The Law Commission of India headed by Justice K.K. Mathew, as its Chairman, has submitted its Report on the question whether a journalist or other person responsible for a publication by way of Mass Media should be compelled to disclose in a Court of Law, the source of information acquired by him in confidence for purposes of his profession. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

New Projects for Generation of Additional Power during Sixth Plan Period

157. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to have additional twenty thousand megawatt generation capacity in power sector during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects which have been approved by Central Government in different States to achieve the above target and also the break-up of financial allocations to be made for each of the power units; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that apart from approving the Plan, adequate man-power and material is simultaneously made available to the units so that there is no hindrance in achieving the target ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 19666 MW generating capacity in the Power Sector.

(b) The State-wise details of the projects which have been included in the Sixth Plan power programme and their approved plan outlays are given in the attached Statement.

(c) Target was laid down at the commencement of the Sixth Plan keeping in view the projected demand and taking into consideration all the key inputs essential for commissioning of the required capacity.

Statement

(A) Details of the Hydro Projects for Benefits during the Sixth Plan

Region	State	Name of Project	Benefits during Sixth Plan (1980-85) (MW)	Approved plan outlay Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5
Northern	Haryana	Western Yamuna Canal	48	43.00
	Himachal Pradesh	Bassi Extn.	15	1.38
		Andhra	15	9.60
		Binwa	6	5.83
		Rongtong	2	3.25
	Punjab	Shanan Extn.	50	3.14
		Mukerian	90	141.73
		Anandpur Saheb	134	
	Uttar Pradesh	Rishikesh Hardwar	72	4.43
		Yamuna-II	120	19.28
		Maneri-I	90	21.10
	Rajasthan	Mahi	140	48.12
	Common Projects	Dehar Extn.	330	14.77
		Pong Extn.	120	1.43
Western	Central Sector	Baira Siul	60	46.00
	Gujarat	Ukai L.B. Canal	5	2.52
		Kadana Pumped Storage	120	18.52
	Maharashtra	Koyna D.P.H.	20	3.59
		Paithon	12	8.02
		Bhira Tail Race	80	30.00
		Tillari	60	17.87
	Common Project	Pench	160	18.70
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar	300	19.89
		Srisaillam	440	77.32
		Donkaryi	25	9.93
		Balimela	60	23.49
		Nagarjunasagar R.B.C.	60	25.19

1	2	3	4	5
	Kerala	Idanalayar	75	26.55*
		Kakkad	50	15.00
	Tamil Nadu	Kadamparai	400	65.00
		Servalar	20	13.07
	Karnataka	Kalinadi-I	775	76.24
Eastern	Bihar	Subernrekha	65	2.62
	D.V.C.	Panchet	40	27.00
	Orissa	Upper Kolab	240	97.00
		Rengali	100	53.00
	West-Bengal	Jaldhaka	8	4.21
		Ramman	50	19.80
North-Eastern	Assam	Lower Borpani	50	40.00
	Nagaland	Dikhu	1.0	1.04
	Tripura	Gumti	5	1.42
	North Eastern Council	Kopili	150	66.00
	Central Sector	Loktak	105	46.00

*Includes irrigation components.

(B) *Details of Thermal projects for benefits during the Sixth Plan*

Region	State	Name of Project	Benefits during Sixth Plan (1980-85) (MW)	Approved plan outlay (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Northern	Haryana	Faridabad Extn. Units-III	60	11.62
		Panipat St. II	220	62.00
	Punjab	Ropar	210	160.00
	Rajasthan	Kota	220	85.00
	Uttar Pradesh	Obra Extn. Paricha	400	52.14
		Anpara 'A'	200	101.86
		Tanda	630	300.00
			440	175.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Central Sector	Badarpur Extn. Singrauli Phase-I Singrauli Phase-II	210 630 420	50.32 194.00 280.00
Western	Gujarat	Ukai 5th Unit Wanakbori Wanakbori Extn.	210 630 210	53.66 130.00 216.00
	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura 8th and 9th Units Korba East Korba West Korba West Extn.	420 120 420 420	116.30 19.17 146.79 128.21
	Maharashtra	Nasik Unit 5th Bhusawal Unit-3 Chandrapur Parli Unit-3 Trombay (Private Sector) Koradi Stage-III Uran Gas Chandrapur Extn.	210 210 420 210 500 420 240 210	23.05 42.68 150.83 18.82 69.42 47.82 189.00
	Central Sector	Korba STPS	630	390.00
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	210	36.72
	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Unit-3	210	36.53
	Karnataka	Raichur Unit I and II	420	181.28
	Central Sector	Ramagundam Unit I to III Neyveli Second Mine Cut	630 420	460.00 350.00
North Eastern	Assam	Bongaigaon Namrup Waste Lakwa Gas Mobile Gas Bongaigaon Extn. Chandrapur Extn.	120 22 45 21 120 30	16.06 6.79 1.86 6.60 44.00 17.10
Eastern	Bihar	Patratu TPS 9th and 10th Unit Extn. IV Barauni Thermal Station Extn. Unit VI and VII Muzaffarpur Thermal Station 9	220 220 220 220	69.38 57.29 127.00
	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Station-IV Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station	210 210	 85.00
	Orissa	Talcher Thermal Stn. Extn.	220	9.00
	W. Bengal	Santalaljh Thermal Station Unit-IV Bandel Thermal Station Extn. Kolaghat Thermal Station Durgapur Project Ltd. Thermal Station Extn. Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. Thermal Station	120 210 630 110 240	5.11 21.68 159.00 32.38 19.30
	Central	Farakka STPS	210	280.00

(C) Details of Nuclear Products for Benefits during the Sixth Plan

Region	State	Name of Project	Benefits during Sixth Plan (1980-85) (MW)	Approved plan outlay (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Northern	Central Sector	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.	220	14.54
Southern	Central Sector	Madras Atomic Power Project	470	44.78

Constitution of Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committee

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

(a) whether a number of Telecom. Advisory Committees/Telephone Advisory Committees have since completed their terms and the new Committees have not been constituted so far ;

(b) if so, the names of the Circles of/States/Districts/Metropolitan Cities for which the Committees are not in existence and the period for which these units have been without them in each case ; and

(c) the likely dates for the reconstitution of these Committees alongwith the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) Thirtyfour Telephone Advisory Committees have completed their terms as on 10-11-1983 and are not in existence. These are listed in the attached statement which also indicates the date of expiry of each Committee.

(c) These Committees are in the process of re-constitution.

Statement

Statement showing the date of completion of the terms of last Telephone Advisory Committees/Telecom. Advisory Committees and are not in existence as on 10-11-1983.

1	2
Telephone Districts	
1. Ahmedabad	31-8-83
2. Agra	30-4-83
3. Bangalore	31-8-83
4. Baroda	31-5-83
5. Bombay	31-5-83
6. Calicut (New District)	
7. Coimbatore	31-5-83
8. Delhi	30-9-82
9. Hyderabad	30-4-83
10. Indore	30-4-83
11. Jaipur	30-4-83
12. Jullundur	30-4-83
13. Kanpur	30-4-83
14. Madras	31-5-83
15. Madurai	31-7-83
16. Vijayawada (New District)	
17. Varanasi (New District)	
18. Nagpur	31-8-83
States/Union Territories	
1. Andhra Pradesh State	30-4-83
2. Assam	31-12-79
3. Chandigarh U/Territory	31-5-83

1	2
4. Haryana State	30-6-83
5. Goa, Daman and Diu U/Territory	31-8-83
6. Himachal Pradesh State	31-5-83
7. Lakshadweep U/Territory	31-8-83
8. Madhya Pradesh State	30-4-83
9. Maharashtra	31-8-83
10. Manipur	31-1-80
11. Pondicherry U/Territory	31-5-83
12. Punjab State	30-6-83
13. Rajasthan State	30-4-83
14. Tripura State	31-5-83
15. West Bengal	31-10-80
16. J and K State	30-4-83

Tendency of Exhibiting Amorous Lewd and Cudding Scenes in the Indian Films

159. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the present-day tendency exhibiting amorous, lewd and cudding scenes in the Indian films particularly in the Hindustan feature films, is on the rise and having a very baneful influence on the younger folk, particularly in the rural and tribal areas ;

(b) whether it is due to some laxity in the observance of the existing Censor Code or this tendency is going unchecked as the Censor Board is dominated by the urbanities and socialities ;

(c) whether at present no representation

is given on this Board to persons hailing from rural or tribal areas ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what further action Government propose to take to enforce some sort of moral norms and standards in the making of these films which may have a bearing on national character-building ?

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

(a) Production of films in India is mostly in the private sector and Government have no control as such thereon. However, all films intended for public exhibition are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines

issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, the Board shall ensure, *inter alia*, that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity and that visuals or words depicting woman in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented. The Board through its examining and revising committees keeps these guidelines in view while examining films and deletes such portion as offend the above guidelines. The Board has also to keep in mind that the film is to be judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact. Films which are not found suitable for exhibition to non-adults are granted 'A' certificates. Out of 507 Indian feature films certified in 1976, 27 were given 'A' certificates (5.3%). This number has progressively been increasing and in 1982, 257 out of 763 Indian feature films certified were granted 'A' certificates (38.58%). Further, a total length of 29,755 metres of film was excised during 1982 from Indian as well as foreign films before their certification. It would thus be seen that the Board has been vigilant enough to cut out objectionable material or grant 'A' certificates when the films are not found to be fit for exhibition to non-adults. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 which has come into force from 1.6.83 has provided for two more categories, *viz.*, 'UA' for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children below the age of 12 years and 'S' for public exhibition restricted to members of a particular profession. These developments are towards achieving a greater degree of stricter censorship. However, there are reports to the effect that there are cases of censorship violations including interpolations and exhibition of 'A' certificate films to non-adults. The responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, however, rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Recently, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting has addressed a detailed communication to all the Chief Ministers of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to enforce the penal provisions more vigorously in such cases. Under the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 offences punishable under Part II of the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to certification of films have been

made cognizable and penalties provided in section 7 of the Act have been enhanced.

(b) It is not correct to say that there is laxity by the Board in the observance of the existing guidelines. However, in the matter of decency and morality, opinions differ among individuals and groups. It is to avoid such preponderance of individual opinions in the decision-making process that films are examined by committees consisting of officials and non-official members belonging to various walks of life. It is the collective wisdom of these members that, to a great extent, reduces the scope for subjective interpretation of the guidelines.

(c) The Cinematograph Act 1952 does not envisage representation on the Board or on the panels of any group of association. Persons qualified in the opinion of the Central Government to judge the effect of films on the public are appointed on the Board and on the advisory panels. Since the regional offices of the Board are in the major cities of film production and film import, namely, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (Bangalore and Trivandrum to follow shortly), the members of the Board and its advisory panels have necessarily to be residents of these places. Some of them may be urbanites and some of them may have hailed from rural and tribal areas. It would be impractical to appoint persons who live in rural and tribal areas to work on the Board and the panels where work of examination and certification is a day-to-day routine.

(d) As already stated, the production of films is in the private sector and the Government's control is only limited. However, Government have instituted National Awards for Indian films in order to encourage the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different regions and promote the integration and unity of the nation. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. is already giving loans, since the inception of erstwhile Film Finance Corporation, to film makers for production of good quality films. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. has also initiated a scheme for 100% finance where film makers

can concentrate on creative aspects of film-making without financial worries.

Strowger and Cross-bar Sub-efficient Exchanges Produced at Bangalore and Rae Bareilly

160. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the installed capacity of Bangalore factory is 4 lakhs of Strowger system and that of Rae Bareilly factory it is 3 lakhs of cross-bar system ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that experts realise that at least in Indian conditions, these two systems are sub-efficient and cause continuous inconvenience to telephone subscribers ;

(c) by the time new electronic exchanges are produced and installed, how many further more Strowger and Cross-bar sub-efficient exchanges will be produced and installed ; and

(d) by when all of them will be phased out for achieving full substitution by the efficient electronic system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The installed capacity of Bangalore Strowger Factory is 1.5 lakh lines per annum. The Rae Bareilly cross-bar factory is currently in the project build up stage with an ultimate planned capacity of two lakh lines per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Substantial quantity of electro-mechanical exchange lines (cross-bar and strowger) are expected to be produced and installed during the period 1985-90. These exchanges are not sub-efficient.

(d) No decision has been taken as yet.

जिला अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सलीमपुर में अगरबत्ती (एरोमेटिक्स) कामप्लेक्स पर पूंजी निवेश

161. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला अलीगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सलीमपुर में अगरबत्ती (एरोमेटिक्स) कामप्लेक्स का अनुमानित परिव्यय कितना है और अब तक सड़कार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य अब तक शुरू न करने के क्या कारण हैं और यह कार्य कब तक शुरू होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) परियोजना पूरी होने की निर्धारित अवधि क्या है, इसमें कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और इसमें किन-किन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित अगरबत्ती (एरोमेटिक्स) परियोजना की पूंजीगत लागत का अनुमान 427 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है ।

कार्यकारी दल द्वारा जुलाई, 1983 तक विभिन्न सड़ों पर किये गये खर्च का अनुमान इस प्रकार से है :

(लाख रुपये में)

I. वेतन, भत्ते तथा विविध जैसे प्रबन्धकीय व्यय	24.76
II. भूमि की जांच तथा स्थल सर्वेक्षण जैसी प्रायोजनापूर्व गतिविधियाँ	4.39
III. इष्टतम बनाये जाने सम्बन्धी अध्ययन	11.17
IV. प्रक्रिया इन्जीनियरी तथा विस्तृत इन्जीनियरी अध्ययन	15.72

(ख) आवश्यक स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त होने पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जा सकेगा।

(ग) आशा है इस प्रायोजना को मूल इन्जीनियरी पैकेज के प्राप्त होने की तिथि से 48 महीनों के अन्दर यात्रिकी दृष्टि से पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। आशा है इस प्रायोजना से लगभग 1350 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा। अगर-बत्ती प्रायोजना में उत्पादित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित मर्दे बेंजीन, जाइलीन्स तथा इथाइल-बेंजीन हैं।

Meeting of Indo-Soviet working group on Coal Industry

162. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal Industry which met in Moscow on 7 September, 1983, has discussed, among other things, the progress of cooperation in the designing and construction of two major open-caste mines in the country ;

(b) if so, what were the other subjects discussed at the meeting ; and

(c) to what extent the agreement has been reached to help the coal projects in India by the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal had discussed, at its meeting between 6-16 September '83 the progress of cooperation in the preparation of the feasibility report for two major open-caste mines, namely, the Mukunda and Nighai mines.

(b) The other subjects discussed at the meeting related to cooperation on the Jhanjra and Tipong mines, directional blasting at Jhingurda, modernisation of the Kathara and Patherdih washeries, develop-

ment of the Talcher coalfield, preparation of a master plan for the Godavari coalfield, the training of Indian Specialists in the USSR, exploration of coal, mechanisation at Chinakuri mine, the supply of equipment and spares by the Soviet suppliers and the study of organisation for coal mining construction.

(c) The meetings of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal review, from time to time, cooperation between the two countries in the coal sector. Soviet assistance and technical know-how is being obtained for modernising the Indian coal mining sector. The technological know-how obtained will be put to further modernisation of the coal projects in India.

Microwave Line between Udaipur and Ratlam

163. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the microwave line between Udaipur and Ratlam was to be commissioned by the end of 1983 ;

(b) if so, why the automatic telephone exchanges have not been commissioned at Banswara and Dungarpur Districts ;

(c) whether any funds have been earmarked for commissioning the microwave line referred to above ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The scheme has been budgetted for 1983-84 and the Project Estimate is under preparation.

Establishment of Long Distance Telephone Exchanges in Tribal Belts of Dungarpur and Banswara Districts

164. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that long distance telephone exchanges in tribal belts of Dungarpur and Banswara Districts have not been established ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above two districts are included in the Schedule areas, tribal areas and hilly areas ; and

(c) why extra amounts are not given for the development of telecommunication in such tribal back-ward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. Long Distance Public Telephones have already been established in the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara.

(b) The whole districts of Dungarpur and Banswara are included in Tribal areas. These are partially covered under Schedule areas and are not included in hilly areas.

(c) Lump sum grant is placed at the disposal of each telecommunication circle including development of telecommunication in tribal backward areas.

Growth of Private Manpower Organisations Companies to send Manpower Abroad

165. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mushroom growth of private Man-Power Organisations/Companies exist in the country for sending idle and unemployed man-power out of India to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has given any recognition to these organisations ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government have directed the State Governments to form their own Man-Power Corporations ; and

e) if so, the reaction thereto ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Emigration Act of 1922 did not provide for the registration of recruiting agents nor was it provided for in the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India. Consequently no recognition could be given to any recruiting agency.

(d) State Governments have been advised to form their own manpower corporations if they consider the proposal feasible.

(e) The State Governments of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Kerala have formed independent corporations and the State of Orissa have created a cell for handling the work relating to manpower export within the framework of an industrial promotion and investment corporation. Other States are in the process of formulating their proposals.

Broadcasting in tribal belts in tribal dialects

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

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any scheme for broadcasting in Tribal belts in tribal dialects ;

(b) if so, the names of such places ;

(c) if not, why the tribal dialects are ignored by his Ministry ; and

(d) the efforts made by the Ministry in this connection till date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). All India Radio is even now broad-

casting programmes in tribal dialects from 29 Stations. The names of these AIR Stations and of the tribal dialects are given in the attached Statement.

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

Statement-I

Names of A.I.R. Stations Broadcasting Programmes in Tribal Dialects

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Tribal dialect
1	2	3
1.	Ambikapur	Sadri Oraon Gondi
2.	Ahmedabad	Kokna Bhili Gamti Choudhari Dangi
3.	Tezu	Bigaru Mishmi Khampthi
4.	Indore	Bhili
5.	Calicut	Mahl
6.	Port Blair	Nicobari
7.	Visakhapatnam	Broken Telugu
8.	Jalgaon	Bilori
9.	Calcutta	Santhali
10.	Dibrugarh	Adi Apatani Khampthi Nishi Nocte Tangsa Tagin Tdu Wanchoo Missing

1

2

3

11. Ranchi

Oraon
Mundari
Ho
Kharia
Santhali

12. Aizwal

Mizo
Mara
Pawih
Hmar

13. Najibabad

Jaunsari

14. Sambalpur

Kisan
Munda
Oraon
Kharia
Binjhal
Kolha

15. Gauhati

Bodo
Karbi
Rabha
L-alung
Dseri
Garo
Khasi
Jaintia
Mizo

16. Kohima

Sangtam
Vimchunger
Konyak
Phom
Chang
Zeliang
Kuki
Kengma
Lotha
Sema
Chakhesang
Ao
Angami

17. Shillong

Khasi
Jaintia
Mizo
Garo

1

2

3

18. Simla

Kinauri
Lahauli
Spitian
Pangwali

19. Imphal

Thadou
Tangkhul
Kabuli
Mao
Paite
Hmar
Vaiphei
Maring
Anal
Kacha-Naga
Zou
Kom
Aimol
Mizo
Gangte
Maron
Simto
Chiru
Chotho
Lamkang
Mayon
Konsang
Koireng

20. Tawang

Sherdukpan
Khawa
Bhangri
Mizi
Mishi
Khampa
Adi
Apatani
Khempti
Tagin
Bodo
Naga
Pemakopa
Khasi
Garo
Shinpho
Padam
Mizo

1

2

3

		Digaru Mishmi Idu-Mishmi Lepcha Monpa Kuki
21.	Passighat	Adi
22.	Nagpur	Gondi
23.	Udaipur	Bagadi
24.	Rewa	Gondi
25.	Kurseong	Bhutanese/Sikkimese/Lepcha
26.	Bhagalpur	Santhali
27.	Jeypore	Dialect not specified
28.	Jagdalpur	Halbi Gondi
29.	Gangtok	Sikkimese Bhutia Lepcha Limboo.

Coverage of employees of hard coke establishments in Bihar under Coal Mines Provident Fund Act

167. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Hard Coke establishments located in Bihar have been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 with the collusion of the employers and the Provident Fund authorities instead of covering the same under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act ;

(b) if so, the details of each coverages ;

(c) whether his Ministry will take up the matter with the Labour Ministry for their de-coverage from the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and to re-cover them under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act so that the employees engaged in those sections may get better benefits in the matter of wages and provident fund ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). 47 Hard Coke establishments in Dhanbad District, Bihar had been covered under the Employees'

Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Keeping in view the fact that these establishments are coverable under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, the question of decoverage of these establishments from the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has been considered and suitable instructions have been issued to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities for decoverage of these establishments.

**Regularisation of services of Ad-hoc
UDCs in Bihar regional Office
of the Employees P.F.
Organisation**

168. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Orissa Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation, *ad-hoc* services of some of the Upper Division Clerks, promoted on *ad-hoc* basis, had been regularised sometimes in September, 1973 with retrospective effect, but in Bihar region, period of *ad-hoc* promotions in the cadre of Upper Division Clerks has not been regularised with retrospective effect although plenty of regular posts in that cadre were available at that time ;

(b) whether that some Upper Division Clerks have represented to P.F. authorities, if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Employees Provident Fund Staff (Service and Regulations) 1962 are applicable on all India basis ; but the said regulations are being implemented in different ways ;

(d) if so, reasons therefor and whether Government will issue directions to P.F. Authorities to regularise all *ad-hoc* promotions from date of *ad-hoc* promotions ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The required informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Charge against Regional Provident Fund
Commissioner, Orissa**

169. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa is facing various charges of administrative impropriety and other certain procedural lapses including drawal of excess amount through the various T.A. bills ;

(b) if so, the details of those charges and action taken after receipt of the explanation furnished to Government by the said erring Commissioner ;

(c) whether Government will issue necessary immediate directions for his transfer from Orissa regional office and post him at other non-sensitive place in view of Labour Ministry's circular letter No. Z-20025(4)80 Adm. I dated 13-10-80 and Z-20025(1)83 Adm. I dated 4-2-83 for toning up administration and elimination of corruption ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. No charges have been established against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa. There are, however, certain allegations against him some of which have been investigated and found to be not based on facts and others are under investigation.

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

**Action taken against R.P.F. Commissioner,
Bihar**

170. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the statement laid on 16 September, 1982 in implementation of assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7640 dated

14 April, 1982 regarding contingent staff in regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Patna (Bihar) and state :

(a) what action has been taken against the then Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna for appointing those three persons (named at Sl. No. 4 to 6 of the reply) violating the strict instructions contained in the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi circular letter No. Adm.(RII)16(45)79/MH/SS/7623 dated 19 March, 1981, if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that disciplinary action have already been initiated against some of the other Regional Provident Fund Commissioners for the same offences where-as no action has been taken against the then Regional Commissioner, Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) As the appointments in question were made due to administrative exigencies no action was taken:

(b) No action has been taken against any Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for such an offence except in one case where corrupt motives had been established against the Officer concerned.

World Communication Year

171. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. General Assembly has called 1983 as World Communication Year (WCY) for the growth of Communication system ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reaction of Government with regard thereto ;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of undertaking an in-depth review of the policy of communication development in the country ; and

(d) if so, the steps are contemplated by Government to accelerate the development

of communication infrastructure to abridge the communication gap ?

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

(b) The United Nations also designated the International Tele-communication Union as a lead agency for coordinating the programme of activities at an international level during the WCY-83.

The Government welcomed the decision of the General Assembly and has contributed \$20,000 for the activities at the international level. At the national level, a programme for the WCY-83 formulated by a National Co-ordination Committee has been under implementation. The programme provides for measures to build up greater awareness of the importance of communication infrastructure through seminars, mass media publicity, exhibitions, etc. Initiation and/or completion of specific projects for improving communication facilities are also part of this programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The important steps are :

- (i) Replacement of old and obsolete equipment/systems and substantial expansion of facilities using modern electronic switching systems and transmission media including satellite.
- (ii) Setting up of indigenous capacity for large volume production of such equipment, telephone instruments, etc.
- (iii) A large programme for provision of telecommunication facilities in rural areas to ensure availability of telephones within a distance of not more than 5 Kms. in any part of the country.

एल० पी० जी० सिलेंडरों का पुनः भरा जाना

172. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को समय-समय पर कुकिंग गैस सिलेंडरों को दुबारा भरे जाने में विलम्ब के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) किसी सिलेंडर को सामान्य रूप से भरे जाने के लिए सरकार के स्पष्ट निर्देश क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। पिछले छः महीनों में सरकार को लगभग 120 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : चूंकि रिफिलों की सप्लाई में देरी मुख्यताः शकूरबस्ती के बाटलिग प्लांट में आग लग जाने से बड़ी मात्रा में सिलेण्डरों और बाटलिग क्षमता को हानि पहुंचने के कारण हुई थी इसलिए दूसरे बाटलिग प्लांटों की क्षमता बढ़ाने और नवम्बर, 1983 में इलाहाबाद में नये प्लांट को चालू करने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं। आशा है इन उपायों से कमी की समस्या दूर हो जायेगी और दिसम्बर 1983 तक सप्लाई की स्थिति सामान्य हो जायेगी। सिलेण्डरों का और सिलेण्डरों के निर्माण के लिए एल० पी० जी० किस्म के इस्पात का आयात भी किया जा रहा है ताकि अधिक सिलेण्डरों को चलन में लाया जा सके। जब सप्लाई सामान्य और पर्याप्त होती है, तब वितरकों को रिफिलों की सप्लाई उपभोक्ता द्वारा आर्डर दर्ज कराये जाने के 24 घंटों के अन्दर ही करनी होती है।

Implementation of the Recommendations of Deshpande Commission on the working of Bhatti Mines

173. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Justice Deshpande Commission on the working of Bhatti Mines has since been received ;

(b) the salient features of the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission ; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the recommendations of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Report of the Court of Inquiry headed by Justice V.S. Deshpande on the working of Bhatti Mines has been received by Government.

(b) A copy of the Report has been laid on the Table of the House on 26th July, 1983.

(c) The copies of the Report of the Court of Inquiry were sent to Delhi Administration, the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) and the Director General of Mines Safety for taking necessary action. Delhi Administration have accepted the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, and action has been taken/initiated to implement these recommendations, such as :

(i) The Delhi Minor Mineral Rules have been amended to provide for grant of long term leases and to dispense with the requirement of advance payment of royalty by Government corporations.

(ii) The then General Manager (Mines) of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (DSIDC) who was indicated by the Court of Inquiry for showing utter lack of responsibility has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the DSIDC. Action would be taken against him if any specific allegation comes to light.

(iii) The Delhi Minor Mineral Rules have been amended to provide for cancellation of lease/permit in the event of contravention of safety regulations.

- (iv) Facilities relating to labour welfare measures have been upgraded.
- (v) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has started mining operations in virgin areas in Bhatti departmentally.

Delhi Administration have also issued instructions to Collector of Mines and Quarries, Delhi, and DSIDC to implement other recommendations of the Court of Inquiry.

The Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) have decided to amend the model lease deed form to provide for strict compliance of the provisions of the Mines Act and the Regulations framed thereunder by the lessee/lessees.

Inspections made by the Director of Mines Safety, Ghaziabad Region, have revealed that DSIDC are carrying out mining operations in the virgin area systematically.

Suspension of work at Mejia coalfield in Bankura, West Bengal

174. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that all work on the proposed Mejia Coal-field in Bankura, West Bengal has been suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) the amount of funds Government have already spent on various items of the job in the said Coalfield belt ;

(d) the estimated amount of Coal in Mejia area and the qualities and grade of Coal ; and

(e) what Government propose to do in Mejia Coal-field now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The advance action work at Kalidaspur project located in the Mejia block was temporarily suspended pending project sanction and in absence of

firm demand. Amount spent on this project upto September, 1983, is Rs. 191.36 lakhs. The detailed exploration work in this coalfield is in progress. Although the full details would be available only after the detailed exploration work is completed, the results so far available indicate a total reserve of about 120 m.t. in three separate blocks, viz., Kalidaspur, Kalikapur and Ardhagram and the grade of coal varies from grade 'B' to 'F'. The development of mines will be taken up on completion of detailed exploration, subject to the results being positive and the demand justifying the taking up of the mining projects.

Setting up of Post Office at Golebazar in Kharagpur, West Bengal

175. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been made to Government for the last several years for a post office at Golebazar in Kharagpur, West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had agreed to set up a post office long back but could not do so as Government had not secured suitable land from the Railways ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the railways have parted with a suitable plot for the post office and Government have taken hold of the said plot ;

(d) if so, whether Government have constructed the post office at Golebazar in the said plot and the post office has started working ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and when the work of construction of the said post office will be completed ?

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

(d) and (e). The construction of the building for post office has been sanctioned and is likely to be completed in 1984-85. The Post Office will be opened on the availability of the building.

Production of Silicon for use in Solar Energy Cells from Paddy Husk

176. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a few professors of IIT, Kharagpur have successfully produced silicon from paddy husk which can be very well used in energy cells ;

(b) whether it is a fact that silicon so produced will be much cheaper than silicon imported from other countries ; and

(c) if so, the Government proposal regarding production of silicon from paddy husk in the country in future ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The technical feasibility of a process to produce silicon from rice husk has been demonstrated on a laboratory scale at IIT, Kharagpur under a project sponsored by the Government. The suitability of the product for the fabrication of solar cells and the economics of the process have still to be established. The possibility of commercial scale production of silicon from paddy husk suitable for solar cells can be considered only after further investigations and development.

चलचित्रों में अश्लीलता को रोकने हेतु देश में महिलाओं द्वारा प्रदर्शन

177. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिलाओं ने दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य स्थानों पर चलचित्रों में अश्लीलता रोकने के लिए प्रदर्शन किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ऐसे अश्लील चलचित्रों के निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से (ग) : समाचारपत्रों में महिलाओं के 3-9-83 को नई दिल्ली के ओडियन सिनेमा के बाहर उस फिल्म, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया था कि वह 'अभद्र' दक्षिण भारतीय फिल्म है, के प्रदर्शन के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन के बारे में खबरें छपी हैं। सिनेमाघर के प्रबंधकों ने मलयालम फिल्म, जिसे "कजी लेडी" के रूप में विज्ञापित किया था, को रद्द करने की घोषणा की। कुछ दिनों के बाद श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते, संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री से मिला तथा उनसे अत्यधिक हिंसा, सेक्स और महिलाओं के अपमानजनक चित्रण जैसी आपत्तिजनक चीजों के साथ दिल्ली में दिखाई जा रही फिल्मों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई का अनुरोध किया।

लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए अभिप्रेत सभी फिल्मों की जांच केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों और तदन्तर्गत जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार की जाती है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार बोर्ड, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि हिंसा, क्रूरता और आतंक के निरर्थक या वर्जनीय दृश्य न दिखाए जाएं, अशिष्टता, अश्लीलता और भ्रष्टता द्वारा मानविक संवेदनशीलता क्षुब्ध न की जाए और स्त्रियों में पुरुषों के प्रति नीच दाम्पता को चित्रित करने वाले या ऐसी दासता को स्त्रियों के प्रशंसनीय गुण के रूप में उत्कृष्ट ठहराने वाले दृश्यों या शब्दों को प्रस्तुत न किया जाए। हाल ही में, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने बोर्ड और इसके सलाहकार पैनलों के सदस्यों तथा जांच अधिकारियों को एक सर्कुलर जारी किया था जिसमें उन्होंने सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का कड़ाई से पालन किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया था।

तथापि, उचित पाबंदियों के सीमित दायरे के भीतर बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए पूरे प्रयासों के बावजूद यह समझा जाता है कि प्रदर्शन व्यापार में सेंसरशिप उल्लंघन हो रहे हैं मुख्य उल्लंघन यह है कि

फिल्में हमेशा उसी रूप में नहीं दिखाई जाती कि स रूप में उनको बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत किया जाता है। तथापि, चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के दंडिक उपबन्धों का प्रवर्तन करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों का है।

राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से बार-बार यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सांविधिक उपबन्धों को कड़ाई से कार्यान्वित करें। सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री ने हाल ही में मुख्य मंत्रियों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को पुनः लिखा है कि वे कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध संयुक्त उपाय करें।

चलचित्र (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1981, जो 1-6-1983 से प्रवृत्त हुआ है, के अन्तर्गत फिल्मों के प्रमाणीकरण से सम्बन्धित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के भाग 2 के अन्तर्गत दंडनीय अपराधों को सज्जेय बना दिया गया है तथा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 7 में निदिष्ट दंडों को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

उन दक्षिण भारतीय फिल्मों, जिनको अंग्रेजी शीर्षकों के साथ विज्ञापित किया गया है, के विरुद्ध चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। फिल्मों में अत्यधिक हिंसा या सेक्स को रोकने की नीति के अनुसरण में, सरकार ने "दि एनटाइनी" (अंग्रेजी) नामक फिल्म का प्रदर्शन 3-10-1983 से निलम्बित कर दिया है।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड और सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयला लदान प्रभार का वापस किया जाना

178. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल

लिमिटेड, धनबाद और सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड रांची में कोयले की लागत सहित उसका लदान प्रभार वसूल किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ट्रकों में लादने का व्यय पार्टियां स्वयं क्यों वहन कर रही हैं और यदि वास्तव में ट्रकों में लादने का भुगतान पार्टियां कर रही हैं तो इन कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रभार वसूल किए जाने का आधार क्या है;

(ग) सरकार को ट्रकों में लादने के लिए पार्टियों से प्रभार के रूप में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन पार्टियों को जिन्होंने इन कम्पनियों को लदान प्रभार दिया था, और लादने के समय अपनी जेब से भुगतान किया था, लदान प्रभार सम्बन्धी धनराशि वापस करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड और सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन

179. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 से आज तक भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, धनबाद और सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची द्वारा कोयले का किस्मवार जितना उत्पादन किया गया, उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, धनबाद और सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची के पास इस समय किस्मवार कितना कोयला स्टॉक में है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त वर्षों के दौरान किस्मवार कितना उत्पादन हुआ था; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा राज्यों को की गई सप्लाई का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (सितम्बर, 1983 तक) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्ड्स लि० के कोयले के उत्पादन का ग्रेडवार ब्यौरा, 31-8-1983 को स्टाक की स्थिति और 1983-84 (अप्रैल-अगस्त) के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों को किये गये कोयले के प्रेषण का विवरण संलग्न अनुबंध में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

भा० को० को० लि० और से० को० लि० में कोयले का ग्रेडवार उत्पादन

(आंकड़े लाख टनों में)

1981-82			1982-83			1983-84 (अप्रैल-सित० 83)		
कोक- कर	अकोक- कर	जोड़	कोक- कर	अकोक- कर	जोड़	कोक- कर	अकोक- कर	जोड़

भा०को०

को०लि० 137.91 92.25 230.16 151.72 88.28 240.00 61.81 36.56 98.37

से०को०

लि० 86.9 214.2 301.10 120.36 210.74 331.10 51.02 96.09 147.11

भा० को० को० लि० और से० को० लि० में ग्रेडवार स्टाक की स्थिति

(लाख टनों में)

दिनांक 31-8-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार

कोककर

अकोकर

जोड़

भा०को०को०लि० 34.48

15.14

49.62

से०को०लि० 36.99

28.16

65.15

अप्रैल-अगस्त, 1983-84 की अवधि के दौरान
भा० को० को० लि० और से० को० को० लि०
से कोयले का राज्यवार प्रेषण

(लाख टनों में)

भा० को० को० लि० 1983-84
(अप्रैल-अगस्त)

पश्चिम बंगाल	1.91
बिहार	90.75
जोड़	92.67

से० को० लि०	
बिहार	87.04
उड़ीसा	8.83
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.23
मध्य प्रदेश	26.72
जोड़	133.82

Recommendations of Press Commission Report

180. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether recommendations of the
Press Commission report have since been
considered and accepted by Government ;
and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) and (b). The recommendations of the

Second Press Commission have been consi-
dered in detail but a final decision has not
yet been taken.

