

Sixth Series, No. 38

Tuesday, April 17, 1979
Chaitra 27, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 17, 1979/Chairman 27,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Electrolytic Conductor Grade and Commercial Grade Aluminium

+

*743 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
SHRI V M SUDHEERAN

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to lay a statement
showing

(a) is there any scarcity of Electro-
lytic Conductor Grade and Commer-
cial Grade Aluminium and if so to
what extent,

(b) whether the Government import
ed Electrolytic Conductor Grade and
Commercial Grade Aluminium in
1977-78 and 1978-79,

(c) the total quantity imported and
the procedure followed for the pur-
chase of the same

(d) whether the purchase has been
made from the lowest tenderer or
whether negotiations have been made
on opening of the tender, and

(e) whether any complaints have
been received regarding the purchase'

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

(a) Yes, Sir indigenous production
of Electrolytic Conductor Grade and
Commercial Grade Aluminium has

been less than the demand for the
metal. The gap is estimated to be of
the order of 75 000 tonnes during
1979-80,

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) Quantity imported in
tonnes—

1977-78 9,000

1978-79 33,000

A statement is laid on the Table of
the House outlining the purchase pro-
cedure

(e) No Sir

Statement

Purchase is made by Bharat Alumi-
num Company Ltd after sending out
enquiries to the various parties pro-
ducing and dealing in aluminium
metal in the international market.
Annexure I contains the list of the
parties to whom such enquiries are
sent from time to time [Placed in
Library See No LT-432-A/79]. It will
be seen that the list has a large num-
ber of parties.

Offers are received in sealed covers
and they are usually valid for a
period not exceeding 48 to 72 hours.
They are opened at the time stipu-
lated in the enquiry by a Committee
consisting of the Director (Finance)
and the Chief Marketing Officer.
Offers received after the stipulated
time are rejected. It has been the
experience that no single party is
able to offer the full quantity for
which the enquiry was issued. The
lowest offers making up the total
quantity to be purchased are then
taken up for further consideration.
The concerned parties are individual-
ly called for negotiations, after ap-

proval of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, with regard to various terms and conditions of the offer including quantities, delivery schedule, supplier's credit, shipping arrangements, origin and specifications of the metal etc. After these negotiations the parties are once again required to submit their clarifications and final bids by a stipulated time in sealed covers normally within the next 24 to 48 hours. On receipt of these final offers, the purchase decision is taken by the CMD in consultation with the Chief Marketing Officer and the Director (Finance). If in this process the party who has quoted the lowest price increases the quantity offered, this is availed of and to that extent adjustment is made in the quantity to be purchased from higher bidders. In the event of any party increasing his earlier quoted price while submitting the revised quotations, his offer is liable for rejection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Minister has completely disarmed me by giving such a lengthy reply. I am grateful to him for answering in an elaborate and forthright way.

The Minister has admitted that the gap is of the order of 75,000 tonnes during 1979-80. It means, the gap is likely to carry over and naturally, it may go upto a lakh tonnes. Naturally, it results in the big margin in the black-market in selling the imported aluminium in the country. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps he is going to take to fill up the gap as well as to prevent as much as possible the black-marketing and corruption?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, two standard words current not today, but for a long time, are 'black-marketing' and 'corruption'. To avoid the black-marketing and corruption only we have to fill up the gap by imports. Also, we are trying our best to get the necessary power from Uttar Pradesh. The electricity boards have not been

able to give adequate power supply to our aluminium plants both in the public sector and the private sector to get into optimum production. If we could get full power to these two plants, one is in the private sector in Uttar Pradesh and the other is BALCO's plant in Madhya Pradesh, we could virtually make up this gap. But the delay in power supply has indeed caused us great concern. But I am hoping that during this current year there would be increased power supply to these plants from their State Electricity Boards. The supply position to the consumers of Commercial Grade aluminium and Electrolytic Conductor Grade aluminium and rod will also ease very considerably.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the imported E.C. as well as Commercial Grade Aluminium have been distributed by the Bharat Aluminium Company and the distribution is completely in the hands of the Bharat Aluminium Company without any criteria adopted so far. So, I wish to know from the hon. Minister what are the criteria adopted for the distribution to the consumers and what is the check that is introduced to see that there should not be any kind of misuse of the power that is given to the Bharat Aluminium Company. Secondly, the hon. Minister is just mentioning about the BALCO plant and the HINDALCO plant. The Minister sitting next to him knows better the problem so far as the HINDALCO is concerned, I think he lost his Chief Ministership because of his involvement with the HINDALCO once upon a time. Now, the Minister is putting all the blame on the short supply of electricity because he said that if the electricity supply is all right, everything will be all right, about which, I think, I have to differ with him. Instead of throwing the blame on the Electricity Board, will you find other ways also to increase the production of HINDALCO and BALCO, your own plant?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : I made earlier a very simple point. I have unutilised capacity of 100,000 tonnes. If there is power, I could produce 100,000 tonnes. It is a simple fact about these two plants

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : HINDALCO will pay Rs. 8 crores to U.P. Government.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : That is a matter between the U.P. Government or U.P. State Electricity Board and the HINDALCO. That is a separate matter which is under dispute and I believe the HINDALCO has won it in the Supreme Court. But apart from that, as I said, if we have enough power which was committed to be given to these, especially, for one reason or the other the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has not been able to fulfil its commitment for the last one year to the public sector plant. I am hoping, as I said earlier, that in the current year some power would be available, although not full power. To the extent power is available, there will be greater production to make up the shortfall. As far as the distribution of EC Grade is concerned, it is given only to those consumers who make the cables and other electrical equipment for the State Electricity Boards and it is given only on the recommendation of the State Electricity Boards and the Central Electricity Authority. It is not given to anybody else.

Proposal to Frame a National Film Policy

*744. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to frame and implement a comprehensive national film policy; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to evolve a National Film Policy aimed at assisting the growth of healthy cinema in the country. This matter was broadly discussed at the last Conference of State Information Ministers. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Conference, a Working Group is being appointed to go into the various aspects of an integrated film policy in depth and submit a report. The new policy will be finalised after the Working Group submits its report.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Before I ask my question, may I point out to you that at 10 O'Clock when I came here, I got one reply and the one that I got now before entering the House is a different reply. The first reply was :

"It is proposed to evolve a National Film Policy aimed at assisting the growth of healthy cinema in the country. This matter was broadly discussed at the last Conference of State Information Ministers held on 4th November, 1977."

Now in the revised reply, the date is struck off. That is the only change. My submission is, if the purpose was to withhold the information, then it is very objectionable.

On the question, it appears that a working Group is being appointed and that the new policy will be finalised after the Working Group submits its report. It seems that this will come in the Greek calendar and nothing will happen in the near future. It does appear that in the meanwhile the Government is intending to have piece meal reform and piece-meal changes. My question is whether the Government does not intend to frame a comprehensive policy in the near future and in the meanwhile wants to have piece-meal reforms. I am asking this on the basis of a statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 9th July 1978 regarding the amendment

of the Cinematograph Act to restore the autonomy of film Censor Board, which is the final authority to decide on all film matters and this is an important aspect of the comprehensive film policy. My question is whether the Minister will elaborate his written reply on this matter, when this Working Group is going to be appointed, what will be its terms of reference, when is the Report likely to be submitted. Further, is it the case that pending comprehensive reforms, piece-meal reforms in censorship laws are to be introduced as disclosed by the Spokesman of the Ministry on 9th July, 1978. If so, what is the nature of these reforms in the Censorship laws?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as the films are concerned, bulk of the activity pertaining to films viz., production, distribution and exhibition of films lies within the realm of the State Governments. The Central Government comes in essentially in the matter of certification of films for public exhibition, which means censorship and also in the import of raw stock, etc. Now this phrase "National Film Policy" arose in the context of different policies pursued by different States in the field of exhibition, distribution entertainment tax, entertainment tax exemption, etc. In that context, it was felt, and all the Information Ministers who had assembled in Delhi agreed, that if we can have by and large a uniform policy applicable for the whole country, which could help us develop cinema in a healthy manner, it would be desirable. So, there is no question of piece-meal reforms because there is a film policy in so far as the Censor Board is concerned. This Government has an obligation to the country. We have been making changes in the guidelines to meet the requirements and then, if need be, there will be an amendment of the Act also. But this National Film Policy will be in a broader context, in which, I think, the problems of exhibition, distribu-

tion and entertainment tax exemption also would be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was: when was the Committee appointed?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: What happened really was I would have done it earlier because the original concept as it emerged in the Conference of Information Ministers was that it should comprise only of officials. Later on when I had discussion with the Members of Parliament in the Information and Broadcasting Consultative Committee of which the hon. Member was also a Member at that time, they insisted that it would be proper. If we included non-officials also. It was felt that it need not have only officials. I had pointed out to the member that this would mean delay because I would have to go to the State Governments and ask them once again for their consent. Without that I cannot do it. They have said that even if it meant delay I should go back to the State Government and take their consent and then appoint a fresh Committee. Therefore there was a delay and I could not do it as early as I wanted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, he has not replied to my question. When was the last Conference of the Information Ministers held? Was it on 4th November 1977 or not? The Minister has rightly pointed out about the censorship, distribution of films etc. the Chairman of the International Film Festival which was held here in India, Mr. Cusmane Sembane, is of the view that the standard in the competitive selection was not very high. Regarding Indian cinema he said that it did not reflect Indian reality. What steps the Government contemplates to improve Indian cinema so that it reflects Indian reality as also to improve the standard of the Indian films?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The last Conference of Information Ministers was held in November 1977. You are aware of that. So far as this question about Mr. Ousmane Sembane's views expressed in the International Film Festival is concerned, I do not think they arise from this question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I want to record one thing, that is, that the reply received by me at 10 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned that point. There is no point in mentioning it again.

(Interruptions)

श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन : फिल्म सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरम् में जो अश्लील प्रदर्शन हुआ है वह क्या सरकारी नीति के अन्तर्गत था या फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड की स्वेच्छाचारिता के कारण ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems from the answer to part (a) of the question that Government have accepted the need for what is called by the questioner, comprehensive national film Policy". I would like to ask whether it is the policy of the Government to have comprehensive national policies in all such matters, because we are awaiting a comprehensive policy on education, a comprehensive policy on health, a comprehensive policy on...

MR. SPEAKER: He is not the Minister in charge of those subjects.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have seen that a number of Ministries are being either asked by us or they are telling us that they are busy preparing the comprehensive policies. What exactly is meant by "comprehensive national film policy," when film is a matter which is left best to the creative artistes and where India has varieties and there are bound to be diversities?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have explained already in reply to an earlier question that very many of the problems discussed at the State Ministers' Conference related to what should be the entertainment tax imposed on cinema. They related to whether the present exhibition outlets in the country are adequate and if they are not adequate how can we have more exhibition outlets particularly by regional films, particularly by low budget films. These are the issues that were discussed. It was felt that today the licensing of cinema is done in one State according to certain rules, in another State according to absolutely different rules and these divergences in the approach in various States also contribute to problems so, it would be better to evolve a uniform policy for the whole nation. It was in that context essentially that this was decided. So far as creativeness is concerned, I am in agreement with the hon. Member that creativeness has to depend upon the creator and the artiste.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सूचना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में किसी तरफ से यह सुझाव भी आया था कि फिल्मों के जरिए से जो साम्प्रदायिकता का जहर देश में फैल रहा है और अश्लीलता फैल रही है, ऐसा कि माननीय जैन साहब ने बताया कि फिल्म का नाम था "सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरम्" और काम था असत्यं अशिवं असुन्दरम्...

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the question.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मेरा बड़ा साधारण सवाल है कि क्या फिल्मों के जरिए जो साम्प्रदायिकता फैल रही है उसको रोकने के लिए मंत्री जी कोई उपाय करेंगे ? दूसरे

फिल्मों में जो अश्लीलता का प्रदर्शन हो रहा है उसके बारे में कुछ करेंगे और तीसरे जो टैक्स लगता है उसका प्रतिशत कितना है और क्या उसमें कोई कमी करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : उस सम्मेलन में इसका जिक्र आया था कि फिल्मों में अश्लीलता और दुष्प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने के लिए उपाय करने चाहिए। इसका भी जिक्र हुआ कि अनेक बार ऐसे पोस्टर लगाए जाते हैं जो फिल्मों में होते नहीं। कई ऐसे मामलों पर चर्चा हुई थी। जिन मामलों में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का दायित्व था उनकी जवाबदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने ली और जो बातें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के क्षेत्र में थीं उन पर जवाबदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने अपने ऊपर ली।

आपने टैक्स के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया, सिनेमा पर जो टैक्स लगते हैं उनमें अधिकांश टैक्स का हिस्सा न्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स के रूप में होता है जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है, हमारे अधीन नहीं।

Release of Prednisolone, Ampicilline Anhydrous etc.

*745. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has maintained that only clarificatory letters for release of canalised raw materials have been issued within the framework of policy;

(b) if so, the details of instructions regarding release of Prednisolone, Ampicillin Anhydrous, Trimethoprim and Sulphanethoxazole issued by his Ministry to State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited and the concerned manufacturers; and

(c) how manufacturers have been able to release canalised items to the units of their own choice without caring for the clarifications issued by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The 1978-79 Import Policy laid down that the import, distribution and pricing of canalised bulk drugs would be made as per the connected policy of the Government in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. Accordingly, the Ministry issued guidelines on May 8, 1978 for release of canalised raw materials to small scale units during 1978-79 and to DGTD units for the period April 78 to September 78. Further guidelines for issue of canalised raw materials to DGTD units for the period October 78 to March 79 were issued in October, 1978.

2. The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (C.P.C.) sought the Ministry's instructions concerning allotment of Ampicillin Anhydrous to Cadila Laboratories since this firm held a COB licence specifying provisional capacities. CPC were advised to release 8.48 MT of this drug to Cadila to enable them to achieve the capacities indicated in their COB licence.

3. Trimethoprim (TMP) and Sulphamethoxazole (SMX) are used in combination to make formulations. The capacities licensed for manufacture of Trimethoprim by Burroughs Wellcome, Sulphamethoxazole by Roche and both by CIPLA are such that the first two, between them and CIPLA by itself would have enough material for formulations. Again, prices of indigenously manufactured TMP and SMX allowed to M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, Roche and CIPLA

in their respective formulation prices were higher than the prices of the imported material fixed for releases by C.P.C. In view of these, facts the CPC was advised in July 1978 not to release any quantities of these drugs to any one of the said companies from imported stocks without prior clearance from the Ministry. To avoid shortage of Cotro Cotrimoxole formulations in the market, instructions were given to the CPC in February, 1979 to make an *ad hoc* allocation of 5 MT of Sulphamethoxazole and 1 MT of Trimethoprim in favour of IDPL.

4. Towards the end of 1978, it came to notice that there had been a sudden spurt in the registration made by small scale units for allocation of Sulphamethoxazole. In the context of reports of black-marketing of these drugs CPC was instructed to enforce strictly the condition relating to the lead period of 90 days for allocation of Sulphamethoxazole.

5 Prednisolone was not a canalised bulk drug during 1978-79.

6 The Ministry did not issue any specific instructions to the indigenous manufacturers of Prednisolone, Ampicillin Anhydrous, Trimethoprim and Sulphamethoxazole during 1978-79.

(c) In view of the position explained at (a) and (b) above, this question does not arise.

श्री. केशरी भाई शार. चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट में जैसा बताया गया है उसके मुताबिक यह संजाल चलता नहीं है। स्पष्टीकरण के बहाने जो कनेक्टेड पालिसी बनाई गई है उस मुताबिक चलते नहीं हैं जैसा कि सी सी सी के द्वारा सीन, वाचरिक्स को तो कच्चा माल दिया जाता है लेकिन सिपला और अलेबिक बार बार संसाधन के द्वार पर खड़े रहते हैं, उनको नहीं मिलता है—इसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अगर कोई निश्चित बात पूछी जाये कि किसको कौन दवाई क्यों नहीं मिली तब तो मैं बता सकता हूँ। दवाइयों का रेंज इतना बड़ा है और कारण इतने हो सकते हैं कि मैं साधारणतः कुछ कह नहीं सकता, पर इतना मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मेरी जानकारी में ड्रग पालिसी के अन्तर्गत अलेबिक और सिपला को जो दवाइयाँ मिलनी चाहिए वह मिलती है, जो नहीं मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है।

श्री मोती भाई शार. चौधरी : सिपला और अलेबिक को एरिथ्रोमाइसीन स्टैरेट सी पी सी के द्वारा जो मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है। इसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया उसको आप देख ले, इसमें एक एक दवाई के बारे में मेरे पास इस समय सूचना नहीं है कि सिपला को दवाई क्यों नहीं मिली। जो हमने बाइड-लाइन्स दी है उसमें कह दिया है कि कैपेसिटी, 1976-77 का प्रोडक्शन और तीसरे जो ड्रग कंट्रोल की नीति बताई है उसके मुताबिक वर्ष में उतना मिलना चाहिए उतना मिलता है। कोई कोई कैपेसिटी में बहुत ज्यादा बना रहे थे इसलिए उनको उतना नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्री मोती भाई शार. चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले प्रश्न में स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था

MR. SPEAKER. You cannot put more than two questions. It is not possible to answer them. No pleading.

श्री बजरंगत सिंह रामवालिया : क्या यह सब है कि सल्फामेथोक्साजोल, ट्राइमेथोप्रीम

की रिलोडिंग में जो इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर लाइसेंस की बातें हैं उसमें आई.डी.पी.एल. कैनेलाइज्ड बल्क ड्रग्स और इम्पोर्टेड ड्रग्स का प्रयोग करने की भाषा नहीं है? अगर नहीं तो आई.डी.पी.एल. के हक में एडवाइजरी फंडिंग क्यों किया जाता है? एक कम्पनी का कोटा 5 टन से घटा कर 1 टन और दूसरी कम्पनी का कोटा 2400 के जी से बढ़ाकर 8 टन कर दिया गया।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, जहाँ तक आई.डी.पी.एल. का सम्बन्ध है, इन दोनों दवाइयों की बाजार में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर को दिया, सी प्राइवेट सेक्टर को नहीं दिया और यह गवर्नमेंट की रेंजीड्युरी पावर्स में होता है कि वह यह देखे कि जनहित में क्या करना वाजिब है। इस चीज को देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जनहित में जो कुछ हमने किया, वह ठीक किया। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया होता, तो गलती हो सकती थी और यह कहा जा सकता था कि किसी मतलब से यह किया है और यह जनहित में नहीं था। जहाँ तक कम देने का सवाल है, किस कम्पनी को कितना कम मिला है, अगर उसका नाम बता दे, तो मैं इस बारे में बता सकता हूँ।

NCC Training in Higher Secondary Schools

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*746. SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB.