Action taken on the Report of Court of Inquiry about the Mining System of Bhatti Mines

181. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has since been taken
on the report of court of inquiry which was
conducted into the mining system of Bhatti
Mines in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA
PATIL) : (a) and (b). The copies of the
Report of the Court of Inquiry were sent to
Delhi Administration, the Ministry of Steel
and Mines (Department of Mines) and the
Director General of Mines Safety for taking
further action. Delhi Administration have
accepted the recommendations of the Court
of Inquiry, and action has been taken/initia-
ted to implement these recommendations,
such as :

- (i) The Delhi Minor Mineral Rules have
been amended to provide for grant of
long term leases and to dispense with
the requirement of advance payment
of royalty by Government corpora-
tions.
- (ii) The then General Manager (Mines)
of Delhi State Industrial Development
Corporation Limited (DSIDC) who
was indicted by the Court of Inquiry
for showing utter lack of responsi-
bility has resigned and his resignation
has been accepted by the DSIDC.
Action would be taken against him if
any specific allegation comes to light.
- (iii) The Delhi Minor Mineral Rules have
been amended to provide for cancella-
tion of lease/permit in the event of
contravention of safety regulations.
- (iv) Facilities relating to labour welfare
measures have been upgraded.

- (v) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has started mining operations in virgin areas in Bhatti departmentally.

Delhi Administration have also issued instructions to Collector of Mines and Quarries, Delhi, and DSIDC to implement other recommendations of the Court of Inquiry.

The Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) have decided to amend the model lease deed form to provide for strict compliance of the provisions of the Mines Act and the Regulations framed thereunder by the lessee/lessees.

Inspections made by the Director of Mines Safety, Ghaziabad Region, have revealed that DSIDC are carrying out mining operations in the virgin areas systematically.

Second T.V. Channel

182. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) whether Government are seriously planning to have a second channel for T.V. broadcasting in the country ;

(b) if so, how much feasibility study has been done in this regard till date ;

(c) what techno-broadcasting preparations are essential to achieve this ; and

(d) whether the second channel will be solely drafted to agricultural, rural training educational, social and moral uplift of the viewers ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) to (d). A Working Group to prepare

Software Plan for Doordarshan under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi has been constituted by the Ministry. The Working Group, inter-alia, is also considering the need for starting a multi-channel service taking into consideration the composition of urban and rural viewers, programme production facilities (both existing as well as Planned) and recommend a programme pattern for the same. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

A separate TV transmitter is essential for providing 2nd channel. The existing tower can be utilised as such at Metropolitan centres and with modifications at other centres. The present programme production facilities are inadequate even to enter to the requirements of single TV channel and, therefore, additional studio facilities have to be developed.

Irregularities in D.C.M. and Escorts Ltd.

183. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3726 on 16 August, 1983 regarding companies inspected by Government and state :

(a) whether inspections of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. (D.C.M. Ltd.) and Escorts Ltd. were conducted ;

(b) if so, when and the details of irregularities detected ;

(c) action taken thereon ; and

(d) if no action has been taken, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). During the last five yearly cycle, only the accounts of M/s Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd were inspected under section 209-A of the Companies Act in the year 1980. A statement showing the main irregularities noticed during inspection and action taken thereon is annexed.

Statement

S.No. Brief particulars of main irregularities noticed during inspection	Action taken
1. Non-compliance of Section 209 of the Companies Act arising from non-maintenance of certain records and registers, and certain transactions not being exhibited properly in the annual accounts of the company resulting in non-compliance of Section 211 of the Companies Act.	Taking into account the company's explanation and all relevant facts, the matter has been treated as settled with a warning to the company to be more careful in future.
2. Non-availability of adequate details justifying the foreign tours by the Managing Directors.	These are being pursued and action as warranted will be taken in due course.
3. Non-compliance of Sections 294 and 294-AA of the Act in the matter of appointment of and payment of commission to selling agents.	

Recasting of Press Laws, Censorship and Freedom of Press

184. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Editors Guild of India has passed a resolution demanding : (i) amendment of Official Secrets Act by scrapping Section 5, (ii) restructuring the entire Official Secrets Act, (iii) modification of provision of defamation and (iv) reconsideration of Contempt of Courts Act in the interest of Free Press and the rights of the Journalists ;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government on each of the above points with reasons therefor ;

(c) the decision of Government on the right of disclosure of information and censorship of the Press ; and

(d) whether Government are considering comprehensive recasting of the current Press

Laws, Censorship and Freedom of Press, if so, on what lines and the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Second Press Commission has also made some recommendations on the subject. These have been considered in detail, but a final decision has not yet been taken.

Video-Piracy of Feature Films

185. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are fast increasing number of cases of Video-piracy of feature films in the country ;

(b) whether Video-piracy infringes the provisions of Copyright Act, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules and Censorship Act ;

(c) whether the Film Federation of India has suggested strict regulation and control over the piracy of feature films by making amendments to the existing Acts and rules ;

(d) whether the Central Board of Film Certification holds different views on the issue of Video piracy, once the original film in 35 m.m. has been certified ; and

(e) if so, the final policy decision of Government on this issue and the steps to be taken to protect the piracy of feature films in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Government is aware of video piracy of films through Newspaper reports as well as from representations received from Members of Film Industry.

(b) Video-piracy constitutes an infringement of Copyright under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957. Public exhibition of video films is to be regulated in accordance with the Cinematograph Act 1952. Public exhibition of video films will, therefore, require a censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all the requirements stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under their licensing Rules.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Film Federation of India has proposed amendments to the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 to deal with video films. These suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

D.B.C. Gas Connections

186. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have stopped issuing double barrel gas connections ;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the scheme of Government to revive the above facility again and the time by which consumers will start getting gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The release of double barrel gas cylinders has been suspended from end of August, 1983 in view of the short fall in the availability of cylinders.

(c) The position in this regard will be reviewed during December, 1983 and decision will be taken depending upon the overall equipment availability.

Telephone Connections for Persons in Waiting List in Delhi

187. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for telephone connections in Delhi but the capacity of telephone exchanges is very inadequate ;

(b) the capacity of each of the telephone exchanges in Delhi and the number of persons in the waiting list of each exchange ; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to ensure early release of telephone connections to the persons in the waiting list ?

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

(b) The capacity of each telephone exchange, working lines and the number of persons in the waiting list in Delhi Telephones is given in attached statement.

(c) The existing telephone exchanges are being expanded wherever feasible and new ones are being opened.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange (Level)	Capacity	As on 1-11-83	
			Working lines	Persons on the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5
East				
1. SHF-I	(20)	4000	3495	4199
2. SHD	(21-24)	3300	3117	7628
3. SHE-II	(86)	1000	837	172
4. DG	(26, 27)	19500	17993	6159
5. ID	(51, 52)	19000	17535	10525
6. GHB-II	(84)	4000	2662	396
7. GBD-I	(85)	2100	1505	927
North				
1. TH	(22, 23, 25)*	29000	26567	8111
2. SK	(71, 74)	23600	15649	13344
3. BDL	(802)	400	364	369
4. ALP	(801)	200	102	10
5. NRL	(89)	600	522	200
Central				
1. JP	(31, 32, 34, 35)	13100	10490	1723
2. Sectt.	(37)	6000	5423	919
3. RP	(38)	8900	8138	1783
4. CP	(4)	4200	3705	379
5. JB	(61, 62, 69)	18600	17096	6316
6. Pragati Maidan	(80-A)	400	117	Crt.

1	2	3	4	5
South				
1. OKH	(63)	7000	6491	4307
2. HK	(65, 66)	16600	15173	9760
3. CHY	(67)	7400	7139	3701
4. NP	(64, 68)	12400	11341	4762
5. FBD	(81)	3900	3467	2808
6. BDR	(82)	700	562	113
7. BLB	(88)	500	413	1166
West				
1. KB	(56, 57, 58)	29000	25662	4447
2. RG	(50, 53, 59)	21000	19855	15986
3. Cantt.	(49)	3000	2456	208
4. JKP	(55)	2400	2293	2325
5. BHM	(83)	400	372	225
6. NJF	(806)	300	269	153
7. NGL	(87)	500	400	441
Total :		2,63,000	2,31,210	1,13,562

राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली में
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

188. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में प्रत्येक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में टेलीफोनों के स्थानांतरण के कितने मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या

कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) राजौरी गार्डन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की कार्य क्षमता कितनी है और उससे कितनी लाइनें रिक्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई लाइन रिक्त नहीं है, तो इसकी क्षमता का विस्तार करने हेतु सरकार की योजना क्या है ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को टेलीफोन

सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके और इसके विस्तार की योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) दिल्ली के विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों में अन्तरण के जो मामले लंबित पड़े हैं, उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है—

एक्सचेंज का नाम

अन्तरण के लिए
लंबित मामले

1. राजौरी गार्डन	144
2. ओखला	129
3. बल्लभगढ़	21
4. शाहदरा पूर्व	108
5. शाहदरा	247

इन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में विस्तार का कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है—

एक्सचेंज का नाम	लाइनों की संख्या	वर्ष
1. राजौरी गार्डन	10000	1984-85
2. ओखला	10000	1985-86
3. बल्लभगढ़	1500	मार्च, 1984 तक
4. शाहदरा पूर्व	1000	मार्च, 1984
5. शाहदरा	15000	1985 के दौरान

1984-85 में नेहरू प्लेस एक्सचेंज में 20,000 लाइनों का विस्तार करने के बाद कुछ क्षेत्र इस एक्सचेंज में अन्तर्लित करने के बाद टेलीफोन अन्तरण के मामले निपटा दिए जाएंगे।

(ख) 19149 लाइनों की क्षमता होने पर भी 19433 टेलीफोन कार्य कर रहे हैं और कोई लाइन खाली नहीं है।

(ग) 1984-85 के दौरान 10000 लाइनों वाला एक नया इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज और 1985-86 के दौरान 10,000 लाइनों वाला अंकीय किस्म का एक्सचेंज स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा।

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में लंबित मामले

189. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनेक मामले लंबित पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पुनरीक्षित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई थी और समय-समय पर संशोधित की गई हैं। सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में

भी कुछ संशोधन किए गए हैं।

दसवें विधि आयोग के निर्देश निबंधनों में विलंब का दूर किया जाना और लंबित मामलों का शीघ्र निपटाया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करना भी है। विचारण न्यायालयों में विलंब और बकाया मामलों के संबंध में नौवें विधि आयोग की 77वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशें दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय को भेज दी गई थीं, क्योंकि इन सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई मुख्यतः उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा और स्वयं न्यायालयों के पीठासीन अधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी थी। उच्च न्यायालयों में, जिनमें दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय भी सम्मिलित है, साधारणतः लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए किए गए उपाय संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए की गई कार्रवाईयां

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाईयां की गई हैं :

1. उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश के द्वितीय अपील में निर्णय से लेटर्स पेटेंट अपील को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता में 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100-क)।
2. विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई और उसका 1978 और 1980 में संशोधन किया गया।
3. उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या समय-समय पर बढ़ायी गई है।
4. उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, कुछ उच्च न्यायालय

मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं :

- (क) अनेक उच्च न्यायालय ऐसे मामलों को, जिनमें एक जैसे प्रश्न अन्तर्बलित हैं, एक ग्रुप में रख रहे हैं ;
- (ख) सूचना, तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय देकर सुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत करना ;
- (ग) अभिलेखों के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना ;
- (च) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन आने वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विकता देना।

5. सरकार ने उन राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उन उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को, जिनमें 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सिविल मामले भारी संख्या में लंबित हैं, यह भी लिखा है कि वे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 224क के अधीन सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर विचार करें।

6. सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10वें विधि आयोग) की नियुक्ति भी की है। विधि आयोग को निर्दिष्ट विषयों में से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से :—

(i) इस आधार भूत सिद्धांत पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के

शीघ्र और कम खर्च और निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलंब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए ;

(ii) तकनीकी बारीकियों और बिलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे, प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए ;

(iii) न्याय प्रशासन से संबद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए ;

न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केंद्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके ।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियम-मितियों की या उनके ऐसे भागों की जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना ।

7. विधि आयोग की 79वीं रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है । अधिकतर सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को कार्रवाई करनी है । अतः ये सिफारिशें, संघ सरकार का मत व्यक्त करते हुए उन्हें भेज दी गई हैं और

उनसे आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

Increase in Deficit in Postal Wing of P and T Department

190. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deficit of the Postal Wing has increase from Rs. 11.53 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 90.93 crores in 1982-83 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to overcome this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The deficit increased from Rs. 72.15 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 90.93 crores in 1982-83.

(b) The main reason for the Postal deficit is the policy of the department to keep the postal tariffs at a low level even though these rates were found to be unremunerative, with the result that the Postal Branch cannot build up their revenues to the extent of the expenditure.

The increase in the expenditure is inevitable due to :

- (i) Steep rise in the prices of various items of stationery and printing, other items of office use including those required for the maintenance of postal buildings as well as items of machinery and equipment ;
- (ii) Increase in emoluments of the employees on account of grant of additional instalments of Dearness allowance, bonus etc. besides relief to pensioners ;
- (iii) The revision of rates for carriage of mails by air/rail/road and for printing of Postal stationery and postal forms ; and
- (iv) Extension of postal services in rural areas on subsidised basis.

The department is continuously striving to minimise the operational costs without adversely affecting the quality of service.

Loss Suffered by National Film Development Corporation

191. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Film Development Corporation has suffered loss of lakhs of rupees since its inception ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) National Film Development Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 1.22 lakhs in 1981-82 only.

(b) After merger of Film Finance Corporation and Indian Motions Pictures Export Corporation in 1980, the range of National Film Development Corporation's activities increased calling for fresh investments and building of infrastructure.

Loss Suffered by Ministry of Communications due to Floods, Strikes and Agitations

192. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered by his Ministry due to floods, strikes and agitations in the country during the current year ; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the situation and restore the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The loss suffered due to floods in respect of telecom-

munications services in the country during the current year is Rs. 63,50,670. Information about the loss on the Postal side is being collected.

(b) Immediate steps were taken to rush up men and materials on top priority and restoration parties were geared up round the clock to repair the breakdown on a war footing.

Also Centralised Control Room was opened to watch day to day progress of the restoration work.

The information regarding loss suffered by Ministry of Communications due to strikes, and agitations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Target of Power Generation for the Sixth Plan for Andhra Pradesh

193. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of power generation fixed to be achieved at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an addition of 1095 MW installed generating capacity in Andhra Pradesh. Of this, 815 MW has already been commissioned, 220 MW is expected to be added by the end of the Sixth Plan, and only 60 MW capacity may slip beyond the Sixth Plan period. The reasons for this slippage include delays in availability of land and constraint of resources.

Targets for Investment and Production in Drug Industry in Sixth Five Year Plan

194. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce or increase the Sixth Five Year Plan targets for investment and production in the drug industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Production targets for the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan are under review.

Installation of Colour TV Relay Tower at Bhatinda

195. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10016 on 10th May, 1983 regarding installation of colour TV Relay Tower at Bhatinda and state the final decision taken regarding installation of a colour T.V. relay tower at Bhatinda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : It has since been decided to instal a High Power (10 KW) TV Transmitter at Bhatinda. The centre would be commissioned by the end of the VI Plan period. Before this transmitter becomes operational, TV service would commence with a Low Power Transmitter.

Filling of Lok Sabha/Assembly Seats

196. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Lok Sabha seats and Assembly seats which are lying vacant as on 31 October, 1983 ;

(b) since when these seats are lying vacant ;

(c) steps proposed to be taken to hold bye-election to all the seats lying vacant ; and

(d) if not, the seasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information furnished by the Election Commission is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Lok Sabha/Assembly seats vacant

Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. and Name of the constituency	Date of vacancy and cause of vacancy	Step taken/Remarks
1	2	3	4

House of the People

1. Assam	5-Kokrajhar (ST) 6-Barpeta	10.1.80 Poll adjournd on 17/ 20.2.83	The last date for completion of adjourned polls have been extended upto 31.12.83.
	8-Mangaldoi	6.5.83 (Death)—Poll countermanded.	
	9-Tezpur 10-Nowgong 13-Dibrugarh 14-Lakhimpur	10.1.80 Poll adjournd on 17/20.2.83	The question of holding adjourned and coun- termanded polls could be considered as and when the situation in the State becomes normal.
2. Bihar	2-Bettiah	25.3.83 (Death)	Proposed to hold the poll in December 1983.

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3. Himachal Pradesh	2-Mandi	17.10.83 (Resignation)	Proposal for holding bye-election called from Chief Electoral Officer.
4. Haryana	4-Sonepat	31.5.82 (Resignation)	Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.
5. Madhya Pradesh	40-Mandsaur	7.10.83 (Death)	Electoral rolls under revision. Proposed to hold the poll in February, 1984.
6. Maharashtra	46-Sangli	9.7.83 (Resignation)	Poll on 13.11.1983.
7. Punjab	6-Hoshiarpur	22.7.82 (Resignation)	At present State is under President's rule and assembly is in suspended animation. Commission, therefore, deferred to hold the bye-election.
8. Uttar Pradesh	78-Bullandshahr	5.12.82 (Death)	Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.
Legislative Assemblies			
1. Andhra Pradesh	113-Martur	6.5.83 (Resignation)	Poll on 13.11.1983
	249-Peddapally	27.7.83 (Resignation)	—do—

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2. Assam

32-Bongaigaon

33-Bijni

34-Abhayapuri North

35-Abhayapuri South

65-Kalaigaon

66-Sipajhar

71-Dhakiajuli

72-Barchalla

75-Sootea

76-Biswanath

77-Behali

78-Gohpur

81-Lahrihat

99-Majuli (ST)

118-Duliajan

119-Tingkhong

120-Nanarkatia

27.2.83 Poll adjourned
on 17/20-2-833.9.83 (Death) poll
countermanded27.2.83 Poll adjourned
on 17/20.2.8327.2.83 Election Counter-
manded on 15.2.8327.2.83 Poll adjourned
on 17/20-2-83

The last date for completion of adjourned
polls have been extended upto 31.12.83.

The question of holding adjourned and counter-
manded polls could be considered as and when
the situation in the State becomes normal.

3. Bihar

252-Gurua

26.9.83 (Death)

Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.

4. Haryana

78-Fatehabad

18.8.82 (Death)

—do—

5. Jammu and Kashmir

48-Doda

18.4.83

The Commission has ordered the declaration of
result by the R.O. as nullity. Case if pending
before J and K High Court—Date of completion
of election has been extended upto 31.12.83.

6. Kerala

33-Manjeri

28.9.83 (Death)

Electoral rolls under revision programme will
be fixed after revision of rolls in 1984.

115-Punaloor

24.10.83 (Death)

—do—

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7. Madhya Pradesh	213-Seoni	13.12.80 (Death)	Election Petition pending, therefore bye-election cannot be held.
8. Maharashtra	265-Patan	23.4.83 (Death)	Poll on 13.11.83
9. Punjab	110-Pakka Kalan (SC)	20.5.83 (Death)	At present State is under President's rule and assembly is in suspended animation. Commission, therefore, deferred to hold the bye-election.
10. Rajasthan	29-Mandawa	1.9.83 (Death)	Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.
11. Tamil Nadu	6-Purasawalkam 8-Annanagar	18.8.83 (Resgn) 18.8.83 (Resgn)	Electoral rolls under revision—Programme will be fixed after revision in January, 1983.
12. Tripura	18-Charilam	7.4.83 (Death)	Poll on 13.11.83
13. Uttar Pradesh	57-Pilibhit 191-Siswa 335-Madhogarh 199-Fazil Nagar 318-Tindwari	17.12.82 (Death) 14.12.82 (Death) 10.5.83 (Death) 28.3.83 (Death) 19.7.83 (Resgn) (A.N.)	Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.
14. West Bengal	49-Kaliachak 74-Krishnaganj (SC)	16.8.83 (Death) 27.9.83 (Death)	Proposed to hold the poll in December, 1983.

Advisory Committees in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

197. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and details of Advisory Committees set up so far or to be set up in his Ministry ; and

(b) by what time their personnel will be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY* MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The following Advisory Committees have been set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting :

1. An Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Parthasarathi has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes relating to the Media Units (including Doordarshan) under its administrative control. The terms of reference of this Committee are :

To advise the Government on :

- (i) Structural changes in the different media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and, if necessary, in the Ministry itself to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the quality of performance of the media in response to wide-ranging national requirements and aspirations.
- (ii) Measures to be taken at the national, state, regional and local levels to associate the people more directly in the planning and initiation to innovative programmes in the different media organs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through creative participation and inter-communication so as to enrich their cultural identity and promote national integration.

(iii) Determining of priorities in different areas of media development and providing adequate infrastructural support and strengthening the capacity of the media to reach out to all sections of the people.

(iv) The mode and mechanics of co-ordination amongst various media groups under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of co-operation between the Central and State media organisations with a view to maximising the impact of communication support for developmental efforts ; and

(v) Any other related matter referred to the Committee by the Government for advice.

2. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi to prepare a software plan for Doordarshan. The terms of reference of the Working Group are as follows :

- (i) To prepare a detailed software plan for Doordarshan taking into consideration the main abjectives of TV of assisting in the process of social and economic development in the country and to act as an effective medium for providing information, education and entertainment ;
- (ii) To examine the need for starting a multi-channel service considering the composition of urban and rural viewers and recommend a programme pattern for the same, taking into account the programme production facilities, both existing as well as planned ;
- (iii) To assess the manpower requirement and training facilities and suggest measures for improvement from the point of view of software ; and
- (iv) To evolve a system of evaluation of the programme and artist performance as well as a system for monitoring of the programme.

3. Technical Advisory Committee for

AIR and Doordarshan under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Sampath, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. The terms and reference of the Committee are as follows :

- (i) Review the planning and development of television and sound broadcasting in the country and advice on their expansion plan.
- (ii) Review scope and norms for the expansion schemes under the Five-Year Plans.
- (iii) Review and make recommendations on AIR's participation in International scientific meetings and exhibitions and its relationship and representation with other Departments, technical bodies, research institutions etc., in the interest of development of broadcasting and electronics in the country.
- (iv) Review the work of the Research Department of All India Radio and tender advice on the research and development to be carried out in the department.
- (v) Consider awards for meritorious technical work done by AIR Engineering Personnel.
- (vi) Render advice on other relevant technical matters as may arise from time to time.
- (vii) Draw up a plan for a national transmitter network including their power and location, both for sound and TV to cover the entire country at most economical cost.

4. A Media Monitoring Group has been constituted in the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Shri U.C. Tiwari, P.I.O., Press Information Bureau to formulate appropriate programmes in various formats and ensure suitable action for Publicity of the New 20-Point Programme through the media units. The terms and references of the Group will be as follows :

- (i) To Review and monitor intensively

the programmes put out by the various media units on the New 20-Point Programme and formulate innovative programmes in various formats.

- (ii) To explore the possibility of utilising private initiative for better publicity of the 20-Point Programme, particularly in the fields of radio and television.

6. It is also proposed to set up shortly a Science Programme Advisory Committee for Doordarshan.

6. There are a number of Advisory Committees functioning in the Attached and Subordinate offices in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to advise on various matters.

(b) The personnel of the Committees in existence have already been finalised.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections at Chandigarh

198. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the latest position of waiting list of Telephones of Chandigarh exchanges pertaining to various categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The position of waiting list in Chandigarh for Telephones under various categories as on 1.10.83 is as below :

O.Y.T.	400
Special Category	90
General Category	3725
Total	4215

Steps to Increase Postal Productivity in MIL Processing, etc. in P and T Department

199. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to an official study, one of the main reasons for the mounting losses to the extent of several hundred crores of rupees by the Postal Department is that the productivity norms of the Department are antiquated and it continued to follow current labour intensive practices ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to introduce system changes and automation to increase postal productivity in mail processing and other work in the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Though there have been some official studies in the matter, it cannot be said that one of the main reasons for the "mounting losses" is that the productivity norms of the Department is antiquated and the Department follows current labour-intensive practices.

(b) Proposals for improving productivity in various branches of the Postal Department are constantly examined. A proposal to increase productivity in mail processing especially in metropolitan cities is under examination.

Supreme Court's Judgement Regarding Posts and Telegraphs Department

200. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now studied the implications of the Supreme Court's judgement dated 4-8-1983 declaring that the Union Government's Posts and Telegraphs Department is an industry under the Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(b) if so, its outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The implications of Supreme Court Judgement require detailed examination in consultation with the Ministries of Law/Labour and Rehabilitation and these have not been finalised so far and are under consideration.

Thermal Power Station in Ib Valley in Orissa

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

(a) whether Ib valley in Orissa has been identified for the location of a thermal power station ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of that thermal power station proposed to be located at the Ib valley ;

(c) the time-limit fixed for the beginning and the completion of that thermal power station ;

(d) the measures taken so far to expedite the establishment of that thermal power station ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (e). The Project Report for setting up of a thermal power station of 4×210 MW at Benharpali in Sambalpur District of Orissa for utilisation of Ib valley power grade coal at an estimated cost of Rs. 42400 lakhs has been received from the Government of Orissa. The Project Report envisages the commissioning of the first unit of 210 MW by April 1989 with subsequent units being commissioned at successive intervals of 6 months each. Necessary inputs such as coal linkage, clearance from environmental angle, availability of water, availability of infrastructural facilities, etc. are required to be tied up before the project proposal can be techno-economically appraised.

Setting up of Colour TV Transmission

202. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

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

(a) whether a special plan which involves setting up of 132 Colour T.V. transmission centres by the end of 1984 is under implementation by his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in setting up the new colour T.V. transmission centres ;

(c) the total amount involved in this special plan ;

(d) the name of the places where these new colour TV transmission centres have been located ;

(e) what are the places selected for the location of the new colour TV transmission centres ; and

(f) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Under the Plan for expansion of TV in the country, high power TV transmitters are being set up at 26 centres and low power transmitters at 118 centres all over the country, during the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 crores.

(c) Site have been selected at most of the places. These are under acquisition. Equipment has been ordered. Construction of towers has been taken up.

(d) and (e). A list of centres where colour TV transmitters have/would come up under the expansion plan is enclosed.

(f) The above mentioned centers are scheduled for commissioning by the end of the VI Plan period. TV coverage would extend to about 70% of the population of the country after implementation of these schemes.

Statement

High Power Transmitter (10 KW)

S.No.	Location	State
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Visakhapatnam	
3.	Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	<u>Ranchi</u>	
6.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
7.	Dwarka	
8.	Rajkot	
9.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3
11.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Trivandrum	
14.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Indore	
16.	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Bhatinda	Punjab
18.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
19.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Agra	
21.	Varanasi	
22.	Gorakhpur	
23.	Agartala	Tripura
24.	Asansol	West Bengal
25.	Kurseong	
26.	Murshidabad	

Low Power Transmitters (100W)

S.No.	Location	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tezpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	

1	2	3
6.	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantapur/Produttur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Adoni	
11.	Cuddapah	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanabad	Bihar
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Darbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Vadodra	
24.	Bhavanagar	
25.	Navasari	
26.	Bhruch	
27.	Patan	
28.	Hissar	Haryana
29.	Bhiwani	

1	2	3
30.	Hubli/Dharwad	Karnataka
31.	Mysore/Mandya	
32.	Mangalore	
33.	Belgaum	
34.	Bellary	
35.	Devanagara	
36.	Shimoga/Bhadravati	
37.	Bijapur	
38.	Raichur	
39.	Gadag Betgari	
40.	Hospet	
41.	Calicut	Kerala
42.	Cannanore	
43.	Palghat	
44.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Gwalior	
46.	Ratlam	
47.	Sagar	
48.	Burhanpur	
49.	Rewa	
50.	Murwara	
51.	Bilaspur	
52.	Korba	
53.	Singrauli (Waidhan)	

1	2	3
54.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
55.	Nasik	
56.	Kolhapur	
57.	Aurangabad	
58.	Sangli	
59.	Amravati	
60.	Malegaon	
61.	Akola	
62.	Dhule	
63.	Nanded	
64.	Ahmednagar	
65.	Jalgaon	
66.	Jalna	
67.	Bhusawal	
68.	Chandrapur	
69.	Latur	
70.	Parbhani	
71.	Gondiya	
72.	Loktak	Manipur
73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Korapur	
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	

1	2	3
<hr/>		
80.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Khetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Barmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	
90.	Thanjavur/Kumbakonam	
91.	Vellore	
92.	Coimbatore	
93.	Nayveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	
98.	Sultanpur	
99.	Rae-Bareilly	
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahjahanpur	
104.	Rampur	

1	2	3
105.	Pauri	Uttar Pradesh
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Nainital	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siliguri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (UT)

Hydel Projects to be set up during Sixth Plan

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

(a) the number of hydel projects proposed to be set up in the country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the number of such hydel projects which have been set up in different States so far ; and

(c) what progress has been made in setting up other hydel projects where preliminary works have started during 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). 108 Power Generating Units in 43 hydel projects with a total installed capacity of 4768 MW are proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period. Out of this, a total capacity of 2025 MW in 17 hydel projects has been set up so far in different States. Hydel projects where preliminary works were started in 1982-83 are generally expected to be completed beyond the Sixth Plan period.

Opening of Post Offices in Rural and Urban Areas of the Country

204. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise target set for the open-

ing of new post offices in the urban and rural areas of the country in 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the number of new post offices opened in 1982-83 in the rural areas and urban areas of different States ;

(c) the number of new post offices opened so far in 1983-84 in different States both in urban and rural areas ; and

(d) the details of the progress made in 1982-83 and 1983-84 in providing adequate postal services in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Targets for opening post offices in rural areas are given to various Postal Circles. The target for 1982-83 was 1000 and for 1983-83—2500 in the rural areas. No targets are set for

opening post offices in urban areas as they are opened on justification of departmental norms. Circle-wise distribution in Statement-I.

(b) Information given in Statement-II.

(c) Information in Statement-III.

(d) In 1982-83, 1000 post offices were opened in rural areas besides providing counter service facility to 2003 villages, planting letter-boxes 1000 and EDDA for improving delivery 1000. In 1983-84, upto 30.9.1983 the position is :

BO	—	1083
EDDA	—	577
C.S.	—	713
L.B.	—	499

Statement-I

Plant targets fixed for opening of Post Offices in rural areas in the country during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circles	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	150
2.	Bihar	122	300
3.	Delhi	3	2
4.	Gujarat Postal Circle	45	100
	i. Gujarat		
	ii. Diu and Daman area of the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman.		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	40

1	2	3	4
6.	Kerala Postal Circle	15	75
	i. Kerala		
	ii. Lakshadweep		
	iii. Mahe area of Pondicherry Union Territory.		
7.	Karnataka	50	50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100	278
9.	Maharashtra Postal Circle	80	225
	i. Maharashtra		
	ii. Goa, area of Goa, Daman and Diu.		
10.	North Eastern Postal Circle	101	185
	i. Assam		
	ii. Arunachal Pradesh		
	iii. Manipur		
	iv. Meghalaya		
	v. Nagaland		
	vi. Tripura		
11.	North Western Postal Circle	49	110
	i. Punjab		
	ii. Haryana		
	iii. Chandigarh (UT)		
12.	Orissa	45	135
13.	Rajasthan	55	160
14.	Tamil Nadu Postal Circle	40	105
	i. Tamil Nadu		
	ii. Pondicherry and Karaikal area of Union Territory of Pondicherry.		

1	2	3	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	160	323
16.	West Bengal Postal Circle	61	180
	i. West Bengal		
	ii. Sikkim		
	iii. Andaman and Nicobar Island.		
Total :		1000	2418
Reserve quota yet to be distributed (83-84)			82
Total :			2500

Statement-II

Statement showing the number of Post Offices opened in urban and rural areas in the country during the year 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circles	Number of Post offices opened during 1982-83	
		In rural areas	In urban areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	26
2.	Bihar	121	14
3.	Delhi	3	12
4.	Gujarat Postal Circle	45	2
	i. Gujarat		
	ii. Diu and Daman area of the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman.		

1	2	3	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	—
6.	Kerala Postal Circle	15	97
	i. Kerala		
	ii. Lakshadweep		
	iii. Mahe area of Pondicherry Union Territory.		
7.	Karnataka	50	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100	4
9.	Maharashtra Postal Circle	80	16
	i. Maharashtra		
	ii. Goa, area of Goa, Daman and Diu		
10.	North Eastern Postal Circle	101	2
	i. Assam		
	ii. Arunachal Pradesh		
	iii. Manipur		
	iv. Meghalaya		
	v. Nagaland		
	vi. Tripura		
11.	North Western Postal Circle	49	10
	i. Punjab		
	ii. Haryana		
	iii. Chandigarh (UT)		
12.	Orissa	45	28
13.	Rajasthan	55	3

1	2	3	4
14.	Tamil Nadu Postal Circle	40	27
	i. Tamil Nadu		
	ii. Pondicherry and Karaikal area of Union Territory of Pondicherry.		
15.	Uttar Pradesh	161	2
16.	West Bengal Postal Circle	61	28
	i. West Bengal		
	ii. Sikkim		
	iii. Andaman and Nicobar Island.		
Total :		1000	282

Statement-III

Statement showing the number of Post Offices opened in urban and rural areas in the country during the year 1983-84 (upto 30.9.83)

Sl.No.	Name of Postal Circles	Number of Post offices opened during 1983-84 (upto 30.9.83)	
		In rural areas	In urban areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	7
2.	Bihar	156	—
3.	Delhi	—	7
4.	Gujarat Postal Circle	58	—
	i. Gujarat		
	ii. Diu and Daman area of the Union Territory of Goa, Diu and Daman,		

1	2	3	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	3
6.	Kerala Postal Circle	29	—
	i. Kerala		
	ii. Lakshadweep		
	iii. Mahe area of Pondicherry Union Territory.		
7.	Karnataka	38	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132	3
9.	Maharashtra Postal Circle	128	11
	i. Maharashtra		
	ii. Goa, area of Goa, Daman and Diu.		
10.	North Eastern Postal Circle	38	—
	i. Assam		
	ii. Arunachal Pradesh		
	iii. Manipur		
	iv. Meghalaya		
	v. Nagaland		
	vi. Tripura		
11.	North Western Postal Circle	65	9
	i. Punjab		
	ii. Haryana		
	iii. Chandigarh (UT)		
12.	Orissa	75	10
13.	Rajasthan	58	—
14.	Tamil Nadu Postal Circle	55	—
	i. Tamil Nadu		
	ii. Pondicherry and Karaikal area of Union Territory of Pondicherry.		

1	2	3	4
15. Uttar Pradesh		129	2
16. West Bengal Postal Circle		40	4
i. West Bengal			
ii. Sikkim			
iii. Andaman and Nicobar Island.			
Total :		1083	59

Introduction of Safety Measures in Handling L.P.G. Cylinders

205. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. James Tya, Director-General of the British Safety Council has expressed that the liquified petroleum gas is going to be the biggest killer in India, if safety controls are not introduced immediately ;

(b) the number of persons died during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 due to the bursting of LPG cylinders in the country ;

(c) the steps being taken to educate the people how to use LPG cylinders ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in certain areas consumers are required to collect cylinders themselves and also connect them in their houses ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that no LPG cylinders are issued direct to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Government is not aware of the statement made by Mr. James Tya, Director General, British Safety Council that L.P.G. is going to be the biggest killer in India if safety controls are not introduced immediately.

(b) No deaths have been reported due to bursting of cylinders. The number of deaths due to accident involving LPG cylinder on account of other reasons, is given below :

1980-81	...	29
1981-82	...	20
1982-83	...	70

(c) Oil Companies have taken several steps for educating customers for safe use of LPG domestic equipments. They include issuance of booklets, Do's and Don'ts handout, newspaper and magazine advertisements, wall posters, hoardings, Radio and T.V. advertisement and house to house survey training of deliverymen, organising safety clinics for consumer groups, etc.

(d) and (e). As per the marketing practice in vogue, cylinders are delivered at the customers premises by authorised deliverymen of the distributors. However, in some

cases where due to labour problems etc. the distributor is not in a position to effect delivery at customers premises, showroom/godown delivery is resorted to with the permission of the District authority and Chief Controller of Explosives. This arrangement is resorted to lessen the inconvenience to consumers due to long delivery periods. If routine precautions are followed by the customers there is no safety hazard in this practice.

Setting up of Gas-based Fertilizer Plant at Guna (M.P.) by National Fertilizer Limited

206. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Fertilizers Limited are putting up a gas-based Fertilizer Plant at Guna in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the project has been approved by the financial agencies ;

(d) if so, details of financial participation, loans and assistance approved by various institutions ;

(e) who are the technical consultants of N.F.L. plant ;

(f) what are their main terms and conditions for giving know-how ; and

(g) when this plant is expected to come into production ?

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

(b) The proposed plant will have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and

2200 tonnes per day of urea. The plant will produce 7,26,000 tonnes of urea per annum.

(c) and (d). The details of financial participation by financing agencies are being worked out.

(e) and (f). The terms and conditions of know-how are under consideration and information regarding this and the consultants will be laid on the Table of the House.

(g) Commercial production is expected to commence in the second half of 1987.

Review of Progress made in New Projects of Sulphuric Acid and Single Super Phosphate

207. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently reviewed the progress of new proposed projects of Sulphuric Acid and Single Super Phosphate ;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of this review ;

(c) whether his Ministry has recommended for cancellation for those letters of intent who have not taken any effective steps during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). As a result of the review 14 letters of intent have been cancelled or withdrawn, the validity period of 12 letters of intent has been extended, 5 letters of intent have either been recommended for conversion into industrial licences or industrial licences have been issued and final view on the remaining cases is yet to be taken.

Achievements of World Energy Conference held in New Delhi

208. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the main achievements of World Energy Conference recently held in New Delhi ;

(b) how many delegates from different countries participated in this conference ; and

(c) the role of our country on various issues ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference held recently at New Delhi deliberated on wide variety of issues relevant to the energy sector. The general theme of the Conference was Energy-Development-Quality of Life. The deliberations were broadly grouped under four divisions and each division has under it a number of important areas. The four broad divisions were as follows :

Division—1 Innovative Techniques and Technologies for Improved Exploitation and Development of Resources.

Division—2 Resources Availability and Strategic Management of Energy and Economic Resources.

Division—3 Energy and Quality of Life—the Impact of Energy Development on Society.

Division—4 International Collaboration and Contribution to Global Energy Strategy.

There was also detailed deliberation on a number of important areas relevant to energy through Round Tables and Working Groups.

The Congress of the World Energy Con-

ference essentially provides a forum for technical discussion on the important issues relating to Energy. Deliberations at the Congress represent search in the area of finding possible solutions to the energy problems facing the global community.

(b) A total of 2623 delegates from 80 countries and international organisations participated in the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference as per list at Statement.

(c) India had hosted the Conference and a number of Indian delegates had participated in deliberations. Some of the Indian delegates had presented technical papers also in the areas of their specialisation.

Statement

Summary of Foreign Delegates who attended 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference

Country	Total Delegates
1	2
Int. Organisation	53
Press	73
Algeria	12
Argentina	22
Egypt	88
Australia	13
Austria	26
Bangladesh	06
Belgium	08
Bolivia	10

1	2	1	2
Brasil	06	Jordan	01
Burundi	02	Korea	15 *
Bulgaria	10	Libya	06
Canada	42	Luxemburg	02
Colombia	01	Malaysia	12
Costa Rica	03	Mexico	06
Chile	03	Morocco	04
Cuba	02	Nepal	11
Czechoslovakia	08	Netherlands	33
Denmark	40	New Zealand	06
Ethopia	01	Norway	56
F.R.G.	106	Pakistan	01
Finland	55	Peru	01
France	117	Philippines	01
Ghana	02	Poland	06
G.D.R.	05	Portugal	09
Great Britain	128	Romania	03
Greece	02	Senegal	03
Hungary	04	Singapore	03
Iceland	08	Spain	75
Indonesia	08	Sweden	67
Ireland	05	Switzerland	27
Iran	06	Syria	04
Italy	46	Taiwan	24
Ivery Coast	09	Tanzania	04
Japan	46	Thailand	04

1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	05
Turkey	06
U.S.S.R.	13
U.S.A.	120
Venezuela	01
Yugoslavia	13
Zambia	01
Cyprus	01
Angola	05
S. Arabia	03
Kuwait	01
U.A.E.	02
Iraq	01
Somali	02
Nicaragua	01
Guatemala	01
Afghanistan	01
China	05
Mauritania	01
Total	1455
India	1168
Total	2623

Representatives from the Telephone Consumers Guidance Society of India in Telephone Advisory Committee in Calcutta

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

(a) whether Government are considering to have representatives from the Telephone Consumers Guidance Society of India in Telephone Advisory Committee for the improvement of telephone services in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The name of representative from the Telephone Consumers Guidance Society of India for inclusion in Telephone Advisory Committee for Calcutta Telephones is being considered along with other names.

(b) The matter would be due for consideration while reconstituting the Telephone Advisory Committee for Calcutta after the tenure of the present Committee expires on 31.12.1983.

(c) Does not arise.

Suggestions for improvement in Calcutta Telephone Service by Telephone Consumers Guidance Society of India

210. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the improvement of Calcutta telephone service, the Telephone Consumers Guidance Society of India have given any specific suggestions to Government ;

(b) if so, what are those suggestions ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to those suggestions ?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestions are being

examined and whatever found useful will be implemented.

Review of the working of the Minimum Wages Act

211. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural sector ;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure effective implementation of the minimum wages laws in the agricultural sector ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act is under constant review by the States and the Central Government. The enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act have also been reviewed from time to time in the State Labour Ministers' Conference. The following recommendations were conveyed to the State Governments to improve its enforcement in the field :

(1) There should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implemetation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at District and Taluk levels. Such machinery should take assistance of Revenue, Panchayat and other Departments depending upon the conditions in individual States.

(2) Tripartite Committees should be formed at different levels to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.

(3) Workers' education programme be intensified in rural areas to bring about an awareness among the agricultural workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages.

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

(5) For effective implementation of minimum wages, the Inspecting Machinery should be strengthened by involving Block Development Officers, Tehsildars and other Revenue Officials.

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

Under the 20-Point Programme, review and revision of minimum wages in agriculture and their enforcement have been given special attention by all States. Since 1980, almost all the States have revised minimum wages in agriculture and there has also been an appreciable improvement in the enforcement of these wages in the States.

Setting up of a Branch of Supreme Court in South

212. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a permanent bench of the Supreme Court in South has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal for establishing a Bench in the South has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

Representations regarding re-adjustment of Constituencies

213. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations on the need to re-adjust various constituencies, keeping in mind the 1981 census and the vast shifts in population in different areas ; and

(b) the steps proposed by Government to remove this grievance being voiced by various sections of the electorate ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Government have received representations for readjustment of various constituencies keeping in mind the 1981 Census and other relevant circumstances. Such readjustment is not permissible unless certain amendments are made in the Constitution. Further, after the necessary amendments are made in the Constitution, it will be necessary to provide by law for a Delimitation Commission for readjusting the constituencies. Though Government earlier decided to introduce a Bill for amending the Constitution, it has since been decided that the proposal may not be pursued for the present.

Demand and production of Life Saving Drugs

214. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the approximate annual demand of the life saving drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, the annual requirement and production of life saving drugs in the country ;

(c) what are the various drug manufacturing units in the country producing life saving drugs ;

(d) whether life saving drugs produced from those manufacturing units are sufficient to meet the annual demand ;

(e) if not, the quantum of life saving drugs being imported annually in last three years ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals had estimated Sixth Plan demand for various bulk drugs and formulations including drugs which are commonly considered as Life Saving Drugs.

(b) The annual plan production targets and the estimated production of drugs and formulations in the country for the last three years are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Bulk Drugs		Formulations	
	Annual Plan targets	Actual Production	Annual Plan targets	Actual Production
1980-81	270	240	1350	1200
1981-82	280	289	1350	1430
1982-83	325	325	1425	1545

(c) Names of units in the organised sector, manufacturing drugs are given in the attached Statement to the extent information is available.

(d) to (f). Requirements of essential drugs are mostly being met through indigenous production. Details of imports are as below :

Imports (Value (Rs. in crores))

Years	Bulk Drugs (CIF)	Finished Formulations
1980-81	103	9.62
1981-82	134	1.93
1982-83	141	5.41

Statement

*List of Drugs Manufacturing Units
(Organised Sector)*

1. M/s. Abbott Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. Albert David Ltd.
3. M/s. Alembic Chemical Works, Co. Ltd.
4. M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd., Madras.
5. M/s. Alkali and Chemical Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Alta Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
7. M/s. Asish Capsules (P) Ltd.
8. M/s. Amartara Industries Amartara Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s. Amrutanjan Ltd.
10. M/s. Andhra Sugars Ltd.
11. M/s. Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd.
12. M/s. Antil Starch Products Ltd.
13. M/s. Asian Chemical Works.
14. M/s. Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd.

15. M/s. Atul Products Ltd.
16. M/s. Baropharm Chemicals Ltd., Chemical Industries.
17. M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd.
18. M/s. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Ltd.
19. M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.
20. M/s. Bhartya Agro Industries Foundation.
21. M/s. Biochemical and Synthetic Products Ltd.
22. M/s. Biological Evans Ltd.
23. M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Ltd.
24. M/s. Boots Co. (India) Ltd.
25. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.
26. M/s. B.E.C. Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
27. M/s. Bommidila Bros. Ltd.
28. M/s. Chandra Pharmaceuticals.
29. M/s. Caffinu Ral Organic and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

30. M/s. Cadila Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
31. M/s. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.
32. M/s. Capsulation Services Pvt. Ltd.
33. M/s. Chemical Industrial and Pharmaceutical Lab. Ltd.
34. M/s. Chemo-Pharma Lab. Ltd.
35. M/s. Chowgule and Co. (Hind) Pvt. Ltd.
36. M/s. Calcium India (Pvt.) Ltd.
37. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.
38. M/s. Cibatul Ltd.
39. M/s. Curewell (India) Ltd.
40. M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.
41. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S.K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.
42. M/s. D.P. Patel (USA) India Bureau (A Govt. of Gujarat Organisation)
43. M/s. Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg.) (P) Limited
44. M/s. Dey-Se-Chem Ltd.
45. M/s. Denish Chem Lab. Pvt. Ltd.
46. M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd.
47. M/s. East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
48. M/s. Ely's Chemical Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
49. M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.
50. M/s. Euphoric Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
51. M/s. Fairdeal Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
52. M/s. Gelikeps Pvt. Ltd.
53. M/s. Gujarat Synthetic Drugs Ltd.
54. M/s. Gharda Chemicals (P) Ltd.
55. M/s. Geoffrey Manners and Company Limited.
56. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.
57. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.
58. M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
59. M/s. Hamdard (Wakf) Laboratories (P)
60. M/s. Haichem Ltd.
61. M/s. Hico Products Ltd.
62. M/s. Hiremath Chemicals Ltd.
63. M/s. H.L. Gandhi
64. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
65. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
66. M/s. Hind Chemical Ltd.
67. M/s. H.M.M. Ltd.
68. M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
69. M/s. Hyderabad Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.
70. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Synthetic Drugs Project.
71. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Antibiotics Project
72. M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
73. M/s. Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Ltd.
74. M/s. Indian Pharma Caps and Chemical Pvt. Ltd.
75. M/s. Kemwell Pvt. Ltd.
76. M/s. Indo Pharma Pharmaceutical Works Pvt. Ltd.

77. M/s. Jain Kaliawala Chemicals (P) Ltd.
78. M/s. J.L. Morison, Son and Jones (I) Ltd.
79. M/s. J.L. Morison, Son and Jones (I) Ltd., Bombay.
80. M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
81. M/s. Jagatjit Industries Ltd.
82. M/s. Johnson and Johnson of India Ltd.
83. M/s. Jaycee Drugs and Pharma (P) Limited.
84. M/s. Kerala State Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
85. M/s. Kher Surgical and Allied Products (P) Ltd.
86. M/s. Kothari Plantation Ind. Ltd.
87. M/s. Laboratories Vifor (I) Pvt. Ltd.
88. M/s. Lyphin Chemicals
89. M/s. Lavino Kapur (P) Ltd.
90. M/s. Mac Laboratories (P) Ltd.
91. M/s. May and Baker (I) Ltd.
92. M/s. Malladi Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
93. M/s. Mac-Gaw-Ravindra Labs. (I) Ltd.
94. M/s. Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
95. M/s. Meghalaya Phytochemicals Ltd.
96. M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
97. M/s. Astra IDL Limited
98. M/s. Merck Sharp and Dohme of India Ltd.
99. M/s. Miles India Ltd.
100. M/s. Munirabad Chemicals Co. Ltd.
101. M/s. Metroni Drugs (P) Ltd.
102. M/s. Nerurkar Laboratories (P) Ltd.
103. M/s. Nila Products
104. M/s. New Drugs (India) Ltd.
105. M/s. ILFAR (India) Ltd.
106. M/s. Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.
107. M/s. Orient Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
108. M/s. Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
109. M/s. Parle Products (P) Ltd.
110. M/s. Pefco Foundry and Chemicals Ltd.
111. M/s. Platewell Process and Chemicals Ltd.
112. M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.
113. M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay.
114. M/s. Pfizer Limited, Chandigarh
115. M/s. Pyrimidine Pharma Ltd.
116. M/s. Pharmaceutical Capsules Laboratories.
117. M/s. Pioneer Laboratories.
118. M/s. Premier Drugs Co. Ltd.
119. M/s. Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd.
120. M/s. R.A. Sikaria
121. M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Delhi.
122. M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Punjab.

123. M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay (Pharmaceutical Divn.)
124. M/s. Rallis India Ltd., West Bengal.
125. M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Madras
126. M/s. Raptakos Brett. and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
127. M/s. Raptakos Brett. and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
128. M/s. Reckitt and Colman of India Ltd.
129. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
130. M/s. Raola Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd.
131. M/s. Roche Products Ltd.
132. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals (I) Ltd.
133. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
134. M/s. Santhozyme Lab.
135. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals
136. M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals
137. M/s. Searle (India) Ltd.
138. M/s. Sudha Drugs and Chemicals (I) Ltd.
139. M/s. Shri Jai Organics Ltd.
140. M/s. Shri Rajpal Singh Kochhar.
141. M/s. Sonal Pharmaceuticals.
142. M/s. Smith Kline and French (India) Ltd.
143. M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Ltd.
144. M/s. Sharda Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
145. M/s. Standard Organics Ltd.
146. M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
147. M/s. S.J. Goel, Bombay.
148. M/s. Standard Products Mfg. Co., Hyderabad.
149. M/s. Swastika Textile Mills Ltd.
150. M/s. Sanghi Chemicals (Prop. Sanghi Motors (Bombay) Ltd.)
151. M/s. S.G. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals
152. M/s. Suneeta Laboratories Ltd.
153. M/s. Sunil Synchem Ltd.
154. M/s. Synbiotics Ltd.
155. M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
156. M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals
157. M/s. Therapeutic Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
158. M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
159. M/s. Themis Orgasyn Chemicals.
160. M/s. Unichem Labs. Ltd., Bombay.
161. M/s. Unichem Labs. Ltd., Ghaziabad (U.P.).
162. M/s. Jniloids Ltd.
163. M/s. Unique Chemicals Ltd.
164. M/s. Uni Sankyo Ltd.
165. M/s. Uni-UCB (I) Pvt. Ltd.
166. M/s. Unique Pharma Lab. (P) Ltd.
167. M/s. V.G. Upadhyia
168. M/s. Venkateshwara Hatcheries (P) Ltd.
169. M/s. Wander Ltd.
170. M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.
171. M/s. Wyeth Labs. Ltd.
172. M/s. Zandu Pharmaceuticals Works Limited.
173. Govt. Opium and Alk Works, Ghazipur
174. Government Quinine Factory, Cinchona Department, Madras.
175. Government Quinine Factory, West Bengal.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os. in Surat Telephone Division of Gujarat

215. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Telephone Exchanges and the P.C.Os. targetted to be set up in Surat Telephone Division of Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan indicating the names of places where these were to be set up :

(b) the names of places where new Telephone Exchanges and PCOs were set up/ started up to June 1983 and the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the remaining target is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Opening of new telephone exchanges and PCOs is a continuing process depending upon build up of registered demanding for telephones, viability of the proposal and policy for provision of the exchanges and PCOs. Targets for provision of new exchanges are laid down for the whole country. Targets from PCOs are fixed for respective Telecom. Circles. No Division-wise advance targets are laid. Surat Telephone Division comes under Surat Telephone District and Surat Telegraphs Division comes under Gujarat Telecom. Circle Details are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

I. Major expansion proposals in Surat Telephone District.

Likely Commissioning

1. Expansion of Surat Main Telephone exchange by 2400 lines (17400 to 19800)	1984-85
2. Expansion of Surat Main Telephone exchange by 2400 lines (19800 to 22200)	VII Plan
3. Textile Market Unit-I 10000 lines (C-4 imported equipment)	By March 1985
4. Textile Market Unit-II 4000 lines (Indian Crossbar equipment)	1986-87

Local PCOs are opened progressively depending upon need, feasibility and policy.

II. List of Exchanges/PCOs opened from 1.5.80 to 30.6.1983

Exchanges

1	2	3
1.	Degadm	Max-III 25 lines
2.	Aat	—do—
3.	Saputara	—do—
4.	Gurukul Supa	—do—

1	2	3
5.	Kharel	Max-III 25 lines
6.	Dolvan	Max-III 50 lines
7.	Noganta	Max-III 50 lines
8.	Areth	Max-III 25 lines
9.	Kawas	Max-III 50 lines
10.	Kamrej	Max-III 100 lines
11.	Sachin	Max-III 50 lines

LDPCOs

1. Nogama

2. Panjarat

3. Suresh

4. Nanapandha

5. Partapnagar

6. Tankal

7. Sara

8. Panchol

9. Makadban

10. Sukhala

11. Degadia

12. Borsad

13. Ghodmal

14. Mandaukhadak

15. Pimpri

16. Balpur

17. Hanumatmal

18. Amba

19. Mhalpada

20. Bardoli

21. Navsari

22. Samgahan

23. Singpur

24. Vandarvella

III. Proposal in hand for Surat Telephone Division for new exchanges likely competition in 83-84 subject to receipt of materials

New Exchanges to be opened	Type of exchanges proposed
1. Kakarapar	25 lines small auto exchange
2. Zankhvav	—do—
3. Bodhan	—do—
4. Panar	50 lines small auto exchange

Long Distance PCOs to be opened

1. Umarpada
2. Umarda
3. Sakarpatal
4. Kalidel
5. Jarkhaei
6. Raigadh
7. Balama
8. Kaveldi
9. Fulwadi

Setting up of TV Centre and A.I.R. Station at Surat

216. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal for setting up an All India Radio Station and a Television Centre at Surat in Gujarat during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the time by which these would be set up there ; and

(c) the details of the concrete steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). In the approved Sixth Plan, there was no scheme either for setting up a Radio Station or a T.V. Centre. However, in the special Plan for T.V. expansion, a T.V. relay centre at Surat has been included. This will be commissioned in 1984-85.

Ban on Advertisements of Infant Food through Official Media

217. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to ban advertisements of infant food products through the official media ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). The Government has already banned with effect from May 1983 advertisements of breast milk substitute baby foods and feeding bottles through the official media. However, existing contracts for such advertisements may continue till their expiry.

Thermal Power Station at Brajraj Nagar in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government is proposing to set up a thermal power station at Brajraj Nagar in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). A Site Selection Committee appointed by Government of Orissa to identify a site suitable for setting up of a thermal power station for utilisation of Ib Valley] coal had *inter-alia* considered a site near Brajraj Nagar. The Committee found Banharpali in Sambalpur district in Orissa as the most suitable site for the purpose. A project report for setting up a power station of 4 × 210 MW at the above site has been received from Government of Orissa. Necessary inputs such as coal linkage, clearance from environmental angle, availability of water and other infra-

structural facilities have to be tied up before the proposal can be techno-economically appraised.

Issue of a Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Veer Surendra Rai

219. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to issue a commemorative stamp in honour of Veer Surendra Rai ; and

(b) if so, when the stamp is going to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). No Sir, there is no proposal to issue Commemorative stamp in honour of Veer Surendra Rai.

A proposal had earlier been considered for issue of a commemorative stamp in honour of Veer Surendra Rai but the same was not recommended by the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

Recruitment of Nurses and Para-Medical Staff for Saudi Arabia

220. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment of nurses and other para-medical staff for Saudi Arabia by private agencies has since been carried on in Delhi inspite of the ban imposed by Government ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to enforce the ban effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no ban on the recruitment of nurses and para-medical staff for Saudi Arabia by private agencies. It was however decided by the Indo-Saudi

Joint Commission that recruitment of medical and para-medical personnel for the Government of Saudi Arabia would be done on Government to Government basis. Private agencies are free to recruit para-medical staff for private hospitals in Saudi Arabia.

Sponsored Programmes conducted by Doordarshan

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

(a) whether Doordarshan has been conducting any sponsored programmes ;

(b) if so, the names of Stations which conduct the programmes ; and

(c) the amount charged for each programme ; and

(d) whether any political party has sponsored such programme through Doordarshan ?

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

(b) Programmes can be sponsored from any of the Doordarshan Kendras except Low Power Transmitters.

(c) The rates for sponsored programmes are given in the attached Statement.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

(a) Programme Produced by Sponsors

For telecasting sponsored programmes at each Doordarshan Kendra, the sponsor will pay Rs. 5,000/- for a programme of duration upto 30-minutes and Rs. 3,000/- for a programme of duration upto 15-minutes.

(b) Foreign Programmes Imported by Private Organisation

The rates to be charged by Doordarshan for sponsorship of these programmes will be as under :

Duration of programme and free commercial time	Rates (in Rs.) per Kendra per telecast				National Network
	Delhi/Musoorie and all LPTs.	Bombay-Pune-Panaji Cat. I	Kendra in Category II	Kendra in Category III	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 30 mts. with 40 sec. of free commercial and a credit line at the end	30,000	20,000	10,000	7,500	85,000
2. 15 mts with 20 sec. of free commercials and a credit line at the end	15,000	10,000	5,000	3,750	42,500

Note : (a) Kendra in Category II will be Calcutta, Madras and Jalandhar-Amritsar.

(b) Kendra in Category III will be Srinagar and Lucknow-Kanpur.

(c) For programmes of duration other than those noted above, the rates will be charged pro-rata and commercial time will be also made available pro-rata.

(d) The programmes sponsored over the national network will be accepted on the "first-come first-served" basis provided the programmes are of similar acceptability and interest with regard to all-India viewership".

(c) Programmes Produced and/or offered by Doordarshan

The rates of payment for Sponsorship of Doordarshan's programmes of 30-mts duration (including royalty for use of the programmes themselves) will be as under :

Kendras

Rates of payment (in Rs.) per Kendra per telecast for programmes of category

	Super A special	Super A	A	B	C
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1. Delhi-Musoorie-20 LPTs	30,000	24,000	14,400	9,600	4,800
2. Bombay-Pune-Panaji	20,000	16,000	9,600	6,400	3,200
3. All Kendras in Cat. II	10,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	2,000
4. All Kendras in Cat. III	8,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	1,600
5. National Net working	91,000	70,000	45,000	33,000	16,000

(b) For programmes of duration of more than 30-minutes, the sponsorship charges will be levied on a pro-rata basis. However, for sponsorship of full day's play of a cricket test match, a concessional charge of Rs. 7 lakhs, will be levied.

Implementation of Coal Mining Projects in West Bengal

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

(a) the coalmining projects which have been sanctioned for implementation in West Bengal but have not so far been implemented ;

(b) the reasons for non-implementation in respect of each of such projects, the amount of capital to be invested, number of people to be employed and raisings expected after each project is implemented ;

(c) out of total persons to be employed in Coal-mining projects, how many will be persons of local origin ; category-wise break-up of persons to be employed in each mine and also the number of local people who will be given employment in such project ; and

(d) in case workers are proposed be brought from other mines, from which company/area such workers will be brought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Fourteen coal mining projects (including two being part of total projects) sanctioned for implementation under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in West Bengal have not so far been implemented. The total sanctioned cost of these projects amounts to Rs. 48.08 crores and the total production capacity is 4,926 million tonnes per year. The total manpower requirement in these projects is 9,637. Out of these 14 projects, construction work in 12 schemes was actually taken up but discontinued due to continued obstruction created by local people. In the case of another scheme, the site was not made available. One scheme was sanctioned during the current year and the work will be taken up after approval of the Annual Plan 1984-85.

(c) and (d). Most of the persons to be employed will be of local origin although their exact number cannot be assessed at present. The requirement of manpower will be partially met from the surplus manpower available in the same or adjoining Areas of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. For operational

considerations, skilled personnel available within the Area are also deployed in new projects. For the balance manpower of mostly unskilled and semi-skilled category, the local employment exchange is notified as per statutory requirement and recruitment is made out of the list of candidates furnished by the exchange. Only when suitable candidates are not made available through the local employment exchange, adjoining employment exchanges in the State are notified.

Coal Mining Projects in West Bengal

224. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the coal mining projects which are in the

process of implementation in West Bengal ; giving details of the name of the colliery opened, estimated reserve, estimated raising on completion of project, total capital required to be invested and the total capital invested so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : There are 30 coal mining projects which are in the process of implementation under Eastern Coalfields Limited in West Bengal. The names of these projects, estimated reserves, estimated raising on completion of project, total capital required to be invested and total capital invested so far are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Estimated reserve (in million tonnes)	Estimated raising on completion of project (m.te/y)	Total capital investment required (Rs. in lakhs)	Total capital invested upto 31.3.83 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chinakuri	43.55	1.00	65,94	12,99
2.	Dhemomain	40.00	1.42	73,76	24,96
3.	Ratibati	22.96	0.90	9,94	4,00
4.	Ningah	44.59	1.60	15,25	6,93
5.	Satgram	44.72	1.20	26,37	3,78
6.	J. K. Nagar	26.50	0.86	15,18	3,23
7.	Amritnagar	29.66	1.14	51,08	8,67
8.	Parbelia	15.53	0.80	12,51	7,68
9.	North Searsole	28.64	1.16	9,92	3,18
10.	Bankola	20.00	1.08	8,18	3,18
11.	Bahula	45.39	1.197	11,35	3,54

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Khottadih	34.80	0.87	52,22	7,79
13.	Seetalpur	13.06	0.40	32,70	5,15
14.	Sodepur	9.35	0.55	4,16	2,81
15.	Kunustoria	29.30	0.66	15,66	5,52
16.	Kumarkhela OCP (Ph.II)	9.74	0.60	18,46	7,57
17.	Purushotampur	3.86	0.46	13,19	8,83
18.	Jhanjhra	245.00	3.50	184,55	1,86
19.	Chora OCP	1.69	0.27	3,09	2,79
20.	Bonjemehari OCP	4.98	0.30	9,90	4,84
21.	Nimcha OCP	2.10	0.30	5,51	3,21
22.	Parasea 6 and 7	7.63	0.345	4,95	1,57
23.	Parasea-Singaran	1.72	0.141	3,88	Nil
24.	Dhandih OCP	2.70	0.165	1,96	1,86
25.	Narsamuda	3.28	0.18	98	} Expenditure in cluded in exst ing mines
26.	Bhanora West	17.99	0.36	96	
27.	Dubswari	3.31	0.18	80	
28.	Barmondia-Barachak	3.20	0.12	98	
29.	Bansra-Purandip	2.90	0.15	73	
30.	Adjoy-II-Kushadanga	4.56	0.23	94	

**Telecast of Imaginative Programmes
over T.V.**

225/ DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to provide imaginative programmes over the T.V. ; and

the effect it had on the masses ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, the progress made thereon and

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Efforts made to make Imaginative and better Programmes

(1) The programmes are planned in such a way so that they have an appeal for both the urban and rural viewers. Each Kendra has created a presentation Cell to co-ordinate and supervise the transmission. This has resulted in slick presentation of programmes.

(2) There is continuous scouting, developing and training of new talent. Contacts have been made with Writers, Playwrights, Theatre Groups, Films Directors etc., to associate them with Doordarshan Programming and provide Dramas and TV Series of high professional standard.

(3) A regular sports programmes 'THE WORLD OF SPORTS' has been introduced on Sundays and has proved very popular. All significant National and International sports events are being covered.

(4) Delhi Kendra had sometime ago brightened up its Sunday Morning Transmission by telecasting a 45 minutes programme entitled 'AAP KE LIYE' which is a miscellany of short humorous items which provide entertainment. Similar types of programmes are being attempted by other Kendras.

(5) In addition, Doordarshan has been telecasting popular serials like 'BIBI NATIYON WALI' and 'AUR BHI GHAM HAIN ZAMANE MEIN' which fulfil the twin objectives of education and entertainment. More serials are in the offing. A workshop on 'Soap Opera' type of TV serials has been held. Many scripts are being developed for future TV serials.

(6) Contents of National Programme are constantly under review to make it more meaningful and entertaining. As a sequel to the audiences/research report improvements were/are made in the National Programme.

(7) Survey conducted by the Audience Research Unit of Doordarshan has revealed

that the programmes are generally well received by the viewers.

Telecommunication Expansion Programme in the Country

226. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of adequate finance and poor maintenance of telephone system are among the five factors that have hampered the telecommunication expansion in the country ;

(b) if so, whether heavy load, obsolete technology and lack of high priority for telecommunication development were the other factors responsible ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to deal with the situation ; and

(d) whether any programme in this regard is being worked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Lack of adequate finance and lack of high priority for telecommunication development are the major factors which are hampering the development of telecommunications in the country. Heavy load on the existing telephone system and consequent poor performance of the system result from the inadequate investment in the telecommunication network. As regards technology, the indigenous technology is not obsolete but needs to be modernised for saving in cost, manpower, materials and space and provision of advanced facilities.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to upgrade and augment the telecommunication system by :

(i) Introduction of digital electronic system for switching and transmission,

(ii) Introduction of fibre optical cables and ducted system for external plant.

(iii) Satellite communication for remote and far flung areas of the country.

(iv) Use of computers for operations and maintenance of networks.

A massive investment of Rs. 12,000 crores is contemplated for the 7th Plan to make telephone available virtually on demand by end of this decade except in some pockets on non feasible areas.

Effect of Iran's Threat to Close Strait of Hormuz on Petroleum Position of India

227. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has recently threatened the closure of Strait of Hormuz and block the Gulf Oil route as a threat meriting action by the United States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how far it will affect the country's petroleum position ; and

(d) whether any role has since been played by Government to avert this crisis and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Reports have been received that Iran has stated that it would close the Straits of Hormuz if its oil installations are attacked and the movement of Iranian Oil disrupted.

(c) and (d). No major difficulty has been experienced so far. But contingency plans have been drawn up to meet the situation.

Violation of Provisions of Company Law by Chelmsford Club

228. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite prosecutions having been launched by the Registrar of Companies against the Directors/Officers of the Chelmsford Club Limited, New Delhi, the club has continued to commit the same violations of the provisions of the Company Law during the years 1981 and 1982 in their accounts and balance sheets ;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(c) action being contemplated to the present exploitation of the club by the present management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Since the filing of the prosecution by the Registrar of Companies (on 13th April 1983) the company has filed its annual accounts and the directors' report for the year 1982 only. The annual accounts for 1981 have already been filed earlier. It appears from auditors' report on the accounts of 1982 that the company has already introduced a Fixed Asset Register. There is thus no contravention of Sec. 209 of the Companies Act. There is also no further contravention of Sec. 217 *ibid* as the qualificatory remarks of the auditors have duly been commented upon by the Board in their report for the year. Violation of Sec. 211 *ibid* in respect of accounting of receipts on account of Meena Bazar, however, still continues and the matter is receiving attention of the Registrar of Companies for necessary action.

(c) This Department does not have any knowledge about the present "exploitation" of the club by the "present" management.

Additional Allotment of Kerosene Oil to Karnataka

229. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of Sep-

tember, 1983, Government of Karnataka had sought additional allotment of 2,000 metric tonnes of kerosene oil from the Centre ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there had been a cut in the allotment of oil from the Centre to the State ; and

(c) if so, the other reasons for demanding more kerosene oil from the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The State Government requested for additional allocation of 1,000 tonnes of kerosene for Sept., 1983.

(b) No, Sir. The allocation for Sept., 1983 was 23,700 tonnes as against 22,000 tonnes allocated for the same month last year.

(c) In September, 1983 the State Govt. stated that there was need for more kerosene. In October, 1983, the State Govt. requested for additional allocation to meet the increased demand on account of festivals, and an additional quantity of 1,300 tonnes of kerosene was given to them for Oct., 83 over and above the normal allocation of 23,700 tonnes for that month.