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED

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

(a) what is the duration of NCC Training in Higher Secondary Schools,

(b) whether camping is an essential part of it; and

(c) if so, whether all the cadets compulsorily attend it, if not, why it is so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the NCC Rules, a Junior Division cadet in a School is liable to undergo a minimum service training of 65 hours in a year. He is also liable to attend the Annual Training Camp of 10 days' duration during the training year. However, due to financial constraints, the requirement about camp attendance has not been rigidly enforced.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: It has been stated that under the N. C. C. Rules, a Junior Division cadet in a School is liable to undergo a minimum service training of 65 hours in a year. He is also liable to attend the Annual Training Camp of 10 days' duration during the training year. Will the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence come forward to see that the annual camp is made compulsory so that the students who are undergoing training may get proper training. Will it be made necessary for all the cadets to attend the camp? Will both the things camping and training be made necessary and compulsory?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Due to the financial constraints it has not been possible for us to do it. Even now the Central Government is spending about Rs 65 lakhs a year on an average and the same amount is spent by the State Governments. They share on 40:50 basis. This much money is at our disposal. Within that money we have to organise these camps.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: The Junior Officers are not paid salary. They are paid honorarium to the tune of Rs 50.00. Will this honorarium be increased? Certain cadets have outstanding performance. Will the Minister come forward to see that

out of the Boys Fund some allotment is given to encourage the boys who are doing wonderfully well, and also to the officers who are instructing exceptionally well in the camp?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Last year the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence gave directions that the Committee should be appointed to go into the question of diverting some fund from other items for the attendance of camps. That Committee is going into this question. May be, out of that money if we could provide for some more people to attend the camp that will be done.

श्री किरंगी प्रसाद: मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एन०सी० सी० के प्रशिक्षण में जो जाते हैं उनके शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य को रोकने के लिए जो जलपान दिया जाता है और उनकी वदियों के लिए जो राशि निश्चित की गई है, यह शिकायत मिली है कि सरकार से जो उनके लिए निर्धारित है, उतनी मात्रा में उनको नहीं मिलता है, क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है और क्या मंत्री जी इस विषय में यह भी बताएंगे कि इसके लिए कोई जांच होती है या नहीं या सिर्फ सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के ऊपर ही सारी चीज निर्भर करती है ?

श्री शेर सिंह: अभी तक इस ढंग की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि एक कैडेट के पीछे जो सीनियर बिग है, उस में 37 रुपये भारत सरकार खर्च करती है और जो जूनियर बिग है, उसके लिए 28 रुपये हैं। यह रकम निश्चित की गई है और इसके अन्दर गड़बड़ी की कोई बात हमारे सामने नहीं आई है।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The washing allowance given to the cadets is so meagre that the cadets appear shabby and it affects adversely the smart turnout. I was myself associated with the cadets and I know personally

how difficult it was for us to maintain cleanliness because of the meagre amount that is given to the cadets. In view of this, will the Government look into this aspect and increase the washing allowance of the cadets?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It will be examined.

Drinking Scenes in Films

*749 SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes the drinking scenes in the films do not create good impression and look ugly also, and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines, if any, which have been issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Depiction of drinking scenes occurs in films as a part of the theme of the story. However, the guidelines issued under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 *inter alia* provide that the Board of Film Censors has to ensure that scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown.

श्री एच० एस० सोमानी: अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मध्य निषेध वर्तमान सरकार की नीति है। इसके लिए बड़ी बड़ बातें की जा रही हैं। लाखों रुपये इसके लिए खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। परन्तु इसके लिए प्रेरणा या दुष्प्रेरणा देने वाले साधनों की ओर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान बहुत कम है। शराब बंदी की बात करते हैं और टैंड्रा प्रणाली के माध्यम से नई नई दुकानें खोलते हैं। शराब और अच्छी शराब के विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं। फिल्मों में भी वही स्थिति है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य निषेध की नीति के विपरीत चलचित्रों को सविषय में प्रतिबन्धित कर दिया

जाएगा और अभी जिन फिल्मों में यह मद्य-पान है क्या उनको देखा जाएगा ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटबानी : मद्य निषेध सरकार की नीति है। उसी कारण फिल्मों, के सेंसरबोर्डों को जो गाइडलाइन्स दी गई हैं उनमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर कोई ऐसा दृश्य होगा जिसके द्वारा मद्यपान को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, या उसको बह ग्लोरीफाई या जस्टिफाई करता है तो वह दृश्य नहीं दिखाया जा सकता है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि मद्य निषेध का प्रचार करने के लिए उसके जो खराब परिणाम हो रहे हैं, उनको दिखाना उपयोगी होता है।

श्री एत० एत० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों का हवाला दिया है वे तो 1952 के अधिनियम के तहत हैं। 1952 से लेकर अब तक इन चलचित्रों के दुर्घात नाम हम देख सकते हैं। उस समय कितने लोग शराब पीते थे और आज कितने ? कालेज के विद्यार्थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि 80 पर्सेंट लोग शराब पीते हैं। इस तरह की फिल्में एम० पीज० को भी दिखायी जाती हैं। कई फिल्में तो वाइन और वूमेन को लेकर चलती हैं। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को रीकांस्टीट्यूट करेंगे, या इसको नये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त देंगे जिनके आधार पर भविष्य में ऐसा न हो ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटबानी : अध्यक्ष जी, कानून 1952 का है लेकिन गाइडलाइन्स अभी की हैं। सेंसरबोर्ड भी अभी अभी रीकांस्टीट्यूट किया गया है और गाइडलाइन्स भी नयी दी गई हैं और उन गाइडलाइन्स पर ही काम हो रहा है।

श्री जे० जी० गवई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो नीतिकता है, संस्कृति है, उस पर आघात करने

वाले या उसको छिन्न फिन्न करने वाले जो पहले चित्र बने हैं, जैसे कि एक चित्र 'देश परदेश' है उसमें शराब पीने का दृश्य दिखाया गया है। लड़के और लड़कियां शराब पीती हैं, यह उसमें दिखाया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी फिल्मों को तत्काल बन्द करने का आदेश देंगे ? क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी फिल्मों को भी बन्द करेंगे जिनमें शराब पीना और डकैती, चाकू मारी, गोला बाजी के भयानक दृश्य दिखाये जाते हैं ? क्या इस प्रकार की सारी फिल्मों को आप तत्काल बन्द करेंगे, यह मुझे सवाल पूछना है।

श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटबानी : सेंसर बोर्ड को जो निर्देश दिये गये हैं वे बहुत स्पष्ट हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसी के अधिन काम हो रहा है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Since we have solved all the problems in our country, this is the only problem which is pending before us. My good friend, Mr. Somani, has asked this question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: in view of the fact that the Janata Party is very deeply involved in the policy decision on prohibition, will the Government issue instructions to all cinema houses not to issue tickets to those who come there under the influence of liquor?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it arises out of the main question.

राजस्थान में पालान्न तापीय विद्युत् परियोजना

* 750. श्री बोल्लत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालान्न तापीय विद्युत् परियोजना का प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को मंजूरी के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के कब प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए यह परियोजना आवश्यक है और केवल इस परियोजना की सहायता से ही वहां पर विद्युतीकरण में प्रगति हो सकती है;

(ग) क्या लिग्नाइट, टोयला भारी मात्रा में भूमिगत जल और पर्याप्त मात्रा में राजस्थान लिफ्ट नहर जल पालाना में उपलब्ध है और इसका रेल तथा सड़क से भी सम्पर्क जुड़ा है, और

(घ) इस परियोजना को कब तक मजूर किया जाएगा और उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा इसे मजूरी देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a)
to (d) A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Project Report for the Lignite based thermal power station at Palana was received in the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1979.

(b) As per the present assessment, the State of Rajasthan will have satisfactory power supply position during the years 1979-80 to 1983-84

(c) The adequacy of the mineable lignite reserves at Palana for the proposed plant has not yet been established. Confirmation regarding availability of uninterrupted supply of required quantity of water from Rajasthan Lift Canal is also awaited from Rajasthan Electricity Board. As per Project Report, the proposed site is connected with Bikaner by rail as well as by road.

(d) The Project Report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and certain additional information/clarifications are to be fur-

nished by Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The techno-economic merits of the scheme will be examined further after receipt of the required information and confirmation regarding adequacy of lignite reserves along with merits of other schemes which could be taken up in the same time-frame.

श्री बोलत राज सारण : स्टेटमेंट में जो सूचना पहले से ही भेजी जा चुकी है उन सूचनाओं के न होने की बात कही गई है। जैसे पानी की ही बात को आप ले। राजस्थान सरकार ने आठ क्यूसेक पानी की आवश्यकता बतायी थी लेकिन बारह क्यूसेक पानी राजस्थान लिफ्ट कैनल से राजस्थान सरकार न रिजर्व कर दिया है। अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर भी वहां पर 75 क्यूबिक मीटर प्रति घंटा की कैपसिटी से अवलेबल है। लिग्नाइट के भंडार भी वहां पर हैं। वे कहते हैं कि नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक रशियन टीम ने बहुत वर्ष पहले वहां खोजबीन की थी और बताया था कि वहां लिग्नाइट के पर्याप्त भंडार हैं। साथ ही इंडियन ब्यूरो आफ माइज के हिसाब से भी 2 इंच 60 मीगावाट के प्लांट के लिए 25 वर्ष तक के लिए वहां भंडार उपलब्ध हैं इस सबके बावजूद भी ये कहते हैं कि कोयले के भंडारों का स्पष्ट प्रमाण नहीं मिला है जबकि वह भी मिल चुका है। रशियन टीम, सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ माइज आदि सबने खोजबीन के आधार पर इस बात को पुष्ट कर दिया है कि वहां पर्याप्त भंडार हैं तो उसके बाद इनको और क्या प्रमाण चाहिये? मंत्री महोदय वे जो सूचना इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में दी है वह सही नहीं है। इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस प्लांट को वह शीघ्र अनुमति प्रदान करेंगे जो सूचनायें मैंने बताई हैं उनके आधारों को मालूम करके ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, in the statement it is mentioned clearly:

"the scheme will be examined further after receipt of the required

information and confirmation regarding adequacy of lignite reserves along with merits of other schemes."

What we meant was that there is a reserve of lignite in that area and various teams have examined and some have said it is only 10 million tonnes available, another team has said, it is only 2 million tonnes available, and the third team said only 20 million tonnes are available. And the cost of mining this lignite has also to be examined. After examining all these things, we will take up clearance of the scheme. That is what we meant. We never denied the existence of lignite at all. There is lignite, but it is only the adequacy of the availability of lignite which is the main consideration.

श्री बीरल राम सारण : लिंगनाइट के भंडार जैसा मैंने निबंदन किया है वहां 2 इंच 60 भेगावाट के प्लाट के लिए पच्चीस साल के लिए पर्याप्त है, इस बात को रशियन टीम के एक्सपर्ट ने और इंडियन ब्यूरो आफ माइज ने बहुत पहले मालूम कर लिया था। क्या यह ग्राही है कि 1969 में राज्य सरकार की तरफ से स्वीकृति के लिए एक प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भेजी गयी थी और उसमें यह सारा विवरण दिया गया था? क्या यह भी सही है कि इस के लिए और भूजो सूचना चाहिये वह आपने विभाग को भेजी जा चुकी है और जारी सूचनाये पहले से ही आपके विभाग के पास पड़ी हुई है और उसको देखने का कष्ट नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसलिए दिलम्ब हो रहा है? आपने बताया है कि राजस्थान में बिजली की कोई कमी नहीं है। यह भी असत्य बात है। राजस्थान में बिजली का बराबर अभाव रहता है और पीने के पानी के लिए भी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि इस प्रोजेक्ट की आवश्यकता राजस्थान को है इस वास्ते इसको क्या तुरन्त स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाएगी चूंकि वहां पर कोल और पानी आदि के पर्याप्त भंडार हैं?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, we have to take into consideration

various aspects before we sanction a scheme. It is true that the project report is sent asking for two units of 60 MW each by the Rajasthan Electricity Board. But we have to see whether there is a necessity for a new project in that area based on lignite because the cost of mining lignite will be Rs. 180 per tonne and the coal equivalent would be roughly about Rs. 324 per tonne. We have to consider whether it is worthwhile to mine this lignite and generate power as a result of this lignite. That is one aspect of it. The second aspect is, we have already got enough power in Rajasthan and they have also got a share of various other Central schemes that are coming up in the Northern region. Till 1983 or 1984, Rajasthan will be a surplus State in power, provided, of course, all the ongoing schemes are completed. Already we have sanctioned an on-going scheme, which is a 200 mw project in Kota. Again recently we have sanctioned two units of 210 mw in Kota. When all these schemes are completed, there will be enough power in Rajasthan. There is no need for extra power at the moment. But as and when we find that there is a necessity for sanctioning new schemes, we will definitely take into consideration these schemes.

Payment for Transfer of Technology to I.D.P.L. by Indian Collaborators

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*752. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited will have to pay higher fees to its Italian collaborators for the transfer of technology for five basic drugs;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any team of IDPL has visited Italy to study latest improve-

ment that could be incorporated in the modifications at the Rishikesh and other plants; and

(d) if so, whether they have submitted any report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The agreements of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) with Farmafin of Italy provide for payment of specified amounts to Farmafin for achieving minimum yields/consumption of raw materials. Provision for additional payments have been included in the agreements if higher yields/lower consumption of raw materials are achieved during guarantee trials.

(c) As part of the agreement, a team of IDPL technicians visited the plants of the collaborators in Italy in 1977 for training and process demonstration. IDPL will also be sending a team of four experts to Italy shortly in connection with updating the Farmafin technology as introduced at IDPL plants.

(d) Does not arise at present.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: After going through the statement of the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: You have no supplementaries after going through it?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I was only amused to see such a statement given by Shri Bahuguna to this House. God's language is known only to God, and the Doctor's prescription is known only to the doctor..

MR. SPEAKER: And the compounder also.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Just like that the statement of the Minister is known only to the Minister. It appears like that. The first part of my question was:

"whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited will have to pay higher fees to its Italian collaborators for the transfer of technology...."

In his reply he has not said whether a higher fee is to be given for the transfer of technology...

MR. SPEAKER: He said, if a new technology is given, a higher fee is paid.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I asked the reasons for the higher fee. May I first of all ask the Minister to clarify whether a higher fee is going to be paid for the transfer of technology to IDPL by Italian Collaborators and if so, the reasons therefor.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I respect the hon. Member a great deal and therefore, I will not retort by saying that the way he worded his question was very difficult for me to answer and yet I tried to do it. When he says "higher fees", higher compared to whom—I do not know. He says that IDPL has paid higher fees. But I must tell you one thing. Mr. Sayeed would be happy to know that this agreement of IDPL's collaboration with Farmafin was completed during the previous Government's regime. He belongs to the same party, whose leadership, outside or inside the House, was responsible for this agreement. So far as his question is concerned, IDPL have entered into agreement with Farmafin. I am keeping my fingers crossed to know whether the stipulations contained in the agreement will come true. Not only the agreement was made by the previous Government—I will give you a small gist of the happenings—the terms of collaboration were approved by the then Government on 3rd February 1977. This is the way it ran through. The clearance of PIB was given in its meeting held on 17th December 1976.

Sanction of the President for investment was conveyed on the 28th

February 1977 while the elections were on. The new Government was likely to come. The outgoing Government was in rather too good a hurry to complete the job which I had inherited from them.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have not answered his question.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I must say one thing, that is, he has said 'higher rate'. 'Higher' compared to whom?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is a simple English. 'Higher' rate means is comparison with such technology available in any part of the globe. If it is so, the present Government is at liberty to stop this contract and at the same time if the Government feels that this contract compared such technology available in any part of the world involves a higher rate even then, what are the special brighter features in this contract for its continuance? In this contract itself they say that a team will be visiting Italy very shortly and the findings of this team will be made available; the Farmacin. The team has already been sent to Italy and they have come back. But the answer to part (d) of my question mentions: 'the question does not arise at present'. Let him clarify this point. Whether this team has already visited? If so, what are the findings of this team?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I must, at the outset, say the way this deal was struck on this particular question. There was no comparative data available from any other source except one offer of the Japanese with whom Hindustan Antibiotics Limited had entered into collaboration for producing certain types of antibiotics, arrangement to supply antibiotics. The Japanese were willing to transfer the technology to the H.A.L. on horizontal basis. But the then Government did not take the whole question in depth for consideration which

will entitle me to sit in judgement and say whether this is higher or that is lower. Therefore, I am not in a position to answer this particular point. He should ask this question from his colleagues and if he can enlighten me, I shall be extremely grateful to the hon. Member. So far as the other part of concerned, there have been according to the agreement....

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: He is asking me to enlighten. He is putting a question to me.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am merely seeking enlightenment. I am not asking questions. So far as the question is concerned regarding the visit of the team it is true some officers and some technicians went there in the initial stages to find out what type of work is needed, what work is to be done in the Farmacin, in the whole technology, for application of technology. Meanwhile they claim to have achieved some advancement in technology, some breakthrough which they are willing to pass on to us. For that also, the team is going

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि स निया गांधी का रिश्ता ...

MR. SPEAKER: No personal question is allowed. Not about the individual.

बौधरी बलबीर सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी आपने सामने कहा है कि यह फरबरी में किया है, इलेक्शन शुरू थे . . . व्यवधान) . . . गवर्नमेंट की जो हेड थी, उस वक्त की प्रधान मंत्री, उसका सवाल है, इंडिविजुअल का नहीं है ।

इस देश की जो पहले प्रधान मंत्री थीं, उन्होंने इटली से जो सौदा किया, क्या उसमें उनकी रिश्तेदारी की वजह से या उनके द्वारा कोई नाजायज फायदा तो नहीं पहुंचाया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think it arises.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister. He says, he has no material.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: No-body can escape. . . .