न्यायाधीशों के स्थानान्तरण की नीति का कार्यान्वयन

230. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च न्यायालयों तथा निचले न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के स्थानान्तरण के संबंध में सरकारी नीति क्या है ;

(ख) इस नीति के अन्तर्गत अब तक जिन न्यायाधीशों को स्थानान्तरण के आदेश दिए जा चुके हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन न्यायाधीशों का जिन स्थानों के लिए स्थानान्तरण किया गया था उन्होंने वहां जाकर कार्यभार सम्हाल लिया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) संघ सरकार ने एक नीति विषयक निर्णय किया है कि सभी उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति बाहर से होंगे। नीति की मुख्य बातें तारीख 28-1-1983 के प्रेस नोट में दी गई हैं। प्रति सभापटल पर रखी गई। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 7029/83]

निचले न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के स्थानान्तरण का संबंध भारत सरकार से नहीं है।

(ख) संघ सरकार की नीति के अनुसरण में 11-11-1983 तक निम्नलिखित को मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में/बाहर के उच्च न्यायालयों में नियुक्त/स्थानांतरित किया गया है :

1. न्यायमूर्ति श्री डम्बरूधर पाठक, मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति, गौहाटी उच्च न्यायालय, को उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया।
2. न्यायमूर्ति श्री त्रिवेणी सहाय मिश्र, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश, को गौहाटी उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया।
3. न्यायमूर्ति श्री वल्लभकुलंगरइल खालिद, केरल उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश, को जम्मू-कश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया।
4. न्यायमूर्ति श्री मुफ्ती बहाउद्दीन फारूकी, जम्मू-कश्मीर उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य

न्यायमूर्ति को सिविकम उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया।

रहे हैं। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप उसके बारे में हमें सुन लें...

...(व्यवधान)...

5. न्यायमूर्ति श्री पद्मनाभन सुब्रह्मण्यम पोटी, केरल उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति को गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में स्थानांतरित किया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : I had allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Vajpayee only, and not others.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I have given an adjournment motion. (Interruptions)

6. न्यायमूर्ति श्री प्रद्योत कुमार बनर्जी कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया।

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. Look here...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are the Speaker, Sir. You are also the custodian of democracy here. The whole Opposition is demanding it. (Interruptions)

(ग) न्यायमूर्ति श्री मुफ्ती बहाउद्दीन फारुकी को छोड़कर, अन्य सभी न्यायाधीशों ने उन उच्च न्यायालयों में अपना पदभार ग्रहण कर लिया है जहां वे स्थानांतरित किए गए हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling, please listen to us. (Interruptions).

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have given you notice on the question of toppling of Karnataka Government. I have got the cassettes. (Interruptions) I have given you a transcript of the conversation of Congress leaders with the Janata MLAs ; and I can present to you the cassettes that were demonstrated in a Press conference. I have shown in the papers submitted to you that...(Interruptions).

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : When we give an adjournment motion to you. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling, I would like to make a submission. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

(Interruptions)

I have sought an adjournment motion ; and that should be admitted. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are shouting. Please stop these Congress people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not able to listen to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने अनेक कामरोको-प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, लेकिन सबकी राय में यह तय हुआ है कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों का तख्ता पलटने के बारे में जो काम रोको प्रस्ताव है, हम उसी पर जोर दे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब बैठ जाइये। देखिये

इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलेगा ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No result comes out of this. I am at your disposal.

(Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
इसको फिर एक्सपंज कराइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing on record. What am I to expunge ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, sit down.

शोर करने से अर्थ निकलता, तो कब का निकल आता । आप मेरी बात सुनिये । देखिये जब एक सभा बना दी है, तो रोज उसी बात को दोहराने का ठेका तो आपने नहीं ले रखा है । (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : अगर गलती करेंगे तो हम दोहराएंगे और हम अपनी आवाज यहां उठाएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आवाज जरूर उठानी चाहिये । अगर आवाज ही बन्द हो गई, तो यहां आने का कोई अर्थ नहीं लेकिन आवाज जिस तरीके से उठनी चाहिए, वैसे उठानी चाहिये और इसीलिये हमने कुछ कानून और नियम बनाये हैं और आपने मुझे यहां पर बैठाया है और मैं आपकी सेवा करने के लिए यहां बैठा हूं । इसलिये विचार-विमर्श करता हूं और रोज हाथ जोड़कर विनती करता हूं । मैंने पहले भी आश्वासन दिया है और फिर आश्वासन देता हूं । मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली और अब आप मेरी बात सुन लें ।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : आप हमारी बात भी सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात भी सुन लूंगा

लेकिन पहले मेरी बात तो पूरी होने दीजिये । (व्यवधान) आप दोनों एक ही लाइन में खड़े हैं, कोई फर्क नहीं है ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कल अपोजीशन के नेताओं से बात की थी ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are unnecessarily disrupting. It is too much.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अपनी बात कह ली । अब आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिये । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कल भी यह कहा था...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We also told you that we will insist on an adjournment motion.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : You also throw light by getting tape played in the House to clear the issue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन पर मैं अवश्य डिस्कशन करवा सकता हूं लेकिन कैसे करना है और कौन से मुद्दों पर करवाना है, यह आप मेरे ऊपर छोड़िये । मैंने इसकी बहुत व्याख्या की और समाधान निकालने की कोशिश की है । कल भी यह आ सकता है और आज भी आ सकता है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given you the transcript. I said that the transcript should be read out.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको प्रायरटी दी है । हमने पहले भी किया है और अब भी करने के लिए तैयार हैं । मैंने पहली प्रायरटी आपके कहने से इस के लिये रखी है । मैंने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुला रखी है उसमें भी इसके बारे में बात कर सकते हैं । आप भी बैठ जाओ और मंत्री

महोदय भी उस मीटिंग में हों और मैं भी हूंगा।
उसमें यह तय हो जायेगा।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We want adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान(हाजीपुर): एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन का क्या होगा। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में क्या करेगी। एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में आप डिसाइड कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते नहीं हैं और बहुत उतावले हो जाते हैं। जब आदमी जवान होता है, तो जोश ज्यादा आ जाता है, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। जवानी में ऐसा होता ही है। (व्यवधान) आप मेरी बात सुनिये। यह डिफेक्शन का और यह जो मसला है, यह केवल आपका नहीं या इनका नहीं है, यह सबका है।

यह आपका नहीं, उनका नहीं। इस हमाम में कोई अलहिदा नहीं रहेगा। देखिये साहब, यह होगा, सबके लिए होगा। इससे कोई भागता नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. Why do you not listen ? Have you not got the patience to listen ? Please sit down. I cannot allow this under the rules.

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई तो अर्थ निकलना चाहिये। आपने मुझे दिया था। अगर मैं कर सकता था तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, मैं ले लेता।

I cannot allow this subject to be discussed on adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I will allow you, you listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs you are supposed to sit down. If you cannot have that much respect, what do you expect from me ? You must be ashamed of it. You must have that much of decency now. I have given you my point of view. Now sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. This is too much. You are getting on my nerves. I must tell you.

मैं आपका इसी हफ्ते में डिस्कशन करवा देता लेकिन मैं यह एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन एक्सेप्ट नहीं कर सकता।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot accept under this adjournment motion. I have got one more thing to say and I must say it now. I have gone through the rules. I will allow discussion, but...

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, हम सबने तय किया है कि हम एक ही काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर जोर देंगे और वह यह है कर्नाटक की सरकार गिराने के प्रस्ताव को देख लिया जाये। डिफेक्शन के खिलाफ कानून न बनाने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आज की डेट मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं। मैं अलाऊ कर सकता हूँ। आप 184 में कर लो, 197 में कर लो, जैसा आप चाहो तय कर लो।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow a discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you have to listen to me.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule are you not accepting this ?

MR. SPEAKER : This can be discussed, and I will allow you.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हमने दिया, ये बीच में कहां से आ गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको अलाऊ किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने काम रोको प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रुल्स पढ़ लीजिये।

I have seen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had given you the evidence, the transcript of the conversation which has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. Mr. Tewary.

आपका तो कुछ नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमारा एडजर्नमेंट

मोशन है।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you. No question of adjournment motion

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But I am....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No question of admitting it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, you have already called me.

In all fairness you must listen to me also.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If I am right, I am right.

I can allow you discussion on that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Please allow this discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I make a submission ? Will you kindly hear me for a minute ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, we have written to you about a very serious matter in Karnataka...

MR. SPEAKER : On Point of Order he is asking...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : किस नियम के तहत आप ले रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे पटाने की कोशिश मत कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

Nothing is going on record what Mr. Shastri says.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, this is a very serious matter in Karnataka. There are several charges against the Chief Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHARAN SINGH (Baghpat) : Sir, you have said that the Rules of Procedure of the House stand in the way of acceptance of this motion but the rule is very clear. Rule 56 says :

"Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker."

Now, the submission of the Opposition is that this question of corruption is a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question of policy. There can be no question of Adjournment Motion on this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : This is a matter of public importance...

(Interruptions)

12.16 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Charan Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record of whatever they say.

(Interruptions)**

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983, Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983, Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983, Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983, Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table

a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) of the Constitution :

- (1) The Punjab Disturbed Area Ordinance, 1983 (No. 5 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6992/83].
- (2) The Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983 (No. 6 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6993/83].
- (3) The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 7 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6994/83].
- (4) The Illegal Migrants (Determination

by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 8 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6995/83].

dated the 23rd September, 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7000/83].

(5) The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983 (No. 9 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 15th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6996/83].

Proclamation and Order by President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to State of Punjab and Report of Governor of Punjab to President.

(6) The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 10 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 18th October, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6997/83].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table

(7) The Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (No. 11 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 8th November, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6998/83].

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1983 under Article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

Employees Family Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1983

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 6th October, 1983 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 789 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6999/83].

(2) A copy of the Report dated the 6th October, 1983 of the Governor of Punjab to the President (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7001/83]

Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740 (E) in Gazette of India

MR. SPEAKER : In connection with the discussion of the statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab in the House today, copies of the Proclamation, Order issued in pursuance of the Proclamation and the Governor's Report are available at the Publications Counter.

Members may please collect copies therefrom.

Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1983, Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1983 and Statement for delay, Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1983, Notification under Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Notification declaring the Nhava Sheva Port-Project as Project under heading 84'66 of Customs Tariff Act, 1975 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 622 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7002/83]
- (2) A copy of the Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7003/83]
- (4) A copy of the Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 801 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7004/83].
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :

- (i) SO 3900 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Maratha Mandir' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment years 1982-83 and 1984-85.
- (ii) SO 3901 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Ramakrishna Mission' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1990-91.
- (iii) SO 3902 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.
- (iv) SO 3903 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Battles of Panipat Memorial Society' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (v) SO 3904 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Association for Welfare of the Handicapped, Kozhikode' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1983-84.
- (vi) SO 3905 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Karnataka State Ex-Police Officers' Welfare Fund' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.

- (vii) SO 3906 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Sree Adya Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shree Mahasamathana Gokarana Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1983-84.
- (viii) SO 3907 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1983 regarding exemption to 'The Cancer Foundation, Delhi' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1981-82 to 1984-85.
- (ix) SO 3990 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1985-86.
- (x) SO 3991 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Ramana Kendra, Delhi (Regd.)' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xi) SO 3992 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Gandhi Mazdoor Smarak Nidhi, Indore' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1980-81 to 1983-84.
- (xii) SO 3993 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Indian Parliamentary Group' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
- (xiii) SO 3994 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'Harijan Ashram Trust, Ahmedabad' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1984-85.
- (xiv) SO 3995 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1983 regarding exemption to the 'The Association of the Physically Handicapped' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7005/83]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
- (i) G.S.R. 633 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin that has been found to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- (ii) G.S.R. 675(E) and G.S.R. 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to di-iso-butylene, Heptene and Nonene, when imported into India for the manufacture of exo-alcohols from the whole of basic and auxiliary duties of customs.
- (iii) G.S.R. 677 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1983 together with an

explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 4-Customs dated the 19th January, 1980.

- (iv) G.S.R. 678 (E) and 679 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified textile machinery from basic customs duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the auxiliary and additional (countervailing) duties.
- (v) G.S.R. 689 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Belgian Francs and Italian Lira into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification No. 198-Customs dated the 1st July, 1983.
- (vi) G.S.R. 697 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 193/82-Customs dated the 17th August, 1982 so as to extend the benefit of exemption to raw materials and components required for construction of, or fitment to, the vessels or ships of coast Guard.
- (vii) G.S.R. 701 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 206-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to extend the exemption from customs duty on jigs, tools and ground handling equipment for all aircrafts for defence use.
- (viii) G.S.R. 705 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Hong Kong Dollars into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification No. 261-Customs dated the 7th September, 1983.
- (ix) G.S.R. 709 (E) and 710 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 201-Customs dated the 14th October, 1980 so as to extend the benefit of customs and auxiliary duties exemption on the replenishment gold imported against gold jewellery sold at exhibitions held abroad during 1983-84 also.
- (x) G.S.R. 733 (E) and 734 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to polythylene laminated aluminium foil of the thickness of 0.02 mm to 0.04 mm containing more than 97 per cent aluminium imported for exclusive use in strip packing of medicines and drugs from basic duty in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xi) G.S.R. 742(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 127/82-Customs dated the 1st May, 1982 so as to extend the exemption from customs duty on Oil Well Cement also.
- (xii) G.S.R. 738 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 118-Customs dated the 19th June, 1980 so as to amend the

description of certain capital goods covered by the said notification.

(xiii) G.S.R. 738 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to delete certain redundant entries in Notification Nos. 128/83-Customs and 129/83-Customs dated the 13th May, 1983.

(xiv) G.S.R. 755 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 150/81-Customs dated the 25th May, 1981 so as to extend the benefit of exemption to articles manufactured out of imported stainless steel, for captive consumption as well.

(xv) G.S.R. 765 (E) and 766 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to professional equipment and other requisites normally required by (a) the Foreign Radio, Television, Press, Photo, Film and other media and (b) the media representatives/organisation accredited to the Government of India for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet to be held in New Delhi in November, 1983 from payment of basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon provided that the imported equipment is re-exported within six months.

(xvi) G.S.R. 781 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification No. 198-Customs dated the 1st July, 1983.

(xvii) G.S.R. 783 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1983 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption to specified components imported for the manufacture of computers, computer peripheral devices, specified microprocessor based equipment and peripheral devices for specified equipment from basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent *ad valorem* and the whole of the additional (countervailing) duty.

(xviii) G.S.R. 784 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1983 together with an explanatory note seeking import duty concession on textile machinery.

(xix) G.S.R. 785 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1983 together with an explanatory note seeking import duty concession on electronic goods.

(7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 786 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring 'The Nhava Sheva Port Project' as project under heading 84.66 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 for uniform concessional rate of 40 per cent *ad valorem* basic customs duty on all goods imported for the project, under section 10 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7006/83]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 681 (E), G.S.R. 682 (E) and 684 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to dubbed Cinematographic films from payment of Excise Duty.

- (ii) G.S.R. 685 (E) and G.S.R. 686 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to 'Poly Vastra' that is to say, any cloth containing cotton and polyester, woven or handloom from yarns handspun in India and certified as Poly Vastra by an officer duly authorised in this behalf by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission from the whole of the basic and additional excise duties.
- (iii) G.S.R. 687 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to non-cellulosic wastes from the whole of the duty of excise provided such wastes arise during the manufacture of non-cellulosic textured filament yarn out of non-cellulosic filament yarn.
- (iv) G.S.R. 688 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum denying exemption contained in Notification No. 239/83-CE dated the 7th September, 1983 to non-cellulosic wastes produced in a free trade zone.
- (v) G.S.R. 690 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing the effective rate of duty at 20 per cent *ad valorem* on aluminium strips used for making aluminium pipes which are used in sprinkler equipment for agricultural irrigation purposes.
- (vi) G.S.R. 691 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8 September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods falling under T.I. 25 when used in the factory of production as raw material in the manufacture of waste and scrap exempted under Sl. No. 3 of the Table in Notification No. 209/83-CE dated the 1st August, 1983 from the payment of excise duty.
- (vii) G.S.R. 699 (E) and 700 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of 15 per cent discount from the maximum retail price to Patent or Proprietary Medicines.
- (viii) G.S.R. 744 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption from excise duty on bare copper wires of 2.00 mm (14 SWG) thickness and thicker, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise to be used in the factory of production for the manufacture of bare copper wires finer than 2.00 mm (14 SWG).
- (ix) G.S.R. 745 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide full exemption from excise duty on bare aluminium wires of 3.25 mm (10 SWG) thickness and thicker, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise to be used in the factory of production for the manufacture of bare aluminium wires finer than 3.25 mm (10 SWG).
- (x) G.S.R. 753 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 49/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to increase the rates of basic excise duty on non-textured polyester filament yarn between 290 deniers and above,

but below 350 deniers from Rs. 52.00 per kg. to 72.00 per kg.

- (xi) G.S.R. 754 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 51/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to increase the rate of basic excise duty on texture filament yarn between 319 deniers and above, but below 385 deniers from Rs. 52.00 per kg. to Rs. 72.00 per kg.
- (xii) G.S.R. 763 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the partial exemption from Central Excise Duty in respect of raw naphtha and intended for use in the manufacture of ammonia.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 771 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the effective basic excise duty rate on certain sizes of tyres for motor vehicles and tyres for vehicles or equipments designed for off the road from 60 per cent *ad valorem* to 50 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 772 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rate of basic duty for domestic refrigerators of a capacity not exceeding 165 litres at 25 per cent *ad valorem* as against the existing rate of 40 per cent *ad valorem* and for other refrigerators and deep freezers a reduced basic excise duty rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem* as against the existing 80 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xv) G.S.R. 773 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an

explanatory memorandum prescribing effective basic excise duty rate at 80 per cent *ad valorem* for parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery as against the existing rate 125 per cent *ad valorem*.

- (xvi) G.S.R. 774 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the effective basic excise duty rate on storage batteries from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 775 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the effective basic excise duty rate on certain specified domestic electrical appliances from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 776 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain consequential amendments to Notification No. 68/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 in view of the exemption under Notification No. G.S.R. 777 (E) dated 1st October, 1983.
- (xix) G.S.R. 777 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the effective basic excise duty on motor vehicles of engine capacity exceeding 2500cc other than saloon cars, dumpers and 3-axled vehicles from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xx) G.S.R. 778 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making Notification Nos. G.S.R. 771 (E) to G.S.R. 776 (E) dated

the 1st October, 1983 in-applicable to the goods produced in a free trade zone.

(xxi) G.S.R. 793 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 49/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to increase the rates of basic excise duty on non-textured polyester filament yarn above 550 deniers but not above 750 deniers from Rs. 15 kg. to Rs. 52 per kg.

(xxii) G.S.R. 794 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 51/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to increase the rate of basic excise duty on textured polyester filament yarn above 605 deniers but not above 825 deniers from Rs. 15 per kg. to Rs. 52 per kg.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 800 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 68/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 and 257/83-CE dated the 1st October, 1983 so as to reduce the effective basic excise duty of 3-axled motor vehicles other than articulated vehicles, from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 808 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 127/83-CE and 128/83-CE dated the 27th April, 1983 upto 30th April, 1984.

Placed in Library. See No. LT-7007/83].

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R.P. Das, Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, you never took the trouble to tell us under which rule you are disallowing this Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : This cannot come under the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not a question of corruption. This is a question of complicity of the Central Ministers.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I was allowing others but they have not allowed me to call you.

If you want to ensure....

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is the complicity of Central Ministers in trying to ... (Interruptions). This is a matter of urgent public importance... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R.P. Das, Calling Attention....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am ready to allow you a discussion on any subject, any day, any minute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about Adjournment Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was allowing the Adjournment Motion but you have not allowed me to do it. So, I am not doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Under which rule have you done it ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and I will tell you. You cannot ask me here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are alleging the complicity of the Central Ministers who are trying to topple the elected Governments... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If I could allow that Adjournment Motion, I would have allowed it. But I am not allowing it. I am allowing a discussion. I am not shutting out the discussion on that. If you want to censure the Government, you can censure on another subject.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : इतना हमें बता दें कि किस रूल के अन्तर्गत आपने रिजॉक्ट किया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question my judgment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not questioning it. We want to understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it under the rules. There is no question. This is not a matter for adjournment. This can only come in the discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a specific question.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Shri Indrajit Gupta has said Central Ministers, this and that. I want to deny it. It is baseless, fabricated and a political stunt by the opposition parties to malign the Congress Party.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request that you strike it off the record, because it has no basis ? Such things should not be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go through the record. If there is anything unsubstantiated, it will not go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You cannot expect them to....

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention ; Shri R. P. Das.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I am walking out.

12.21 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta then left the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, we have given an adjournment motion to discuss the Sri Lanka problem today.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We wish to submit that Shri Parthasarathi twice went to Sri Lanka. For what ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, unless you say that you will consider it, I will not sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it and discuss it. We are going to discuss it later. But this is not the proper time.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Prime Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the time come, it will be done.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should walk out.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Tomorrow I will walk out.

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported death of many persons and injuries to a large number of other passengers in a train accident near Faizabad

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“the reported death of many persons and injuries to a large number of other passengers in a train accident near Faizabad.”

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Sir, with a heavy heart I have to mention that on 13.11.1983 at about 02.15 hours, an unfortunate incident took place near Faizabad station when some persons walking over the railway lines were run over by 136 Dn. Bareilly-Varanasi passenger train which was approaching the station from the Lucknow side. It is reported that these people got down from Allahabad-Faizabad passenger which stopped just after passing the home signal on account of hose pipe disconnection by some miscreants.

2. In all 31 persons were run over, of whom 15 died on the spot and 16 received injuries. The injured persons were admitted in the Civil Hospital, Faizabad, were 5 succumbed to injuries later.

3. Railway Divisional officers rushed to the site immediately from Lucknow. General Manager, Northern Railway, accompanied by Chief Traffic Safety Superintendent, Chief Medical Officer and Divisional Railway Manager, Lucknow, visited the site and the injured persons in the hospital on the same day. Monetary payments were arranged.

4. Normally, the Commissioner of Railway Safety will not inquire into such an incident because it does not involve bonafide railway passengers. In this case, on

my request, the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, will investigate so that independence of enquiry is assured. I can assure the House that the State Govt. will be associated at an appropriately high level in the proceedings of the enquiry so that full facts are brought to light.

5. Prima facie indications are that, since we have stepped up ticket-checking drive, ticketless travellers are resorting to pulling the alarm chain and disconnection of hose-pipes, so that train comes to a halt just before the station and then they can escape detection. This incident also appears to have arisen out of this undesirable practice.

6. It is reported that the engine of the Bareilly-Varanasi passenger train No. 136 Dn. had left Lucknow with the head-light in good working order but just short of Faizabad the head-light had failed due to which the driver was already observing caution.

7. It is also reported that the drivers of both the trains were whistling constantly and the passenger train No. 136 Dn. was approaching the station at the time of the incident at about a speed of 30 to 35 Kms. as it was scheduled to stop at Faizabad.

8. It is given to understand that this particular Mela is not a very major one, the normal train services are utilised to clear the pilgrims.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Sir, I am glad that the Minister has expressed his grief over the tragic incident that took place near Faizabad. But I am surprised to find in the statement which he has made that normally the Commissioner of Railway Safety will not inquire into such an accident because it does not involve *bona fide* passengers.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

How could he come to the conclusion that this railway track near Faizabad was used by people who were not *bona fide* railway passengers ? All of them were travelling in the passenger train from Allahabad to Faizabad and they were detained near Faiza-

bad home signal. That shows that these people were travelling in the train and all of them were passengers of that very train and they were coming down to Faizabad Railway Station and were about to cross the railway track at which time the 136 Dn train came upon them and that train ploughed this group of pilgrims numbering about 100, killing reportedly 31—it may be a large number like that in the accident at Dhulavari in which 38 persons were declared dead, but otherwise the figure came to 106. So, in this case also the deaths may be more than the number that has been reported in the press or as the Minister has indicated in his statement. I would only like to mention here that these passengers were *bona fide* passengers. So, an inquiry into this accident is quite justified. Of course, the Minister has requested the Commissioner of Railway Safety and he has agreed to conduct an inquiry into the matter. But, Sir, I would like to put a pertinent question as to who was responsible for this accident whether the pilgrims were responsible or the driver? My point is that the pilgrims may or may not have the railway tickets in their possessions or they might have travelled on the roofs of the train as the train was overcrowded as it has been reported in the press. But this train was detained at a particular point, possibly near the home signal the passengers alighted from the train and were crossing the track when the 136 Dn train came upon them, and consequently they were killed.

By that, could not lead one to such a conclusion that the responsibility of being killed lies with the pilgrims themselves? Certainly, it is not so. Then who is responsible? Is the driver responsible? The driver cannot be held responsible. The report came in the press to the effect that the down-train was not having head light. The driver who was later arrested gave a statement to the press to the effect that the train did not have light in any of the compartments. The head-light was not working. This is a normal thing which happens in West Bengal as also in U.P. We have seen that this sort of thing is the order of the day in the railways particularly in the passenger trains. The short distance trains most of the time do not have lights in the compartments and sometimes the engine does not

have head light. Had there been head light, the passengers could have seen that the train was approaching and they could surely protect themselves. They would not have been killed on the railway track.

In the statement of the Minister it has been said that both—up and down trains—were whistling from the distance. The persons killed could have heard it long before they were hit. Had they heard the whistle, they could not have been killed. One cannot be sure that both the trains were whistling simultaneously when the affected persons were going in between the two trains. This is abnormal. So, I am not believing this sort of statement which carries no sense in this respect. Most probably these people were detained there and were passing across the track when all of a sudden down train came over them and these people were killed.

In almost every case the drivers are forced to take out the engine from the loco shed. Even bad engines are taken out. Out-lived engines are used in short distance sections. If the drivers or the employees refuse to work or resort to work to rule, the authorities always go against these employees. They take every possible step to curb this sort of work-to-rule movement. And thus these people are generally forced to take out the trains from the loco sheds. In this case also the driver might have been forced to take out the train and he was running a train in which there was no headlight and no lighting arrangement. The driver himself said that the system was defective. The coaches might have been very old and the engine, as is in most of the cases, might have been an out-lived one. So these coaches and the engine might have been defective and the arrangement may not have been in order. So, there was no light. As there was no light, therefore, the responsibility for killing lies with the authorities who are running such trains. Therefore, I would like to place the entire responsibility on the Railway authorities. They should have taken necessary steps or made proper arrangements to see that outlived engines are not to be taken out to run the trains for the safety of passengers.

It is a normal practice that when such

tragic accidents take place, the Railways come out with bag of compensation money. In this case, they have announced ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1000 for the dead, Rs. 750 for the persons who sustained serious injuries and Rs. 500 for those who sustained minor injuries.

There was an all-Party meeting held at the platform on the very day of the accident took place. The all-party meeting demanded that there should be a judicial inquiry into the accident. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether such an inquiry committee could be constituted to go into the details of this accident, find out the facts and suggest remedial measures to prevent such accidents.

I would like the hon. Minister to let us know whether the Railways will provide better engines to the trains, not outlived engines, a better engine to each of the trains irrespective of whether it is a passenger or mail or express train in order to ensure better and efficient service and safety of passengers.

In view of the fast growth rate of passenger traffic, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would increase the number of trains and provide better track and other facilities so that the people need not dabble on the routes of trains.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have noticed that I have not said that it was a railway "accident". It is an "incident". I have said that it was an unfortunate "incident". This "incident" does not fall under the purview of "railway accident". That is why I have said that it was an "incident".

As long as they were *bona fide* passengers inside the train, it was all right. But they were trespassers. They stopped the train simply because they wanted to run away. It is presumed that the report which I have read out to the House is a *prima facie* one. I cannot vouchsafe that what I am saying is correct because we have to wait for the final inquiry. I will place that inquiry report on the Table of the House and the House will come to know the real facts. In the meantime, the hon. Member can

reject me or accept me. Whatever he likes to do, he is entitled to do that. I have no quarrel with him. He said that he does not believe me. Well, it is left to him to say that. But I am giving the report which the Department has given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not said that he does not believe you.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Certain remarks that he made indicate as if we are manufacturing certain stories. It is neither here nor there. We are not manufacturing any story.

What is today's tendency? He must understand that. We are strictly observing the ticket-checking system. This is the tendency of passengers all over India, not only this particular station where this incident has occurred. They are pulling the chains just before the station and they are trying to escape. Only I think two days ago, the same incident happened near Burdwan in West Bengal. But fortunately nobody died there. Otherwise, the same thing would have happened. There also, when they were getting down from a particular train and from another direction one speeding train was coming. There at the Burdwan Station, the train was slowed down. The whole purpose was that those people, we presume, did not have tickets and wanted to run away. Strictly, according to rules, this is not accident. When the General Manager of Northern Railway (approached the Commissioner of Railway Safety—normally he does the enquiry, he does not belong to railway department, he is from the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation—he said that it is not an accident. How am I in the picture? What option is open to me? The option is open to me either to persuade these gentlemen that, for Heaven's sake, you do the enquiry and let the world know that there was an impartial inquiry, not that only railways did the enquiry. The U.P. Government also is interested to hold an enquiry. So I have told them that they can send a representative when the enquiry will be held.

Normally, we do not go for judicial enquiry in an incident like this. Normally, we tell the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

That is the tradition that is coming all the time. Now the Hon. Member says—I have explained why I have said they are trespassers, why I am not telling them *bona fide* passengers. About the Dhulabari incident. That is also an incident. It is not a railway accident because some people, anti-social elements, were trying to take Naptha out from the tanker. In doing so, they were also smoking beedis. That caused the fire. We have got the report by the Bihar Government and if you so desire I can place that enquiry report....

(Interruptions)

I do not want to go into that controversy. We have not instituted an enquiry but the Bihar Government *suo motu* have instituted an enquiry. That enquiry report is with me because in the Rajya Sabha there is a question on this. So I have not placed it on the Table of the House. If you so desire, I can place that on the Table of the House. So the Members can see what is the report. There also, somebody was trying to commit pilferage on the railway. Now that is also not an accident, strictly speaking, according to the railway terminology and concept.

(Interruptions)

Another point he has said, who is responsible. Now this is why the Commissioner of Railway Safety is going to hold the enquiry, about who is responsible. What we are saying is correct. What are we saying? What the railway people have been saying?

Firstly they were running away. The hose pipe was cut. Chain was pulled. All these things are correct.

The second point is that when another train left the destination, then the light was all right. Just while approaching this Station, the light went wrong. Whether this contention of the Railways is correct or not will be known only when proper inquiry is held. It is no use saying that we are using all bad engines, we are telling lies, that engine was a bad engine from the very beginning. That is neither here nor there. That is not our point. According to us, the engine was alright. You know, a machinery can go out of order, and the machinery went

out of order; just before approaching the Station, there was no light. According to the railway rules, they can run the engine on such occasions, but it must be with a limited speed of 30 or 40 kms. It is only inquiry which will reveal whether that train was passing at a speed of 30 or 40 kms. If it was passing through at a speed of 30 or 40 kms., then it was within the permissible limit. I am told the story that more people would have died if they had not put the brake and put the whistle on. They had no other option but to keep the whistle on all the time so that people can know that a train is coming. Both the trains did this. The hon. Member is saying that it is not correct. I do not know whether he was present there at that time to hear whether the train was all the time whistling or not whistling. I have been told by my Department that it was whistling all the time. So, for the present, I am saying that it was done.

The hon. Member says that the steam engine was in an outlived condition. I do not accept. I have said that this is the transitional period and that we are going in for electrical engines, locomotives, and also diesel engines. Naturally all at a time we cannot procure either electrical engines or diesel engines. There must be a phased way. I think, in another few years we will be able to change the whole steam engines. Instead of steam engines, we will have either diesel or electrical engines.

The hon. Member has said that the coach condition is not good. Well, I agree with him; all coach condition is not good; that is quite correct. I am not vouchsafing, I cannot misguide the House saying that all coach condition everywhere, all over the country, in the different Zones of the Railways all over the country, is good. We have shortage of coaches. We are not denying that. We have shortage of coaches and we are trying to do our best to bring new coaches. But that also will take time because he knows very well, at the time of passing of the budget, I made a long speech on this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you succeeded in that?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI: Some of the coaches have

been replaced, not all the coaches have been replaced. I do not want to repeat all those that I had said.

If it had been an accident, certainly for each dead person we would have sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh, but it was not an accident. We do not accept it as an accident. That is our contention. If the inquiry says, 'No'; it was a railway accident, then we will accept that. But at the present moment we are not accepting that as an accident.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How will you describe the tragedy if it was not an accident ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : According to the railway concept it is an incident because they are trespassers. If the genuine passengers would have been there, they would not have pulled the chain and cut the hose pipe and not tried to run away. They ran away. Where ? Just near the station because there was the checking. That is the basic point I am trying to impress upon the House. Because they did not have the ticket, the trespasser runs away, strictly he is not a *bona fide* passenger. He is a trespasser. That is why it is not a railway accident. . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because he has no ticket in his hand.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Does it follow that a trespasser can be killed ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have not said that. I have said that I am only making a distinction between an unfortunate incident where so many have died and a railway accident. There is a positive distinction between the two things. It was not because of the fault of the railways. If they had not pulled the chain and and if they had not disconnected the hose pipe, then the train would have reached the station and nobody would have died. That is our presumption. That is what I was trying to impress upon the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his presumption. That is what he has said.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I think I have covered all the points and I have answered to the best of my ability.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेल मंत्री का वक्तव्य लचर और पापों पर पर्दा डालने वाला है। मैं अस्वस्थ हूँ, वरना इस भीषण रेल दुर्घटना के बारे में सरकार की बखिया उधड़ेने में कोई कोर-कसर नहीं रखता। केवल कुछ प्रश्न पूछ कर ही संतोष करना चाहता हूँ।

(1) फैजाबाद के निकट की रेल दुर्घटना जिसमें दर्जनों व्यक्तियों की जानें गई व सैकड़ों घायल हुए तथा एन० एफ० रेलवे की धूलाबारी स्टेशन पर रेल के टैंकर फटने से सैकड़ों लोगों की जानें गयीं तथा घायल हुए एवं अन्य रेल दुर्घटनाओं से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने यह नीति बना रखी है कि रेल यात्रियों एवं सैकड़ों हजारों नागरिकों को मौत के घाट उतारा जाए या उन्हें गाजर-मूली की तरह कटवाया जाए। तो ऐसी सरकार को शासन में बने रहने का क्या अधिकार है ? रेल मंत्री और सफेद हाथियों की पलटन रेलवे बोर्ड इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं देते ?

(2) बरेली वाराणसी पैसेंजर गाड़ी में हैड-लाइट क्यों नहीं थी और यह सिलसिला कहां से चला आ रहा था और इसे किसी ने देखा क्यों नहीं तथा स्टेशन के निकट आने पर गाड़ी ने सीटी क्यों नहीं बजाई ? क्या इन दोषों के लिए किसी अधिकारी को दंडित किया गया है ? इन्होंने कहा है कि सीटी बजी थी और लाइट भी थी, लेकिन यात्रियों और खुद रेलवे पुलिस का कहना है कि न सीटी बजी और न उस गाड़ी के अन्दर लाइट थी।

(3) मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों एवं घायलों की क्या मदद की गई ? क्या मृत व्यक्तियों के प्रत्येक परिवार को एक लाख रुपए की क्षतिपूर्ति दी जाएगी ?