(Interruptions)

एक आत्मनीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : कोई भी मिनिस्टर पब्लिक सेक्टर की किसी भी चीज को इस ह.उस से बचा नहीं सकता, छिपा नहीं सकता है। और हमारा जो छिपाने का कोई काम ही नहीं है। लेकिन इस सारे मामले में इस सरकार के आने से पहले आधे से ज्यादा पेमेंट तक हो चुका था। ला डिपार्टमेंट ने हमको कहा कि अगर आप अब इसका एग्जिमेंट लोड़ते हैं, तो आप पर जुर्माना लगेगा। इसलिए हम इस बारे में ड्राई कर रहे हैं। फायदा किस किस को पहुंचा है, इस की जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 753. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Question No. 753.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: He says, he has no material.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Order order. Do not record. Dr. Pandit has put a question.

**No, recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, he says, he has no material. It is upto to him to say.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bahuguna, he wants to know whether you would hold an enquiry into the matter.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I will refer this matter to the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance) because he would really be able to say....

(Interruptions)**

Complaints regarding Lesser Quantity of L.P.G. in Cylinders

*753. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increasing number of complaints are being received regarding lesser quantity of LPG in the gas cylinders supplied to the consumers;

(b) if so, which is the source at which the shortfall originates; and

(c) whether the Design and Engineering Department of TI Cycles of India, Madras have invented a simple device to measure the LPG cylinder?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Complaint Cell of the Ministry has received five complaints on alleged delivery of under weight cylinders by the oil companies during the first three months of 1979. These and other complaints received by the Oil Companies are enquired into for taking remedial action.

(b) The gas cylinders are filled at the bottling plants on automatic as

well as non-automatic machines. The Directorate of Weights and Measures of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation check and stamp these machines at regular intervals. Random checks are also made of the cylinders before being delivered to the transporters. The under-filled cylinders, if any, are segregated and only cylinders of the correct weight and delivered to the transporters from the bottling plants. Random checks are also made at the show rooms and godowns of the dealers at the time of the delivery by the dealers.

In spite of all these precautions a few cases of shortfall in cylinder weight can occur during handling/transportation of the cylinders. Any complaints of this nature are promptly looked into and remedial action taken as necessary.

(c) M/s. T. I. Cycles of India, Madras have not so far approached the Government with their invented device to measure the contents of LPG cylinders.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The reply is not complete. I asked whether there is an increase in the number of such complaints. In the statement it is only stated that during the last three months five cases have come. Will he hon. Minister let this house know how many cases were there last year and whether there is an increase in the number of such cases?

From the statement it is very clear that there are two points from where less weight cylinders can be supplied to the consumer. This is a fraud on the consumer, a cheating.

The entire system has been given here and there are two check points. One is mentioned as—the Directorate of Weights and Measures staff comes and weights. There are two types of filling machines—automatic and non-automatic. What is the experience of the Minister upto now as to what is

the number of incidents where non-automatic type has not been filling the cylinders correctly? My second point is about the random check. How many incidents are there where it has been found that the cylinder was of less weight?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: My enquiries reveal that it is not at the filling point that pilferage takes place. Sometimes pilferage takes place during transportation or delivery. It just happens sometimes that transporter bringing say 500 cylinders leaves two or three on the way side dhaba or hotel. They use it for two or three days. Another man following picks them up and gives the one after a day. This type of complaint is there. This has been detected.

I am saying it is a matter of shame that we should have this type of thing happening in the country and we are not able to check it. But the hard fact is the length and breadth of the country and the roads on which it passes through trucks. The filling is not defective.

The second point is, sometimes the delivery man makes mischief and delivers it to someone instead of another man. Later on this very thing is taken to another man after two or three days, and some money is charged. I tried to examine it in the whole year 1978. The total number of complaints January to March were 10, April to June 5, July to September 6, October to December 11, this is the trend of complaints. But out of nearly 3 million subscribers, the complaint either is due to a type of helplessness or lethargy or refusal.

I have issued orders, not to-day much before this question came to the local organisations that the oil companies must check these sometimes, on the road, sometimes in the delivery

through the delivery man and sometimes in the stocks itself so that this type of thing does not happen I will take every possible care to prove equal to the expectation of the hon Member But human failures and failings are bound to be there

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Messrs TI Cycles Ltd have invented a machine which the consumers could put at their own place Will the Department find out the veracity of the claim made about this instrument? If any consumer wants to instal it, then the Government cannot thereafter say "we have not authorised this machine" Have they come across any other such gadget?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I will certainly go into it

DR SUSHILA NAYAR There are some suppliers who bring a weighing mechanism so that the housewife can weigh the cylinder to check whether it is of the right weight Other do not do it Will the Minister please see to it that every agency makes its man carry this weighing apparatus and also inform the public as to the weight to be expected so that they can check it up for themselves?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA The weight of the cylinder is engraved on the cylinder itself The weight of the gas is 14.5 to 15 kg So, by adding two readings they can get the total weight So far as the carrying of the weighing machine is concerned

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Spring balance

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA I will certainly go into that

SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR N PATIL The business of the gas agencies is prospering Since there is shortage, many malpractices have crept in Many a time the consumer is getting the cylinder directly from the shop for a consideration I this way, the

agents are getting Rs 200 to 300 When such complaints are received, will the Minister take drastic action against them?

SHRI H N BAHUGUNA Supplying a cylinder to the consumer direct from the store, and not delivering it at his residence, is an illegal practice If such a complaint comes, the agency will have to be terminated

वृद्धिपूर्ण एल० पी० जी० सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई

* 747. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ गैस एजेंसियां महानगरों में वृद्धिपूर्ण एल०पी०जी० सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई कर रही हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाएँ आजकल एक सामान्य बात हो गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) क्या इससे लिए उत्तरदायी एजेंसियों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने जैसी कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्मथ बहुगुणा) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि महानगरों में सप्लाई की जा रही खराब एल०पी०जी० सिलिंडरों के कारण आजकल दुर्घटना बहुत अधिक हो गई हैं।

(ख) सिलिंडरों और बाल्वा का उत्पादन भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा निर्धारित विनिर्देशन के अनुसार किया जाता है। भारतीय बिस्फीटक अधिनियम, 1884 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये गैस सिलिंडर नियम 1940

के अनुसार सिलेंडरों को झण्डी स्थिति में रखना आवश्यक होता है। सिलेंडर भरने वाले संयंत्रों में सिलेंडरों को स्वचालित मशीनों तथा अस्वचालित मशीनों दोनों के द्वारा भरा जाता है। सिलेंडरों को परिव्राहकों को सौंपे जाने के पूर्व उनकी अचानक जांच भी की जाती है जिन सिलेंडरों में कोई नुक़्त पाया जाता है या जिसकी वायु समाप्त हो गई है उन्हें अलग करके निकाला जाता है। डीलरों द्वारा ये सिलेंडर ग्राहकों को दिए जाने से पूर्व डीलर के शोरूम अथवा गोदामों में अचानक जांचे जाते हैं।

(ग) जहां कहीं यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि बितरक त्रुटिपूर्ण सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई के कारण किसी दुर्घटना के लिए उत्तरदायी है तो उनक खिलाफ उपयुक्त कार्यवाही का जाती है।

Oil Bearing Beds in Arunachal Pradesh

*748. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil bearing beds have been found in Arunachal Pradesh recently;

(b) whether commercial potential of these areas has since been ascertained; and

(c) if not, by what time the assessment would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Oil bearing beds have been found in well No. Kharsong III at a shallow depth.

(b) Oil India Limited have already drilled five exploratory wells in Arunachal Pradesh and drilling of Well No. Kumchai 1 is in hand. The company propose to drill 4 semi-exploratory wells in 1979 to assess the commercial potential of the Kharsong

III structure. ONGC will also investigate the report of the geological survey of India regarding occurrence of certain marine Tertiary strata in Arunachal Pradesh, north of Brahmaputra.

(c) Oil exploration is a continuing process and it is not possible to indicate any precise time limit for the assessment of prospects in these areas.

Total Number of Unauthorised Coal Mines in Bihar

*751. SHRI ISHWAR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the total number of unauthorised coal mines in different parts of Bihar,

(b) whether Government are aware that these mines are being run in collusion with the administrative authorities; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss due to unauthorised mining operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) In terms of Coal Mines Nationalisation (Amendment) Act 1976, no lease for winning or mining coal shall be granted in favour of any person other than the Central Government or a Government Company or company engaged in the production of iron and steel. Five collieries are understood to be worked by private persons under the orders of different Courts in Bihar and they are being contested by the Government of Bihar. Legal action is taken by the State Government against unauthorised mining.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rajadhyaksha Committee Report..

*754. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the main recommendations of Rajadhyaksha Committee Report regarding reorganisation of Defence Research Institutes; and

(b) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) As the terms of reference of Rajadhyaksha Committee did not include reorganisation of Defence Research Institutes, there is no recommendation in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Production of Iron Ore and Copper Ores

*755. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a 10 per cent fall in the production of iron ore and a 14 per cent decline in the production of copper ore during the year of 1978 and if so, the reasons thereof; and its effect on country's economic condition;

(b) what was the total production of all minerals in the country during 1977, and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to boost the production of all the minerals in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The main reason for low production of iron ore during 1978 was demand recession in the international steel industry, particularly Japan which takes the bulk of our exports. Among the reasons for lower production of copper ore were inadequate supply of power, shortage of explosives and labour unrest and agitation.

The decline in copper ore production resulted in reduced availability of concentrates for the smelters of Hindustan Copper Limited equivalent to loss in copper metal production of about 3100 tonnes valued at approximately Rs 7.5 crores. This also meant import of an additional 3100 tonnes of copper at a c.i.f. value of approximately Rs 37 crores.

The fall in production in respect of iron ore was mainly in Goa, Bailadila and Barajamda. The main decline, however, was in Goa to the extent of 3.64 million tonnes as compared to a total decline of 4.4 million tonnes for the whole country. The exports from Goa had fallen appreciably during 1978 to 7.42 million tonnes as against 10.38 million tonnes in 1977, thus resulting in appreciable fall in export earnings. The fall in production also led to a lay off of workmen in the iron ore mining industry. However, the exports have picked up during the first quarter of 1979.

(b) Total value of all mineral production during 1977 was approximately Rs. 14,149 million.

(c) Demand for minerals emanates from processing industries both internally and abroad. Production cannot be increased irrespective of the state of demand as it will lead to stockpiling and resultant loss of financial liquidity in the mining industry. However, in respect of minerals/metals where demand projects so warrant, Government are taking steps to increase production as for example in bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, iron

ore etc. For augmenting the ore reserves with a view to maintaining/increasing mineral production, intensification of regional mineral investigation by Geological Survey of India and detailed exploration of potential deposits on promotional basis by Mineral Exploration Corporation have also been taken up.

News Item Captioned "Severe Power Shortage in Maharashtra Feared"

*756. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the Statesman dated 24th March, 1979 under the caption "Severe power shortage in Maharashtra feared"; and

(b) the facts thereof and action taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government is aware of the News report.

(b) The main point made in the news report is that the power programme envisaged in the 6th Plan would be inadequate to meet the anticipated demands in the State of Maharashtra and additional power generation schemes would have to be taken up in the Central Sector to tide over the anticipated shortages. The power programme in the 6th Plan has been formulated keeping broadly in view the demand as projected by the Planning Commission in the draft 5-year Plan 1978-83 consistent with the development of the various sectors of the economy therein, the availability of resources and their allocation for the balanced development of the different sectors of the economy, availability of investigated projects and physical capabilities of implementing them etc. The tentative studies carried out in the Central Electricity Authority indicate that the power sup-

ply position in Maharashtra in 1982-84, on the basis of power programme as formulated and presently in progress, would be by and large satisfactory. Power planning is a continuing process and the power programmes are continuously revised and adjusted to ensure their adequacy to meet the projected demand from time to time. The Central Government has already taken up establishment of a large Regional Thermal Power Station at Korba in the Western Region and a share in the benefits from this project would be available to Maharashtra state also.

Fire Accidents in E.C.L. and B.C.C.L.

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

(a) the total number of fire accidents that took place during the period from March, 1978 to March 31, 1979 in Eastern Coalfields and Bharat Coking Coal Limited; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There were 17 Nos. of fire accidents that took place during the period March, 1978 to 31st March, 1979, in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(b) Main cause of fire in the mine is the spontaneous heating of coal and with a view to avoiding such accidents the following measures are taken by the companies:—

Regular checking by sensory or chemical analysis with regard to spontaneous heating;

Proper ventilation of the working and goaf areas;

Panel system of workings;

Cleaning of fallen coal from old workings;

Proper support stowing in the workings to stop crushing of coal;

Construction of isolation stoppings to seal off any area in the event of fire;

Arrangement of hydrant underground containing water under pressure;

Cracks on surface developed due to depillaring operations being filled up and bulldozed so as to stop breathing underground;

Regular inspections of old workings not normally worked at present, etc.

Presence of Gold in Telko Area of KEONJHAR DISTRICT, ORISSA

*758. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding presence of gold in Telko area of Keonjhar District (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa have been carrying out surveys for gold in Telko area of Keonjhar district. Preliminary investigations have indicated the presence of gold in quartz veins in the area. Detailed investigations are in progress. Geological Survey of India has also been advised to supplement these investigations.

ध्वनि और प्रकाश कार्यक्रम

*759. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ध्वनि और प्रकाश कार्यक्रम कब से शुरू किया गया है और यह कार्यक्रम देश में कितने स्थानों पर दिखाया जाता है;

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों से कितना लाभ हुआ और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और टिकटों की बिक्री से इस प्रकार कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) क्या उन स्थानों में कार्यक्रमों को बन्द करने का सरकार का विचार है जहाँ घाटे में चल रहे हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसका कारण है ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण धाडवानी): (क) ध्वनि और प्रकाश कार्यक्रम गीत और नाटक प्रभाग द्वारा अप्रैल, 1969 में प्रारम्भ किए गए थे। इस समय 'विजयनगरम्' नामक एक कार्यक्रम जो सुप्रसिद्ध राजा कृष्णदेव राया के जीवन और काल पर आधारित है, हैदराबाद में दिखाया जा रहा है।

(ख) कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य ऐतिहासिक तथा विकासात्मक विषयों को प्रामाणिकता के साथ प्रस्तुत करना है। 30 जो क ऐसे एक कार्यक्रम पर अंशज खर्च सातान्यतया एक लाख रुपये से लेकर 3-5 लाख रुपये आता है। कभी कभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नाममात्र का प्रवेश शुल्क भी लगा जाता है परन्तु गीत और नाटक प्रभाग को इन प्राप्तिवर्षों में से कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला है। तथापि, 1977 में

प्रभाग ने स्वयं दिल्ली में राखरित मानस पर एक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया था जिसमें 12,000 रुपये की राशि इकट्ठी हुई थी।

(ग) जी नहीं। ये कार्यक्रम जन सङ्घर्ष के लिए एक नये माध्यम के रूप में इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं और इनका उद्देश्य लाभ अर्जित करना नहीं है।

Extension of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project in W.B.

*760 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused to permit the extension of Kolaghat Thermal Power Project of West Bengal,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) what are the contents of the proposal of the West Bengal Government for the extension of the said project, and

(d) whether Government are reconsidering for the extension of the project keeping in view the growing power crisis in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) The West Bengal State Electricity Board have submitted a proposal for installing three additional generating units of 210 MW each at Kolaghat Thermal Power Project where the first stage installation of three units of 210 MW each is under implementation. The project report envisages commissioning of the first unit of extension project in 1984-85. The justification for the project is to be established keeping in view the benefits from the ongoing power programme and the anticipated demand. The Central Electricity Authority have been requested to examine in consultation with the State Electricity Board, the time frame in which the extension project would be required.

Consumption of Petrol in Public Sector

*761. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high percentage of petroleum is consumed in public sector,

(b) if so, what is the percentage of petrol consumed in public sector, and

(c) what steps Government are taking or propose to take to reduce the consumption of petrol in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The overall consumption of Motor Spirit (Petrol) in the country including that of public sector for the year 1978-79 is expected to be about 15 million tonnes as against 13.9 million tonnes in 1977-78. The public sector draws its requirement of petrol from consumer pumps, if available at its premises, or from retail outlets (petrol pumps). The oil companies do not maintain statistics of supplies made by retail outlets to public sector undertakings.

(b) For reasons stated above, it is not possible to indicate the percentage of petrol consumed in the public sector vis-a-vis the total consumption of this product.

(c) Reduction in the consumption of petrol is sought to be achieved mainly through public cooperation. The attention of the Union Ministries, Departments and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations has also been drawn to the steep increase in the consumption of petrol and they have been requested to take necessary steps for achieving a saving of 15 per cent in the consumption of petrol during 1979-80 over that of 1978-79 in respect of the departments, public sector undertakings etc., coming within their control.

Requirement of Coal for Guru Nanak Thermal Power Project at Bhatinda

*762 DR LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have ever studied the requirement of coal for Guru Nanak Thermal Power Project Bhatmda,

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as quantity supplied during the period of January 1 to March 31, 1979 and

(c) reasons for not supplying the required quantity of coal to this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Standing Linkage Committee for Coal has been established to consider the coal requirements of the various thermal power stations and to link various mines for supply of the required quantity of coal to these power stations. The allocation of coal and actual quantity received by Guru Nanak Thermal Power Station during January to March 1979 is indicated below —

Month	Allocation (tonnes)	Receipt (tonnes)
January, 1979	70000	38505
February, 1979 . .	70000	39201
March, 1979 . .	70000	35080

(c) The supply of linked quantity of coal to this thermal power station has been affected mainly by shortage of wagons, disturbed industrial relations and delay in the release of wagons by the power station.

Massive Programme of Ship Breaking

7201 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have decided to launch a massive programme of ship breaking with the dual purpose of meeting the scrap shortage and generating additional employment;

(b) if so, what are the details of the massive programme, and

(c) whether a large number of foreign vessels is being envisaged under this programme for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) MSTC (Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd., a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd.) the canalising agency for import of old ships for breaking, has been auctioning old Indian ships for breaking in the past. In 1978-79, MSTC was allotted free foreign exchange of Rs 5 crore, for import of old foreign flag vessels also for this purpose. So far ship breaking activity was concentrated at Bombay. Efforts are on to spread it to as many ports as possible. One imported ship each has already been allotted to Vishakhapatnam and Calcutta. Paradip may also start ship breaking soon. Due to these efforts, upto middle of February 1979, 70,000 LDT were made available for breaking against 30,590 LDT in the whole of 1977-78.

(c) Yes, Sir, depending upon the prices in the international market, facilities provided by the ports and

the position obtaining in the country regarding availability of scrap against the demand.

Provision of 'Equal Justice' and Free Legal Aid Law

7202. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what necessary and effective steps have been taken by the Government to implement the mandate to provide 'Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid' to the citizens as laid down under article 39A of the Constitution of India;;

(b) the reasons why court fee on applications presented to the presiding Officers in Court is charged from the citizens only when the State is exempted to pay any such court fee; and

(c) whether Government propose to take appropriate effective steps to minimise litigation between the State and Citizens by making necessary provision in law of personal appearance of the Officer concerned before the Court to put his defence without being assisted by the Counsel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is processing the Bhagwati Committee Report on free Legal Aid.

(b) No, Sir. The subject "frees taken in all courts except in the Supreme Court" is included in the List II—State List, of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and hence this is not primarily the concern of the Central Government. However, levy of fees from the litigants in various courts in the Union Territories is governed by the Court Fees Act, 1870 which do not provide any general

exemption from payment of court fees on applications presented to the Presiding Officers by the State. Further, the exemptions contained in Sec. 19 of the said Act are applicable both to the citizens and the State alike.

(c) No, Sir. Order IX rule 1 C.P.C. provides for attendance before court in person or by Advocate. The provision of personal appearance of the officer concerned without being assisted by the Counsel has no bearing to minimise the litigation between the State and the citizens.

दिल्ली तथा फरीदाबाद में मिट्टी के तेल की कमीत एवं उसकी सप्लाई

7203. श्री नृकम चन्व कछवाय :
येदोलिदव, रसचन और उर्वरक क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद में मिट्टी के तेल के विक्रय मूल्य में घटार है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मिट्टी के तेल के बाक विक्रेता मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई मनमाने ढंग से कर रहे और, नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के आदेशों का पालन नहीं करते और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या फरीदाबाद के मिट्टी के तेल के बाक विक्रेताओं ने प्रेस कालीनी फरीदाबाद के खुदरा व्यापारियों को 26 जनवरी, 1979 के पश्चात् मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई नहीं की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और नये बजट के पश्चात् दिल्ली और फरीदाबाद में मिट्टी के तेल के नये भाव क्या होंगे तथा वे भव किस तिथि से प्रभावी होंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक नजदी (जी हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) मिट्टी के तेल का वर्तमान फुटकर विक्रय मूल्य दिल्ली में 1.43 रुपये प्रति लीटर तथा फरीदाबाद में 1.52 रु० है। सलग्न विवरण में इन कीमतों के निर्धारण में विभिन्न दरों के भिन्न भिन्न होने के कारण दिये गये हैं।

(ख) यह सत्य नहीं है कि मिट्टी के तेल के थोक विक्रेता मनमानी सप्लाई करते हैं और वे सिविल सप्लाई विभाग के आदेशों का पालन नहीं करते।

(ग) प्रेस काल नी, फरीदाबाद के फुटकर विक्रेताओं को 26-1-79 के बाद भी मिट्टी का तेल दिया गया। बजट के पश्चात् दिल्ली व फरीदाबाद में मिट्टी के तेल की नई दर 1.42 रु० तथा 1.52 रु० क्रमशः 1.3.79 व 2.3.1979 से लागू है। 1-4-79 से तेल भाड़े में वृद्धि के कारण दर में एक पैसा प्रति लीटर की वृद्धि की गई है।

विवरण

मिट्टी के तेल की 1-4-79 से फुट कर विक्रय दर :—

दिल्ली रु०/कि० ली०

शकूरखानी प्रतिस्थापना से

बाहर	1316.81
बिक्री कर 3% की दर पर	39.50
थोक विक्रेता द्वारा फुट कर विक्रेता को प्रदान पर मुफ्त डिलीवरी के लिये परिवहन प्रभार	14.00
डोलर की कमीशन	7.70

थोक विक्रेता की दर	1378.01
फुटकर विक्रेता का लाभ	51.99
फुटकर विक्रय दर	1430.00
फुटकर विक्रय दर प्रति लीटर	1.43

फरीदाबाद

हिसार डिपो से बाहर	1313.03
बिक्री कर 7% की दर से	91.91
बिक्री कर पर सरचार्ज	1.84
दुलाई प्रभाव/परिवहन प्रभार	42.50
चूगी	7.00
असाधारण प्रभार/हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित हैडलिंग	16.00
डोलर की कमीशन	8.00
थोक विक्रेता की दर	1480.28
फुटकर विक्रेता का लाभ	39.72
फुटकर विक्रय दर	1520.00
फुटकर विक्रय दर प्रति लीटर	1.52

Strike by the Employees of Geological Survey of India

7204 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether there had been a strike by a section of employees of GSI (Geological Survey of India) in Calcutta and the cease-work has begun from the 23rd February, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the approximate per cent of employees adopting cease-work or strike;

(d) whether the GSI authorities have declared the strike illegal;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether GSI has threatened that unless they (striking-workers) join and do the work the casual workers will not be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Non-gazetted employees in Calcutta based offices of the Geological Survey of India resorted to an agitation from 23-2-1979 to 25-3-1978.

(b) The Association was dissatisfied with the decision to transfer four non-gazetted employees from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar.

(c) About 80 per cent of the non-gazetted employees of the Calcutta based offices.

(d) & (e). The Geological Survey of India Management informed the employees by a circular that their action was a violation of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, and that as the employees had ceased working, under Fundamental Rule 17(1) they would cease to draw salary. The Management had to resort to this action as the association did not avail of the procedure under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme to redress their grievances, nor did it give prior notice of its action.

(f) No, Sir. However, since no work was being transacted in the Calcutta based offices, the services of contingent/contract workers were not required, and these were terminated with effect from 23.2.1979. In terms of the settlement arrived at with the Association, these workers have now been reinstated.

Provision of Free Legal Aid

7205. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to make comprehensive and adequate laws to provide legal advice and assistance;

(b) whether some scheme has been drawn to provide free legal aid to common man and acquaint them with the provisions of law; and

(c) if so, the time by which this intention of the Government is likely to materialise and the expenditure involved therein and if there is no such scheme the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to frame the scheme of legal aid with care and comprehension, the Bhagwati Committee Report on the National Juridicare is being processed. The said Committee had made several recommendations of a far reaching nature and the same are the concern of various Ministries and Departments. An Inter-Departmental Committee has been set up for the preparation of a policy paper which will form the basis for Government to frame the scheme for legal aid; and the same is expected to be submitted to Government very soon.

(b) Not so far, in view of the answer to the above question.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas to Punjab Electricity Board

7206 CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of availability of liquefied petroleum gas, Punjab Electricity Board find it difficult to complete fabrication, testing and erection etc of stocks of Shanan Extension Project, and

(b) the steps Government of India propose to take for its immediate supply and the reasons it could not supply to Punjab State Electricity Board so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Board for Ordnance Factories

7207 SHRI R KOLAN-THAIVELU Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an autonomous Board is being formed for Defence, Ordnance factories merging finance and quality control and inspection, and

(b) if so, whether it is not considered necessary that quality control should be kept separate from manufacturing sector in the interests of proper enforcement of quality standards as is being done in many other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS & SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) . (a) and

(b) The Report of the Committee dealt with the integration of Finance and Accounts functions. There was no recommendation on quality control and inspection.

The setting up of the Ordnance Factory Board, however, has been stayed by a court injunction for the present. As the matter is sub-judice, no further details can be given at this stage.

Armed Forces Personnel retired in 1967 not being covered by the amended Pension Rules

7208 SHRI S S LAL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that armed personnel who retired after rendering minimum of service for pension in 1967 are not being covered by the amended rules of the pension as this amendment to the rules was made in the last days of the year 1967-68,

(b) whether it is also a fact that such of the naval officers who have been retained on the reserve list are paid a meagre pension of Rs 20 only without any other benefits which others get,

(c) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(d) when it is likely to bring them at par with the officers who retired later?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir. Pensions of the armed forces personnel are governed by the regulations in force at the time of their retirement/discharge. The revised pensionary benefits in this case were made effective from 1-3-1968.

(b) to (d) The position regarding retaining fee and pension in respect of Naval Officers and Sailors is as under —

The rate of retaining fee in respect of non-pensioner Sailor reservists prior to 1-1-73 was Rs. 20/- p.m. which was raised to Rs. 30/- p.m. in respect of those sailors who were placed on the reserve list on or after 1-1-73. Under the rules, no relief is admissible with retaining fee. However, sailors who are placed on the reserve list after earning the pension of the rank, are entitled to their service pension in addition to reliefs sanctioned from time to time, and also to the retaining fee.

The permanent regular commissioned officers of the Navy, who retire before attaining the age of 55 years, are required to be held on the Reserve List. These officers are not paid any retaining fee.

The officers commissioned in Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve and Indian Naval Research are entitled to retaining fee at the rate of Rs. 400/- per annum while Short Service Commissioned officers who are placed on Emergency List get retaining fee at the rate of Rs. 200/- per annum. These rates have not undergone any revision as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. These categories of officers are non-pensioners.

Employment to persons/their dependents whose lands have been acquired

7209. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the President of Talegaon Dabhade (Maharashtra) Nagar Parishad in the second half of February 1979, requesting Government to give employment to the persons/their dependents, whose lands were acquired by the Government for defence purposes;

(b) if so, what are their exact demands; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government on each of the demands so far or proposed to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS & SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY & SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such representation appears to have been received in the Ministry of Defence. However, under the current orders persons whose land has been acquired can be given some measure of preference in employment in the projects only during construction stage but no preference for employment can be given after the construction stage is over. Full compensations are always paid for the land acquired.

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

Increase in Price of Coal

7210. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether even in spite of the fact that the production of coal has increased and large quantities of coal are lying at the pit heads the price of coal has been steadily increasing during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what were the prices of coal per quintal then and now in 1979, March?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The pit-head prices of coal have not been increased by the Government during the last two years. They were last increased on 1.7.1975. The average pithead price of coal per tonne has been about Rs. 64.90 since then. The fixation of retail prices of

coal, which depend upon the grade of coal, distance of the consuming centre from the coalfield, mode of transport, wholesalers and retailers margin, local taxes and other levies, is done by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act. It is however possible that some unscrupulous elements might have taken advantage of temporary shortages at certain places and raised the retail prices. These are dealt with according to law by the State Governments.

Implementation of S.I.U. Report regarding Doordarshan Staff Artists

7211 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan authorities have implemented the SIU Report on staff artists to remove irregularities;

(b) why not the implementation of SIU Report is stopped which is not suitable for a specialised Department like Doordarshan;

(c) whether there is timely promotion channel in Cameraman category; if not, reasons therefor,

(d) why Verghese Report has not implemented yet; and

(e) whether S.I.U. Report and Verghese Report will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The S.I.U. Report which deals with the staffing pattern in Doordarshan Kendras is yet to be implemented in respect of staff artists. In the report of S.I.U. no irregularities in respect of staff artists have been pointed out

(b) The SIU examined the staff requirements of D.D.Ks. following the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee (64th report, 1973-74)

that the entire staffing pattern and staff position of Doordarshan should be examined by the S.I.U. with which the experts in the field of T.V. may be associated. The S.I.U. conducted the study in consultation with experts. Its report has been accepted by Government. The question of not implementing the report does not arise.

(c) There are two grades of Cameraman in Doordarshan—Cameraman Gr II in the fee scale of Rs. 550—900 and Cameraman Gr. I in the scale of Rs 840—1200. Cameramen Gr II are appointed by direct recruitment and Cameramen Grade I are appointed by 100 per cent promotion of Cameramen Gr II. Promotions are made on the availability of vacancies in the category of Cameramen Grade I

(d) and (e) Examination of the recommendations of the Verghese Committee is in hand, and a Bill on the future set up of Akashvani and Doordarshan is expected to be introduced during the current session of Parliament. SIU Report in respect of Staff Artists will be implemented shortly.

Discovery of New Oilfield in Assam

7212 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new oil-field has been discovered in Assam recently; and

(b) if so, the details of places and quantum of oil likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of Subsidy to Fertilizers

7213. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of subsidy being provided per year for fertilizers;

(b) is it a fact that Fertilizers comprise:

(i) Nitrogen

(ii) P

(iii) K

(c) is it also a fact that 15 per cent of the total utilisation of fertilizers in the country is of 'P';

(d) what would be the imported cost of fertilizer 'P'; and

(e) at what price it is now being manufactured/sold?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The provision on account of subsidy on indigenous fertilizers during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as follows:—

Year	Provision (Rs. crores)
1978-79	178.85
1979-80	303.63

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The percentage of P_2O_5 in the total consumption of fertilizer nutrients has ranged between 16 per cent to 20.6 per cent during the last four years.

(d) The cost of imported fertilizers depends on its availability in the world market, demand, etc. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate the cost at which phosphatic fertilizers would be purchased.

(e) The manufacturing cost of various phosphatic fertilizers within the country differs from plant to plant depending on a variety of factors like the capital cost of the project, the vintage of the plant, process adopted, cost of inputs, etc.

The maximum retail price per kg of P_2O_5 at present varies from Rs. 3.26 to Rs. 4.98.

Construction of Quarters for the Workers by BCCL

7214. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of quarters constructed by the BCCL for the workers in 1977 and 1978 and the amount spent by it, area-wise break up in details;

(b) names of the Contractors engaged in the construction and the amount involved;

(c) complaints received by the management about the defective construction and poor quality materials and the steps taken on them, facts in details;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give the job of construction to the organisation of actual artisans of Ekra village in the area number 7 of the BCCL; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a), (b), (d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) There were some complaints received from the workmen of Bera Colliery in January, 1979 regarding certain deficiencies noticed in the construction of workers' quarters. These defects were with regard to the wiring, backdoor, W/C shutters, kitchen partition walls and wall plaster of some of the quarters. The concerned

contractor has been asked to rectify the defects. Meanwhile, an adequate amount has been withheld from the payment to be made to the contractor to cover the cost of rectification.

Regularisation of Casual Workers

7215. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact a number of casual workers working in the office of Chief Administrative Office of his Ministry for more than four years have not been absorbed on the regular basis;

(b) if so, number of such workers; and

(c) steps being taken to observe them on regular basis?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There are 20 casual labourers who have been working in the Armed Forces Headquarters for more than 4 years; but only 6 of them are eligible for regular Group 'D' posts.

(c) A proposal for the creation of regular Group 'D' posts for the casual workers is already under

consideration. The eligible casual workers will be considered for absorption against regular vacancies as soon as these become available.

Staff working in R. & D. Headquarters

7216. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of gazetted and non-gazetted scientific/technical staff working in Research and Development Headquarters category and Directorate-wise,

(b) total number of scientific/gazetted/non-gazetted individuals category-wise and Directorate-wise who are entrusted with technical/scientific jobs and who are administrative jobs and since when they are serving in the Headquarters; and

(c) the reasons in detail for absorbing these scientific/technical staff purely on administrative jobs?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A detailed statement is attached.

(b) All scientists are being used for scientific or scientific-cum-administrative work according to the needs

(c) Does not arise

Keen Collaboration evinced by foreign countries, in Mangalore Steel Plants

7217. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few foreign countries have evinced keen collaboration interest in Mangalore Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the names of these countries and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). Government have exploring the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial cooperation from developed countries for setting up of shore based steel plants. Federal Republic of Germany, U. S. S. R., U. S. A., U. K., Romania, France and Japan have shown interest in the matter. No proposal has been received so far for a steel plant at Mangalore.

कोयला खानों के कार्यकरण में सुधार

7218. श्री बागुन सुब्बास्वई : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और उसमें गुणात्मक सुधार करने के लिए कोयला खानों के कार्यकरण में सुधार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों को स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए भी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी क्लेवर लिख) : (क) कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोयला खानों के काम में निरन्तर सुधार किए जा रहे हैं। सुधार कार्य

इस प्रकार किए जा रहे हैं—नई प्रौद्योगिकी लागू करना, परिवहन व्यवस्था में सुधार, खानों का पुनर्गठन तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए आवश्यक उत्पादन सामग्री की व्यवस्था। अच्छे वातायन, ड्रेनेज नालियाँ और उच्चस्तरीय सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करके को ले की खानों में गुणात्मक सुधार के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) कोयला खान श्रमिकों के काम की और रहन-सहन की दशाओं में स्थायी सुधार के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और इसमें और धागे सुधार करने का विचार है। सुधार के लिए सोचे गए मुख्य कार्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) बेहतर आवास व्यवस्था।
- (2) पेय जल की सप्लाई में वृद्धि।
- (3) चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में सुधार; और
- (4) कोयला क्षेत्रों में काफी मात्रा में सहकारी भण्डारों, प्राथमिक उप-भोक्ता केन्द्रों, ऋण समितियों, स्कूलों, बैंकों, डाक और अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था। कोल इण्डिया लि० में उपर्युक्त विभिन्न कल्याणकारी स्कीमों पर खर्च की मात्रा 1974-75 के लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1978-79 में 20 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक हो गई है। आगामी वर्षों में इन मदों पर और अधिक खर्च का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

7219. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the rural electricity programme in Rajasthan during the current financial year the amount allotted therefor and the names of villages with districts to be covered therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The Annual Plan for 1979-80 provides for an allocation of Rs. 14.67 crores for rural electrification in Rajasthan. However, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board has intimated that they would be mobilising additional resources for financing its rural electrification programme by obtaining loan assistance from commercial banks and other financing institutions and also by floating rural debentures.

Subject to the availability of the additional resources the Board expects to electrify 2,000 villages in the State during 1979-80. District-wise identification of villages to be electrified has not been decided.

Linkage System of Sale of Coal in Eastern Coal-fields

7220 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the linkage system of sale of coal in the Eastern Coal-fields and if so, the details thereof,

(b) the total quantity of coal sold under linkage system during the last two years and names of the parties to whom sold and the quantity of coal sold separately,

(c) whether Government received any complaints about the fake permit and fraudulent transaction made by some parties and if so, whether the matter was investigated by the CBI, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Supply of coal to industrial consumers in West Bengal and some parts of Bihar drawing their coal from Eastern Coalfields Ltd. is being made on the basis of a monthly linkage system. The requirements of individual consumers are assessed on the basis of inspection of the consumers' units or scrutiny of the documents where such

inspections have not been possible or sponsored quotas for rail movement if any. Requirements of Power Houses and Cement Plants are determined by the Standing Linkage Committee of the Central Government and the requirement of Steel Plants are allocated by the Coal Controller. Such linkages indicate the maximum entitlements and the consumers are expected to draw their actual requirement which may vary from time to time depending upon their production.