(4) वर्तमान रेल मंत्री के काल में कुल कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई, कुल कितने यात्री मारे गए और घायल हुए, उन्हें क्या मुआवजा दिया गया तथा कितने परिवारों को एक लाख रुपए के हिसाब से मुआवजा की राशि दी गई ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : With regard to Shastriji's statement that the light was not there, I have already replied. It is for him to accept it or reject it. I have nothing to say.

With regard to giving compensation of a lakh of rupees, the position is like this. If the Commissioner of Railway Safety declares that it is a railway accident in the true sense of the term, then, everybody will be paid, that is, those who died will be paid one lakh of rupees. There is no doubt about that. But, if it is not a railway accident, obviously they do not fall in the category of getting one lakh of rupees. This is beyond my control and I cannot help that.

Now, Sir, he has put another question as to how many people died during my tenure as the Minister for Railways. That figure is not with me to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You require notice for that.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I shall place it on the Table of the House—not to-day. In this Calling Attention, probably I did not expect that thing would come. I do not have the figures with me. As a Minister, I should not give a wrong figure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must give the correct figure.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I shall give the correct figure. I shall place that before the House. A few days ago, an accident took place in Punjab. That was also a case of sabotage. I personally went there and saw things myself. There also, the State Government was of the opinion that it was a sabotage. We have not got the report from the Commissioner

for Railway Safety on this. A few days back, you might have also read in the newspaper that in Gauhati also there was a bomb burst. A few people died as a result of that. That was also not a railway accident in the true sense of the term. It is true that the people died there. Nowadays, Sir, hardly a day passes without an accident. Why is it happening, I cannot say. But, I must inform the House that this is happening still. Shastri Ji should also know this before asking me to resign. Hardly a day passes without an attempt either on railway track or on railways of either throwing of bombs or by sabotage by removal of fish plates. Almost everyday this is happening. We are keeping our eyes open. We are trying our best—the railway people are trying their best—to see that the fish plate is not removed. However, this has become an everyday occurrence. An effort is made to remove the fish plate and the line so that there is an accident wherein some innocent passengers die. This is one unfortunate tendency which has developed amongst some people. I do not know who are those people. This is what it is. I am told by the railway department that if the driver had not put the brake, more people would have died because thousands of people are crossing the line and are running away. According to Shastri Ji there was no whistling. But, I have been told by some railway people that they were whistling. I do not know whether his information is correct or my information is correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us wait for the Inquiry Report.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Yes, Sir. I can only assure the House that let us wait for a few days more and let the inquiry be done and then, we shall be able to tell you the truth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again after Lunch at 2 P.M.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the Chock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

REPORTED DEATH OF MANY
PERSONS AND INJURIES TO A
LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER
PASSENGERS IN A TRAIN
ACCIDENT NEAR FAIZABAD

—Contd.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गान्धीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी ने जो रेलवे का एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उसको इन्सीडेंट कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Accident is an incident.

श्री जैनुल बशर :

This rail incident is also an accident.

सर, वास्तविकता यह है कि इस में बहुत से आदमी मारे गये। मंत्रीजी ने तो केवल 15 आदमियों के मारे जाने का जिक्र किया है। यह उनके स्टेटमेंट में है। लेकिन कल जो हमने टी० वी० सुना था उसमें 22 आदमियों के मारे जाने की खबर थी। वे लोग रेलवे की पटरी पर, रेल गाड़ी से कुचल कर मरे। यह एक वास्तविकता है और मंत्री जी इसको मानते हैं।

अब सवाल इस बात का है कि जो रेलवे इंजिन चलते हैं उनके लिए लाईन को क्लीयर रखने की जिम्मेदारी रेलवे की है या नहीं। मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह भी बताया है कि रेल गाड़ी की लाईट जल रही थी और रास्ते में कोई मिकेनिकल खराबी हो जाने के कारण लाईट गई थी। मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूँ लेकिन मेरा अपना तर्जुबा है कि मैं रात में कितनी ही गाड़ियों को आते जाते देखता हूँ जिसमें 50 प्रतिशत गाड़ियों के इंजिन में लाईट नहीं होती है। रात को सफर करते हुए अक्सर मुझे रेलवे क्रासिंग पर रुकना पड़ता है। जो गाड़ियाँ रात को आती-जाती हैं, पैसेंजर गाड़ी हो या माल-गाड़ी हो, उनके इंजिनों में लाईट नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि

यह मेरा ही तर्जुबा नहीं है बल्कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का भी यह तर्जुबा होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। बहुत सी पैसेंजर गाड़ियों और विशेष कर मालगाड़ियों में इंजिन में लाईट नहीं होती है। पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के तो डिब्बों में भी लाईट नहीं होती है। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र की पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से शिकायत की है लेकिन अभी तक उन पैसेंजर गाड़ियों में मुझे लाईट दिखाई नहीं दी।

इस तरह से इसकी जिम्मेदारी रेलवे पर है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां मेला था और मुझे जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, जो लोग वहां पर मौजूद थे उन्होंने बताया है कि रेल गाड़ी चैन पुलिंग के कारण नहीं रुकी थी। हो सकता है डिपार्टमेंट ने जो खबर दी है वह बाद में गढ़ी गई हो। मेरी सूचना के मुताबिक और जो मैं सही समझता हूँ वह यह है कि रेलगाड़ी सिगनल न मिलने के कारण आउटर पर रुकी थी। सिगनल स्टेशन से काफी दूर होता है। स्टेशन से थोड़ी दूरी पर तो पैसेंजर्स गाड़ी रोक सकते हैं पर रात के समय सिगनल आउटर पर कोई गाड़ी चैन पुलिंग के द्वारा रोकेंगे। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती और यह वास्तविकता नहीं है। वहां पर गाड़ी सिगनल न होने के कारण रुकी थी और उसमें से पैसेंजर उतर गए। कुछ टिकट वाले थे कुछ बिना टिकट भी हो सकते हैं, मैं इस बात को नहीं कह सकता। एक गाड़ी दूसरे रास्ते से आ रही थी— वाराणसी पैसेंजर जो लाइट न होने के कारण रात के समय दिखाई न दी। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार विसिल भी नहीं दी गई। अगर विसिल दी गई होती तो कोई न कोई तो उसको सुनता और दूसरे लोगों को सावधान कर देता। सब आदमी बहरे तो नहीं थे, एक-दो हो सकते हैं। इसलिए अगर विसिल दी गई होती तो वे लोग सोचते कि यह विसिल कहाँ से आ रही है और एंजिन की आवाज कहाँ से आ रही है।

तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी को रेलवे विभाग से जो सूचना आती है वह सही

नहीं होती। इसमें मंत्री जी का दोष नहीं है। वहां के रेलवे अधिकारियों ने जो सूचना मंत्री जी को दी है वह ठीक नहीं है।

मंत्री महोदय ने रेलवे सेफ्टी कमिशन की इन्क्वैरी शुरू करवा दी है। रिपोर्ट आने का हम सब लोगों को इंतजार करना चाहिए लेकिन भविष्य में इस बात की जरूर कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जितने भी एंजिन हों उनकी हैडलाइट ठीक हो, उनमें रोशनी हो।

चैन पुलिंग भी एक बीमारी बन गई है और मंत्री जी तही कहते हैं कि अधिकतर स्टेशनों पर आजकल रेल गाड़ियों को चैन-पुलिंग के जरिए रोका जाता है। लेकिन इस बीमारी को दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है। इस बीमारी को दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी रेल विभाग की है और अभी तक मेरी सूचना के अनुसार और जो हम देखते हैं कि इसको दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। इस बीमारी को दूर किया जाए। यह बीमारी बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। जहां पर यह बीमारी नहीं थी वहां भी जा रही है और जगह-जगह रेलवे स्टेशन पर चैन पुलिंग के द्वारा रेलगाड़ियां लेट हो रही हैं जिससे पैसेंजरोں को तकलीफ होती है, परेशानी होती है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जहां बहुत सारे सुधार रेलवे विभाग में किए हैं, इंसीडेंट नहीं हो रहे हैं एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं। और भी बहुत से सुधार किए हैं जैसे गाड़ियों का समय पर चलना और तेज रफ्तार गाड़ियों का चालू करना, ये काफी अच्छे सुधार रेलवे में कर रहे हैं। इस पर भी विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि चैन पुलिंग की बीमारी दूर हो सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्रालय एक्सप्रेस, फास्ट और सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ियों पर जितना ध्यान दे रहा है उतना पैसेंजर गाड़ियों पर नहीं दे रहा जबकि स्थानीय तौर पर ये गाड़ियां सबसे अधिक सवारियां ढोती हैं। सबसे ज्यादा लोग पैसेंजर गाड़ियों पर सफर करते हैं। लेकिन इन रेल गाड़ियों में पैसेंजर

एग्नेटीज को बिल्कुल नजरंदाज किया जाता है। उनमें शौचालय ठीक नहीं होते हैं, लाइटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, पानी नहीं होता है, सीटें टूटी होती हैं। कम्पार्टमेंट गंदे होते हैं, सफाई भी नहीं होती है। उनकी तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय रेलों में सुधार करने का प्रयत्न तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन मेरा एक सुझाव है कि अचानक वह दो चार पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की चैकिंग करे, स्वयं जाकर उनको देखें तों उनको खुद पता चल जाएगा कि उनकी हालत क्या है। दुर्भाग्यवश आजकल जो बी० आई० पीज हैं, हम एम० पीज० भी उसमें आते हैं, वे पैसेंजर गाड़ियों से यात्रा नहीं करते हैं, सुपर फास्ट और फास्ट गाड़ियों से आते जाते हैं। इसलिए भी पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : प्लेन से आते जाते हैं, उनसे भी नहीं।

श्री जैनुल बशर : गाड़ियों से जो जाते हैं वे भी पैसेंजर गाड़ियों से नहीं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री जी इन गाड़ियों की तरफ ध्यान दें और अचानक दो चार पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की चैकिंग कर लें तो इसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा (इंटरप्शन) मैं पैसेंजर गाड़ियों पर चलता हूं। हमारे यहां फास्ट या सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनें नहीं जाती हैं और जो जाती भी हैं वे रुकती नहीं हैं।

हौज पाइप की सेफ्टी कमिशनर इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इंजन में हैड लाइट नहीं थी, चैन पुलिंग के जरिये गाड़ी रोकी गई या अपने आप रुकी, इन सब बातों की क्या कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच मंत्रालय की तरफ से कराई जाएगी और भविष्य में पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की देखभाल के लिए क्या कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए जाएंगे?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would only be repeating what I have stated earlier. I can only assure the hon. Member that if his contention is correct, I will look into the matter. He gave a shocking figure

that 40% of engines of passenger trains run without head light. He said that about goods train also. I can only assure the House that not a single train will run without head light from now onwards. But we should not forget one basic fact that if all of a sudden the light goes out of order, that has to be tolerated for the time being. But if the percentage of this failure is 40%, as the hon. Member said, it is really something alarming.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितने आदमी मरेंगे तो मंत्री बदलेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must give notice first.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Further, the hon. Member himself has stated that we should wait for the report of the Inquiry Commission. As soon as the report comes, we will know whether it was due to chain pulling, cutting of the hose pipe etc. What we are saying now is just a guess work, and any Member can contradict me, because we cannot say the correct position. I am only telling you from the report which the Railway Department has given me. I cannot vouchsafe whether the engine gave whistles or not.

There is one correction that I would like to make. When I was replying earlier, I said that I have got a report from the Bihar Government. In fact, the Bihar Government report has not reached me, it is only the report of the Railways that has reached me about Dhulabari.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी (कुश्क्षेत्र) : पिछले चार सालों में रेल एक्सीडेंट बढ़े हैं और रेल सेवाओं का स्तर गिरता गया है। उस तरफ रेल मंत्री जी का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। उन्होंने कह दिया है कि यह एक इन्सीडेंट था। आदमी उनकी स्टेटमेंट के हिसाब से बीस मरे हैं।

कानपुर के "दैनिक जागरण" ने भी लिखा है

कि 60 आदमी मरे हैं और बहुत सारी लाशें नाले में डाल दी गई हैं। यह भी आया है कि कुछ लोगों की जान बच सकती थी अगर उनको तुरन्त चिकित्सा सुविधाएं दी जातीं। लेकिन इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आज के "स्टेट्समैन" में छपी खबर की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। इसमें 3, 4 पैरा हैं जो अभी नहीं पढ़ूंगा। यह कहना कि हौज पाइप काट दिया गया, या चैन पुलिंग हुई यह गलत है। रिपोर्ट आयी है कि आउटर सिग्नल पर कई-कई घंटे गाड़ियां खड़ी रहती हैं। ऐसा वहां के रहने वाले लोग कहते हैं और पैसेंजर्स ने भी कहा है कि ऐसा वहां रोजाना होता है। यह ट्रेन भी 2 घंटे खड़ी रही, ऐसा कई आई विटनेसेज ने कहा है। यह कहना कि लाइट नहीं थी, उन्होंने कहा है कि लखनऊ से ही जब यह गाड़ी चली थी तो उसमें लाइन नहीं थी, गाड़ी के डिब्बों में भी लाइट नहीं थी। मंत्री जी ने शायद इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया और कहा कि यह तो इन्सीडेंट है, एक्सीडेंट नहीं है। इससे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात क्या हो सकती है। मगरमच्छ के आंसू बहा रहे हैं। 60 लोग मारे जाते हैं, सैकड़ों घायल होते हैं फिर भी मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यह एक्सीडेंट नहीं है।

मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट में आया है कि यह पिल-ग्रिमेज छोटे स्केल पर था इसलिए एक्स्ट्रा गाड़ियों की जरूरत नहीं थी। "दैनिक जागरण" और रेलवे अफसरों ने माना है कि ट्रेन खचाखच भरी थी और ट्रेन के ऊपर भी यात्री बैठे हुए थे। तो यह कहना कि एक्स्ट्रा ट्रेन की जरूरत नहीं है यह स्टेटमेंट मंत्री जी का गलत और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। माननीय जैनुल बशर ने ठीक ही कहा है कि पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स की तरफ मंत्री जी और रेल विभाग का ध्यान नहीं जाता है, क्योंकि यह तो हवाई जहाज में सफर करते हैं। कहीं लाइट नहीं होती तो कहीं पानी नहीं होता, सीट्स अच्छी नहीं हैं, कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मंत्री जी का आउटराइट यह कहना कि उनको मुआवजा नहीं मिलेगा। यह रेलवे अथॉरिटीज के हाथ में एक पौइण्ट जाता है यह कहकर कि वह बिना टिकट थे और बिना टिकट

यात्रा करने के कारण ही वह लोग भाग रहे थे और इसलिये मारे गये। ऐसा कहना मंत्री जी का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ऐसा उनको वाक्यादा जांच के बाद कहना चाहिये।

न्यूज पेपर्स का कहना है कि यह रेलवे की गलती से ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ है। ट्रेन की सीटी नहीं बजी। माननीय राम लाल राही भी मौके पर हो कर आये हैं। यह दुर्घटना लापरवाही की वजह से हुई है। कुछ लोगों ने जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी की मांग की है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री जी इन तमाम वाक्यात पर जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी करायेंगे और साथ ही इसको इंवीडेंट न मानकर ऐक्सीडेंट मानेंगे। 60 से ऊपर लोग मरे हैं और बहूतों को लापता कर दिया गया है, जो लोग घायल हैं, उन सबको मुआवजा दिलाएंगे ऐसा मंत्री जी हाउस को ऐश्योर करेंगे।

श्री राम लाल राही : (मिसरिख)

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you. Don't record what he says. Let him get a reply in writing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't record it. Now Mr. Minister you can rise.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister need not reply to this. He should reply only to Mr. M.L. Saini. What the other Member said, has not gone on record. So, the Minister should not reply, and he need not reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please help me. If everybody does not like this,

how can we function ? You can put it in writing and get a reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything that he says. (Interruptions) The other hon. Member has also not been recorded. Nothing has gone on record. (Interruptions) Why do you get up ? Why do you worry ?

Mr. Minister, please reply to Mr. Saini.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The same thing has been repeated now also. I only said that if the Commissioner of Railway Safety told us that it was a railway accident, Railways would pay according to what the law of compensation said, i.e. according to law. But if it is not a railway accident, in that case, obviously Railway cannot pay. This I have said, and I am repeating it.

According to our report if some newspapers has published some news, I do not know it, and I do not want to contradict it or support that newspaper. According to us, 20 people died and there were 11 injured, of whom ten were grievously injured and one gentleman had simple injuries. That is our account. If some newspaper has published some news, I am not aware of it. I do not know ; I cannot vouch for it.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : A highly tragic and unfortunate accident has taken place. From the statement and the subsequent discussion, I find that Government has tried to shield the failure of the authorities. We know that when such accidents occur, the authorities deny them, and try to shield the people concerned. On the contrary, I find that the Minister has blamed the passengers and employees.

I think the figures given in the statement also are not correct. I find that distorted figures have been given. The Minister has tried to suppress the figures. He has given fictitious figures. I feel that many persons have died, and many were injured.

We cannot understand the attitude of the Minister. According to me, the main reason for the accident is the callousness of the authorities, as no proper checking was done before the train left Lucknow. The driver of the engine has stated that there was no headlight, and the lights in the entire train were not working. But the authorities have presented a different story, i.e. of everything being in order. There is a contradiction between the actual figures, and the figures given to the House and the hon. Members.

Few days back, similar accident took place in Dhulabari which we have already discussed here. It was stated in this House that investigation is going on but what is the outcome of the investigation, that has not been known. Who was the person at fault behind that accident, that has not been told. I think, everybody remembers that when there was a major accident some years back, when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Railway Minister, he was bold enough to take upon himself the responsibility of that accident and he resigned from the Ministership. But here, the Minister has not even accepted the failure of the administration. If such things continue, then how the working of the Railways and the safety of the passengers could be ensured? Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government will hold a high-power judicial enquiry to go into the whole incident and whether adequate compensation would be paid to the victims and whether the Government would give a categorical assurance to the House that in future no such accident will take place? I am surprised to hear the new concept of the accident. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the extent of this accident according to the Railway terminology. Last of all, I would request the hon. Minister to lay on the Table of the House, a list of the railway accidents that took place since he assumed the portfolio of the Railway Minister.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have already replied to all the points.

14.33 hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received a letter from Shri Virbhadra Singh, an elected member of this House from Mandi constituency of Himachal Pradesh resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from 17 October, 1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now statement by the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Before you call upon the Minister to make the statement, I want to make a small submission. The statement should be comprehensive covering not only the import of tallow but also its adulteration. Last time he unnecessarily indulged into party politics. I hope, he will be more objective this time...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Sir, why cannot you have full discussion? Instead of making a statement, why don't you have a full discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give notice for that...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now statement by Minister.

14.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : IMPORT OF ANIMAL TALLOW

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I wish to make

this statement to inform this House of the various steps that have been taken by Government pertaining to the import of animal tallow.

2. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, on 24th August, 1983, Import Trade Control Order No. 27 was issued under Section 3(3) of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, prohibiting clearance for home consumption of beef, buffalo and pig tallow, in any form, imported into India. This extraordinary steps was taken in deference to the sentiments of the people.

3. As a matter of abundant precaution, on 1st October 1983, orders were issued banning altogether the import of any other type of animal tallow, for any purpose whatsoever.

4. The net effect of the various measures adopted is that import of animal tallow has been completely banned for any use whatsoever.

5. Apart from tightening the regulatory provisions pertaining to import of animal tallow, the Enforcement machinery has also swung into action. The Enforcement staff of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has carried out large number of inspections, and wherever inspections have shown any incriminating evidence, the grant of further import licences and allotment of imported material to the firms, in question, has been kept in abeyance for a period of six months during which investigations are expected to be completed. The number of such firms is 146. In 11 cases, complaints have been lodged with the Central Bureau of Investigation. The CBI have already registered FIRs in 8 of these cases. Proceedings have also been initiated under the Imports (Control) Order with a view to debarring the concerned persons and firms from receiving further import facilities on the basis of the alleged offence of unauthorised importation. I assure the House that Government will take stern action against those found guilty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Mem-

bers, this is a *suo motu* statement made by the Minister. If anybody wants any discussion, you may give notice.

We will now take up the next item, to be moved by Shri N.R. Laskar on behalf of Shri P.C. Sethi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : We know how to give notice for a discussion. When he makes the statement, he should not tell us only about import. It is not a question of only import ; it is a question of using it for adulteration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to the Speaker and have a discussion. Now it cannot be done. There can be no question or discussion on the statement made by the Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People are worried about adulteration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Are you for adulteration ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask for a discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the adulteration case...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members can give notice. BAC is meeting today and you can have a discussion...(Interruptions) We are not stopping any discussion in this House. The Speaker has made it very clear that he shall permit any discussion in the House, provided it is according to the rules.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As far as discussion is concerned, Government is also keen for a discussion and making everything public, whatever has been done...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is good that Government is also keen for a discussion.

(Interruptions)

PUNJAB DISTURBED AREAS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, on behalf of Shri P.C. Sethi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab."

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muza-farpur) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. My submission is that this Bill violates the Constitution and so you should not permit the Minister to introduce the Bill in the House. I refer you to article 13(2) of the Constitution, which reads :

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

Here I am on the first Part of article 13(2), "The State shall not make any law". Here Government is introducing a piece of legislation which permits the police to discharge certain functions. If you see section 4 of the Bill, it says :

"Any Magistrate or Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or Havildar in the case of the Armed Branch of the Police may, if he is of opinion."

So, Sir, a policeman or a Magistrate or a Havildar in the case of the Armed Branch, in other words the lowest of the police constables may, if he is of the opinion—it is his

personal opinion—that it is necessary to do so for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warning as he may consider necessary, fire upon, or otherwise use force even to the causing of death'.

We know that police have weapons, police fire, but here is the law which tells the policemen that they could fire and cause death and that is the end of the matter in so far as the citizen is concerned. My submission is that this Bill contravenes Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution and under Article 32(2) it cannot be introduced in this House.

Article 21 says :

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

Now, we are going to establish a new procedure and the new procedure is that a police constable, if he is of the opinion that a certain person should be denied his life, then he could jolly well shoot him, and that is the end of the matter.

Sir, I heard my hon. friends on the other side saying that this is a new procedure we are adopting. I can see that. The intentions are very clear that the fundamental rights in this country are now going to be decided by a police constable and by using his gun.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is Fascism.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : And I therefore submit that this is not the spirit of the Constitution, this is not the letter of the Constitution, when we talk of individual liberty, of security of life, and so on and so forth. Therefore, my submission is that patently this law is *ultra vires* because it is going to take away the life of any citizen—this includes you and this includes me also. A police officer or a police Havildar in the case of the Armed Police will decide whether our lives are to be taken or not.

Then, in so far as Section 6 of this Act is

concerned I submit that this is also *ultra vires*....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not discuss the law now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No, Sir, I am opposing the introduction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within the competence you can discuss this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not the competence, but....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into the details of the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I do not want this House to enact a piece of legislation because of which it will be necessary for a citizen to go to the court after some of them are killed in the streets of the country.

You look at Section 6 of the Act, which says :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Government against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5."

Sir, Article 34 of the Constitution talks about restriction on rights conferred by this part ; in other words, what are the areas of fundamental rights that can be restricted and where indemnity to a Government servant acting in such cases is provided under Article 34 ?

Please have a look at Article 34 because this is one of the most vital pieces of legislation that is coming up before this House and we need to be very clear of exactly where they are going. Article 34 says :

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part, Parliament may by law indemnify any person in the service of the

Union or of a State or any other person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area within the territory of India where martial law was enforced or validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such area."

Are we having martial law in the Punjab ?
Are we having martial law in Chandigarh ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Prelude to that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Government must make the position very clear because you want to enact a law which enables a police Havildar to take away a citizen's life. Then you come forward and say 'anything done under this law'—there is no question of a citizen going to a court of law and seeking relief. You are indemnifying that person in the exercise of his so-called rights or authority under this law. Such an indemnity clause is provided for in the Constitution provided there is martial law in the country or in that part where a piece of legislation of this nature is going to become operative. So, therefore, the Government must make its intentions very clear. We know that there are martial law conditions which this Government does try to create. I am aware of the situation prevailing in North Eastern parts of India where a similar piece of legislation was introduced in the year 1956 by Shri Govind Vallabh Pant, if I remember right. It was suggested that this a temporary situation which we will be able to overcome in six months time. And also for the last 27 years Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Assam and in the North Eastern Parts of India is operative a kind of martial law, Government likes to maintain in that part of India.

I am aware of the disturbed situation in the part of Andhra also where similar legislation has been enacted and has been used.

But now I am simply on the question of indemnity. The Constitutional position is very clear that you cannot have it unless

there is martial law. Therefore, I submit that this law violates the essential Articles relating to human liberty, relating to human rights provided in the Constitution. Therefore, this Bill cannot be allowed to be introduced in this House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill because this Bill is ill-intentioned. This is quite deceitful. It is undemocratic.

It has taken away the fundamental rights and life of the citizens also. This kind of draconian measure should not be allowed to be adopted in this House, more so, having regard to the Punjab situation at the present moment, this kind of approach is not at all necessary because the Government proposes to unleash reign of terror. What Punjab needs is not terror or violence, but Punjab to-day needs peace and no confrontation. The purpose of this legislation is not going to be fulfilled. The purpose of this Bill is merely to unleash reign of Army and police repression.

Coming from a particular part of the country i.e. West Bengal, we know what is really meant by police operation and army operation and what is meant by terror let loose. Therefore, this kind of measure is not only uncalled for, it is a prelude to something disastrous for the country's integrity.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : You asked for such measures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We have not practised this kind of law. We have not got this kind of law in West Bengal ; be sure about it.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : You asked for such a strong measure yourself.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Strong measures are to be taken against the extremists. There is no doubt about it. Stern action can be taken even without this kind of legislation. Just understand, we are not opposed to taking stern action against extremists. But you should also understand that that kind of stern action can be taken with the existing laws and for that this kind

of oppressive laws are not at all necessary. This kind of measure would unnecessarily create conditions of violence and conditions of terror.

I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विधेयक के इंट्रोड्यूस किए जाने का विरोध करता हूं। क्योंकि यह विधेयक पूरी तरह से नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकारों के विपरीत है और इसमें सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है। इसमें कहा गया है कि कोई भी पुलिस अधिकारी, हवलदार या सब-इन्स्पेक्टर के रैंक तक का, वह अगर यह उचित समझता है कि यह व्यक्ति संविधान के विरुद्ध या वहां के वातावरण के विरुद्ध आचरण करता है या उनके आदशों का उल्लंघन करता है, तो वह उस पर फायर कर सकता है।

ऐसी हालत में इस प्रकार के अधिकार का दुरुपयोग सरकारी तन्त्र द्वारा किया जा सकता है। इसमें निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या की जा सकती है। पंजाब में पहले से ही निर्दोष लोगों की हत्याओं का सिलसिला इस सरकार ने जारी करवाया है और इस प्रकार का जंगली कानून बनाकर अगर इतने अधिकार सरकारी तन्त्र को दे दिये जाएंगे तो इससे और ज्यादा निर्दोष लोगों की हत्या होने की सम्भावना है।

इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि जो भी सरकारी कर्मचारी इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करेगा उसके विरुद्ध कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायगी—यह और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक बात है और इस देश के नागरिकों को संविधान में जो मौलिक अधिकार दिये गये हैं, यह उसके विपरीत है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसे वापस ले लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोध का मेरा आधार भिन्न है। यह अध्यादेश 7 अक्टूबर को जारी किया गया था, 15 नवम्बर को इस पर चर्चा हो रही है, बीच

में 13 नवम्बर को मुझे अमृतसर जाने का मौका मिला था। पंजाब की जनता दो पाटों में पिस रही है—एक ओर आतंकवादियों ने निदोषों को, निर-पराधियों को अपना निशाना बना रखा है, दूसरी ओर इस तरह की शिकायतें हैं कि पुलिस झूठी-मुठभेड़ के नाम पर नागरिकों की जान ले रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जो एक महीने से ज्यादा का समय बीच में बीता है क्या आपने इस कानून का उपयोग किया है? पंजाब में तस्कर पकड़े जा रहे हैं, आतंकवादी नहीं पकड़े जा रहे हैं। क्या तस्करों को पकड़ने के लिए कानून चाहिये? क्या समाजविरोधी तत्वों को शिकंजे में लाने के लिये पंजाब को उपद्रवग्रस्त घोषित करना जरूरी है? सरकार ने कह दिया कि वह धार्मिक स्थानों में नहीं जायेगी, सरकार ने बातचीत का दरवाजा भी बन्द कर दिया...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहां गृह मंत्री जी नहीं हैं। उनकी हालत खराब होने वाली है। मैं कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में था। गृह मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि हम अकालियों से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं, बिना शर्त बात करने के लिये तैयार हैं, और अकालियों के साथ मिलकर सरकार बनाने को भी तैयार हैं। तब फिर पंजाब को उपद्रवग्रस्त घोषित करने की जरूरत क्या है? मैं भी पूछता हूँ—क्या हवलदार को इस तरह के अधिकार देना जरूरी है? यह मुद्दा मेरे मित्रों ने भी यहां उठाया है—अभी तक कोई केस नहीं बनाया गया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार में इच्छाशक्ति नहीं है, अधिकाधिक अधिकार लेकर क्या करेंगे? उनका दुरुपयोग होगा, यह हमारी आशंका है, इसलिये हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, according to the Rules of Procedure that we follow in the House these three Bills cannot be introduced simultaneously and, therefore, he is trying to introduce them one by one.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : That is what I am doing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have these three Bills in front of us. We can see what is the content of three Bills taken together.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in that ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Punjab Disturbed Areas Bill and the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Bill, these two Bills, are giving sweeping draconian powers to the police and the third Bill which is called the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Bill, is giving these same powers to the army, to the military, to the armed forces.

In all the three Bills, it is said that Punjab and Chandigarh is a disturbed area. They are going through this fiction of first producing two Bills which give these sweeping draconian powers to the police, down to the rank of Havildar. My colleagues have already dwelt on that as to what it means. The third Bill also gives the same powers to the armed forces, to the military, that is, any Commissioned Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or any other person of the equivalent rank in the armed forces may carry out those powers.

What I want to say is that the question which my friend Mr. George Fernandes raised, whether there is a martial law or not in Punjab, whether they propose to impose martial law or not, he must make that point clear here because these two Bills relate to the Police. The third Bill relates to the Army. And as Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has pointed out since these Ordinances were promulgated in the beginning of October, has there been any slightest effective action taken against the extremists and terrorists whom you all want to see curbed? Who is there who does not want these extremists and terrorists to be curbed? Incidents are going on every day. This killing and murdering is going on every day. Throwing of bombs, use of army grenades and other army weapons is going on every day. In fact, what is the significance of these Bills, the powers that have been given? Is that not misused by the Police and the Armed forces? They will not be used against the errorists and extremists. They are never

going to be used. It is not meant for that purpose. This will be used or misused against innocent citizens and against those forces which are trying to fight communalism. There are forces in Punjab, I am proud to say, who in their own humble way are trying to fight communalism there, even at the risk of their own lives. But they are not the people sitting on the benches opposite. But these powers will be misused against them.

I read the report yesterday of two people on a motor cycle. That is the apparently favourite method which is used in Punjab. The two people on a motor cycle were halted at a barrier by the police and were asked to show their papers, before they would be allowed to proceed and the motor cyclists said to the policemen "What kind of papers do you want? Do you want papers to go to the next world or what kind of papers do you want?". And the policemen immediately salaamed and let them go. These are the sweeping powers which have been given to the police and the clear purpose of this is not to fight the extremists and terrorists at all. It is, in fact, a kind of a gesture in the opinion of the Government, to the so-called moderate section among the Akalis. They have got rid of their own Ministry. The Akalis were saying that their precondition for joining talks is that Darbara Singh Ministry should be turned out. Only after that, they will consider joining talks. Anyway, Darbara Singh Ministry was turned out but the Assembly is kept suspended. Here the Minister for Home Affairs says in his consultative committee that "we are prepared to cooperate with the Akalis to the point of having a coalition with them".

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : He did not say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is quoted in the press. I do not know. I was not present in the meeting. Those who are present can say.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I was there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then why was the Assembly kept suspended? Is it for following these kind of moves to take place?

This is a very dangerous kind of a precedent which has been set up. These Bills are clubbed, two relating to the Police and one relating to the Army, giving them the powers to shoot, to kill, to do anything in their own judgment, to arrest without warrant and so on. If no action has been taken, can he tell us since he is making a statement here since 7th October or whatever it was, 15th day of October or 7th of October, uptil now, what is the action which has been taken under these Ordinances to suppress the extremists and terrorists in Punjab. Nothing has been done and nothing will be done. But many innocent people, under the plea of these encounters, or people who have been trying to demonstrate against the communalists, they will be taken action against and they will be punished indiscriminately. The police can do anything. The army can do anything. Nobody can question them. Nobody can ask for compensation or justice or review or go in appeal or do anything.

Therefore, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill and the other two Bills, let me say in advance because they have not been moved yet. But they are a package. There is no use, just because we are following a certain procedure, we are again blind to the fact that this is a package and the package adds up to this that as my colleagues have said this is the most draconian measure which will not meet the needs of the situation. It will be counter-productive. These are the Ordinances which are making these extremists and terrorists more desperate and more determined to carry out their terroristic activities. Have these activities diminished after the promulgation of the Ordinances? If so, you would have some case. But nothing of the kind has happened and they are going on in their reckless way. Therefore, these Bills are taking away the fundamental right of the citizens. They are politically absolutely ill-advised and motivated and I am totally against the introduction of these Bills.

15.00 hrs.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस कानून का इसलिए विरोध करता हूँ कि यह आम जनता के अधिकारों पर चोट करता है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और न इसकी कोई वैधानिकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, under article 123 (2) (a), an Ordinance promulgated by the President is required to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Similarly, the statement explaining the reasons for the issue of Ordinance is also required to be laid under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. These are statutory requirements. However, hon. Members have opposed this and the other Bills also. Some names have been given for the other Bills. I find that there is a repetition here—Mr. Chitta Basu, Mr. George Fernandes, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, and so on. There is only one hon. Member, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, who has not spoken. So, I will call him only at that time. The other hon. Members have already spoken...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want to speak on 'Armed Forces' one separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you at that time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have also given my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will be called. I said it because those who have already spoken need not speak again.