(b) The total maximum entitlement under the linkage system is about 130 lakh tonnes of steam coal and 18 lakh tonnes of slack coal per year. During the past two years, about 19 lakh tonnes of steam coal has moved under this system to various road linked industrial consumers and about 25 lakh tonnes of slack coal has been supplied to road linked power houses, steel plants, fertilizer units and paper mills. The information about the names of the parties and the quantity of coal sold to each separately is too voluminous because there are about 1,200 different consumers involved and the quantity actually supplied varies according to each drawal by each party. However, the essential particulars of supplies covered under this linkage system are as follows:—

Consumers	Supplies per month
(in tonnes)	
Jute	5,000
Glass	9,000
Refractories/ceramics.	22,000
Rubber	5,500
Chemicals	9,000

The rest is supplied to a large number of miscellaneous consumers.

(c) Complaints have been received about diversion of coal made available under this scheme. There are also complaints about non-existent or fictitious consumers. Prompt action is taken on such complaints by the coal companies by making inspections or scrutinising documents followed by complete suspension of supplies or reduction of monthly quotas. During the year 1977-78, supplies to more than 300 such consumers were suspended or reduced, the quantity involved being about 15,000 tonnes. Cases coming to the notice of the Eastern Coal fields Limited about such irregularities are referred by them to the Police and CBI for necessary investigation and action.

Allocation of Additional Cooking Gas Connections in Cities

7221 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cooking gas (L.P.G.) connections at present given in each city;

(b) what is the number of additional connections proposed to be given in each city during the next five years, year-wise;

(c) what are the names of the cities in each State which are proposed to be added to the list of such cities;

(d) whether Government have any policy to cover the cities in giving gas connections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There are about 3 million domestic consumers for LPG (cooking gas) in the country. Citywise details are not readily available.

(b) and (c). The details in this regard have not been worked out city-wise since these will depend on many factors such as actual availability of LPG during each year, availability of cylinders and cylinders steel etc.

(d) and (e). With the anticipated availability of additional LPG from around 1980 it will be possible extend marketing of LPG to more locations in a phased manner based on the following consideration:

- (i) Anticipated customer potential;
- (ii) Nearness of market from source of supply;
- (iii) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and
- (iv) Viability of operations

गुजरात को घटिया किस्म का डीजल सप्लाई किया जाना

7222 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घटिया किस्म के डीजल की सप्लाई के कारण गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबन्दर से लेकर कुनियागा, राणावास, डरनेडा थोराजी, राजकोट, मूज, जामनगर तक अनेक ट्रक (सार्वजनिक बाहन), गुजरात परिवहन निगम की बसे मार्च, 1979 में न चल सकी;

(ख) पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा परिवहन-कर्ताओं (ट्रांसपोर्टर्स) को ऐसे डीजल की सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने का है यदि हाँ, तो कब और कैसे;

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी कि भविष्य में ऐसा घटिया डीजल परिवहनकर्ताओं को सप्लाई न किया जायें; और

(क) सौराष्ट्र, कच्छ क्षेत्र में मार्च, 1979 में कितने ट्रक (सार्वजनिक वाहन) और राज्य परिवहन की बसें न चल सकीं ?

केमिनिबन, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलता नन्दा वसुंधरा) : (क) मार्च 1979 के शुरू में तेल कंपनियों को सूचना मिली थी कि गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन की कुछ बसें तथा ट्रक गुजरात के गुज और सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में डीजल की सप्लाई के कारण सुबह नहीं चल सके थे ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित डीजल तेल उस क्षेत्र में वर्ष के उस विशेष समय में सामान्य परिवेशी तापमान के अनुकूल था फिर भी सुबह के प्रसम्भावी तापमान को देखते हुए उस क्षेत्र में डीजल को साफ करने में कठिनाई हुई थी ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त कारणों के कारण जांच करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है अचानक उस क्षेत्र में सुबह के परिवेशी तापमान में कमी आने के कारण समस्या पैदा हो गई थी साधारणतः सामान्य परिवेशी तापमान पर पूर्ति किया गया डीजल तेल ठीक होना चाहिये था ।

(ङ) गुजरात स्टेट रोट ट्रांसपोर्ट की सूचना के अनुसार इन कारणों से सौराष्ट्र और कच्छ क्षेत्र में 644 बसें रुक गई थीं । डीजल में मोम रहने के कारण कितने प्राइवेट ट्रक रुके इसकी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Report of the Working Group on Industrial Minerals

7223. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working Group on Industrial minerals set up by his Ministry have submitted their report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Group therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry on the basis of that report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (c). The Working Group on Industrial (Non-Metallic) Minerals Constituted by the Planning Commission set up four sub-groups to report on different groups of minerals. The sub-groups submitted their reports which were adopted by the main working Group in December, 1978. The Reports are under the consideration of Government.

(b) The main recommendations of these sub-groups are given in the statement.

Statement

Main recommendations of the Sub-Groups under the Working Group

(1) Sub-Group-I of the Working Group on Industrial (Non-metallic) Minerals.

1. More flux-grade limestone reserves should be established in the Southern region.

2. Export of mineral gypsum and marine gypsum should be encouraged.

3. Research and Development to substitute chrysotile asbestos in asbestos cement industry should be intensified.

4. Sufficient reserves of refractory grade dolomite should be established in central and southern regions.

5. Export of silica minerals, feldspar and wollastonite may be encouraged.

(2) Sub-Group-II on Fertilizer Mineral Raw Material.

1. Exploration should be intensified in rock phosphate deposits which are not currently under exploitation. Beneficiation tests should also be conducted on ore from such deposits. Central monitoring agency for drawing out plans for the above with a view to ensure preparation of pre-feasibility reports for the various deposits merits consideration.

2. Necessary steps should be taken for increasing the utilisation of indigenous pyrites for production of sulphuric acid and also as soil amendment material in alkaline soils.

3. Exploratory operations for potash deposits should be intensified.

4. Characterisation studies of low grade rock phosphates may be conducted for evolving suitable chemical process for manufacture of phosphoric acid, Di-calcium phosphate, elemental phosphorous and detergents.

5. Possibility of extraction of Uranium from rock-phosphate deposits should be investigated.

(3) Sub-Group-III Under the Working Group on Industrial (Non-Metallic) Minerals constituted by the Planning Commission.

1. Efforts should be made for increasing exports of Barytes so as to reach a level of 5 lakhs tonnes by 1983-84 from the present level of about 1.8 lakh tonnes per annum.

2. Adequate exploration should be done for bringing some of the inferred category of Fluorspar reserves into indicated and indicated category into measured.

3. Integrated studies for devising scientific methods for locating payable mica pegmatite bodies should

be carried out by a team of qualified scientists. For this purpose it would be desirable to set up a special research unit in Indian Bureau of Mines or Geological Survey of India.

4. Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited should make a concerted drive for promoting exports of mica based products. Effective steps should also be taken by them for more exports of fabricated mica rather than of unmanufactured mica. Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited may encourage R&D work to diversify the uses of mica.

(4) Sub-Group-IV of Working Group on Non-metallic (Industrial) Minerals.

Research and Development effort for industrial minerals needs to be intensified so as to utilise low grade ores and reduce dependence on imports.

Shifting of N.M.D.C. Headquarters to Hyderabad

7224. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of N.M.D.C. a Public Sector Undertaking, projects are situated in Madhya Pradesh compared to other States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also not a fact that despite the willingness of Madhya Pradesh Government to locate the Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh and to provide all necessary facilities, it has been decided to shift the Headquarters to Hyderabad;

(c) if so, factors which necessitated Government to shift the N.M.D.C. Headquarters to Hyderabad; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision and shift N.M.D.C. headquarters to Madhya Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The decision to shift the headquarters of N. M. D. C. to Hyderabad was taken in the year 1971 there is no indication to show that at that time, there was a proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the provision of necessary facilities for locating the N.D.M.C. office in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The main considerations, among others, in favour of shifting the headquarters of N.M.D.C. from Delhi were that Hyderabad would be more centrally located from the point of view of accessibility, communications and operational control; at that time N.M.D.C. were managing iron ore mines at Kiriburu in Bihar, Balladila in Madhya Pradesh, Donimalai and Kudremukh in Karnataka.

(d) No, Sir. The working of N.M.D.C. with headquarters at Hyderabad has stabilised during the last seven years or so. Frequent change in the location of headquarters is not considered conducive to the proper functioning of an undertaking, besides leading to substantial infructuous expenditure.

Land Under Possession of Institute of Fire Research

7225. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 18.39 acres of lands belonging to villagers of Nangal Raya and Tihar, New Delhi is on hire and under the possession of the Institute of Fire and Research, Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether the rental compensation of the aforesaid land has been paid by Ministry Estates Officer, Delhi upto 31st December, 1977 only;

(c) whether the rates of rental compensation are being revised by the Government for further period as sought by the landowners; if so, at what rates and by what time the rental will be paid to owners; and

(d) whether the landowners have requested that their said land should be acquired by the Government, if so, at what price and by what time this land would be acquired by the Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Out of 18.39 acres of hired land, 2.45 acres were de-hired and handed over to the owners in January 1975 and thereafter 15.94 acres are held by Defence Institute of Fire Research, Ministry of Defence.

(b) Yes, Sir. The rentals have been paid upto 31st December, 1977 except for the land measuring 1.07 acres for which the rental could not be paid with effect from 1 January 75 onwards as original land owners had expired and their heirs could not establish their claim for reserving the rentals. Action is also in hand to pay the rentals from 1 January, 78 onwards.

(c) A representation dated 25th October 78 has been received from some owners for revising the rental with effect from 1 January 78. The matter regarding revision of rental is under examination.

(d) The land owners have requested MEO that the land should be acquired by the Government. However, since the land is not required either by Defence Institute of Fire Research after December 1973 or the Army, the same is not proposed to be acquired.

Agreement between Soviet Union and India to undertake Research on Low Ash Coking Coal

7226. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been an agreement between Soviet Union and India to undertake research and ash content coking coals for blast furnace and designing and construction of projects at Singrauli and Ramgarh deposits as well as other areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between India and USSR includes cooperation in the field of coal utilisation, development of processes for production of fuel gas, liquid fuel and chemicals from coal, use of material recovered from coal preparation plants etc. It was decided to exchange information, data and status of the present work available with both parties with a view to identifying the specific areas of co-operation.

The development of Singrauli coalfield was included as one of the important items in Indo-USSR collaboration in the protocol signed with the Government of USSR in December, 1973. In pursuance of this protocol, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. in collaboration with the Soviet experts prepared a feasibility study for the development of this coalfield, which revealed production possibilities to an extent of 45 million tonnes by 1990-91. With this perspective a feasibility study for one opencast mine called Jayant with an ultimate capacity of 10 million tonnes was also drawn up. A detailed project report for Ramgarh opencast mine has been prepared in collaboration with the GIPROSHAKHT of USSR.

Navy Training School in Orissa

7227. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navy Training School in Orissa is not progressing in accordance with the date fixed; and

(b) if so, what is total estimated cost, what amounts remain unspent and what will be its cost on completion?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The phased construction work of the Chilka Boys Naval Training Centre is progressing satisfactorily although there has been a slight delay in the scheduled completion time from early 79 to Mid 79, due to unavoidable reasons.

(b) Phase I and Phase I-A of the Project was sanctioned in Feb. 1975 and Aug. 1977 at a total cost of Rs. 3.39 crores.

Phase I of the project, due for completion by Mid 1979, is expected to cost more than the estimated cost at 1973 rates due to escalation in the cost of material and labour.

Loss of Production in Steel Plants

7228. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) loss of production in different Public Sector Steel Plants in 1977 and 1978, due to;

(b) labour troubles;

(c) Power shortage by D.V.C. and other power supplying agencies;

(d) shortage of raw materials and causes of such shortage;

(e) shortage of spare parts and reasons for the shortage of spare parts; and

(f) any other cause?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (f) The production of steel in the public sector steel plants in 1977 and 1978 was adversely affected mainly on account of problems relating to supplies of coking coal, both in terms of quantity and quality, shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in power supply, indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants, unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978, resulting in flooding of coal-fields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement and critical position of some raw materials at some of the plants in 1978 caused by movement bottlenecks. The loss of production of saleable steel on account of labour troubles in 1977-78 and 1978-79 is estimated as under —

Plant	Estimated loss of production of saleable steel on account of labour troubles (in tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Bhilai Steel Plant	21400	23914
Durgapur Steel Plant	2200	40671
Rourkela Steel Plant	13400	51124
Bokaro Steel Plant	42500	2698
TISCO	81100	28797

It is, however, difficult to quantify precisely the extent of loss in production attributable to each one of the other factors in an integrated operation sequence as in a steel plant.

Transfer of some Employees of Eastern Region of G.S.I.

7229 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached between the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Steel and Mines, and the Geological Survey of India Employees' Association, on the 7th September, 1978, in a meeting convened by the Secretary of the Ministry at New Delhi, to the effect that pending formulation of the new transfer policy by the GSI Board of Management the transfer policy as on that date would continue, and

(b) whether notwithstanding this agreement, some employees of the Eastern Region of the Geological Survey of India were transferred in violation of the standing principles and norms laid down by the Department itself leading to massive agitation by the employees of the GSI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question of violation of the standing principles does not arise. In order to rectify the imbalance in the staff strength, four non-gazetted employees were transferred from the Eastern Regional Office at Calcutta to the Circle Office at Bhubaneswar. The agitation resorted to by the employees was unjustified.

Suspension of Drilling Operation in Jawalamukhi

7230 SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling operation in Jawalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh are being suspended because exports from other places like Gujarat, Assam, Madras etc do not want to come to this place and authorities propose to

send the machinery and staff there far off places;

(b) the number of personnel working there, the expenditure involved in transferring the men and material, the officers responsible for such a mis-planning;

(c) whether some deep rigs are lying at Pilibhit and Jodhpur etc. and can be advantageously utilised in Jawalamukhi;

(d) whether there is great commotion in local people of Himachal Pradesh and resentment in the staff of ONGC; and

(e) if answers to (a) to (d) above are affirmative the steps being taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Number of personnel working in Jawalamukhi Project were 246 as on 31-12-1978. After the suspension of drilling the staff has been transferred to various other operating projects. The Rig BU-80 has been transferred to Mehiana in Western Region. The expenditure involved in transferring the men and materials to various projects is expected to be about Rs. 31 lakhs.

There has been no misplanning so far as the deployment of rig and staff is concerned. International practice on deployment of rig with men for drilling exploratory wells as well as transfer of rig and men to other locations in the event of suspension/abandonment of drilling has been followed.

(c). The question does not arise, because the suspension of drilling activity at Jawalamukhi is not because of lack of rigs but because the two wells (i.e. JMI-3 and JMI-6) drilling for prospecting the shallow gas reserves, have proved to be dry and, therefore, it was decided to suspend exploration of gas

in shallow horizons at Jawalamukhi area.

(d). ONGC Employees' Union have represented the difficulties being faced by the employees in the event of transfer. But in view of secession of drilling activities in this area, the request for retention of staff at Jawalamukhi could not be entertained.

(e) Answer to (a) is not affirmative. Answer to (d) is affirmative. ONGC have been looking into the difficulties expressed by the Employees Union and in order to minimise the hardship the requests of staff for posting to their place of choice as far as possible are being considered.

फिल्म वित्त निगम से ऋण प्राप्त करने वाली फिल्मों

7231. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सीद्देश्य और बढ़िया फिल्मों के निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए फिल्म वित्त निगम के वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान किन फिल्मों के लिए ऋण दिया था तथा प्रत्येक फिल्म के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया था; और

(ख) किन भाषाओं की फिल्मों के लिए सहायता दी गई तथा उनका प्रदर्शन किन राज्यों में किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण खाडकजी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान फिल्म वित्त नियम द्वार जिन फिल्मों को शुण दिए गए उनके नाम, भाषा और

क्र. सं.	चोइसुर का नाम	फिल्म का नाम और भाषा	संजूर किया गया शुण	वितरित शुण यदि कोई हो	कंपिउत
1	2	3	4	5	6
1976-77					
1	रविन्द्र सिंह देवी	'सूची देवी' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000	4,47,463	फिल्म पूरी हो गई है परन्तु फिलीम नहीं हुई है।
2	जगदीश बगचौ	'प्लेट नटियट्स' (ईंग्लिश)	75,000	71,443	फिल्म पूरी हो गई है तथा ब्रायो-जकों को दे दी गई है।
3	फिलिपिना फिल्म कोमन्स	'फिरासम' (मलयालम)	3,00,000	—	शुण करार तथा अन्य भयल तैयार किए जा रहे हैं (शुण अभी नहीं दिया गया है।)
1977-78					
1	के. प्रेम सिंह वर्मा, बम्बई	'वि सायट गार्डर' (हिन्दी और बंगाली)	4,50,000	2,51,057	निर्माणशील।

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	श्री भैरव विश्वा भारद्वाज, मद्रास	'गुरुकुल' (तमिल)	3,00,000	---	1959 के अंत तक यह छात्रों की संख्या कम थी।
2	श्री श्री सरदार जाफरी, बम्बई	'डा० मोहम्मद इकबाल' (अंग्रेजी में बाकुमेट्री)	50,000	50,000	फिल्म पूरी हो गई है तथा प्रभावों जकों को दे दी गई है।
3	श्री विजय सिन्हा, बम्बई	'दू मेन विनिटी' (अंग्रेजी में बाकुमेट्री)	32,000	31,957	
4	श्री राज कुमार आठवाणी, बम्बई	'कास रोड, वि इंडियन सिनेमा, सिस 1899' (अंग्रेजी में लघु फिल्म)	1,50,000	1,50,000	फिल्म अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।
5	श्री युवक फिल्म को संपा० लि०, पूणे	'स्ट्रेज फेट आफ अरविंद देसाई' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000	4,29,010	फिल्म पूरी हो गई है परन्तु रीलीज नहीं हुई है।
6	श्री विमल राज, बम्बई	'कन्सूरी' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000	4,49,865	अभी शूटिंग नहीं किया गया।
7	श्री होमी होमोस्वी बम्बई	'सपुषर्ष बादसि' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000	4,50,000	अभी शूटिंग नहीं किया गया है।
8	श्री सुंजयशर अमी, बम्बई	'समन' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000	4,43,872	महाराष्ट्र में रिलीज हुई।
9	श्री बी०बी० जग, बम्बई	'इट इज इंडियन, इट इज गूड' (अंग्रेजी में बाकुमेट्री)	70,000	63,217	फिल्म पूरी हो गई है तथा प्रभावों जकों को दे दे गई है।