The Minister will reply now.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yourself and the House are fully aware of the fact that at this stage only under two circumstances it can be opposed, that the House has no legislative competence or that the Bill is not according to the Constitutional provisions or that it violates the Constitutional provisions. On both these counts, whatever my friend, Mr. George Fernandes, has said has no force. About the other things, whatever my other friends have said, all this can be said by them when we will be discussing the Bill ; this is not the occasion when they should say all this ; there will be ample opportunity for that when we will be discussing the Bill. Mr. Vajpayee, while he was speaking, was talking in the same breath in favour and also against. He says that the Government will utilise this against the general public or against the Opposition ; this motive, he has

put against us ; he is also saying that, even though they had one month's time, they have not taken any action so far. Exactly this is our intention. We have empowered them, the State Government, to use only when the situation warrants ; only then, we will utilise this power ; otherwise, it will only be in law ; only when necessary, we will exercise ; not otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Punjab."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not for the Minister to reply. You have to give your ruling. I have raised a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? Under what rule ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I spoke on a point of order under article 13 (2) of the Constitution. You have to give your ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no Constitutional point. It is for the Minister to reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You have to give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot ask the Minister to reply to you in a manner you want, nor can I give a direction to the Minister to reply in such a way that you want. I cannot give a ruling after the Minister has replied. Now I go to the next item, 'Statement Regarding Ordinance'.

15.03 hrs.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE PUNJAB DISTURBED AREAS ORDINANCE, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : On behalf of Shri P.C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table ...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. P.C. Sethi is present in the House. Why 'on his behalf' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already given in writing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : On a point of procedure. When the Minister himself is present in the House, on his behalf somebody cannot do it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree with you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sometimes even when both the husband and wife are present, only one speaks.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is husband and who is wife ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Punjab Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983.

15.04 hrs.

CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh."

Mr. Chitta Basu, you have already spoken.

Mr. Fernandes...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muza-farpur) : I oppose this also on the same counts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Prof Dandavate—not present.

Shri Indrajit Gupta—you have touched the subject.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur—where is he ?... He has gone.

Prof Ajit Kumar Mehta—you are the only member now to speak on this Bill.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पंजाब के तीनों बिलों को देखा है। इससे एक बात समझ में आती है कि सरकार की नीयत बिल्कुल साफ नहीं है और यह राजनीतिक भावनाओं से प्रेरित है।

संविधान के आर्टिकल 356 के अनुसार गवर्नर को यह अधिकार है कि वह राज्य की हालत को देखते हुए राष्ट्रपति से राष्ट्रपति-शासन लागू करने के लिए अनुरोध करे। लेकिन यहां हम

देखते हैं कि गवर्नर ने यह कहा है कि पंजाब के मुख्यमंत्री श्री दरबारा सिंह के अनुसार राज्य की हालत बिगड़ रही है और इसीलिए सरकार को भंग करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बात की क्या आवश्यकता थी। अगर गवर्नर को वहां की हालत ऐसी लगती थी तो स्वयं प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकते थे, किसी के कहने के अनुसार राय देने का क्या अर्थ है।

दूसरी बात जब सरकार भंग की गई और इसलिए की गई कि वहां की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और सरकार उसको ठीक करने में सक्षम नहीं है तो वहां विधान सभा को भंग क्यों नहीं किया गया। शायद इसके पीछे यह भावना रही हो कि किसी तरह से अकाली दल के साथ या किसी और के साथ मिलजुल करके फिर सरकार बनाने का मौका मिले। जब इस तरह की बातों की संभावना थी तो फिर इस पर अमल क्यों नहीं किया गया। सालभर पहले की बात है तब बात चल पड़ी थी कि अकाली दल के सहयोग से सरकार बने, फिर बाद में यह बातचीत बंद कर दी गई क्योंकि उसमें सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों का हित साधन नहीं हो रहा था।

तीसरी बात यह है कि इस आर्डिनंस के पास होने के बाद पंजाब में कितनी गिरफ्तारियों हुई हैं उसमें एकट्रीमिस्ट और हिंसक तत्व कितने थे। मैं यहां पर स्मगलर्स और साधारण अपराधियों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं उनकी बात कर रहा हूं जिनके ऊपर पंजाब की स्थिति बिगाड़ने का दोषारोपण किया जा सकता है। उनमें से कितनों को गिरफ्तार किया गया? अगर उनकी संख्या नगण्य है तो फिर इस कानून की क्या आवश्यकता थी।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कानून इस उद्देश्य से बनाया जाता है कि दोषी व्यक्ति भले ही बच जाए लेकिन किसी निरपराध को सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस आर्डिनंस के जरिए आपने मामूली से पुलिस के हवलदार को या सेना के मामूली अधिकारी को इतने अधिकार

दे दिए हैं कि वह बिना किसी ट्रायल के सजा दे सकता है। इस तरह से नागरिकों को जो संविधान में मूल अधिकार मिले हुए हैं उनका हनन होता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन सब बिलों का विरोध करता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन पर विचार करें और इंट्रोड्यूस न करें।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is nothing more that I can add to what my colleague, Shri Laskar has said. Hon. Members will get ample opportunity when the discussion on the Bill comes. At the stage of introduction, the question of discussion on the merits and demerits of the Bill does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the suppression of disorder and for the restoration and maintenance of public order in disturbed areas in Chandigarh."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

15.10 hrs.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY THE CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS ORDINANCE, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table an Explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Ordinance, 1983.

ARMED FORCES (PUNJAB AND CHANDIGARH) SPECIAL POWERS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

I think all have spoken. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur). I have given notice to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want to speak. All right. Shri Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I am opposing this again. I do not read Art. 13 (2). But, Sir, I entirely agree with my honourable colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that these three Bills are part of one bunch. There are certain aspects to the Bill. The Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Bill is not only different but this Bill also violates one other fundamental right of Article 22 of our Constitution. If you look at this Bill, Section 4, you will find that the whole idea of using the force is to kill a person without giving him a chance to explain why he should not be killed. This power is given to the Commissioned Officer and to one other officer—non-commissioned officer. This amounts to giving the power to any person in the Armed Forces. You see Sec. 4 (c) of this Bill which says :

“arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use such force as may be necessary to effect the arrest ;”

So, a non-commissioned officer, if anyone walks in the street of Ludhiana, comes to the conclusion that he walks in the street to commit a non-cognisable offence and so he has reasonable grounds to feel so. Here is a violation of the fundamental right. I want you to read section 6 of this Bill. Article 22 (1) of the Constitution says :

“No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice”.

Article 22 (2) says :

“Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey etc. etc. ...”

Now, what does this Bill seek to do under Section 6 (c) is :

“Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act and every property, arm, ammunition or explosive substance or any vehicle or vessel seized under this Act, etc. . . shall be made over to the Officer-in-Charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay.”

In other words, if one person is suspected that he is likely to commit a non-cognisable offence, such a person is physically to be produced before the Magistrate. The Constitution of our country requires this. The authority only requires him to come and

deposit any other material with him like arms and ammunition to the nearest police station within a reasonable period. Here you are enabling an army jawan to pick up a person who is suspected to commit a non-cognizable offence and to deposit him to the nearest police station along with a lot of other things.

Now I would submit that a lot of people commit crimes in this country. There are certain laws enacted by Parliament. Under the laws, he is brought before the highest court of the country. There is something called 'benefit of doubt' in our legal terminology under which unless the case is proved to the hilt, if there is a little doubt about the prosecution, in that case, the benefit of doubt necessarily goes to the person who is an accused in this case.

Here, Sir, the whole law is expected to operate in the reverse. In other words if a military jawan has the least doubt or he even suspects then either he can shoot or arrest and deposit you in the nearest police station within a reasonable period of time that he decides. Sir, this is gross violation of Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution.

Sir, then look at 4 (e). Again it is permissible for a jawan to—

“(e) stop, search and seize any vehicle or vessel reasonably suspected to be carrying any person or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit...”

Now, suppose a delegation of Members of Parliament goes to Ludhiana or Chandigarh and somewhere along the line a jawan thinks or suspects then he can take hold of your vehicle, detain you and can also shoot you down.

So, Sir, I submit that there is gross violation of these two Articles of the Constitution. Now, Sir, I would like you to read Section 5 and I quote

“Every person making a search under the Act shall have the power to break

open the lock of any door, almirah, safe, box, cupboard, drawer, package or other thing, if the key thereof is withheld.”

Sir, if you read this along with Section 4 (d) you will find it again authorises an Army jawan to enter and search without warrant any premises to make any such arrest as aforesaid or to any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property. Now, Sir, what exactly does this amount to ? It amounts to straight attack on the fundamental rights of the people. Supposing a jawan suspects that a certain person is hiding or there is some sort of arms and ammunition hidden in somebody's house then all he has to do is to break open the door and conduct any search that he wants to and there is no relief made available to the citizen who is involved in this kind of attack on his fundamental rights.

Sir, once again this whole question of indemnity occurs here in Section 7 and I quote :

“No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.”

In other words martial law situation is now sought to be created without straight making it obvious that you are declaring martial law in Punjab.

Sir, against the background of these arguments I would urge you to uphold my point of order and prevent the Minister from introducing this Bill. I want your ruling. If you are not in a position to give it today then you may consult the Speaker and reply tomorrow. It is an important matter. Are we today having martial law in Punjab because you can introduce this Section provided you have martial law ? You have to give your ruling on Article 24.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री को सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बाघ के मुँह में आदमी के खून का स्वाद न लगने दें। अगर वह हमेशा आर्मी को सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए बुलाते रहेंगे, तो एक दिन ऐसा हो सकता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर आर्मी ही कब्जा कर ले। इसलिए मैं उन्हें आगाह करता हूँ कि वह ऐसा कोई काम न करें, जिससे बाघ के मुँह में आदमी के खून का स्वाद लग जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तब वह इन्हें ही खा जाएगा।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : स्वाभाविक है।

मुझे आशा है कि वह इतना ही सोच कर इस विधेयक को इंट्रोड्यूस करने पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill I don't know who has advised the hon. Home Minister to introduce it—to destroy whatever democratic fabric we still have in this country,—because, it goes against the very spirit of the constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Constitution of India has advised them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : No, Sir. He has been ill-advised. There are many people who cannot advise him properly. He should take our advice because this measure goes against the very constitution of our country. The constitution rests on certain basic principles. Every citizen of India will have the protection of law. He has the right to life. That is his fundamental right. Here we are giving sweeping powers to a person to shoot and you will see this, Sir. You kindly see the language. 'Use force even to causing of death'. This is shooting to kill. This can be used only against enemy country during war and also order has to be given to shoot to kill. Normally there is a direction that even if you are compelled to shoot, do not shoot to kill,

but shoot only to injure, because, human life is precious ; it is valuable. So, this measure goes against the fundamental right which is there in our constitution. I would request him not to introduce this Bill because this is going to wreck the very pillars of our constitution, the pillars on which the constitution rests.

My second point is this. I am saying why he should not introduce this Bill. I ask him : There was an ordinance and many days have passed now. Has the situation in Punjab improved ? No. You have yourself admitted...

AN HON. MEMBER : He is repeating the points.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Does not matter—all good things need repetition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must not forget that he is a professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : With regard to that ordinance, I am asking you : Has the situation improved ? No. It has not improved. Why ? Because you are trying to deal with a political question with your administrative machinery. Is it not a fact that similar situations arose in other parts of the country ? In Assam serious conditions continued and you did not arm yourself with these kinds of sweeping powers. But why in the case of Punjab alone you are now trying to use the army ? May I point out to you one danger ? Army is there not to control such kinds of situations. Army is there to defend the country. Who are the persons whom you will be employing in Punjab ? The Army Personnel. Are you going to employ the Sikhs ? You can't do it. Are you going to employ the non-Sikhs ? It will be dangerous. Even if this Bill is passed it will not be possible for you to use it. When it is obvious you cannot use it why are you thinking of making use of your majority in Parliament for this purpose ? What you are actually going to do is a rape on the Constitution of India.

Therefore, Sir, I request the Home Minister to withdraw the Bill, or rather, not to

introduce it at all. This may be passed by your majority but then you will only be going back to the mediaeval age and days when there was no liberty, on protection of individual right. You are only going back to that state. Long long ago at the time of *Magna Carta* in England, when there was no democracy, the king had to surrender to the will of the people and say 'No', no person can be arrested without any valid warrant; right to life cannot be taken away without due process of law. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, not to take us back to the old days, the Medieval days, to the days when there was no law, no democracy, no liberty. So, with all my power at my command, I oppose the introduction of the Bill and I would request the Home Minister not to introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving my ruling on the point raised by Shri George Fernandes. Under Article 123 (2) (a), the Ordinance promulgated by the President are required to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Similarly, the statement explaining the reasons for the issue of Ordinance is required to be laid under Rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. These are thus statutory requirements. I therefore rule that your point of order is out of order. Now, the hon. Minister can reply.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I can assure the august House that we have not been ill-advised. These powers have been taken not for the sake of powers but in case of necessity, they may be used. But time has shown that we have yet to use those powers. As far as the validity of the similar law is concerned, in respect of Armed Forces (Assam) Special Powers, it was upheld by the Delhi High Court and therefore I do not see any legal hitch in this and I can assure the hon. Members that this is not going to be used in a manner which may not be conducive to the freedom of the person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enable certain special powers

to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS
FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION
BY THE ARMED FORCES (PUNJAB
AND CHANDIGARH) SPECIAL
POWERS ORDINANCE, 1983

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Ordinance, 1983.

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य देता हूँ :

भारत सरकार और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के मंत्री जी को बधाई है कि अपूर्ण भूमि अर्जन संशोधन विधेयक 1982 को वापस करने और काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल 1983 पेश करने का निर्णय किया है जैसी कि सूचना लोक सभा समाचार भाग 2 दिनांक 5 नवम्बर 83 में निकली है। सूचना में बिल का पुनर्स्थापित करना है, पास होना नहीं। पिछले 1982 के बिल में यह कमी थी कि लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट की धारा 23 के अनुसार भूमि का मुआवजा धारा 4 के

नोटिफिकेशन के समय के बाजार भाव का दिया जाता है, चाहे वह समय बीसों वर्ष पहले का हो, उसके स्थान पर भूमि पर अधिकार के समय के बाजार भाव का नहीं रखा गया था। माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी 81 को किसान रैली में कहा था कि किसानों को भूमि के अधिकार के समय का मुआवजा दिया जायगा। यही बात कृषक समाज के सम्मेलन के प्रस्ताव में कही गई। संसद सदस्यों ने माननीया प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे पत्रों में यही कहा, चौधरी चरण सिंह, अध्यक्ष, लोक दल ने माननीया प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा, उसमें भी यही बात कही गई।

माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री और माननीय न्याय मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि विचाराधीन बिल में किसानों की अन्य सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त निम्न दो बातों को अवश्य रखा जाय :

1. भू-स्वामियों को भूमि का मुआवजा धारा 4 के नोटिफिकेशन के समय के बाजार भाव का न होकर, जब भूमि पर अधिकार लिया जाय तब के भाव का हो।

2. कोई भी प्रदेशीय सरकार अपने अधिनियम द्वारा नोटिफिकेशन और डिक्लेरेशन कर के लैंड ऐक्वीजिशन ऐक्ट की धारा 4 व 6 के तीन वर्ष के अन्तर के प्रतिबन्ध की अवहेलना न कर सके।

यह भी निवेदन है कि यह बिल इसी सत्र में पुनर्स्थापित हो और पास हो, ताकि किसानों के साथ नित्य प्रति हो रहा अन्याय रोका जा सके।

(ii) Supply of rice to Kerala.

****SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Kerala has always been a deficit State in food. The most efficient public distribution system in the country is also in Kerala. But, Kerala has always to depend on the Centre for rice which is the main cereal distributed through

the public distribution system.

Kerala requires more than two lakh tonnes of rice per month for regular distribution. Since 1980, the Centre has been supplying 135000 tonnes of rice. With this, the public distribution system was being managed without much dislocation. But, for the past one or two years, this quantity was reduced and sometimes it would come down to 90000 tonnes and sometimes to 80000 tonnes. Last year, the Centre raised the allocation to 120000 tonnes in order to meet an acute food shortage. However, with this quantity it is not possible to maintain the regular weekly supply of ration. The FCI godowns in Kerala have been left with stock for a week only. When that is exhausted, the public distribution system in Kerala will collapse.

In this situation, 40000 tonnes of rice should be rushed to Kerala immediately and a permanent arrangement should be made to ensure regular monthly supply of 135000 tonnes of rice to Kerala. Besides, the FCI should build up a bufferstock of at least four lakh tonnes of rice in Kerala.

I would request the Minister for Food to take urgent steps in this matter.

(iii) Need to send a team of Central Agriculture Ministry to Gazipur to advise farmers about an alternate crop in place of Kesari Dal.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के मुहम्मदाबाद तहसील के बड़े भू-भाग में खेसारी की खेती होती है। उक्त क्षेत्र की भूमि और जलवायु ऐसी है कि खेसारी ही वहां की मुख्य फसल और किसानों की आमदनी का मुख्य स्रोत है। इधर पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने खेसारी की खेती पर कानूनी रोक लगा दी है। इससे उस क्षेत्र के किसानों की जीविका खतरे में पड़ गई है। सरकार ने किसानों को यह नहीं बतलाया कि उनकी भूमि पर और उनकी जलवायु के अनुकूल दूसरी किस चीज की

खेती हो सकती है। अचानक कानून बनाकर खेसारी की खेती पर रोक लगा दिए जाने से किसानों में बेचैनी का पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। खेती न होने से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में किसान अपनी आमदनी खो बैठेंगे और उनकी जीविका चलना कठिन हो जायेगा।

मेरा केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दे कि वह तबतक खेसारी की खेती पर रोक का कानून गाजीपुर जिले से उठा ले जबतक कि किसानों को दूसरी फसल के लिए प्रोत्साहित न किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय कृषि मन्त्रालय की एक टीम गाजीपुर जानी चाहिए जो भूमि का सर्वेक्षण करे और किसानों को यह बतलाए कि वह खेसारी के स्थान पर उतनी ही आमदनी की कौन सी दूसरी फसल पैदा कर सकते हैं। उक्त खेती के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। जबतक ऐसा नहीं होता तबतक उस क्षेत्र में खेसारी पर रोक लगाने का कानून अनुचित है और अधिकतर लोग इसका पालन न करने के लिए बाध्य हो जायेंगे।

15.33 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the Chair]

(iv) Irregular supply of Cooking gas to U.P.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is a deep crisis of cooking gas in many States including Uttar Pradesh. Non-availability of cooking gas, malpractices in its distribution and black marketing have created great difficulty for the people. In spite of all efforts, people have not been getting cooking gas for even six months in many districts of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, they are in a quandary. Fairness in distribution is most essential so that even less supply of cooking gas cylinders may not become a very big problem. I urge upon the Government to increase the supply of cooking gas and get the distribution system streamlined in order to solve the problem of the people, otherwise the present crisis may result in a great frustration.

(v) Regular supply of coal to Small Scale Industries in Bihar.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): This is to bring to your kind notice for drawing the attention of the Ministry of Energy, Department of Coal, that the small scale industries in Jhumari Telaiya, Ramgarh, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh and Ranchi in Bihar, which are situated in the coal mines area, are not getting the quantity and quality of coal for which they have permanent linkages with Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. and C.C.L., thus affecting the wages of about two lakh labourers.

For example, for the last six months six industries of Jhumaritelaiya and 106 Hard Coke Ovens in Dhanbad and Ramgarh area are getting only 50% of the linked coal and that also of poorer quality, which has caused closure of these factories for 15 days in every month causing untold misery to about 55,000 workers.

They have been approaching different authorities of the E.C.L. and C.C.L. of the Coal India Limited to remove the anomaly that industries in the coal field area are being starved of coal.

Hence it is requested that immediate steps should be taken to see that the permanent linkages of coal are allotted and given to different small-scale industries in Bihar, which is backward in industries.

(vi) Haldia Fertilizer Plant

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Project completion date of the Haldia Fertilizer Plant has been deferred eleven times since March 1976. Costs have escalated from Rs. 125.58 to Rs. 348 crores. Negligence, irregularities and transfers of key officials are responsible for this. Work done by Projects and Development India Ltd. was not upto the required standards. There was no synchronisation and coordination with the supply of mechanical equipment by foreign concerns. Irregularities in case of oxygen compressor and the methanol plant reactor were glossed over. The time slacker has virtually broken down. The air sepa-

ration plant is riddled with leakages because no proper biography of the boilers is taken. There is no deficit in power supply with 20 megawatt gas turbine sanctioned by Centre and SEB Power supply. The Production Chief at a critical juncture was a man without construction experience. Equipments kept in the open got rusted.

In view of the urgent need for urea, fertiliser soda-ash and methanol, I demand a thorough probe into this state of affairs and rapid completion of the Haldia Fertiliser Plant in proper condition.

(vii) **Need to expedite the establishment of nickel extraction plant to Sukinda area in Cuttack (Orissa)**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Government of India approved a proposal for establishment of a nickel extraction plant in Sukinda area in the district of Cuttack in Orissa in 1974 involving an investment of Rs. 39.50 crores. The project is yet to be taken up by Government due to certain technical difficulties involving process technology. Sukinda area in the District of Cuttack in Orissa contains the only commercially workable deposits of nickel ore in the country.

As India is a net importer of nickel metal involving sizable foreign exchange, production of nickel from ores available in the country is necessary from all considerations. It is understood that the Ministry of Steel and Mines had approached Government of Canada for assistance in providing an appropriate technology for setting up a Nickel Extraction Unit in Orissa. It is requested that the matter may be expedited as otherwise the cost which has already escalated appreciably, will increase still further. It may be noted that it is already 9 years since Government of India accorded approval to the project. Therefore, I demand that the concerned Ministry should make all possible efforts to expedite the project so that the Project work is started before the end of the Sixth Plan.

15.39 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION
IN RELATION TO THE
STATE OF PUNJAB**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 6th October, 1983 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab.”

Copies of the Report of the Governor and Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House.

The House is aware of the situation in Punjab which had been causing concern. The atmosphere of public order in Punjab vitiated on account of illegal activities of the extremist, terrorist and secessionist elements in the State. A number of violent incidents have been perpetrated with a view to creating scare amongst the peaceful people, and to vitiate the communal atmosphere in the State.

The Chief Minister of Punjab in his letter dated 6th October 1983 to the Governor, had stated that he had reviewed the unfortunate developments in the State and had come to the conclusion that they had acquired a dimension which was not confined to the State of Punjab but had serious implications for the country as a whole. The Chief Minister felt that the situation called for an intervention of the Central Government for temporary period to meet the requirements of the national security and integrity. In view of the position stated by him, the Chief Minister tendered the resignation of his Council of Ministers and suggested that the Governor may recommend to the President to exercise his powers under Article 356 of the Constitution and take over the administration of the State for a temporary period.

The Governor of Punjab in his letter

dated 6th October 1983 to the President had *inter alia* stated that inspite of having an absolute majority in the Assembly, in the larger interest of the State and the country, the Chief Minister did not wish his Cabinet to continue in office. Taking into account the prevailing situation in the State, the composition of the Assembly and the stand of the members of the Shiromani Akali Dal, the Governor considered it futile to engage in the formality of sending for the Leader of the Opposition or the leaders of other groups in the Assembly and ascertaining their view about the possibilities of formation of an alternative Government. He had come to the conclusion that the situation had arisen in which the State Government could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, recommended to the President for action under Article 356 of the Constitution, and further suggested that the State legislature might be kept under suspended animation for the present.

The Central Government considered the report of the Governor and the situation in Punjab and felt that there was no alternative but to issue the proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution and place the State Assembly under suspended animation. As such the Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued on 6th October, 1983 and the State Assembly was placed under suspended animation, to ensure that the President's rule is not prolonged beyond what is absolutely necessary. I hope that every section of the people in the State would cooperate with the State Government to ensure that normalcy is restored quickly, to enable the elected Government to function.

With these words Sir, I commend the proclamation issued on 6th October 1983 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, for approval by this august House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 6th October, 1983 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab,"

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRISATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Madam, It is really, I should say, strange that a Government having the majority in the legislature has failed to run its course, and the Central Government had to dismiss its own Ministry. It is a sad commentary on the performance....

SHRI P.C. SETHI : They resigned ; they were not dismissed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is the same thing. You just told him to resign, anyway. They had to resign. It is a sad commentary on the performance of Congress (I) Governments in States ; and the Chief Minister had to resign because of the law and order situation. I would ask : Who actually created this law and order situation in Punjab ? The Akali movement was primarily for the territorial demand, and also for the settlement of the river waters question.

In Punjab, it was the Congress (I) elements who encouraged the extremists, to fight the Akalis.

And they were also encouraged from Delhi. We have said it times without number. So, it is because of the Congress (I) that wanted to fight the Opposition even with the extremists. They are now facing a situation where their own Ministry cannot function. Sir, I would ask them, is the Congress Government really sincere about a settlement in the Punjab ? This is a straight question. Because, on many occasions the Opposition Party leaders and the other forces in the Punjab, barring the extremists, came to a settlement. It is the reluctance of the Central Government to negotiate and settle that has created the situation. I have already said in this House before, that I think the Central Government has a vested interest in this unsettled conditions in the Punjab. All the Opposition Parties cooperated, the saner elements amongst the Akalis, they also cooperated, but it was the Central Government which did not respond because the thing that was uppermost in the minds

of the Central Congress (I) leaders was political advantage and not a political solution. And today, what are the demands of the Akalis, barring their religious demands ? They are only territorial demands ; because you have settled the religious demands. Chandigarh, you are committed to give. Ravi-Beas water problem can be settled easily. Do you think that the issues are such that you cannot settle provided you really want to settle ? I would again say that, "No ; you do not want to do it."

The second thing is this : the Ministry has resigned. Again, I would like to say that the Chief Minister had to resign not because of the conditions there but because of their own Party differences and squabbles. In Punjab the Congress (I) Party is divided and with such a divided house it cannot run the Government in the Punjab. But I would ask, whether the imposition of the President's Rules has been successful in controlling the situation. As a matter of fact, it is not possible to control the situation. And we warned times without number in this House, Mr. P.C. Sethi, hon. Minister, you should remember, that you should settle the issue ; otherwise the situation is going to take a communal turn ; and today it has taken a communal turn. The whole thing has been communalised and the imposition of the President's Rule has very little effect on the situation in the Punjab. The extremists' activities are going on and the rule of the President from the Centre, is no solution to the problem.

I would once again mention to the hon. Minister that this is a political problem, which demands a political settlement, which demands negotiations, which demands discussions. Instead of this, you are taking administrative measures conferring draconian and drastic powers on the Armed Forces, on the Police and I am sure, Mr. Sethi, that through your experience you will be sadder and wiser that all these measures are not going to bear any fruit.

Again I would say that the process you started of associating the opposition leaders and negotiating with the moderate elements of the Akalis has got to be continued and there should be a political settlement. It is very sad that in Punjab from a particular bus

some persons were brought down and killed on communal lines. If in a State like Punjab which is a border State, communalisation takes place, that is a danger for our country. That is why we have been demanding a political settlement.

It is true that the extremists are very active in Punjab. There is no political party in India which has not demanded extreme measures against the extremists. But the Congress (I) Party has failed to take any extreme measure. So what are we to read ? Are you really interested in curbing the extremist activities ? Or your calculation is how to win the next election by capturing the Hindu votes by communalising the politics there ? But all opposition parties have unequivocally pointed out the measures that are to be taken against the extremist elements in Punjab. But no such action is being taken. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister are trying to sell the idea that the question cannot be settled because the opposition parties are encouraging some elements in Punjab. Is it true ? You are doing that. Again we will say that Bhindranwale is the leader of the extremist elements and you are not in a position to take any action against his followers. Your Armed Forces Special Powers Bill and all that are nothing but propaganda measures. Actually you will not be able to do anything because there are extremist elements in Police, administration and in your own party. That is why I would say that the Akalis should also condemn the violent activities there. It is the duty of the moderate elements of the Akali movement to condemn all violent activities that are being perpetrated in Punjab. We want that the Akali leaders also will condemn the activities of the extremist elements in Punjab.

Once I pointed out on behalf of my Party and I would again point out that Punjab is a border State and there are certain elements who are interested in destabilisation and creating fluid condition inside our own country and particularly in Punjab and Assam. If that is a fact and I think that is a fact, then the Central Government and the Congress (I) leaders should give up thinking in their short-term interest, immediate political advantage only and try to

settle the issue through negotiation and discussion.

In the papers it came out that Mr. Sethi was going to invite the Akali leaders without any condition and there will be friendly talk. I was very much surprised to see that in the Consultative Committee meeting Mr. Sethi said that they were ready to form a coalition government with the Akalis. Later on, most probably something happened and it was denied. You should make your position absolutely clear. Second thing is that the government has failed but you have kept the House in suspended animation, that is, in future you will form a government. Why? What is the necessity of it? Once you feel that a State Government has failed to control the situation, then why have you kept the Assembly in suspended animation? What is the reason behind this? Now, I would once again warn the Government, as I did when I was opposing the introduction of the Bill conferring special powers to the armed personnel of our country, please do not involve the military in such type of a situation. It is fraught with grave and dangerous consequences. The army is not to be involved in such cases. You have enough police personnel there, you are already equipped with enough powers there, so, please do not try to involve the armed forces in such a situation which will be dangerous in future. Even today, I would request the Government through you, Madam, to think over the matter seriously to give up adopting these administrative measures to control the situation and to try to arrive at a political settlement, isolating the extremist elements and trying to settle with the moderate elements there and also not to communalise politics there for getting the votes of the communal elements but to decommunalise the whole situation and arrive at a political settlement. I think the Central Government, the Home Minister, will heed to it and take necessary steps for political settlement. Thank you.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) :
 Hon. Madam, I rise in support of this Resolution before the House. The Punjab problem, Madam, is indeed of a very special type. This border State of India is sensi-

tively positioned geo-politically and also geo-strategically and anything that makes the situation there complex has to be viewed very carefully. Time and again, if I may reiterate, this border State of India has remained involved through outside intervention, pressures and even infliction of border raids and wars it had. And the game is not yet ended, in my view. The situation, as we all assess, happens to be there.

16.00 hrs.

Many kinds of plans are worked out to create difficulties and disturbances. I will come to that later. I only want to mention that in the form of a preamble so that the House may appreciate that it is a sensitive area and that all these little aspects in themselves have big consequences unless tackled well in time.

Of late, violence has been there, specially for the last couple of years. I do not want to recapitulate the various types of actions, wrong actions, that have taken place; we all know it. But the big question is, in relation to the perpetrators of this type of crime, which we all know and what type of action has to be taken?

I may say that I know Punjab very well. I can say that I have been to practically all the villages, 12,983 villages, in various capacities. I know my people to a large extent, critically and otherwise, especially the people who belong to the rural areas. The situation really revolves round a certain number of rural-bred people, who have been conditioned by a particular type of psychology in this particular State. The people of Punjab have lived with violence all the time, century after century, decade after decade.

In so far as fighting for the State or nation is concerned, they fight together, be it Hindus, Sikhs, Christians or Harijans. There is no doubt about it. I have gone through that drill myself. But if that kind of situation is not available, they used to fight in groups. If that opportunity is not available, then they fight within the family. They pick up some quarrel, however irrational it

may look like. This is the psychology of the people we have to deal with, who want to use their muscle power even among themselves.

We have to face it calmly and with caution. Unfortunately, we have to face the situation, as it faces us (Punjabis) and as it faces India. So, we have to function vigilantly but calmly, understand the background of the problem and go through it.

Here I may give some salient points which may be considered by the august House. We have to understand who are indulging in this kind of violence, because that is the crux of the problem. You may call them bigoted extremists. Over and above that, there are terrorists, [composed of] arsenists, murderers, even bad characters; besides that, there are certain reactionary elements, who want to achieve their own ultimate end, which I need not elaborate. We all understand it.

The unfortunate part of it is that in this mix-up, foreign-controlled, foreign-aided agencies, aid and abet and exploit the money-hungry extremists with fully prepared plans. You will ask me "General Sparrow, can you put down your finger on anything?" I may say that in my service I have gone through that type of situations. I want to assure you that in the whole of the world today this type of agencies function up to the highest level of the other nations, and here in this inflammable strata of this border State with the background I am trying to explain to you, those agencies are functioning. How come, Madam, otherwise that only a few years ago you managed to find out a number of spies sabotaging, giving information about your bases, about your Armed Forces and what not? It came before you and in that context I would like to put before the House only one example. You heard about and knew about the destruction that was caused through sabotage effect on the railway line and that sabotage had a bad effect—about 20 lives were lost. You will agree with me, and I want to make it clear that I would not accept the version that Shiromani Akali Dal workers or somebody are engaged in this type of a thing. No, it is the other types which I had pointed out to you, some simple-

minded extremists, yes, can be; and when fed with money, indoctrination and other things, possibly some of them, yes, can be brought in,—and trained up the type of agents who are callous, who could not care for life and who die—no Sikh or no Punjabi, no Akali Dal persons and no proper type of cadre-based persons would wish to do that. Who knows whose kinsmen and relatives would be travelling in the same train, especially if everything has been planned? Without planning you cannot do such destruction. So, it is very evident to me after assessing the whole situation as it obtained, that most of the effort that is there to disrupt the homogeneity and also the stability of this important side of India has something to do with a big type of mix-up. Otherwise, you will agree with me, they sit on a motorcycle, and for the heck of it they wend their way through the Jullunder bazar or some such thing and start spraying bullets right and left, not caring for persons as to who is going to die. It is only this callous type of people who are not interested in the nation at all, who are not at all concerned with the lives of the people who would do that, not a proper type of a party—and, we keep on fighting our battles so far as our political side is concerned; yes, nothing wrong in doing that, Akalis do and Congress(I) does. And I am very much surprised when one of my eminent friends said that the whole of this amalgam of things has been arranged by Congress(I) at one time or the other. No, that is incorrect. I stand squarely on my two legs and assure you that that it is not done by anybody. I know all of them—all my leaders and all my colleagues in Punjab—and you can take it from me that this has not been the case. Incidentally for your information, you know this fully well that Akalis have their own difficulties between themselves. In fact that has been one of the factors that created this type of difficulty. Not only that. They have not done anything seriously wrong themselves under Sant Harchand Singhji Longowal. But where have they been missing the game, if I may say so is by telling—if not giving—maybe through stealing, maybe through manoeuvring, maybe through any other means, the perpetrators to take refuge in those holy shrines. And I say, yes, it has been happening and it is no good now having to talk about and to quarrel on this and that

particular subject. That has been the weakness. And for what reason such a weakness has been there in that organisation? Yes, one can see that. It is such a situation they have landed themselves in because there are some hot heads also for politicalising the issue to their advantage, to let each other down also. Possibly, they have not been able to play very strongly to put a deterrent to this type of ingress by the criminals. I understand that hundreds of them go inside to pay their obeisance. Not easy, I understand that. Nevertheless, that has been the laxity on their part.

So, in so far as the real difficulty is concerned, I have tried to explain to you in this particular small little chat on the subject. Once again I may point out that these violent acts are primarily planned and executed through the hands of money, hungary spies, callous quirlings and properly trained type of agents. Everywhere in the world, Atalji, it is taking place. Everywhere it is taking place. They have been captured at the highest level of super powers' highest rungs. This, time and again, as I said, is a very very difficult problem and we have to take that on.