11. सरैया प्रोडक्शंस, बम्बई	'महा कवि नंदलाल' (सुजरली से डाकुमेंट्री)	20,000/-	11,000/-	फिल्म अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।
12. श्रीविन भंसारी, बम्बई	'गढ़वाली' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000/- (3,50,000/-)	—	अभी शूटिंग बितरित नहीं किया गया।
13. बीमटी कविता माकणल, नई दिल्ली	'प्रतिशोध' (हिन्दी)	2,15,300/- (1,72,000/-)	—	"
14. विनोद चौधरी, बम्बई	'समय और सती सराय' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000/- (3,50,000/-)	—	"
15. सुरेश जिवल, बम्बई	'शतरंज के खिलाड़ी' (हिन्दी)	5,00,000/-	5,00,000/-	शूटिंग फिल्म के वितरण के लिए दिया गया। फिल्म बम्बई, बंगाल, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, केन्द्रीय भारत तथा दक्षिण में रिलीज हो गई है।
16. इन्द्र टंकन्येय	'धनटाइटल' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000/- (3,50,000/-)	—	शूटिंग अभी नहीं किया गया है।
17. पाली विलीमोरिया प्रोड.	डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म भाल एल० आई० सी० बंबेजी ने]	50,000/-	50,000/-	फिल्म पूरी हो गई और प्रयोजकों को दे दी गई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1978-79 (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक)			
1. रविन्द्र गुप्ता		'तरंग' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000/-	1,66,273/-	फिल्म निर्माणधीन है ।
2. बी०डी० वर्मा		'बकस एंड प्रोडक्टिविटी' (डाकुमेंट्री श्रृंखला में)	30,000/-	30,000/-	"
3. एस० सुब्बदेव		'मीना कुमारी' (हिन्दी)	1,00,000/-	56,840/-	"
4. बी०डी० वर्मा		'श्रीमती कमलादेवी चट्टोपाध्याय' (डाकुमेंट्री श्रृंखला में)	53,000/-	29,058/-	"
5. जहानू बरखा		भारपा (असमिया)	4,50,000/- (3,50,000/-)	—	ऋण अभी विगति नहीं किया गया ।
6. नवीन पटवर्धन]		'22 जून, 1897' (मराठी)	4,50,000/- (3,50,000/-)	—	"
7. नारायण जे० केनी		'संकट' (हिन्दी)	4,50,000/-	—	"
8. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण फिल्म प्रा० लि०		'वरा' (कन्नड़)	4,50,000/-	—	"

Wage Negotiations in Steel Industry

7233. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conclusion has been arrived at following the wage negotiations in the Steel Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) is the answer to part (a) be in negative, the present stage of the negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wage negotiations are continuing. The matter will be discussed further in the next meeting of the National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel Industry, scheduled to be held on the 17th and 18th April, 1979.

Broadcast of the Programme "Today in Parliament"

7234. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to broadcast the programme 'Today in Parliament' in regional language and if not, the reasons;

(b) whether any request in this connection has been made by any Member of Parliament and if so, when; and

(c) any action has been taken on this request?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). A daily review of Parliamentary proceedings in Regional languages on the lines of 'Today in Parliament' is not being broadcast at present due to limitation of transmission facilities and other technical difficulties. However, the matter is being

examined afresh in the light of a letter on the subject dated the 19th December, 1978, written by the Honourable Member.

Advertisement of 'Thums Up' on Radio and TV

7235. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reason for stopping the advertisement of 'Thums UP' as a "Refreshing Cola";

(b) what is the Ministry of Health's interpretation about advertisements of Cola in general and 'Thums Up' in specific;

(c) what is the procedure under the Code for Commercial Advertising for accepting or rejecting a T.V. and Radio advertisement; and

(d) what is the procedure for implementing the violation of the commercial code for advertising?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a). On the advice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the advertisement of 'Thums Up' as a "Refreshing Cola" was reviewed with reference to the provisions of the Code for Commercial Advertising on AIR and Doordarshan, and it was felt that the advertisement as worded was not in accordance with the Code.

(b). The definition of the word 'Cola' under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act Rules has not been notified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare so far. That Ministry has indicated that, till Cola is defined under the PFA Act/Rules, it is not in a position to object to or approve any advertisement of any drink as a Cola drink.

(c) and (d). The script of the advertisement, the visual material sent by the advertising agency on behalf of the advertiser is scrutinised with reference

to the provisions of the Code for Commercial Advertising, before it is accepted. If, in any particular case, it is later found that any provision of the Code has been violated, the advertising agency concerned is asked to revise the materials suitably.

L. P. Gas connection for Families of Army Officers

7236. SHRI V G HANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reserved quota of LP gas connection for the families of army officers;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under Government consideration to provide certain annual reserved quota of LP gas connection for the families of the army officers; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the number of applications received from the army officers pending for the allotment of LP gas connection, company-wise (Indian Oil and Burshane) on 31-3-1979 and at what stage applications are lying pending giving reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir. There is no reserved quota for allotment of LPG (cooking gas) connections for families of Army Officers.

(b) It has not been possible to reserve any quota of LPG connection in isolation for the families of army officers to the exclusion of other similarly placed government/semi-government employees.

(c) Persons desirous of having new gas connection are to register themselves with cooking gas dealers. There is now no system of keeping separate waiting lists of defence personnel or their families. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of applications received by the dealers from defence personnel or their families.

Recommendations made at the conference of Chief Justices of High Courts

7237. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the copy of the deliberations arrived at in the recent conference of the Chief Justices of High Courts presided by the Chief Justice of India,

(b) whether Government has received the recommendation to increase the strength of the Judges in all the High Courts in order to clear the backlog of cases, and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government to implement the recommendation arrived at in the conference in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Sir.

(b) The Conference of the Chief Justices has recommended that the permanent strength of the High Court should be suitably increased taking into consideration the arrears pending in the Court and the institutions during the previous three years

(c) Generally speaking, proposals for increasing the judge strengths in the High Courts—of permanent judges and additional judges—are examined in the light of the criteria of institutions, disposal and pendency of cases. Proposals from the Chief Justices and State authorities are given prompt attention in the Government of India. Since 1-4-1977, the number of sanctioned posts of judges has been increased, with effect from the dates they are filled up in the following High Courts:

Name of the High Court	No. of posts increased
Allahabad	9
Madhya Pradesh	6
Karnataka	6
Himachal Pradesh	2
Patna	3
Rajasthan	1
Delhi	4
Madras	3
TOTAL	34

Compensation to Newspapers which Suffered during Emergency

7238 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided any policy or taken any decision to compensate those news papers which have complained that they were suffered during the emergency, and

(b) if so, what is the contents of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Wherever corrective action like restoration of DAVP advertisements, etc., was possible, this has been done. But in so far as financial compensation is concerned it would not be possible for Government to assume such liabilities which would extend not only to newspapers but to other sectors.

Bengal Electrical Lamps Works Limited

7239. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an important

annual general Body meeting of the Bengal Electric Lamps Works Limited which was held on 30th November, 1978 at Park Hotel, Calcutta in which criticisms of the management were made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action if any taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes. The minutes of the annual general meeting of Bengal Electric Lamps Works Limited was called from the company and was examined by the Government. The minutes indicate that there was some discussion in the nature of criticism in respect of certain resolution and in particular some Members asked why the names of Shri G. A. Parashuram and Shri S. P. Saha were printed on the balance sheet when they actually did not attend the Board Meeting when accounts were passed. The Chairman of the meeting explained that it was a printing error and every will be taken in future to Companies, Calcutta has been asked avoid such mistakes. Registrar of to examine the matter further with a any contravention of provisions of view to determine whether there is Companies Act, 1956. Some members complained that the addendum and Corrigendum to the notice convening the meeting was not received by them. The Chairman of the meeting explained that this was due to postal irregularities.

Money Spent on cases filed against Citizens of Dinapore Cantonment

7240. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases were filed against the citizens of Dinapore Cantonment under Cantonment Act, I.P.C. and Cr. P. C. during 1976 to January 20, 1979;

(b) how many cases are pending in the Supreme Court, Patna High Court and other lower courts of Patna and Dinapore and numbers of cases won and lost by the Board; how much money has been spent on Advocates Fees, T.A. of Officers and staff and other miscellaneous items;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. Moin Ansari, Member, Cantonment Board submitted a memorandum to the Defence Minister in April, 1978 regarding misuse of money spent by the Cantonment on court cases; and

(d) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). Six suits were filed by the cantonment Board, Dinapore under the provisions of the following Acts:—

1. Cantonments Act, 1924	5
2. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act	1
3. Indian Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code	NIL

Number of cases pending in the Courts are as under:—

1. Supreme Court	4
2. Patna High Court	8
3. Patna/Dinapore Civil Courts	57

Ten cases were won and one lost by the Cantonment Board.

Details of expenditure incurred during the period and other particulars as under:—

	Rs.
1. Fee of Advocates	₹8,59
2. T.A. of Staff and Officers	1,435
3. Misc. Items	9,880

No Memorandum in April, 1978 from Shri Moin Ansari regarding misuse of money by Cantonment has been received. However, another memorandum dated 17th April, 1978, was received from Ansari which contains Dinapore Cantonment. The Cantonment matters relating to development of ment has to plan execution of these schemes from the resources which they are able to raise and from Grant-in-Aid.

Election of Members of Meghalaya Legislature Assembly

7241. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as two Members of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly are being elected by the people of Assam living in the villages bordering Goalpara and Garo Hill Districts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same villagers also vote for election of Legislators of Assam Assembly;

(c) if so, how such an anomalous position may have been created in delimitation of boundaries of Assembly constituencies of two different States in the North East; and

(d) what steps are being taken to eliminate such duplication of franchise and division of allegiance to two different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Neither the Government nor the Election Commission has any authentic information as

to whether two members of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly have been elected by the people of Assam living in the villages bordering Goalpara and Garo Hills Districts and also whether the same villagers have voted for election to the Assam Legislative Assembly

(c) and (d) The delimitation of constituencies in the States of Assam and Meghalaya was done by the Delimitation Commission on the basis of the maps and statistical data made available to that Commission by the respective State Governments and there does not appear to be any obvious error in the description or actual delimitation of constituencies. It appears that there is a border dispute over certain villages between the Government of Assam and Meghalaya. If so, it is for the State Governments concerned to approach the Government of India for settlement of the dispute.

Voting Rights for Refugees Residing in Jammu

7242 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of refugees in Jammu who are residing there for the last 20 to 25 years;

(b) is it a fact that they have not been given the voting rights, so far,

(c) if so, give its reasons, and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to direct the Jammu and Kashmir Government to allow them the voting rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). There is a sizeable number of refugees residing in Jammu province of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. All Indian citi-

zens including refugees residing in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and who are not permanent residents are enrolled in the electoral rolls for elections to the Parliamentary constituencies. However, persons who are not permanent residents are not qualified for registration in the electoral rolls for the Assembly elections under the provisions contained in section 12(b) of the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957. The term "permanent residents" has been defined in Part III of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) As the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir are governed by the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957, the Government of India have no jurisdiction to give any directions to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding the categories of persons in that State who are to be given voting rights for elections to the Legislative Assembly of that State.

Report of UPSC Regarding Appointments made in the Ministries

7243 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the details of the report of the UPSC on the irregular appointments made by his Ministry,

(b) whether action has been taken thereon, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Relevant extract of 27th report of the UPSC is attached as statement-I.

(b) and (c). Statement-II giving

details is attached.

Para 13(ii) of—27th Report of the U.P.S.C

Statement I

In the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, ad-hoc appointments have been continuing for a number of years in all grades of the Central Information Service as many as 74 posts in the lowest grade of Service, namely, grade-IV were being filled up on ad-hoc basis. Though the appointments were not made in accordance with the recruitment rules, in view of the administrative problems pointed out by the Ministry, the Commission agreed in 1976 to the regularisation of officers holding posts in grade-IV. Similarly, in grade-II of the Service the Commission was not aware of the manner in which the vacancies are being filled ever since the Ministry, in 1973, discontinued recruitment to this grade through the Indian Administrative Service etc Examination. In grade-I of the Service, there has been no Departmental Promotion Committee meeting after 1972. According to the information available in the Commission, as many as 116 posts in this grade have been filled on an ad-hoc basis without the approval of the Commission. As up to date character rolls and integrity certificates were not being made available, no Departmental Promotion Committee meeting could be held for selecting officers for promotion. No post was filled by direct recruitment also. In the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information Service, no Departmental Promotion Committee meeting was held after 1972 with the result that ad-hoc appointments are being continued without the approval of the Commission in as many as 20 posts.

Statement II

The 27th report of the UPSC is for the period ending March, 1977 and the position stated therein has since changed as a result of convening of DPCs subsequently and regularisation of officers in different grades of CIS to the extent possible. DPCs for Grade-II, Grade-I and JAG were convened in

January-March, 1978 and now there are only sixty, sixty seven and six officers holding ad-hoc appointments in these grades respectively. No irregular appointments have been made in grade-IV of the service. However, some posts in Grade-IV have been filled up by taking officers on deputation from other services purely on temporary ad-hoc basis. A requisition for filling up of vacancies in this grade by regular incumbents on the basis of open competitive examinations as provided in CIS Rules, 1959 has also since been sent to the Commission.

बरोनी रिफाइनरी के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

7244. श्री राज नारायण : क्या

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हें ओ.जे.एस. नैयर की ओर से बरोनी रिफाइनरी के विरुद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त पत्र का सारांश क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहगुना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) बरोनी शोधनशाला में काम करने वाले एक इंजीनियरिंग सहायक श्री जे.एस. नैयर नवम्बर, 1975 से सरकार को प्रतिवेदन भेजते रहे हैं जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि फैक्ट्री स्थल से कोयलाशाला आवात अवात बेवसराय तक सड़क की नदम्यत के लिए

1979-71 के ठेका संख्या डी सी धार०-632 में फाल्गु रकम दी गई है। श्री नैयर का यह आरोप है कि जब कि ठेका एक इंच मोटी सड़क की सतह के लिए था परन्तु किये गये कार्य में वास्तविक सतह केवल आधा इंच मोटी है इन्होंने इस अनियमितता से अपने ऊपर के अधिकारियों को भवगत कराया था परन्तु इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था और ठेकेदार को भत्तायगी 3/4 इंच मोटी सतह के आधार पर की गई थी। श्री नैयर ने यह भी आरोप लगाया था कि जिस समिति ने इस काम से सम्बन्धित शिकायतों की जांच की थी उसने यह गलत निष्कर्ष निकाला था कि सतह 3/4 इंच मोटी थी। श्री नैयर की शिकायत यह है कि फाल्गु दी गई रकम पर पर्दा डालने के लिए उसके खिलाफ ठेके की देखरेख में तयकथित कार्यवाही की गई है। अपने विभिन्न प्रतिवेदन में श्री नैयर ने अश्रद्धा सहित विभिन्न अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार, धोखाधड़ी, षडयंत्र और चालबाजी के आरोप लगाये हैं। उसने यह भी अनुरोध किया है कि इनके खिलाफ चल रही विभागीय जांच को रोक दिया जाये और उनके खिलाफ आई० धो० सी० द्वारा लगाये गये आरोपों तथा आई० धो० सी० के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ लगाये गये उनके आरोपों की जांच एक स्वतंत्र निकाय द्वारा की जाये। दिनांक 19-2-79 और 2-4-79 के अपने पत्रों में श्री नैयर ने उग्रोक्त आरोपों को दोहराया है।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Lockout in Bharat Electronics, Ghaziabad

7245. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY
BOSU:
SHRI DAYA RAM
SHAKYA:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether the Management of Bharat Electronics Ltd. Ghaziabad unit has declared a lockout with effect from March 8; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ghaziabad Unit of Bharat Electronics is under lock-out, with effect from March 09, 1979. The Management was forced to declare the lock-out due to continuous intimidation, go-slow and other coercive methods adopted by workmen to press their demand for City Compensatory Allowance, in violation of the terms of the settlement regarding wages and allowances already in force and valid upto June 1981.

छोटे बिजली घरों की स्थापना

7246. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने के बजाय देश के विभिन्न भागों, विशेष कर उत्तरी और उत्तर पूर्वी पर्वतीय राज्यों में छोटे बिजली घर स्थापित करने को सरकार का कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योरा क्या है और इसे किस प्रकार दिवायित किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राजबहादुर) :
(क) और (ख). बड़े बिजली घरों की

स्थापना करने के बजाए देश के विभिन्न भागों में छोटे बिजली घर स्थापित करने की योजना सरकार ने नहीं बनाई है। तथापि जहाँ मध्यम और लघु जल विद्युत् विकास के लिए प्राथमिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद उपयुक्त स्थल उपलब्ध हैं और झलम-झलम स्थानों पर, जहाँ कि भार मांगों की दृष्टि से केवल छोटे बिजली घरों की ही स्थापना करना उचित हो वहाँ छोटे बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिए भी उनके गुणावयुक्त और प्रौद्योगिक प्रसार पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Amount payable to Land owners for land under Army occupation in J and K

7247. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount payable to land owners under Army occupation in Districts Kathua, Jammu, Rajouri, Poonch and Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir State, giving year and district-wise details; and

(b) is it a fact that Army authorities are not taking care for the payment of the dues to the land-owners giving a rise to a great hue and cry; if so, what are the early measures under the active consideration of Government to remove all this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House in due course.

विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की दरें

7248. श्री राजानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की दरों का खूबरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि यह दरें झलम-झलम हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार देश भर में समान दरें लागू करने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे लागू करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रावबहादुर) :-

(क) घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक, कृषि, लघु उद्योगों और बृहत् उद्योगों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू बिजली की औसत दरें दिखाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ). विद्युत् (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत राज्य बिजली बोर्ड अपने उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई की जाने वाली विद्युत् के लिए टैरिफ निर्धारित करने में सक्षम हैं।

विद्युत् के उत्पादन और वितरण की लागत झलम-झलम राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है तथा यह अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें से मुख्य-मुख्य बातें निम्न-लिखित हैं .—

(क) जल विद्युत्-ताप विद्युत् का मिश्रण,

(ख) विद्युत् केन्द्र का साइज और उनकी आयु ;

“ (ग) विद्युत् केन्द्र पर ईंधन की लागत ;

(घ) खरीदी गई विद्युत् की लागत ;

(ङ) कार्मिकों की संख्या और उनके वेतन और भत्तों का स्तर ;

(च) कार्मिकों और संयंत्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन की दक्षता के स्तर ; और

(क) स्वसाक्षरता सम्बन्धी स्वल्प और भारों का स्वरूप ।

इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में शिक्षा की सहाय बढ़े लागू करना कठिन है ।

विवरण

घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक, कृषि, लघु उद्योगों तथा बृहत् उद्योगों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली की समग्र दरों को दिखाने वाला विवरण ।

क्रम स०	राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का नाम	घरेलू प्रकाश तथा पखें (30 यूनिट प्रति माह)	वाणिज्यिक प्रकाश और पखें (200 यूनिट प्रति माह)	कृषि 5 अश्व- शक्ति 10% भार अनुपात (272 यूनिट प्रति माह)	लघु उद्योग, बड़े उद्योग, 5 अश्वशक्ति, 10% भार अनुपात (272 यूनिट प्रति माह)	बड़े उद्योग, 1000 कि०वा० 50% भार अनुपात (3,65,000 यूनिट प्रति माह)
		ईंधन अधिभार व विद्युत कर को मिला कर औसत दर	ईंधन अधिभार व विद्युत कर को मिला कर औसत दर	ईंधन अधिभार व विद्युत कर को मिला कर औसत दर	ईंधन अधिभार व विद्युत कर को मिला कर औसत दर	ईंधन अधिभार व विद्युत कर को मिला कर औसत दर
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	42.90	77.90	19.68	34.90	28.67
2	असम	51.00	63.00	21.00	27.00	34.89*
3	बिहार	50.00	60.00	20.00	42.41*	34.91*
4	गुजरात	42.16	55.71	25.77	32.15	34.56*
5	हरियाणा	40.00	63.75	23.68	27.60	27.51
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38.50	43.00	10.00	25.00	21.77
7	जम्मू व काश्मीर	31.08	43.47	11.50	15.36 13.06	6.08 4.36
8	कर्नाटक	49.50	77.75	21.53	31.03	22.34
9	केरल	40.83	41.80	13.02	16.50	20.10
10	मध्य प्रदेश	39.00	53.00	16.00	26.00	26.72*
11	महाराष्ट्र	38.25	57.25	29.00*	35.25*	26.41*
12	मेघालय	45.00	50.00	14.00	20.00	18.13
13	उड़ीसा	37.25	48.75	18.61*	26.51*	28.68*
14	पंजाब	41.87	65.30	12.50	25.53	22.30
15	राजस्थान	44.00	61.00	21.00	26.00	27.49*
16	तमिलनाडु	38.00	71.50	15.84	34.00 X	32.14
17	उत्तर प्रदेश	47.00	57.00	27.57	31.00	29.92*
18	पश्चिम बंगाल	51.00	68.00	41.00	37.33	32.34*

X मद्रास नगर के लिए ऐसे प्रति यूनिट अधिक ।

*उन मामलों में जहाँ ईंधन अधिभार लागू है तथा इसने शामिल किया गया है ।

	लगाया गया ईंधन प्रतिभार (पैसे/प्रति यूनिट)
1. महाराष्ट्र	7.0
2. उड़ीसा	1.11
3. बिहार	8.0
4. असम	10.00
5. गुजरात	0.75
6. मध्य प्रदेश	6.6
7. राजस्थान	0.4
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	8.90
9. पश्चिम बंगाल	4.7

Control over news media by foreign Agencies

7249. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that big business houses and some foreign agencies are controlling the news media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). General references to this effect have come to the notice of Government from time to time. No clear or specific complaint is within the knowledge of this Ministry.

Benami Transfer of Land

7250. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether some prominent persons are involved in the benami

transfer of lands so as to circumvent the ceiling laws;

(b) whether this is due to the active connivance of the revenue officials in the field; and

(c) what active measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to eliminate this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). This Ministry has no information in the matter.

(c) The Law Commission has, in its Fifty-seventh Report, recommended the enactment of a separate law to provide that no civil suit should be maintainable on the ground of benami and the defence of benami should be banned subject to certain exceptions. A Bill to give effect to the above recommendation is likely to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Difficulty faced by Consumers to get Aluminium at Fixed Price

7251. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that aluminium units are being less than fair in its marketing and rightful users are finding it difficult to get it at the price fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Owing to inadequate power supply, the aluminium smelters are not producing upto their full capacity. Consequently the indigenous production is not able to meet the growing demand. Hence there have been complaints of inadequate supplies by the aluminium

producers. In order to ensure that the consuming units are not hit by the shortage, arrangements have been and are being made to import requisite quantities of aluminium. The producers are selling aluminium at the controlled price. The distribution arrangements are reviewed from time to time.

मध्य, देश में खनिज निक्षेपों पर आधारित संयंत्रों और कारखानों की स्थापना

7252. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने (एक) मरुजा में बाक्सफ़ाइट पर आधारित एल्युमिनियम का कारखाना (दो) तिलासपुर में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक का कारखाना (तीन) सरगुजा में कोयले पर आधारित लो टप्परेचर कारबोनाइजेशन का कारखाना (चार) कोरवा में रेड मट्ट पर आधारित बेनीडियन का कारखाना (पांच) राजघाट (बस्तर) में इस्पात संयंत्र और (छ) बैलाडीला में पेलेटाईजेशन और स्पंज आयरन संयंत्र की योजनाएं भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी स्वीकृति कब मिल जायेगी तथा भारत सरकार के पास यह योजनाएं कब से पड़ी हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पट्टनायक) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को सरगुजा में एक एल्युमिनियम कारखाना तिलासपुर में एक उर्वरक कारखाना तथा कोरवा में एक बेनीडियन कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कोई योजनाएं प्रस्तुत नहीं की हैं ?

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कटकना में धुआं रहित बरेलू कोक और गैस के उत्पादन

के लिए एक निम्न तापीय कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र स्थापित कराने का प्रस्ताव मिला है। नए एल० टी० सी० संयंत्रों की स्थापना के बारे में कोई निर्णय उस समय लिया जा सकता है जब निर्माणाधीन संयंत्रों के संचालन द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी की पुष्टि हो जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में राजघाट में इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना की कोई योजना नहीं है। जैसे ही किसी नए इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में निर्णय किया जाएगा तो सभी सम्भावित स्थलों के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा तथा अन्तिम निर्णय प्रौद्योगिकी-आर्थिक विचारों पर आधारित होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से स्पंज आयरन के निर्माण के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी हेतु अक्टूबर, 1978 में एक आवेदन मिला था। यह भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। भारत सरकार बैलाडीला में 72 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 20 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला एक पेलेटाईजेशन प्लांट स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है।

Mazagon Docks Ltd.

7253. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the utilisation of budgetted outlay of Rs. 4 crores on Mazagon Docks Ltd. during the next financial year;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposals to make use of the Mazagon Shipyard to a greater extent for ship-building during the next financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Government has approved a capital outlay of Rs. 5.84 crores of Mazagon Dock Ltd. for the year 1979-80, including Rs. 4 crores as Government assistance and Rs. 1.84 crores to be met from internal resources of the Company. The details regarding the proposed utilisation of the budgetted provision are given below:—

	Cr o r e s
(i) Offshore Fixed Platform Project	1.34
(ii) Augmentation of Shipbuilding facilities	2.50
(iii) Additions and replacements	2.00
TOTAL	5.84

(b) and (c). The recession in the world shipping industry has adversely affected the shipbuilding programme of Mazagon Dock Ltd. to some extent. The Government as well as the management of the Company are making concerted efforts to secure orders for manufacture of various types of Naval Vessels, Coast Guard Patrol Boats, Passenger Ships, Cargo Vessels, Fishing Travelers, Tugs, Barges and Dredgers, etc. to ensure maximum utilisation of the Company's shipping facilities.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड की जावर इकाई की मिल में तकनीकी खराबी

7254. श्री राजू सागर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड की जावर इकाई की मिल में तकनीकी खराबी की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके कारण सूखे पाउडर की जगह गीला घोल निकल रहा है।

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह तकनीकी खराबी कब से चल रही है और इसके लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी जानकारी है कि इस घोल को उक्त मिल के देवारी संयंत्र तक ले जाने के लिए ट्रकों का उपयोग किया जाता है जबकि उसमें बहुत माल रिस जाता है तथा रेल वैनलों का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है जबकि उसमें माल नहीं रिसेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुन्ना) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० की जावर इकाई में स्थापित साम्रक में ऐसी कोई तकनीकी खराबी नहीं है। जावर में उत्पादित जस्ता साम्रों की प्रकृति ऐसी है कि उसमें नमी की कुछ न कुछ मात्रा, जो इस समय लगभग 10 प्रतिशत है, अवश्य रहेगी।

(ब) सबाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बीर (ब). जस्ता सड़ों की दुलाई ट्रक से की जाती है क्योंकि रेल की मरपेसा यह दुलाई सस्ती पड़ती है । ट्रक दुलाई में माल के उठाने भरने में जो छीजन होती है यह भी रेल-दुलाई की तुलना में कम होती है ।

Completion of SC/ST Quota in JCB Quota

7255. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in JCB, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi no steps are taken to complete the reservation in Group 'B' Gazetted posts to the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the meeting of DPC held on 16th March, 1979; and

(b) if so, how far it is justified to forego the interest of employees belonging to SC and ST; is it a fact that only one person who had left JCB after his selection as IPS Officer in CBI in 1974, is considered against reserved vacancies; if so, why the Forty Point Formula is not implemented and first, fourth and eighth posts are not given to SC and ST employees by combining all the eleven posts for panel for which DPC was held?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAJIVAN RAM): (a) Details of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group 'B' Gazetted posts in JCB, for which the DPC was held on 16-3-1979 are given below:—

Grade	No. of vacancies	No reserved for S/C	S/T
Compilation Officer (Gp. 'B' Gazetted; Pay scale Rs. 650-1200)	6	1	1
Junior Custodian Officer (Gp. 'B' Gazetted; pay scale Rs. 650-1200)	1	..	..
Tech. Production Officer (Gp. 'B' Gazetted; pay scale Rs. 650-1200)	3	1	..
Junior Research Officer (Gp. 'B' Gazetted; pay scale Rs. 650-1200)	1	..	..

Since there was only one vacancy each in the grade of Junior Custodian Officer and Junior Research Officer, the vacancy in each of these grades was treated as unreserved in accordance with the existing instructions on the subject. These vacancies will however be carried forward to three recruitment years as per the existing instructions.

(b) The Forty Point Formula for reservation for SC/ST was duly observed while making selections for filling up Gp. 'B' Gazetted posts in JCB. According to the existing orders, in the case of posts filled by promotion reservation orders are to be applied to each grade or post separately and the various categories of posts are not to be grouped together for purposes of reservation for SC/ST. Except one S/C Officer who is on deputation to CBI, no other SC/ST departmental candidate came in the zone of consideration for selection to these posts.

आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन से अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के बारे में कार्यक्रम

7256. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या चुबना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तराष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के संदर्भ में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से जिन विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को प्रस्तुत करने का विचार है, उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

चुबना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन दोनों ने अन्तराष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के संदर्भ में भारी संख्या में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित टेलीकास्ट किये हैं। इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों में वाताण, परिवर्षाण, इंटरव्यू, लेख, रूपक, लघु-कथाएं, गीत, कठपुतली-शो, विषय-कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतराष्ट्रीय लोक और परिलोक कथाएं, प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों के साथ ग्रेट और आत्म-निर्भरता तथा साहित्यिक भावना पर कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

जनवरी, फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान आकाशवाणी ने इस संबंध में संलग्न विवरण I में दिए गए विषयों पर लगभग 873 कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यास में रखा गया बैलिफ संख्या LT-4312/79] वर्ष को बाकी अवधि के दौरान इसी प्रकार के और समान विषयों पर और कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव है

विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट किए गए और टेलीकास्ट जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम का ब्योरा

संलग्न विवरण 2 में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यास में रखा गया। बैलिफ संख्या LT 4312/79]

Import of Foreign Feature Films

7257 SHRI S. R REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) what are the details regarding the foreign feature films imported during the last three years, yearly, country-wise by the Film Finance Corporation for screening in the country,

(b) the names of the cities in which foreign films are mostly liked;

(c) the loss suffered as a result of selecting the films for import and later on finding them unsuitable for screening in the country, and

(d) whether any action has also been taken in this regard against the persons responsible who selected and imported such films during the last two years?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No survey has been made in this behalf but according to the available data foreign films generally run well in metropolitan cities and major towns.

(c) Nil

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Year-wise/country-wise details regarding foreign feature films imported by Film Finance Corporation during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79

S. No.	Name of the Country	Number of Films	Name of the Films
1976-77			
1. U K		3	Murder on the Orient Express. Spanish Fly Mr. Jesuico
2. U S A		2	Massacre in Rome Benji
3. Yugoslavia		1	Deps
4. Italy		1	Last Battle
5. France		1	Stavisky
1977-78			
6. U K		8	Intercine Project Ransom Journey into Fear Seven Nights in Japan Sweeny Aces High The Love Catamount Killing Blazing Magnum
7. U S A		1	
1978-79			
8. U K		4	Doctor In Trouble Father Dear Father Caravan To Vaccares The Legacy
9. U S A		6	Blind Rage Vengeance is Mine Stingray Texas Detour Scorchy The Delta Factor
10. Hungary		3	Ant's Nest Professor Hannibal Carousel

S. No.	Name of the Country	No. of Films	Name of the Film
11.	France	6	Animal The Goose Chase Flesh of the or chid Char Chokron The Threat Police Python.
12.	Yugoslavia	1	The Assassination
13.	Srilanka	1	Siripala & Ranmenika
14.	Canada	1	Black Christmas
15.	Spain	1	Redlight
16.	Italy	3	Fantozzi Murder to the Tune of Seven Black Notes Sharke's Cave
17.	Japan	1	Bullet Train

Constitution of a New Advisory Panel of Board of Film Censors at Calcutta

7258 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors at Calcutta has been constituted in October, 1978, if so, the names of the members thereof;

(b) was the Government of West Bengal or any leading personalities of the film industry in West Bengal consulted before making the appointments;

(c) if not, whether in future the Government will consult the State Governments concerned and other persons engaged in the film industry for their views before the constitution of the Panel; and

(d) whether any representation has been received from the Government of West Bengal in that regard and if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI): (a) The Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors at Calcutta was reconstituted with effect from 1-3-1978. The names of present members are as follows.—

- 1 Shri Sarat Misra
- 2 Dr Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee
- 3 Shri Bageswar Jha
- 4 Smt Arti Tagore
- 5 Smt Krishna Ghosh
- 6 Shri Prafulla Roy
- 7 Shri Manindra Roy
- 8 Shri Ranajoy Kalekar
- 9 Shri Tarun Roy
- 10 Smt. Aroti Srimal
- 11 Shri Amitava Chowdhury
- 12 Shri Prasanta Sannyal
- 13 Dr Ajit Kumar Ghosh
- 14 Shri G. P. Barua
- 15 Shri Hiren Phukan
- 16 Shri P. K. Mahapatra
- 17 Shri Krishnakant Shastri
- 18 Shri Benoy Sarkar

19. Prof. K. M. Lodha

20. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh

(b) to (d). The State Governments were requested in terms of the Conference of the State Information Ministers in November 1977 to forward their suggestions for the Advisory Panels, if any. No suggestions were however received from any State Government by 1-3-1978.

After the panel had been constituted, the Government of West Bengal wrote to say that Advisory panels should be constituted only after inviting suggestions from the State Governments. The State Government's attention was thereupon drawn to the decision of the conference of State Information Ministers under which they should have made necessary recommendations. It was also suggested that if they had any recommendations now these might be sent and these would be taken into account for any future vacancies.

Special Audit of Accounts of Swadeshi Polytex Limited

7259. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite huge profits having been earned by Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, during the last 5 years, the books of accounts of the Company have been showing losses;

(b) whether complaints have been made about Company's maintaining fictitious accounts a number of times if so, details thereof;

(c) action taken proposed to be taken against the management; and

(d) whether it is proposed to conduct a special audit by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The factual position as regard the Profit and Loss Accounts published by the company for the last 5 years is as under:

Year ending	Rs. lacs
30-9-74 Profit	155.53
30-9-75 Loss	95.49
30-9-76 Profit	405.90
30-9-77 Profit	122.94
30-9-78 Profit	102.53

(b) No such specific complaints on this point appears to have been made. But several complaints, some of general nature, concerning the affairs of the company (including manipulation of accounts) were received in the past. Pursuant to these complaints an inspection under section 209A of the Companies Act was carried out in March/April, '78. The following irregularities were revealed during inspection:—

(a) Grant of interest free advance to certain trusts;

(b) Alleged non-existence of two imported bailing presses;

(c) Appointment of product promoters and payment of commission to them without justification;

(d) Provision of residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director and the Deputy Chief Executive of the company at a high cost and in excess of the prescribed limits;

(e) Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the alleged use of the Managing Director and his family members;

(f) Alleged sale of bye-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others;

(g) Advances made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement. The handling agents have been appointed by the company for handling raw material purchased in consideration of a commission;

(h) Alleged payment of reward and the travelling expenses to the employees for collection of proxies in favour of the Managing Director,

(i) Sale of undrawn waste of lesser rates and subsequently purchasing similar material at higher rates.

(c) On the basis of the material brought out in the Inspection Report the Company Law Board issued a show cause notice under Section 408 of the Companies Act. The company has since furnished its reply and the same is under examination.

(d) No, Sir

Hiring of rooms in Hotels by Companies

7260 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired into the allegation made in various quarters that some companies retain rooms and suites in various big hotels on a permanent basis throughout the year which is a heavy drain on the resources of the companies;

(b) whether details of such hiring on a permanent basis have been called for from the posh hotels of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that while such details have neither been asked for nor received, action has been taken at random against certain com-

panies for tours undertaken and hotel expenses made on the basis of inspection reports; and

(d) if so, whether it is the Government's position that going to city and occupying a hotel for a few days without company business is considered not approvable while hiring suites and rooms on a permanent basis is considered to be on business purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to initiate appropriate enquiries in this regard.

(c) If the Inspection Report bring out any prima facie irregularity, the same is pursued with the company and while doing so, all relevant factors including prevailing commercial practices are taken into account. This will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case.