I was very sorry to read something in relation to the behaviour of one of our neighbouring States. Even this morning you may have read about it in the *Hindustan Times*. For instance 'Extremists training in J and K'. He has not hidden anything. I knew about it. But here is black and white. On seven different spots they have been holding meetings, training camps—how to use fire arms and what not starting from Reasi, Poonch, Barakh, Poonch again, Shadimarg and then going in procession at one place from Shadimarg to Srinagar and there I am very very sorry to say that the present Chief Minister joins very close to the procession, hails them as though they are some type of very fine people.

Here is the *Hindustan Times* of 15th November, 1983—"Dr. Abdullah joined the volunteers when they raised pro-Sikh slogans before dispersing".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Gospel truth,

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : *Indian Express* is gospel truth.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Just imagine what were their slogans and what not! These were something like this—Demand for Khalistan; asserted that Sikhs did not recognise Gandhiji as the Father of the Nation; Sikhs are for a separate nation; Not to respect the National Flag; To remove Hindu idols from your houses; to get holy city status for Amritsar; hi-jacking of plane was admired and eulogized.

It is very sorry about Dr. Abdullah, our colleague and friend. I had to work as a young officer with his father to liberate major portions of Jammu and Kashmir at that time and which was under the command and control of the outsiders. So, I knew them very well. We worked together. We fought together. Of course he was elderly. I was a young greenhorn promoted Lt. Col. I was responsible myself to fight various battles for the liberation of Jhangar, Uri, Shalatang, Zojeela, etc. and to save Srinagar. Under these circumstances, when you see that this is being done by a neighbour, what type of attitude would you form about it?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : It is not a fact, Shri Sparrow.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I have told you, you may say whatever you like. I am just saying what I noticed. I am not prepared to discuss this.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : There are no training camps in Kashmir.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I have had this information previously to a certain extent.

Finally, I have a word to say and that word is for all of us to take heed of. My request to the House is that in so far as this problem is concerned, you kindly take it as a national problem. About the action that has been taken, in so far as the President's Rule is concerned, I must say that I have studied the whole thing from the very start and that it is very timely. You cannot let

things go to dogs and, after that, you wake up. It has had a salutary effect. I have just come from Punjab. I have seen things all around. I want to assure the House that things have come down a bit with that one stroke because change always has an effect. That has had an effect.

Now, with your cooperation and with the cooperation of Akali Dal, the problem can be solved. The hon. Home Minister, every time, says that the doors are open for talks and that we could sit together and negotiate. If they wish to work out things, it can be done. All are the same. There is no difference between an Akali, a Sikh and a Hindu in Punjab for that matter, frankly speaking. They are all the same racially, historically and philologically, from every point of view. I have already explained all this to the House previously. The action that has been taken is timely and it is working well remarkably in relation to everything.

The armed forces has had an effect psychologically. As has been assured by the Deputy Home Minister—I am one of the armed forces—they are not of that type. They know that they are the countrymen. If at all they have to use the force, that will be the minimum and they will make certain that there is not so much of carnage taking place. In that way only, you can save the situation and you do not accentuate it.

With these words I conclude and I thank you Madam for allowing me an opportunity to speak on this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभा-पति महोदया, 6 अक्टूबर 1983 को राष्ट्रपति ने जो सूचना और लिखित उद्घोषणा प्रकाशित की है उसका यह अंश मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“अतः मुझे, भारत के राष्ट्रपति जैल सिंह, को पंजाब के राज्यपाल से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है, और इस रिपोर्ट तथा मुझे प्राप्त अन्य सूचना पर विचार करने के बाद मेरा समाधान हो गया है कि ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसमें राज्य का शासन भारत के संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा रहा है,

अतः अब मैं, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का तथा उस निमित्त मुझे समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्द्वारा उद्घोषणा करता हूँ कि मैं :—

(क) उक्त राज्य की सरकार के सभी कृत्य और इस राज्य के राज्यपाल में निहित, तथा उनके द्वारा पयोक्तव्य सभी शक्तियाँ, भारत के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में स्वयं संभालता हूँ,

(ख) घोषित करता हूँ कि उक्त राज्य के विधान मंडल की शक्तियाँ संसद द्वारा या उसके प्राधिकार के अधीन पयोक्तव्य होंगी, और...

यह उनकी उद्घोषणा है।

सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण आज आसाम जलकर राख हो गया है। पंजाब जल रहा है और जम्मू और कश्मीर में पलीता लगाया जा रहा है, विस्फोटक स्थिति लाने के लिए। तो एक जल गया, एक जल रहा है और एक जलने जा रहा है। कर्नाटक में जो कुछ हुआ वह सबको मालूम है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि राष्ट्रपति को राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की क्यों आवश्यकता पड़ी? वहाँ कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार थी जो सरकार केन्द्र में है जो उसका अजेय बहुमत है, जो मैं बोलती हूँ वही कानून बन जाता है। यह सारी शक्तियाँ रहने के बावजूद भी समस्या का निदान नहीं हुआ और राष्ट्रपति को इस शब्द का प्रयोग करना पड़ा कि संविधान, संविधान के उपबंधों के अनुसार नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। आपकी सरकार फेल हो गई। अभी आपने तीन विधेयक यहाँ पर उपस्थित किए हैं जिनसे यह साबित हो गया कि वहाँ पर मार्शल ला की सारी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है और आपने मार्शल ला लागू कर दिया है। यह आपका अचीवमेन्ट है। अभी-अभी हमारे साथी, जिनकी मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, जम्मू कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कह रहे थे। मैं समझता हूँ आप अपने पोलिटी-कल लाभ के लिए ऐसी कोई भी स्थिति पैदा न करें जिससे देश को दुर्दिन न देखना पड़े और देश की एकता खतरे में पड़े। आज सबसे ज्यादा अफ-

सोस इस बात का है कि एक तरफ लोग कह रहे हैं कि हम खालिस्तान की मांग नहीं करते लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जबर्दस्ती कहा जाता है कि आप खालिस्तान की मांग कर रहे हो। आपके पास कितनी शक्ति है वह तो हमें मालूम है। आप आज तक एक भी आदमी को पकड़ नहीं पाये और निर्दोष लोगों की जान नहीं बचा पाए। जिसको लोग सबसे बड़ा उग्रवादी कहते हैं उसको आपने तीन बार पकड़ कर छोड़ दिया लेकिन हमसे आप बहादुरी की बात करते हैं। मुझे तो इस बात का शक है कि जिस तरह से सरकार इस मामले को भड़का रही है उसके चलते लोग खालिस्तान की मांग ही न करने लगे और यह सरकार चुपचाप ही बैठी रहे।

जम्मू और कश्मीर में जो घटना घटी, मुख्यमंत्री उस घटना की निन्दा करते हैं, दूसरे दिन से ही कंडेमेन्शन कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी आप टेली-विजन पर दिखला रहे हैं कि कैसे पाकिस्तानी झंडा फहराया गया। इस तरह की बात आपको नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। जम्मू कश्मीर तथा पंजाब दोनों ही हमारी सेंसिटिव बार्डर स्टेट्स हैं और दोनों पर हमें नाज है। कश्मीर हमारा नग है तो पंजाब शूर वीरता के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। इसलिए कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए जिससे कियह साबित हो कि हम इस देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने के बजाए एकता को खतरे में डाल रहे हैं।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरे दो-तीन सवाल हैं। जो त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता चली थी उसमें मैं भी था और मैं पंजाब भी गया था। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि उस वार्ता में मामला सुलझने वाला ही था लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा मामले को उलझा दिया गया। जब यहां पर जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी और पंजाब में बादल सरकार थी उस समय पंजाब और हरियाणा के दोनों ही मुख्य मंत्रियों ने यह फैसला किया था कि पानी का बंटवारा और जमीन के लिए भाई-भाई में झगड़ा होता है इसलिए इन मामलों को कोर्ट में भेज दिया जाए और उस फैसले को मानने के लिए हम अपने लोगों को राजी कर लेंगे। लेकिन उस बात को दरबारा सिंह

और भजनलाल ने क्यों खत्म कर दिया? एलेक्शन जीतने के लिए आपने उसका पोलिटिकल लाभ उठाया और आज यहां पर आप हमको दूसरी बात समझा रहे हैं। जब अकालियों के साथ बात-चीत हो रही थी उस समय चूंकि आपको दिल्ली का चुनाव जीतना था इसलिए बजाए पंजाब के दिल्ली के गृहद्वारों में आप उनकी मांग को मान रहे थे। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कोई भी पगड़ी बांधे हुए है उसी को आप एंटी-नेशनल समझ रहे हैं। आपने जबर्दस्त गल्ती यह की कि आपने सेक्युलर फोर्सेज और कम्युनल फोर्सेज में डिवीजन नहीं किया। सिख का नाम आया और आपने समझ लिया कि यह राष्ट्र का दुश्मन है, यह खालिस्तान की मांग करने वाला है। (व्यवधान) मैं नहीं कहता, गृह मंत्री ने कबूल किया है। आप जाकर भजनलाल से पूछिए उन्होंने हरियाणा में क्या किया है? मैं सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाता हूं, आपको ए०आई०-सी०सी० के ऊपर बड़ा नाज है। बम्बई में ए०आई०सी०सी० की कान्फ्रेंस होती है, प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां से कहनी हैं कि विरोधी दल के लोग कन्फ्रंटेशन की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं, मैं सहयोग करना चाहती हूं। विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा कि यह हमारा मुद्दा है, मैं इस मुद्दे पर सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हूं। यह राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है, चाहे वह असम का मामला हो, चाहे पंजाब का मामला हो और चाहे जम्मू-काश्मीर का मामला हो और चाहे बेरोजगारी का मामला हो—इन सारी चीजों पर बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी समय और तिथि निश्चित करें। कांग्रेस के एक जनरल सैक्रेटरी हैं, श्री सी०एम० स्टीफन हैं उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे विरोधी दल की सहमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है, मैं सीधे जनता से सहमति चाहता हूं। एक तरफ कन्फ्रंटेशन कर विरोधी दल पर आरोप लगाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ आप बात करने से मुकरते हैं। मैं सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाता हूं कि आपका समय 24 घण्टे में 20 घण्टे समय केवल इसी बात में जाता है कि कैसे गैर सरकारी सरकार को बदनाम किया जाए (व्यवधान) मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि कर्नाटक की सरकार को गिराने की किस प्रकार कोशिश की जा रही है।

कैसे आपके नेता दो लाख रुपये एक एम०एल०ए० को देकर... (व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : आप पंजाब पर बोलिए ।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति महोदया, मैं पहले ही बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं दूसरा कोई स्टेट पंजाब न बन जाए ।... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इसीलिए सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में आपने क्यों नहीं एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि कौन एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट है। बम्बई में इस बारे में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा गया... (व्यवधान) ... एक शब्द भी एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट के खिलाफ नहीं कहा गया। उग्रपंथी के खिलाफ नहीं कहा गया। पिछले सत्र में मंत्री महोदय से जब पूछा गया कि दो बार भिडरावाला को पकड़ा गया, तो उनको क्यों छोड़ा गया। उन्होंने कहा कि दुःखद घटना हो गई, खेदजनक घटना हो गई। उन्होंने इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था। अब भी आप होम मिनिस्टर हैं, आपके हाथ में पूरी पावर है, अब आप कदम उठाने में क्यों देरी कर रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि विदेशी शक्ति का हाथ है, पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। पाकिस्तान आप का दोस्त है? जब पाकिस्तान के साथ आपके सम्बन्ध बिगड़े हुए हैं, तो आपकी प्रत्येक कमजोरी का फायदा उठाने की पाकिस्तान कोशिश करेगा। आपको यह देखना है कि आपका क्या फर्ज होता है। आप अपनी रक्षा करें। यदि कोई पूछता कि जनसंख्या में क्यों वृद्धि हो रही है? तो आप जबाब देंगे कि इसमें भी विदेशी शक्ति का हाथ है! मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं अब तक उसको पकड़ा गया? पंजाब सूबा हमारा है, वे पंजाब की भलाई के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं, पंजाब सूबे को बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि तुम काम्यूनल हो, एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट हो।

मैं पंजाब गया था, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप साम्प्रदायिक दलों का रंग दे रहे हैं, लेकिन लोग मर कहां रहे हैं? लोग मर रहे हैं चण्डीगढ़ में, लोग मर रहे हैं

अमृतसर, में लोग मर रहे हैं पटियाला में, लोग मर रहे हैं जालन्धर में—ये सब के सब शहरी क्षेत्र हैं। जहां गांवों में हिन्दुओं की पोपुलेशन 15 प्रतिशत है या 20 प्रतिशत है, वहां इस तरह की एक भी घटना नहीं हुई है। एक आदमी भी वहां पर नहीं मरा है। लोग मर रहे हैं जहां सरकार की मशीनरी है, जहां सरकार का खुफिया विभाग है, जहां पर बहुत सारी पुलिस है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का खुफिया विभाग फेल कर गया है? आपकी सरकार का सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इसमें लिपटा हुआ है। आप कहते हैं कि हत्यारा मारता है और जाकर गुरुद्वारे में घुस जाता है। क्या आपके पास वायरलैस सीट नहीं है, जब वह मारता है और गुरुद्वारे में घुसता है, इस बीच पुलिस क्या करती है? गुरुद्वारे के चारों तरफ पुलिस के कैम्प लगे हुए हैं। जब वह वहां से निकलता है, तब आप उसको क्यों नहीं पकड़ते? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह की बात मत कहिए, जिससे यह मालूम पड़े कि आप जानबूझकर कन्फ्रंटेशन की स्थिति पैदा करने पर तुले हुए हैं।

हमारे साथी ने कहा, हिन्दू-सिख भाई-भाई हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दू-सिख भाई-भाई हैं, लेकिन जब भाई-भाई में नफरत की दीवार पैदा हो जाती है तो एक भाई दूसरे भाई का गला उतारने की तैयार हो जाता है। हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सवाल को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ था, वह क्या था? वे भी हमारे भाई थे। आप कोई भी इस तरह की बात मत कीजिये—शुरू में मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा तो आपने कहा था कि यह आन्दोलन तो बहुत छोटा है, चींटी के समान इसको मशाल देंगे। मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि कोई आन्दोलन छोटा नहीं होता है। जो जजवाली सवाल है, उस को जजवाली तरीके से ही हल करना पड़ेगा। जो साथी जाने या अनजाने में किस तरह से जम्मू-काश्मीर के सवाल को दूसरे देश से जौड़ देते हैं, वे राष्ट्र के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करते हैं। कम से कम आप इस तरह का काम न करें और यदि कोई समस्या हो भी, तो सारे काम कौन तरीके से सुलझायें।

यह सरकार विफल हो गई है। केन्द्र की यह

सरकार जितने दिनों तक इस देश में राज्य करेगी इस देश के लिए उससे ज्यादा काला-दिन नहीं होगा। यह सरकार स्वयं सारी समस्याओं को उत्पन्न कर रही है। जहाँ-जहाँ कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकारें सत्ता में नहीं हैं, वहाँ इनका दल जान-बूझ कर इस तरह की तिकड़मवाजी चला रहा है, जिस से वे लोग बाध्य होकर जनता के वेलफेअर का काम न कर सकें और इनके तिकड़म का मुकाबला करते रहें। पंजाब में आपकी सरकार फेल हो गई है, वहाँ पर प्रेसिडेंट रूल है, कानून के अनुसार वहाँ की असेम्बली को डिजाल्व करना चाहिये और वहाँ पर तुरन्त चुनाव होना चाहिए। वहाँ की असेम्बली को आप कितने दिनों तक निलम्बित रखेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ—गृह मंत्री जी इस बात से क्लेरिफाई करें—आप पर यह चार्ज है, आपने कहा है कि हम और अकाली दल दोनों मिलकर कोलीशन गवर्नमेन्ट बनायेंगे।

यदि यह बात सही है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि आप कहां खड़े हैं। आप ने स्वयं वहाँ इस स्थिति को पैदा किया है, एक तरफ से वहाँ पर मार्शल-ला की स्थिति चल रही है, आप बतलाये कि वहाँ पर इस तरह की स्थिति आपने क्यों पैदा की है? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—क्षणिक राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए जिस तरह से आसाम की माइनारिटीज को आपने बली का बकरा बनाया, इसी तरह से कम से कम पंजाब में हिन्दुओं को बली का बकरा बनाने का काम न करें। देश की जनता आप के नापाक इरादों को समझती है—आप जम्मू में क्या बोलते हैं, काश्मीर में क्या बोलते हैं, आसाम में क्या बोलते हैं और पंजाब में क्या बोल रहे हैं, दुनिया बहुत छोटी है, देश बहुत छोटा हो गया है, वह आपकी एक-एक चीज पर नजर रखे हुए है, आपके प्रत्येक वाक्य को जनता बहुत गौर से सुन रही है, इसलिए ज्यादा दिनों तक जनता को मूर्ख बनाकर, डिवाइड-एण्ड-रूल की पालिसी नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए इस सवाल में राजनीति को मत घुसाइये। कृपा कर आगामी चुनाव की दृष्टि से काम न करें, बल्कि देश की एकता के लिए, देश की अखंडता के लिए, राष्ट्र-प्रेम की दिशा में कदम बढ़ायें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : आप इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं या सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं—यह तो बतलाइये।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप पर छोड़ दिया है।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : The hon. Home Minister has very clearly stated the reasons for the promulgation of the Presidential rule exercising the constitutional prerogative and the responsibility vested in the Central Government. If you may recall the debate on 26th July 1983 where this House was seized of this matter, the problems of Punjab and debated it for more than 10 hours. There was a consensus that a strong step should be taken to meet the problems, difficulties and the terrorist activities of Punjab. Subsequent to that many atrocious things have happened in Punjab.

16.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What hurt an Indian most was that the feeling which is created and perpetuated for certain vested narrow anti-national interests was growing in an alarming manner in Punjab and other parts of the country. Probably, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we coming from the South, are alarmed at the growth of the atrocious, inhuman, barbaric and terrorist activities of certain sections of one particular community in that area. Under those circumstances, this Proclamation was compelled to be promulgated and put into effect. The net result of that Proclamation is that the whole nation has welcomed that move. All the parties welcomed the Proclamation of the Presidential Rule in Punjab and congratulated the Government for taking such a strong measure.

Now, I fail to understand on what score certain Opposition Members disagree on this move. We are bound to hear some of the baseless arguments advanced here as on earlier occasions. Sir, as a student of Intermediate, in my colleges days, I used to

participate in a debate regarding the States' Reorganisation Bill, which was subsequently enacted into an Act of 1956 and disagree on the proposition. Probably, in a vast and diverse nation like ours, where various cultures, religions, languages and the communities exist, that move may not have conducive to the harmonious unity of the nation. However, Sir, this is an occasion for the House to debate on how to curb this sort of divisive and destructive forces in our country. Punjab is an issue where such forces have taken an ugly form. Therefore, the responsibility of this nation is vested on all of us to see that these divisive forces should be stopped at any cost. In that context, we have to welcome the steps taken by the Government.

Sir, Punjab has a glorious tradition. It never had the communal hatred or communal division. It had a harmonious blend of various religions and communities who fought for the freedom of this nation. Punjab is not to be divided by the religions or the castes or the race but to be one in a diversified nation like ours.

Sir, if that was the aim and object of the Punjab community, what is the opposition saying now? Sir on 26th of July, this House had a very good debate on various issues which boiled down to four main ones viz, the water, territorial, religious and inter-State, Centre-State issues. Almost the whole House was unanimous that these should be considered as one main issue namely the unity and integrity of the nation. If you look prior to the promulgation of this Ordinance, you will find that Government had taken a very liberal attitude towards these issues. The hon. Home Minister was kind enough to say and expressed the policy of the Government by saying that it was prepared to refer the matters to the Tribunal so that the interests of those affected are well safeguarded.

Our beloved Prime Minister also made a statement saying that the religious demands are conceded but, as far as the Centre State relations are concerned, there again, the Government has constituted a Commission. As for the remaining two issues, namely, Territorial and Water issues, these should

be referred to a Tribunal. May I ask—what is the harm in referring these to the Tribunal? May I ask: why the Opposition is saying that Government has not taken positive steps about these? May I also ask the Opposition that when the Central Government can go to solve the problems of Punjab with the positive proposals, why they have none to offer with them? I am sorry to say so. Sir, we are used to fruitless 'Delhi Conclave' of Opposition Parties. What happened to the main idea of some Opposition Members and what has happened subsequent to the Conclave? Our Prime Minister has visited Punjab and has created an atmosphere and boosted the morale of the patriotic forces of that State. From 1977 to 1980, this matter was debated in this House, they were ruling at that time. But, what happened when the Akalis were in power then? Why this matter came up in such a manner since 1980? Some hon. Members were saying about the role of Pakistan. I think Shri Paswan also referred to that.

In this context I happened to read a little bit on this issue of the part being played in Pakistan in the sensitive area and the contributory factors leading to the present extremist forces. Sir, this is from *The Week*, May, 1983 edition. They have given a very cogent and analytical presentation of the role of Pakistan in the present context in Punjab. (*Interruptions*) There is a revival of fundamentalism coupled with the separation theory of the nation within the nation. This is given in a communal manner. Pakistan is using this opportunity in such a manner as to create such a situation in this area. Referring to that point, may I quote:

“Not only that. Sikh scholars think there is greater affinity between Islam and Sikhism than between Hinduism and Sikhism. Says wellknown journalist and Rajya Sabha member, Khushwant Singh:

“Sikhs believe in one God and in the casteless brotherhood of man. They condemn worship of idols and images and instead pay reverence to a holy book.”

Then, he goes on like these :

Now, Sir, after stating about this affinity between the Sikhs and Muslims, Khushwant Singh has this to say :

"Now that religious factionalism has lost its purpose in secular India, the Sikhs have a unique opportunity for fulfilling the mission of the founder of their faith and bringing the parent communities together."

Sir, this is a dangerous posture to the integrity and harmony of this nation and it is time that we stand up and condemn this tendency of appealing to communal forces. I am sure this House will do it. In this context I would like to state to certain things propagated and advocated by the Akalis. You may remember that on August 17 the movement of *rail roko* was advocated. On May 12, suicide squal, that is, Appavu Jatha was advocated. These para-military forces were organised. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken in this matter, to stop these kinds of activities. They have prepared a hit list. Already they have murdered some people. Can any responsible Government sit idle or close its eyes and watch the situation happening in Punjab ? Are not the citizens of that part of our country having their fundamental right to protect their lives and properties ? This is what is important. And if this proclamation was done, it has been done with *bonafide* intentions, to protect the life and property of the people in Punjab and above all, it is intended to uphold the integrity and the unity of our great nation.

I think this is a matter in which the entire opposition as well as the ruling party should come forward unanimously to support this proclamation.

Also, there is a dangerous development which has taken place in Punjab. Other communities are also being organised like the Hindu Raksha Samiti and Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Now May I ask : Where would all these divisions lead us ? Probably Mr. Vajpayee may enlighten us on this point ; I don't know what he is going to say about

it. If this sort of propensities or tendencies are allowed to grow, that will be the greatest danger to the stability of the country and the unity of the nation. So, in this context, this proclamation is effected. It has been welcomed by all sections of the people in this country and, I think, it will be done in this House also by the hon. Members of Parliament.

With these words, I support the Proclamation effected by the Central Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Proclamation of President's Rule in the Punjab has been made, I should say, in a rather curious, if not an unprecedented manner. As to whether we support it or oppose it, that question I will come to later, because, that has to be viewed from the point of view of whether it is a substitute or not for a solution of the Punjab problem. But about the way in which the proclamation has been made, I would like to draw your attention to that.

Normally, Sir, the Governor sends a Report ; he sends a Report to the Centre and on the basis of that report, if he says that law and order situation has broken down and it is not possible to carry on the Government according to the Constitution and so on, he may advise the Centre, the President to assume the powers of the Government. But in this particular case, it is a very curious way which it is being done. First of all, the Chief Minister, the former Chief Minister—he is no longer the Chief Minister—has addressed a letter to the Governor dated the 6th October in which he has said, if I may quote—

"I have reviewed the recent unfortunate developments in the State and have come to the conclusion that they have acquired a dimension which is not confined to the State of Panjab but has serious implications for the country as a whole."

He has not said anything specifically about the law and order and the activities of the terrorists or the extremists killing of people and all that. If it was only a question of

terrorism, extremism, murders, violence, use of bombs, grenades and so on, perhaps he would not have said that these have serious implications in the country as a whole because such incidents of violence are in various parts of the country taking place in different context frequently. Obviously, when he is referring to serious implications for the country as a whole, I probably thought that he was referring to the divisive or disruptive or communal tendencies which have accentuated, aggravated the situation and the demand for Khalistan and all these kinds of things. He has written a letter to the Governor saying—

“I have reviewed the recent unfortunate developments in the State and have come to the conclusion that they have acquired a dimension which is not confined to the State of Punjab but has serious implications for the country as a whole. I have arrived at the view that the present situation calls for direct intervention of the Central Government for a temporary period to meet the requirements of national security and integrity”.

This is the letter of the Chief Minister and on the basis of that letter—I am referring to that letter only—the then Governor, Shri A.P. Sharma, had forwarded the letter to the President saying that this was the letter which the Chief Minister had written and it was a letter of resignation and therefore—

“In spite of having an absolute majority in the Assembly, the Chief Minister does not wish his Cabinet to continue in office and taking into account the prevailing situation in the State, the composition of the Assembly and the stand of the Members of the Shiromani Akali Dal, I consider it futile to engage in the formality of sending in the leader of the Opposition or the leaders of other Groups in the Assembly and ascertaining their views about the possibilities of formation of an alternative Government. It is thus clear that a situation has arisen in which the Government of

the State cannot be carried in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.”

Sir, as you know very well, the Chief Minister who enjoys a majority, whose Government enjoys a majority in the State Assembly, can, of course, use the privilege and he has the prerogative to ask for the dissolution of the House and fresh elections can be held. But here something else has happened. It is not on the basis of the report of the Governor that the Centre decided to take this action and come out with this promulgation. It is on the basis of the Chief Minister's letter to the Governor. The Chief Minister may very well feel that he is not capable of handling the situation, but that does not mean that there has been a Constitutional break down. What is Constitutional break-down? I would like to know. Here the Congress (I) Party is enjoying a very comfortable majority in the Assembly. If a particular Chief Minister feels, for whatever reason, right or wrong, that he cannot tackle the situation, well there are other ways open. The Congress (I) Party in the Punjab Assembly can be asked to meet and elect a new leader. Where is the Constitutional break-down? Have they lost their majority? No, they have not lost their majority. Has the Governor said that there is a break-down of law and order? He has not said anything at that time. The Chief Minister does not refer specifically to any law and order incidents of situation. He talks about certain unfortunate developments which may have impact not only on the territories of the Punjab State but which may affect the whole country.

That means the question of national unity and national integration and so on, to which he has referred. I think, this is a very extraordinary thing. The first thing that the Home Minister has to explain to the House is, whether there is any precedent, where a Government enjoying a majority in the Assembly was replaced by President's rule on the basis of not the Governor's Report, but a Chief Minister writing a letter to the Governor that he is resigning because he thinks that the Centre should directly intervene now. This is what he has written. Very

curious state of affairs ! I do not know if such a situation justifies or warrants the Centre taking over in the name of Constitutional breakdown. Article 356 of the Constitution is not to be used so lightly. This is a serious matter. Article 356 comes into operation only when there is a constitutional breakdown. If a Chief Minister, who is heading a majority party in the Assembly, and majority Government feels that he has to quit, because he cannot tackle the situation, how does it amount to a constitutional breakdown ? Why did you not ask the Congress Assembly party in the House to hold a meeting and elect a new leader, the Chief Minister, and carry on ? There was no constitutional breakdown. Things are not as simple as they seem to be. There is some game behind the whole thing. That is what we are trying to point out. There is a very definite political strategy behind this whole thing, apart from the fact that some people have been very keen to see that Darbara Singh was got out not now, but from the beginning. There are people here who do not like him for various reasons ; there are group rivalries and factional rivalries ; everybody knows that.

I am glad that the Governor has paid this much tribute to the Chief Minister that he was consistently secular from the beginning, and he had taken a secular stand always. You can say that he was inefficient or was not able to handle the administration, or whatever you like if you want to criticise him, but nobody has ever criticised his secular *bonafides*. Some people wanted to get him out. All right. So, a situation came there in which he resigned, or was made to resign, or was asked to resign. Does that mean constitutional breakdown ? I do not understand it at all.

You have got a big majority in the House there. What prevented you from asking your Assembly party to elect a new leader and carry on ? It is not enough just to come like this with a statutory Resolution and ask us to approve this proclamation. You have to explain the various factors and various aspects operating in respect of the whole matter.

I am not a constitutional lawyer, and I do not know whether this thing was tested in a

court, and whether it would stand the test of Article 356 of the Constitution at all, I have grave doubts.

Now, the tragedy of the whole situation is that the Government and its supporters are trying to pose the whole question as if it is a pure law and order question, and must be dealt with as such, and therefore, the President's rule, and, therefore, the declaration of these areas as disturbed areas, and, therefore, all these sweeping powers to the police and blanket powers to the military, because it is a law and order situation.

I was listening very attentively to my friend, General Sparrow, for whose ability as a soldier, I have got the highest respect, but Lok Sabha is not a battlefield of that type. Actually, I was very much interested in what he was saying—after all he has a lot of knowledge about Punjab and all that—until at a certain point in his speech he could no longer resist the temptation of having a political dig at those people whom the Central Government considers to be its opponents and enemies. Unnecessarily, if I may say so the General Sahib brought in the question of Jammu and Kashmir Government.

17.00 hrs.

He said some training centres of these extremists have been located there. They may be located. Some training centres may be there, I don't know. Training Centres can be anywhere. But the implication was that it was done with the knowledge and approval of the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. I think this is not the type of serious allegations to make on the floor of the Parliament.

It is no use waving that Hindustan Times at me. Suddenly these people have become great votaries of the Hindustan Times. Anything which is published in Mr. Birla's newspaper need not be taken as gospel truth.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : As if what you are quoting should be taken as gospel truth !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not

quoting anything as gospel truth here. Certainly not the big press of the country.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The newspaper has given the dates on which Mr. Farooq Abdullah has attended the meeting. Everything is there. Let him challenge it that he has not attended these meetings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please sit down.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : And he has not denied it. Farooq Abdullah has not denied this. They have to answer this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you have to say, say it please. There will be a full-fledged discussion on that and you have to face it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You people of the Opposition support Mr. Farooq Abdullah.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Let there be a fullfledged discussion. Let the Home Minister come out with the facts about who are organising those camps. Let the Home Minister come out with the statement where those camps are. This is not the way to run the democracy in the country.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : And you want to run the democracy by this method of supporting them.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What I am saying is that you should not adopt the way of levelling baseless charges.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : When Dr. Jagannath goes out of power, he is very good ; otherwise he is corrupt. Now Mr. Darbara Singh goes out, he is a good and efficient Chief Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not talking about Assam. Let the Home Minister come out with the Statement. There must be some facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am includ-

ing this time. It is your time. Now you can continue.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They have to support because Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has made a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You see, the Government and the ruling Party Members must make up their minds. They cannot hunt with the hound and run with the hare.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : But you also went to Srinagar.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Srinagar is part of our country. What is wrong in going to Srinagar ? We will go there hundreds of times. It is very much part of our country. Why should we not go to Srinagar ? Hundred times we will go to Srinagar. It is very much part of our country. What is your objection ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Yes, it is part of our country. But there are people who think it is not part of our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, Srinagar is part of India. Anybody can go there. Why do you stop them ? Let them go. You can also go to Srinagar. What is there ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was with this Mr. Farooq Abdullah that this Party wanted to have an election agreement before the talks broke down. If they had managed to get an election agreement, then there would have been no question of all that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you now come back to Punjab.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, you look after Assam. Don't bother about Punjab and Kashmir.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It is not your monopoly. I can look after any part of India. I am an Indian. I can look after any part of India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You cannot look after anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have sufficiently stayed in Kashmir. Now come to Punjab.

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इण्डिया के लिए दिक्कत यह हो गई है कि उन्हें सूझ नहीं रहा है कि आगे बढ़ने के लिए कौन सा रास्ता अपनाएं—इधर जाएं या उधर जाएं। वह कोई रास्ता ढूंढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : ठीक है, आप रास्ता दिखाइए न देश को।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : ये लोग कभी इधर जाते हैं, कभी उधर जाते हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : इधर-उधर करने वाले हमारी पार्टी में नहीं हैं। जहां रूपयों की थैली है, इधर-उधर करने वाले वहां हैं।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : रूपयों की थैली के मामले में आप भी पीछे नहीं हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप देकर देखिए न कि क्या होता है।

And I want to ask you whether you consider it proper that in the Parliament of India, on the floor of this House, people should make allegations and imputations about the Chief Minister of an elected Government, which amounts to saying that he is acting as an enemy agent. You may have differences with him on 150 things. I may have differences with him on many questions. But they must make up their minds and say in this House whether they consider Jammu and Kashmir as being governed at the moment by a National Conference Government which has recently won the elections there, to be a part of, integral part of this country ; or they consider it to be some sort of an enemy country which has to be fought. It has to be made clear. They cannot go on like

this.

It was quite true, it was a deplorable thing that we saw on the television also, that some people witnessing the cricket match were showing Pakistani flags. It was condemnable. But all the time, a suggestion is made that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir supported it or organized it. This kind of irresponsible statements cannot be made.

Every day, threats are publicly given by Central Ministers, by leading lights of the ruling party in their speeches and statements that they will not allow this Government to continue in J and K. I want to know, and all of us in the House want to know ; should it be our strategy, even if something is wrong, to keep that state, its people and its Government away from us ? Should it be our policy to push them into the arms of some enemy ?

It is a complicated situation there. We don't want to go into the complete history of Jammu and Kashmir. Everybody knows it. Should it not be a common-sense aim in this House to act, speak and behave in a way so that we will try to bring them closer to us ? There are many hostile forces operating in J and K. Everybody knows them. There are people who are openly pro-Pakistan, e.g. Jamiat-e-Islami, Tuleba etc. Who does not know it ? They are creating all sorts of difficulties and problems there. Should it not be our aim to fight those elements and keep the people there with India ; or should we provoke them and push them to the other side ? I do not know what is the aim of our ruling party at the Centre.

I am straying away from the main topic. (*Interruptions*) I was saying that about this problem of Punjab, Mr. Sethi should tell us whether he looks at it primarily as a law and order problem, or a political problem ; because that will condition our whole approach. The way Gen. Sparrow spoke in the beginning referring to the extremists the terrorists, it is almost seemed that it was only marginal, micro problem, and not the main problem. If so, why are we having this legislation, and trying to kill an ant or a fly with a sledge-hammer ? It is a very big problem ? I don't think it is. But when there

is delay in coming to a settlement, these people are becoming more and more powerful, daring and desperate. It is also true.

I do not know. Mr. Sethi may be provoked, because I would say that after all, they have been trying for a settlement in their own way, by taking political advantage to the extent possible, out of the situation in Punjab.

They may have felt that since the Akalis have been saying that "we will never come to the negotiating table, until Darbara Singh is removed," so, why not remove him? And see if that splits the Akalis and the moderate section are willing to come and to talk. But I am afraid even if that were so, even if Prakash Singh Badal and some of his friends are in a mood to talk, it is very difficult for them because of what has happened during the last few months. The appetite of the Akalis for a share of power may be whetted by the news that the Home Minister of the Union of India has stated in his consultative committee meeting that "we are always prepared to have a compromise with the Akalis even to the extent of forming a coalition Government with them." This may whet the appetite of some Akalis. But then Mr. Bhindranwale is there and most unfortunately the veto powers he exercises and his extremists exercise—they are armed people—that is something which is coming in the way and will come in the way. But you have kept the Assembly suspended. You have not dissolved it. I can understand your keeping the Assembly suspended if you have replaced the Chief Minister by another Chief Minister from your majority party. You could have done that. Yet, you have not done it, but kept the Assembly suspended. For what reason? What are your calculations, we would like to know about that.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

So, the main point is, this is worrying everybody, that by every day of delay communalism is getting the upper hand in the Punjab. The thing of which we were always proudest in the Punjab was the unity of

Hindus and Sikhs. And now for the first time after a long long period, it is this Hindu-Sikh unity in the Punjab which is in danger. You can see what is going on and the reaction has already taken place in Haryana. Some ugly incidents have taken place, though not on a very large scale. But if this thing continues in the Punjab the reaction will spread and there are some communal elements in the Punjab which are openly propagating against the Biharis who are in large numbers now working as labourers in the Punjab.

Mr. Tora and some other people are on record; they say that those people should not be allowed to settle in the Punjab, that they should not be given voting rights. They are all impoverished people from Bihar who have gone to the Punjab and are working there as labourers. Even as against them, this kind of sentiment is being aroused, and is sought to be aroused. Always we are told by the Akali leadership that the Punjab is neglected that no industries are allowed to grow there as in other States. But does anybody now think what is the result of this *Morcha* and the result of these disturbances? Whatever industries were there in the Punjab, small scale and medium scale industries are being shifted. I have got lots of facts and figures with me. I cannot take the time of the House. What is happening is, so many industries are being closed down. Workers are being retrenched. Many employers are taking their units outside the Punjab to other places. The banks are refusing to give loans and the industries are going to be paralysed. Who will suffer? Who is going to suffer as a result of this?

I would just take two or three points and finish. One is the extremely shabby way—I wish to place it on record—in which the switch over of the Governors was done. You did not have the courtesy to consult and inform the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Overnight you said that the Governor of West Bengal was shunted off as the Governor of Punjab. Of course, you have got the power to do it. But, normal propriety and courtesy, do they not require that the Chief Minister of West Bengal should have been taken into confidence and should have been consulted? Or, is he simply to be informed that his Governor was being shunted off on the next day, and say 'Tomorrow you

will not find your Governor because we have shunted him off to Chandigarh? It is a rather shabby way of doing things what was the great hurry like that?

Secondly, I fully agree with the General about what he said about Punjab's strategic position. After all, Pakistan's border is only 30 miles or so from Amritsar. We know what is going on that side. I do not want to go into all that now.

But certainly on this vitally strategic border State which is so close to Pakistan where certainly Americans are developing their own base, there this kind of distressing situation in the Punjab cannot just be treated lightly. There must be some sense of urgency of settling the question soon. And you are going to use the Army there according to the new Bill which you have introduced today. There are lot of complications. I do not think you can use the Sikh troops to fire on the people, to break into the people's houses and arrest people and so on. If you use non-Sikh troops against Sikhs, that will also cause lot of complications. Why are you going into all these difficulties creating more problems for ourselves which we will never be able to solve?

He must tell us clearly whether they are prepared or not prepared to call a tripartite meeting and make a serious attempt again to settle these issues. There are only one or two issues left outstanding. Mr. Sethi is also on record at one time having said that the opposition parties have helped to narrow down the differences. They may not have come with a perfect solution but they did narrow down the differences and then achieve the consensus on the basis of which further initiative and steps could be taken and should be taken by the Centre which they have not done.

I appeal also to the Akali leadership that they should call off their *marcha*. This *marcha* is having nothing but a negative effect now. I also urge upon the Central Government that they should convene a tripartite conference and make a serious and sober attempt to settle the remaining outstanding issues so that this Punjab problem can be settled once for all and we get out of this

crisis which is really a crisis not for the Punjab but for the whole country.

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा (करनाल) : चेयरमैन साहब, 7 अक्टूबर को राष्ट्रपति जी ने प्रोक्लेमेशन किया और उसके बारे में आज बिल गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा इंट्रोड्यूस किया है, इस पर चर्चा चल रही है और मैं भी उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मुझे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों की बात को सुनकर आश्चर्य हुआ। आश्चर्य यह हुआ कि 7 अक्टूबर को आल इण्डिया से हिन्दुस्तान के तकरीबन सभी अपोजीशन लीडर्स ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था, वे सारी बातें आठ अक्टूबर को अखबारों में भी आयीं, उन्होंने इस एक्शन को वैलकम किया है, स्वागत किया है। इसलिए मेरा खयाल था कि चूँकि कानून जाब्ता पूरा करना पड़ता है, बिल को कानून की शक्ल देनी होती है, तो हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य इस पर ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लेंगे। मुझे ताज़ुब इस बात पर हुआ कि मुख्य मुद्दे को छोड़कर काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री, डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला, की हमदर्दी में काफी देर लगा दी। किसने यहां पर डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला को क्रिटिसाइज किया। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आज के अखबार में कुछ आंकड़े थे, गलत थे या सही थे, उसको कोट किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फारुख साहब ने दो दिन अपोजीशन के मेम्बरान की श्रीनगर की फीजां में मेहमानवाजी की, नमक खाकर आए और यहां आकर नमक हलाली कर दी।

26 जुलाई को इस सदन में पंजाब के इशू पर काफी डिटेल्स में चर्चा हुई और विचार-विमर्श किया जाता रहा है और हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों की यह खास मांग थी कि इस पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को इमिडिएटली स्ट्रांग स्टैप्स उठाने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने काफी समय दिया है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पंजाब के मसले को हल करने के लिए पंजाब के अकाली भाइयों को आमंत्रित किया

है। एक दफा नहीं, कई बार अपोजीशन को इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने कान्फ्रेंस में लिया, त्रिपा-टाईट मीटिंग हुई, अपने एमिसरी सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को भेजा, इस मसले को हल करने के लिये कैबिनेट के सीनियर मिनिस्टर्स की एक सब-कमेटी भी बनाई, वे दो-तीन बार यहां आए, लोंगोवाल साहब ने अपने तीन-चार प्रतिनिधियों को यहां भेजा, गर्जेकि पंजाब के इस मसले को हल करने के लिये उन्होंने कोई असर नहीं छोड़ी। लेकिन अगर उनका इरादा नापाक है तो उसका क्या इलाज है? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—गुजिश्ता दो साल से ही यह बीमारी क्यों शुरू हुई? हिन्दुस्तान की तकसीम के बाद 1947 से लेकर 1966 तक पंजाब और हरियाणा एक रहे। 1 नवम्बर, 1966 को पंजाब अलग हुआ और हरियाणा का सूबा बना। उसके बाद 1980 तक कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ। 1977 में सेन्टर के अन्दर जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी और पंजाब के दुर्भाग्य की वजह से ही मैं समझता हूं—पौने तीन साल के करीब पंजाब की जनता को अकाली राज देखना पड़ा। 1970 में चण्डीगढ़ के बारे में फैसला हो चुका था, मैं उसके बारे में गह-राई में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि संत फतह सिंह की धमकी की वजह से चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दिया गया, उस दिन वहां चिराग जलाये गये थे, जबकि हरियाणा में 9-10 आदमी पुलिस की गोली से मारे गये। 1976 में पानी का एवार्ड आ चुका था। 1977 से 1979 तक पंजाब में अकाली पार्टी का राज था, बादल साहब मुख्यमंत्री थे और सरदार बरनाला साहब और सरदार धन्ना सिंह गुलशन जनता पार्टी के राज्य में यहां मंत्री थे, उस वक्त उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया। न कोई सवाल उस वक्त चण्डीगढ़ का उठा और न पानी का या टैरिटोरियल डिस्पूट का उठा। लेकिन जब 1980 में अकाली पार्टी के हाथ से पंजाब की सत्ता चली गई, यहां भी 13 मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट में से 12 कांग्रेस (आई) के आये और एक अकाली पार्टी से आया, उसके पांच-छः महीने के बाद असेम्बली के चुनाव हुए, उस वक्त तक कोई गड़-बड़ नहीं थी, लेकिन असेम्बली के चुनाव में बद-किस्मती से पंजाब में कांग्रेस वरसरेइक्तदार आई और उसने वहां अपनी सरकार बनाई, उसके बाद

भी कुछ दिनों तक खामोशी रही, लेकिन उसके बाद वहां गड़बड़ शुरू हो गई। आनन्दपुर साहब का रेजोल्यूशन आया, जिसमें अकाली दल ने 45 मांगें रखीं। बाद में वे 45 में से 15 मांगों पर आये और लोंगोवाल साहब ने जो लैटर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को लिखा था वह तो सिर्फ 15 मांगों पर ही मवनी था। आप इस बात से अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कहां से कहां आये। इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की गई, बैठकर विचार-विमर्श करने की कोशिश की गई, उनको बातचीत के लिये आमन्त्रित करते हैं, इतना ही नहीं हमारे गृह मंत्री जी चण्डीगढ़ में जाकर उनसे बात करते हैं, लेकिन मर्ज बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की प्रधानमंत्री की इस फराखदिली को शायद कमजोरी समझा, वे गलत-फहमी का शिकार थे, उन्होंने समझा कि इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा, लिहाजा उन्होंने इसको एक अजीब सी शकल दे दी। दुनिया में हर बीमारी का इलाज है, तपेदिक का इलाज है, वायरल फीवर का इलाज है, हार्ट का भी आपरेशन हो जाता है, लेकिन कुर्सी के काटे का जो जखम हो जाता है, उसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। पौने तीन साल तक हमारे अकाली भाई पंजाब में वरसरेइक्तदार रहे...

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : कर्नाटक में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा : अगर कर्नाटक की सरकार फेल करेगी तो अपने कर्मों से फेल करेगी। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साफ तौर पर कहा है कि कांग्रेस सरकार किसी को गिराना नहीं चाहती है, लेकिन अगर आपके दिल में कोई वहम है, तो दूसरी बात है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : सदर बाजार स्टेट बैंक से पैसा निकलवाकर भेजते हैं।

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : इस किस्म की तोता-मैना की कहानियां तो सुनते ही रहते हैं। वह तो

2 लाख रुपये की अखबारों की कहानी है लेकिन जिस वक्त यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से कोट किया गया, तो उस पर यह हस्र बरपा हो गया कि अखबार में जो चीज छपी है यह मनगढ़ंत है। जब कांग्रेस के खिलाफ कोई चीज अखबार में छपती है यह गौस्पल टूथ हो जाती है और जो चीज इनके हक में नहीं छपती है, उसके लिए ये कहते हैं कि यह बिल्कुल गलत है। **इट कैन नाट बी रिलाइड अपोन।**

तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जब कुर्सी चली गई और उसका कोई इलाज नहीं निकला, तो फिर उन्होंने इस किस्म की बातें कहनी शुरू कर दीं और इस किस्म के एलीमेंट्स को उभारना शुरू कर दिया और वहां के नवयुवकों को गुमराह करना शुरू कर दिया और पंजाब के अन्दर आज ऐसे हालात पैदा हो गये कि एक आम आदमी यह महसूस करता था कि वह घर से बाहर जाकर राजी-खुशी वापस लौटकर आ जाएगा या नहीं। वहां पर खून की होली खिलने लगी। यह कहना कि हिन्दू-सिख अलग-अलग हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहां पर हिन्दू सिखों से अलग नहीं हैं। वे दोनों एक दरख्त की दो टहनियां हैं। वहां पर एक परिवार की एक हिन्दू की लड़की सिखों में ब्याही जाती है और इसी तरह से एक सिख हिन्दुओं में ब्याही जाती है। इसलिए वहां पर कोई हिन्दू-सिख प्रब्लम नहीं है। वहां पर तो भिडरावाला और उनके चले-चपाटों का एक एलीमेंट पैदा हो गया, जिनके दिमाग में एक छाप यह बैठ गई कि अगर वे यहां गड़बड़ करेंगे तो उनका मतलब हल हो जाएगा और हरियाणा को पानी नहीं मिलेगा और पंजाब को चंडीगढ़ मिल जाएगा। इसके अलावा अबोहर और फाजिल्का भी हरियाणा को नहीं मिलेगा। यह निशाना लेकर उन्होंने गड़बड़ करनी शुरू की। अब कब तक इस सब से काम लिया जा सकता था और कब तक इस गड़बड़ को बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता था। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने वहां पर प्रेसीडेंट रूल कायम कर दिया। अब श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ने एक यह दलील दे दी कि सरदार दरबारासिंह जी की वजह से ऐसा हुआ है और इस किस्म के लोगों की वजह

से ही ऐसे हालात पैदा हुए हैं। हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने ऐसी दलील दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि वहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बरसरेइक्त्-दार थी, वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की मेजोरिटी है, सरदार दरबारा सिंह जोकि वहां के मुख्यमंत्री हैं अगर वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल होने से हालात अच्छे हो सकते हैं, तो उनकी फराखदिली की दाद इन लोगों को देनी चाहिए। पहले विरोधी दल के लोग यह मांग वहां के लिए करते थे और कहते थे कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल होना चाहिए और यह सरकार तोड़ देनी चाहिए। अकाली दल भी यही कहता था लेकिन जब एक्शन ले लिया गया और सरदार दरबारा सिंह ने फराखदिली इस्तीफा दे कर दिखाई, तो उनको मुबारकबाद देनी चाहिए। उनकी वहां पर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट थी लेकिन पापुलर गवर्नमेंट के रहते हुए उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि वे शायद इतनी सख्ती नहीं कर सकते और प्रेसीडेंट रूल में कड़े कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं, तो वहां से वे हट गये और राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने यह प्रोक्लेमेशन कर दिया और जबकि आज उस को कानून की शक्ल देने की बात है, तो बड़े अजीब आर्ग्यूमेंट्स दिये जा रहे हैं विरोधी दलों की तरफ से।...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं अभी जल्दी खतम करूंगा। एक सवाल यह उठाया गया कि व्हाई दि एसेम्बली हैज बीन केप्ट अन्डर एनीमेंटेड ससपेंस। जब प्रेसीडेंट रूल हो गया है और इसेम्बली को एनीमेंटेड ससपेंस में क्यों रखा गया है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने खुद कहा है कि वहां पर कांग्रेस की मेजोरिटी है। यह डेमो-क्रेसी है। लोगों के चुने हुए नुमायन्दे हैं और अगर एक अर्से के बाद सिचुएशन पर कन्ट्रोल किया जा सकता है और फिर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट बन सकती है, तो इसमें कौन सा गुनाह कर दिया।

मुझे आपकी घंटी से डर लगता है वरना यह एक ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है, जिस पर मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह जो बिल आया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, at the outset, I want to share the view of

Shri Indrajit Gupta, regarding the manner in which President's Rule has been imposed on Punjab. As the House is well aware, in the Constitution itself certain procedure and processes have been laid down for the imposition of President's Rule. It can be imposed when the Governor of the State makes a report to the President, particularly making it out that the Government cannot be carried on in that State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The President examines the report and if he is satisfied that the Governor's report is to be accepted, then he decides to apply Article 356 of the Constitution to impose President's Rule in the State. I have got no time to discuss in great details but I would mention that here in this case the whole fulcrum of the sequence of the developments in favour of the decision of imposing President's Rule is the letter of the then Chief Minister of Punjab and the Governor forwards that copy of the letter he received from the Chief Minister and says that since the Chief Minister suggests...' And the Chief Minister suggested in the letter that the Centre should make direct intervention. The Chief Minister has got no right to make this kind of suggestion. The Chief Minister under the Constitution has got the prerogative to advise for the dissolution of the House if the Chief Minister enjoys a majority in the House. Here, Mr. Darbara Singh went beyond his Constitutional prerogative and created a new prerogative of advising the Governor to impose President's Rule or apply Article 356. This is a new precedent. Never in the history of the imposition of President's Rule has this kind of advice been there. In this case, allow me to say, the decision of imposing President's Rule was taken at No. 1, Safdarjung Road, and after the decision being taken there irrespective of the objective situation which was obtaining in Punjab itself, for political reasons, the Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh, was made to send a letter of that nature intimating his desire to resign, and Mr. A.P. Sharma was forced to prepare a report in the way in which No. 1 Safdarjung Road wanted to have a report—nothing beyond this. The whole report of the Governor is a doctored report. He simply forwards the letter of resignation of the Chief Minister and says that the Government cannot be

run in accordance with the Constitution. Why? There are other constitutional methods also, as Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned. There could have been another Chief Minister. And he says, 'Having another Government would be a futile exercise'. It may be futile for their own Party, but for constitutional procedure it might not have been futile. Therefore, I say you are neglecting the problem of Punjab. That is another thing; I am coming to that. But you are out to destroy the process laid down by the Constitution itself. This is what is called 'subversion of the Constitution'.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Constitution-makers could not foresee such a situation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : As I have seen on an earlier occasion also, President's Rule has been imposed only to meet the internal of the Congress (I) Ruling Party. Here is another example. I do not know how you can explain it out if that charge is there. My charge is that some of your men did not want Mr. Darbara Singh and from the beginning they were hostile to Mr. Darbara Singh and they were very much present in the Rashtrapati Bhavan and they said that it was because of his desire these things have happened.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why bring in Rashtrapati Bhavan? I do not think it is quite right and decent.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I have not said anything. I said, 'somebody in the Rashtrapati Bhavan'.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : 'A.D.C. people or jawans' I do not think it should be allowed to remain on record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What will you check?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Your objection is well taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In this particular case the Constitutional process has been subverted and the report of the gover-

nor has been a doctored report. This has been a great danger to the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Coming to the Punjab problem itself whatever might be the situation, it is our firm belief that President rule is not a substitute for the solution of the Punjab problem. If you feel that simply by imposing President rule the Punjab problem can be solved, these few weeks have proved that the situation has not improved. Even after the imposition of the President rule the activities of extremists are on the increase, law and order situation has further deteriorated and there is no scope of return of normalcy and tranquility to Punjab in the near future. Therefore, if you have that approach—that merely by imposition of President rule, you will be able to bring back normalcy to Punjab and restore normal democratic process, it would be a futile exercise. Something more is needed to be done. House would be very much interested to know what are those particular, specific, steps that the Government proposes to take in the matter of bringing back normalcy to that State.

So far as our views are concerned, it has been persistently pressed by us that the problem of this nature cannot be solved by merely having an approach to law and order. Unfortunately, the Government seems to have chosen the approach of law and order instead of political approach to bring about the solution of a very serious and complex political problem. A host of legislative measures which you have proposed, the special powers you propose to give to the Army, are all negative. You want to meet violence by violence. Violence from the public is condemnable and equally it is condemnable from the organised State. Now you are preferring organised State violence. Never in the history, organised State violence has triumphed. Temporarily violence can be cowed down. But organised State violence never triumphs. Therefore, with the entire approach of State violence I disagree. I condemn the violent activities encouraged or indulged in by a section of Akali leadership. And in order to meet that violence, political approach, political campaign, political mobilisation, is necessary which you do not like and which you have not the capacity to do. As a

matter of fact it would be more appropriate.

It is on record that the Home Minister in this House and in other House did agree that the solution lies in negotiations, in dialogue. From this side of the House we have all along been pressing for a negotiable settlement. He is also on record to say that during the course of the tripartite discussion the differences narrowed down. Now whatever might be the position or stance taken by the Akali leadership at a particular given point of time, what prevents Government to resume negotiations at the tripartite level?

In the Consultative Committee meeting in which I was also present, he made it clear that the Government did not consider it as a question of prestige, that they were all out for negotiation, that the negotiation was without any pre-condition also and, he further said, whether the negotiation would be bipartite or tripartite will depend upon the response of the Akali leadership. Mr. Vajpayee was also there and he will also testify to it. The hon. Minister went a step further and said, "We are for cooperation with the Akalis even to the extent of having a coalition Government." He did not use the word "coalition". But he said that they would welcome the cooperation of Akalis in the formation of the Government. He said that in reply to a question put to him. He was asked, "Why have you not dissolved the House? What is the intention behind it? When he was pressed for an answer, he replied that the House was not dissolved because they also wanted that Akalis should cooperate with them in the formation of the Government. That is very good. But they did not know what will be the fall-out of that. Ultimately, you know that the Home Minister made a different statement that there is a condition precedent to negotiation.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : After being pulled up?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not know what happened. Thereby, the entire climate which was created by the joint deliberations of the Consultative Committee has been spoiled.

Now, if this is not the policy of drift, what else is the policy of drift? They take a certain step and they do not pursue it further. At a point of time, they drift; they waver. Is it not a policy of drift? It is a policy of drift. Because of a policy of drift, the situation in Punjab has become all the more complicated and complex. The situation in Punjab is not the problem of a particular State or a certain section of the population. Rightly, the former Chief Minister made a mention about it saying that the Punjab problem is not the problem of Punjab alone; it is the problem of the nation as a whole. I would also share that view. Having regard to the fact that the Punjab problem is the problem of the nation as a whole, having regard to the fact that the Punjab problem can be solved keeping in view the interest of the national unity and integrity, having regard to the fact that the forces across the borders are also interested to sow the seed of de-stabilisation within the country, the Government should pursue a policy towards bringing about a political solution of the Punjab problem. For that, I would urge upon the Government that they should immediately take an initiative to resume the tripartite discussion and they should make an announcement immediately, if it is possible.

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला (संगरूर) :
चैयरमैन साहब, जो आज होम मिनिस्टर साहब बिल लाये हैं पंजाब के मुताल्लिक मैं उसके हक में खड़ा हूँ। और मैं इस फैसले से इत्फाक भी करता हूँ क्योंकि पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा था उसको मैंने बहुत नजदीक से देखा था। भारत सरकार ने, प्रधान मंत्री ने तकरीबन एक साल पूरी कोशिश की कि कोई हल निकले और पंजाब में हालात ठीक हो जायें। उसमें अपोजिशन भी शामिल था, सबने मिलकर कोशिश की। मगर कोई कामयाबी हासिल न हुई। हालात बदलते गये और तशद्दुद की तरफ चले गये।

आप जरा देखिये गौर से, फैसला हो कैसे जाता? अगर कोई फैसला कोई पार्टी करती है, उस पार्टी के जिम्मेवार लोग होते हैं। अब अकाली पार्टी है, आला उनके जो आदमी हैं, एक प्रैजीडेंट

अकाली पार्टी है और एक प्रैजीडेंट, शिरोमणि गुरुद्वार प्रबन्धक कमेटी हैं। अकाली पार्टी के प्रैजीडेंट सन्त हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल हैं और एस० जी० पी० सी० के प्रैजीडेंट सरदार गुरुचरण-सिंह तौर हैं। लेकिन बात करने के लिये वह किसी और को तैनात करते हैं और उनको पूरा अच्छयार नहीं होता कि वह किसी बात पर फैसला कर सकें या उन्हें हक है। वह जाकर मैसेज दे देते हैं।

मगर एक बात मैं इस हाउस से और इधर अपने अपोजिशन के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं बहुत गौर से और नजदीक से इनको देखता हूँ और ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि ये जबान तरह-तरह की रखते हैं, लेकिन मकसद कुछ और है, वरना जिसको कभी यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करते, कहते हैं कि तशद्दुद, तशद्दुद का प्रचार करते हैं भिडरावाला, आप कभी नहीं कहते, यह देखते हैं। एक घंटा सन्त हरचन्दसिंह लोंगोवाल और भिडरावाले की मुलाकात बन्द कमरे में हुई और बहुत अहम फैसले किये। दूसरी तरफ तलवंडी हैं, वह अगर सरकार के खिलाफ लड़ना है तो ग्रुप इकट्ठे हैं, मगर फैसला करना है तो मेरी डिमांडज अलग हैं।

उनकी क्या डिमांडज हैं? पहले तो आनन्दपुर साहब का मत्ता (रज्यूलूशन)। मेरा खयाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान के, सिवाय कुछ सिखों के, किसी हिन्दु-स्तानी को वह मंजूर नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर भी मेरे भाई उनके साथ हैं। यह भी बन्द करा सकते हैं लोंगोवाल साहब से कहकर कि लोंगोवाल साहब आप प्रैजीडेंट हैं, टीहरा साहब आप भी प्रैजीडेंट हैं आप इनको कहें, अगर आपके साथ शामिल हैं तो यह आनन्दपुर साहब का मत्ता छोड़ें।

अब उन्होंने एक नया नारा लगा दिया कि हम 'पैरेलल गवर्नमेंट' बनायेगे। भिडरावाला का प्रचार यह है कि अगर मेरा काम नहीं किया, एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर कत्ल किया गया मुख्तसर में। स्पीच हो रही थी, एक गाड़ी गई। कुछ पुलिस को शुबाह

था, उनको हक था कि जिस पर शुबाह हो उसकी इन्क्वायरी की जाये, उसको पकड़ लिया इन्क्वायरी के लिये। उसने फौरन हुक्म भेजा कि अगर यह गाड़ी नहीं छोड़ी तो मैं 5 हजार हिन्दू मरवा दूंगा। भला पूछो, 3 सिख नौजवानों ने एक थानेदार को कत्ल किया, कत्ल होने वाला भी सिख इन्स्पेक्टर और उस कत्ल की इन्क्वायरी हो रही थी, उस पर यह कहना कि मैं 5 हजार हिन्दुओं को मरवा दूंगा? कभी लोंगोवाल ने या और किसी ने इसको कंडेम किया? कहा कि गैर-मुनासिब बात करता है? कभी नहीं कहा। क्या कभी टोहरा ने कहा? टोहरा उसका खास दोस्त है, टोहरा उसको उठाकर नानकनिवास में लेकर आया। टोहरा की सारी पालिसी चलती है।

मैं समझता हूं कि ये तीनों अलग-अलग जवान रखते हैं और बहुत मोडरेट लोग हैं। लोंगोवाल अगर मोडरेट हैं तो क्या एक आदमी ने कत्ल किया, कत्ल करके भाग गया, प्रोबलेम्ड औफेन्डर है, उसका वारन्ट है, गवर्नमेंट गिरफ्तार करना चाहती है, वह जर्मनी में पकड़ा गया। ये वैस्ट जर्मनी को चिट्ठी लिखते हैं हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल की हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट को मत दो, कनाडा गवर्नमेंट को दो। भला यह कौन सी इखलाक की बात है कि एक धार्मिक स्थान का प्रैजिडेंट, एक प्रैजिडेंट टोहरा दूसरी सरकार को चिट्ठी लिखे हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनलिज्म के खिलाफ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से इखलाफ रखता हूं, इत्तिफाक नहीं करता? अपने मुल्क के खिलाफ चिट्ठी लिखता है और कहता है कि इसको मुलजिम मत दो? फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि ये लोग माडरेट हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इनकी जुबानें अलाहिदा-अलाहिदा हैं। ये लोग लोंगोवाल और प्रकाश सिंह बादल को सिर्फ एक काम के लिए रखे हुए हैं कि हिन्दुओं के साथ तात्लुकात न टूट जाएं, क्योंकि जब कभी गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका मिलेगा, तो वह उनके बगैर नहीं बन सकती है, उनको लाजिमी तौर पर शामिल करना पड़ेगा।

मैं सरकार को वार्न करना चाहता हूं कि भिडरांवाले ने एक ऐसा खतरनाक काम शुरू कर

दिया है, जो शायद काबू में न आए। वह स्टुडेंट्स को अपने पास बुलवाता है, उनका ब्रेन-वाश करता है, उनके दिमागों पर बहुत जहरीला असर छोड़ता है, उनको डकैती डालने के लिए कहता है, उनको असलहा देता है। मेरे इलाके में एक डकैती हुई। खुशकिस्मती से डकैत दो तीन घंटों में पकड़े गए। पहले उन्होंने नाजायज तौर पर किसी की कार ले ली और ड्राइवर को डिकी में बन्द कर दिया। फिर पेट्रोल पम्प को लूटा। इत्तिफाक से पेट्रोल न मिला। पेट्रोल खत्म हो गया, इसलिए उन्हें वह कार छोड़नी पड़ी। एक पैडी की ट्राली जा रही थी, वे उस पर सवार हो गए। पुलिस चारों तरफ चक्कर लगा रही थी और वे पकड़े गए। उनमें से भिडरांवाले के गांव का, चमकोर सिंह, एक सैकेंडरीयर का स्टुडेंट था। उसने बयान दिया कि मुझे यह पिस्तौल भिडरांवाले ने दिया है। उसके मुताबिक भिडरांवाले ने उसको कहा कि मैं पहले तुम्हें देसी साख्त का पिस्तौल देता हूं, अगर पहली बारदात में कामयाब हो गए, तो दूसरी बार इम्पोटिड दूंगा। वहां पर चाइना, पाकिस्तान और ताइवान का बना हुआ असलहा पकड़ा गया है। यह सब असलहा कहां से आता है?

यह ठीक है कि वहां पर बैड एलिमेंट्स भी हैं। इस मुल्क की बदकिस्मती है कि तीन साल पहले अकालियों का राज आया था। अकालियों ने पुलिस में ऐसे एलिमेंट्स भर दिए, जो आज पंजाब को खत्म करने पर तुले हुए हैं, जो पंजाब के अफसरों का हुक्म नहीं मानते, जो हर बात को लीक कर देते हैं और भिडरांवाले के पास पहुंच जाती है।

जब वहां पर कोई भी आदमी अपने आपको महफूज न समझे, तो प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल लागू करना पड़ा। ये लोग तरह-तरह की बोली बोल कर अपना प्रोग्राम जारी रखे हुए हैं। अगर तीनों की एक जुबान है, अगर ये तीनों एक हैं, तो कल उसने अलग मीटिंग क्यों बुलाई? भिडरांवाले कहता है कि मैं किसी फैसले पर नहीं पहुंचने दूंगा, जो मैं कहूंगा, वही होगा।

मैं खासकर अपोजीशन से दरखास्त करूंगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा पंजाब को बचाने में तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगी, जब तक वे सही मानों में उनकी मदद नहीं करेंगे। पंजाब एक बार्डर स्टेट है, वह मोस्ट प्रास्परस स्टेट थी। अगर भिड़रांवाले को अलग कर दिया जाए, तलवंडी की डिमांड को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोई न कोई फैसला हो जाए। लेकिन उनका यह इरादा नहीं है। उनका इरादा है कि गड़बड़ जारी रखो, हमारे पास बहुत से बेकार लोग हैं, उनको लड़ाई-झगड़े में लगाए रखो, कालेज के स्टूडेंट्स की जिन्दगी खराब करो, एक दिन सिख स्टेट लेनी ही है। दिस इज देयर टार-गेट। लोगों को गुमराह नहीं होना चाहिए, उनकी डिमांड एक ही है—सिख स्टेट। इट इज ए स्टेप टुवर्ड्स सिख स्टेट।

गवर्नमेंट को अपोजीशन को साथ लेकर, ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत से, जिस तरह भी हो सके, इसको रोकना चाहिए। यह मुल्क के लिए और खासकर हमारे लिए, निहायत खतरनाक चीज है।

मैं किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर के बिल्कुल खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। न ही मुझे उन पर कोई एतराज है। लेकिन पंजाबी में एक कहावत है : “मां नालों फफूफी कुटनी हेजली,” यानी बच्चे को मां से ज्यादा प्यार वह करती है, जिसका वह कुछ नहीं लगता। भला पूछिए, फारूख साहब आए, तकलीफ उठाकर दो तीन दफा अमृतसर आए, क्या इनको बहुत फिक्र है? क्या अकालियों ने बहुत अच्छा बर्ताव किया था सन् 47 में मुसलमानों के साथ? हिन्दुस्तान का और कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं गया... (व्यवधान)... क्या बोर्डर मिलता है? बार्डर हमेशा के लिए मिलाना चाहें तो नहीं मिलेगा।

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि नापाक इरादे हैं, इरादे दुरुस्त नहीं हैं। उनको चाहिए था कि प्राइम

मिनिस्टर साहिबा के पास आते, उनको अपनी राय देते, मशविरा देते। उनसे पूछते आप किस चीज पर अमादा हैं, क्या देना चाहते हैं? लेकिन, वह नहीं, अकाली फारूख साहब के गुण गाते हैं और फारूख साहब अकालियों के गुण गाते हैं। मुझे तो इस रिश्ते की बात समझ में नहीं आई जो फौरन पैदा हो गया।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के सामने ही कह रहा हूँ। क्या आप समझते हैं कि मैं उनके सामने नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

मैं यही कहता हूँ कि पंजाब के हालात बहुत खराब हैं। यहाँ दोस्तों ने कहा कि जलन्धर में लोग मरे हैं, पटियाले में मरे हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हर देहात में बैंक लूटे गए हैं, कई देहातों के अन्दर असलहे की दूकानें लूटी गई हैं और फीरोजपुर की आर्मरी जो लूटी गई, वह तमाम का तमाम सामान वहाँ से उठाकर नानक-निवास लाया गया है। अगर फिर भी ये लोग उसको कंडेम न करें, उसके लिए कोई इंतजाम न करें और सरकार का साथ न दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने आप को धोखा देने वाली बात है। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि अपोजीशन को भी यही रोल अदा करना चाहिए कि जो नामुनासिब बातें हैं उनको छुड़वा कर गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर बात करनी चाहिए वरना पंजाब बर्बाद हो जायगा और हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत बड़ी चोट पहुंचेगी।

यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, as the hon. Member has brought into discussion the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, I should have a minute to clarify the position...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion is continuing tomorrow. When your turn comes, you can clarify it,

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Article 356 of the Constitution, the President's rule has been proclaimed in the Punjab. The Resolution under discussion seeks the approval of this House for this proclamation. On behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on this Resolution.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that I am unable to support the frequent use of Article 356 of the Constitution for dislodging the popularly elected State Governments. The people of the State extend their massive support to a political party in the State in an election and that political party forms the State Government. Such a State Government can be removed from power only by the people of the State and not by the Centre with the tip of a pen. I would stress that the Centre cannot appropriate this authority to itself. This authority should vest with the people who are the rulers in the country. Even the authority of the Constitution is derived from the people who are source of power in a democracy. In this background I have to oppose the frequent use by the Central Government of Article 356 of the Constitution for removing the popularly elected State Government on one ground or the other.

In the Punjab, the atrocities of extremists,

the activities of the separatists and the awesome racial riots have to be controlled without any loss of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jakkayan, you may continue tomorrow. Now, the Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 16th November, 1983/Kartika 25, 1905 (Saka).