Demand for Increase in Royalty on Gas

7261 SHRI F P GAEKWAD, Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State Government had made a demand to the Oil & Natural Gas Commission for increase in the royalty on gas;

(b) if so, what is the royalty on gas paid to Gujarat at present and the increase demanded;

(c) whether it is a fact that ONGC has increased the price of gas supplied to the industrial consumers; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome of the State's demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H N FAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The royalty on gas is being paid @ Rs 6 60 per 1000M3. The Gujarat Government have demanded to increase it to Rs 20/ per 1000M³

(c) Yes, Sir The price of gas for industries in Gujarat has been increased w.e.f 1-4-1978

(d) The demand of the State Government for increase in the rate of royalty on gas is based on a well head value at Rs 202/- Certain errors in these calculations have been noticed and it has been suggested to the State Government that calculations could be made jointly by ONGC and Government of Gujarat The reaction of the State Government is awaited

AIR earnings from Commercial Services

7262 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN With the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the income earned by the All India Radio through its commercial services during the last three years and

(b) the amount of such income expected during the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) The details regarding the income earned by the All India Radio through its commercial services during the last three years are as under

	Gross Revenue
1975-76	6,25,88,974 (Final Figures)
1976-77	6,80,07,832 (Prev Figures)
1977-78	7,74,10,800 (Prev Figures)

(b) The amount of such income expected during the year 1978-79 is Rs. 8,50,00,000

बेलाडीला लौह अयस्क परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों की उषेक्षा किया जाना

7263. श्री राधबजी : क्या

इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश निवासी मध, बेलाडीला लौह अयस्क परियोजना बचोवो (जिला बस्तर) में लौह अयस्क परियोजना में मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों की उषेक्षा होने को कोई शिकायत भजी है, यदि हा, तो इसका ज्यौरा क्या है ,

(ख) क्या उक्त शिकायत की जाच कराई गई है और यदि हा तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है , और

(ग) उ शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए गत दो वर्षों में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) में (ग) मध्य प्रदेश निवासी मध में विभिन्न अवसरों पर दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी । इन शिकायतों में सामान्यतः ये अग्रोप लगाए गए थे कि बेलाडीला की लौह अयस्क परियोजना में भर्ती के मामले में बाह्य के लोगों को मध्य प्रदेश के रहने वाले लोगों के मुकाबले में तरजीह दी जा रही है । इन दोनों शिकायतों की जाच की गई थी जिससे मालूम हुआ कि इन आरोपों में कोई सच्चाई नहीं थी ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में भर्ती की नीति मोटे तौर पर

सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई है तथा बैलाडीला की लौह-अयस्क परियोजना में भी इस नीति का पालन किया जा रहा है। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस नीति में यह व्यवस्था है कि कर्मचारियों की रिक्तियों के बारे में परियोजना के समीप के रोजगार केन्द्रों को सूचना दी जाएगी और जहाँ भर्ती के लिए विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं, वे स्थानीय समाचार-पत्रों में और स्थानीय भाषाओं में दिए जायेंगे। इन विज्ञापनों में यह भी बताया जायेगा कि जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत हैं उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी भर्ती नीति में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था है कि चयन समितियों में राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि अथवा उनके द्वारा मनोनित किये गए व्यक्ति भी शामिल किए जायेंगे। परियोजना के लिए अर्जित किए गए क्षेत्रों से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन-जाति के व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। सरकार ने यह भी फैसला किया कि सरकारी कार्यालयों में उन पदों पर, जिनके अधिकतम वेतनमान 800/- रुपये प्रतिमास से कम है, भर्ती रोजगार संचायाई के माध्यम से की जाएगी और अन्य स्रोतों से भर्ती तभी की जाएगी जब रोजगार कन्द्र अनुपलब्धि प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेंगे।

Proposal for a Cement Plant in Bhilai by SAIL

7264. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has a proposal to set up a cement plant at Bhilai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Ltd. have

mitted a proposal to the Government, for setting up of Portland Blast Furnace Slag (PBFS) Cement Plants, one at Rourkela and the other at Chilhati, with a total capacity of 1.67 Million Tonnes per year of PBFS Cement. The proposal envisages setting up of a Central Clinkerisation Plant to be located at Chilhati in Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh. About 0.6 Million Tonnes per annum of granulated slag from Bhilai will move to Chilhati for production of 0.935 Million Tonnes of PBFS Cement at Chilhati and about 0.4 Million Tonnes per annum of clinker from Chilhati will move to Rourkela to produce 0.735 Million Tonnes of PBFS Cement at Rourkela. The proposal is under consideration at present.

Transfer of judges of High Courts

7265. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any transfers of the judges, including Chief Justices of the High Courts in India took place between April 1, 1977 and March 31, 1979

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for effecting the said transfers;

(d) whether the said transfers were made with the consent of the Judge or the Chief Justice concerned; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a), (b) and (c). A statement giving the necessary information is attached.

(d). Yes, Sir.

(e). Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Details of transfer	Reasons
1.	Shri Justice S. Obul Reddy	From Gujarat High Court to his original High Court, namely, the Andhra Pradesh High Court.	He had been transferred without his consent during the Emergency and desired to go back to his original High Court.
2	Shri Justice B.J. Divan	From Andhra Pradesh High Court to his original High Court, namely, Gujarat High Court.	Do
3	Shri Justice Rajender Sachar.	From Rajasthan High Court to his original High Court, namely, Delhi High Court.	Do.
4	Shri Justice S.I. Rangarajan	From Gauhati High Court to his original High Court, namely, Delhi High Court.	Do
5	Shri Justice D.M. Chandra-sh-khar	From Allahabad High Court to his original High Court, namely, Karnataka High Court.	Do
6	Shri Justice C. Kandiah	From Madhya Pradesh High Court to his original High Court, namely, Andhra Pradesh High Court.	Do.
7	Shri Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy.	From Punjab & Haryana High Court to his original High Court, namely, Andhra Pradesh High Court.	Do.
8	Shri Justice S.H. Sheth	From Andhra Pradesh High Court to his original High Court, namely, Gujarat High Court.	Do.
9	Shri Justice A.D. Koshal	From Madras High Court to his original High Court, namely, Punjab & Haryana High Court.	Do.
10	Shri Justice D.S. Tewatia	From Karnataka High Court to his original High Court, namely, Punjab & Haryana High Court.	Do.
11	Shri Justice G.M. Lodha	From Madhya Pradesh High Court as Judge to Gauhati High Court as Chief Justice and then to his original High Court, namely, Rajasthan High Court as Chief Justice.	He had been transferred without his consent during the Emergency and desired to go back to his original High Court. He was first appointed as Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court and then transferred to his original High Court as Chief Justice.
12	Shri Justice A.P. Sen	From Rajasthan High Court as Judge to his original High Court, namely, Madhya Pradesh High Court as Chief Justice.	He had been transferred without his consent during the Emergency and desired to go back to his original High Court.

13 Shri Justice D B Lal

From Karnataka High Court to Punjab & Haryana High Court and then to his original High Court, namely, Himachal Pradesh High Court

He had been transferred without his consent during the Emergency and desired to go back to his original High Court. As a vacancy was not available in the Himachal Pradesh High Court he was first transferred to the neighbouring High Court of Punjab and Haryana with his consent and then to his original High Court when a vacancy became available there.

14 Shri Justice Mufti Baha-ud-Din Farooqi

From Allahabad High Court to his original High Court namely Jammu & Kashmir High Court

He had been transferred without his consent during the Emergency and desired to go back to his original High Court.

15 Shri Justice M I Jain

From his original High Court namely Rajasthan High Court to Delhi High Court

Transferred on his request

Note In addition Shri Justice C Henniah Judge of the Karnataka High Court was appointed as Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court

Languages used for AIR External Services

2266 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the list of Indian Languages, in which AIR broadcasts in the external services does not include Marathi but includes Konkani and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For historical reasons, External services have included a 10-minutes bulletin of news in Konkani. However, the matter is being reviewed.

Re-organising the Geological Survey of India

2267 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise and restructure the Geological Survey of India and

(b) if so what are the details of the proposed step and by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations of the Geological Survey of India Review Committee, the following major steps have been taken to restructure the administrative set-up of the organisation —

(i) A Board of Management has been constituted. This Board will lay down the major policies and priorities for the functioning of the organisation. The Board has also been authorised to exercise most of the powers which previously were exercised by the Ministry of Steel and Mines exclusively. This step will ensure greater autonomy for the organisation, and will also provide for greater participation by scientists in the planning and implementation of programmes.

(ii) A total of 104 Group C & D cadres have been rationalised/merged. This will minimise administrative difficulties faced in controlling a large number of small cadres. At the same time, promotional avenues for isolated cadres have improved through merger with other cadres.

(iii) A large number of financial and administrative powers of the Ministry have been delegated directly to the Director General, for exercising independently.

(iv) The main divisions of activity in the organisation have been identified and top level specialised posts have been created to coordinate the work in these Divisions

Re-organisation of Defence Production in Ordnance Factories

7268. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major drawbacks in Defence Ordnance Factories which have necessitated appointment of a high power committee to reorganise Defence production in Ordnance factories;

(b) whether it is true that the pattern of reorganisation is likely to be on the model of the Railway Board; and

(c) if so, the appropriateness of a Railway Board type organisation producing war material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The terms of reference of the light Level Committee (not high power committee) are as below:

- (i) To consider the slippages in respect of major items of production;
 - (ii) To suggest remedial measures to prevent production slippages in future,
 - (iii) To avoid delays in establishing production of new items and augmentation of capacity where necessary,
 - (iv) To examine the existing working of the DG (OF)'s organisation and the Factories and suggest reorganisation and restructuring,
 - (v) Any other item which the Committee may like to consider.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise

Agreement with Indonesia for Supply of Pelletised Iron

7269. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has entered into an agreement with Indonesia for supply of million tons of pelletised iron;

(b) whether we have the know-how in the country to convert Bailadilla blue powder into pelletised iron; and

(c) if not, why the agreement was entered into and from what source our country will get the know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) A memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Indonesia at Jakarta on March 7, 1979. This, *inter alia*, provides for supply of iron ore pellets from India to Indonesia on a long-term basis. However, necessary technical and commercial details of the proposed pellet supply are yet to be settled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are only 2 or 3 well-established processes for pelletisation of iron ore. Global tenders for import of such process know-how were invited by N.M.D.C. and offers received in this connections are already under consideration. Based on laboratory tests already conducted on the iron ore fines/blue dust, there is no doubt about their amenability to pelletisation and certain other technical characteristics. The understanding reached with Indonesia is fully justified on the basis of these test results and other information regarding availability of fines, blue dust and other facilities.

Request for Conversion of Hindustan Aeronautics Repairing Unit at Barrackpore into a Manufacturing Unit

7270. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted a proposal to the Government of India to convert the Hindustan Aeronautics instruments repairing unit at Barrackpore, West Bengal into a manufacturing unit for new avionics equipment for the proposed acquisition of the Jaguar Aircraft;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has since been examined and found feasible; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is being examined.

Memo by H.A.L. Officers' Association

7271. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association, Bangalore submitted two memoranda to the Prime Minister on 5th March, 1979 during his visit to Bangalore;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to sort out the issues mentioned therein quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main issues raised in the Memoranda relate to:—

(i) restoration of facilities enjoyed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Officers' Association prior to its registration as a trade union;

(ii) withdrawal of action taken against some of the officers who spear-headed the mass casual leave movement on 27-10-1978; and subsequent events connected therewith.

(iii) institution of an enquiry into the affairs of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(c) and (d). A recognised union of Hindustan Aeronautics Employees, registered under the Trade Union

Act, 1926, is already functioning in HAL, Bangalore. The registration of Officers' Association of HAL, Bangalore, as a Trade Union, has resulted in more than one Trade Union in the same unit. The Officers' Association prior to its registration as a Trade Union, was enjoying certain facilities and privileges like recovery of dues from their members through pay rolls and office accommodation within the factory premises, which are not granted to Trade Unions. Since the continuance of these privileges would amount to discrimination among Trade Unions of HAL, Bangalore, the Management have withdrawn them in respect of Officers Association.

2. For various acts of misconduct a few officers of HAL were suspended. They happen to be office bearers of the Officers' Association. A deduction was also made from the salary of the officers who remained unauthorised absent on 27th October, 1978. This deduction has since been restored to the officers. With a view to restoring normalcy in the relationship between HAL Management and Officers' Association, the former has offered to revoke the suspension orders on the officers of the Association provided the Association gives an assurance that it would not take recourse to agitational activities in future. The Association has not accepted the offer of the Management. On the other hand, the Association insists that it would not give the assurance asked for unless the Management drops all the charges levelled against its office bearers and Managing Committee Members. This is not acceptable to the Management.

3. The Management of HAL has adopted fair and impartial attitude in dealing with its officers. They have been giving due consideration to meet such demands of officers as are legitimate. Therefore, the question of instituting an inquiry into the affairs of HAL does not arise.

Formulations based on bulk drug licence to manufacturers

7272. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No; 1180 dated 27-2-79 and to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notification No. 3(3)/65-Ch.III dated 27th May, 1969 has been withdrawn but at the same time his Ministry is permitting endorsements of Formulations based on bulk drugs licenced to manufacturers under this notification;

(b) what safeguards have been taken to ensure that errors of commission and omission like those in the issuance of permission letters are not repeated while endorsing capacities on licences; and

(c) when Hathi Committee has not recommended withdrawal of notification No. 3(3)/65 why it is withdrawn; detailed reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As per Notification dated 30-8-1978 issued by the Deptt. of Industrial Development, the Notification No. 3 (3)/65-Ch. III dated 27-5-1969 stands rescinded and Industrial Undertakings are required to obtain COB Licences under I(D&R) Act for the items claimed to have been manufactured by them under the authority of the said Notification of 27-5-1969.

(b) The COB Licences will be granted strictly in accordance with the parameters laid down by Ministry of Industry.

(c) The policy covered by Notification dated 27-5-1969 was reviewed by the Government in the light of its decisions contained in the New Drug Policy and it is in that context that the Notification issued earlier on 27-5-1969 has been withdrawn.

Fabrication facility to primary producers

7273. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of Government of allowing primary producers to set up fabrication capacity to the extent of 50 per cent of their melting capacity has affected the secondary producers who are mostly of medium scale; and

(b) if so, what steps Government want to take to avoid the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Impurities in diesel due to processing defect

7274. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) has it been brought to the notice of Government that because of the processing defect the diesel from certain sources (such as Bombay High) contains some impurities as wax;

(b) is it also the fact that due to the high percentage of such impurities the filters of the diesel vehicles become defective especially during winter, and

(c) what measures Government will take to improve the quality of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been complaints occasionally with regard to high wax content in the diesel oil which crystallises during the winter.

This is due to the fact that the wax content in the indigenous crude such as Bombay High, Assam, Ankleshwar and North Gujarat crudes etc. is higher than the wax content in the other crudes. Wax is an intrinsic constituent of these crudes and it is not considered as an impurity nor does this arise due to processing defect. An element of wax content in the diesel oil produced from these crudes is altogether unavoidable.

(b) Due to certain amount of wax content in the diesel oil, there are cases of wax crystallisation and plugging of filters during abnormal and unexpected cold spells during which the diesel which is available has a higher pour point.

(c) Different pour point specifications have been prescribed for diesel oil for winter conditions. In the case of diesel oil which is supplied to hilly areas of extreme cold temperature, certain specific measures are taken to ensure that the quality of diesel oil is adequate for these extreme temperatures. As and when more and more secondary processing facilities such as catalytic cracker which are planned to be installed at various Refineries this problem will be further reduced since the wax will be cracked in processing such units.

गुजरात के खम्भान क्षेत्र में तेल की खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण

7275. श्री जीतू बाई गामित : क्या केन्द्रीय, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के खम्भान क्षेत्र में तेल की सम्भावना का उपा लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी खोज क्या है ; और

(ग) कितनी मात्रा में तेल प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्धन बहगुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) भारतीय भू-बैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा गुरुत्त्व कुम्भकीय सर्वेक्षण 1952-53 में किए गये थे। इसके बाद एन० एन० जी० सी० ने 1957-58 और 1960-61 के दो क्षेत्रीय मौसमों और 1976-77 के एक क्षेत्रीय मौसम के दौरान भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किया था।

(ग) वर्ष 1957-58 और 1960-61 में एन० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण से खम्भात क्षेत्र में कुम्भे संरचना का पता चला था जोकि खम्भात नगर के उत्तर पश्चिम में है। यह अब एक स्थापित गैस क्षेत्र है और दिनांक 1-1-1978 को इसका प्रारम्भिक अनुमानित प्रचित योग्य भण्डार लगभग 2427 मि० घन टन गैस का था।]

वर्ष 1976-77 के क्षेत्रीय मौसम के दौरान एन० एन० जी० सी० ने खम्भात नगर के पास कुम्भे संरचना के पश्चिम और दक्षिण में परम्परागत तथा सी० डी० पी० भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये थे। इसके फलस्वरूप खम्भात के दक्षिण पश्चिम में ही हुई संरचना का पता चला था। इस संरचना पर शीघ्र खुदाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कुएं की खुदाई तथा परीक्षण किये जाने तक इस संरचना में सम्भवतः प्राप्त होने वाले तेल तथा अन्य हाई-प्रोफाईल की मात्रा का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

asked for unless the Management drops all the charges levelled against

Gas agencies in Gujarat

7276. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic Gas agencies functioning in Gujarat State, District-wise;

(b) the number of agencies allotted to S.C. and S.T. Community and the details of these agencies;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government to allot new agency only to S.C. & S.T. unemployed educated persons; and

(d) if so, the applications pending for the decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The number of domestic gas agencies functioning, district-wise, in the State of Gujarat is indicated in the statement.

(b) Out of the agencies indicated in the annexed statement, two have been awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities, one each in Ahmedabad and Rajkot

(c) According to the present Government policy guidelines issued to public sector oil companies, 25 per cent of all dealerships/agencies including cooking gas distributorships are to be awarded to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities.

(d) The aforesaid guidelines also provide that all appointment of dealerships/agencies is to be made by the oil companies after issuing press advertisements calling for applications. Applications so received are considered by Selection Committees constituted by the oil companies concerned. Hence, the question of applications pending with Government for decision does not arise,

Statement

Number of Cooking Gas Distributorships District-wise, in Gujarat.

Name of District	Number of Distributorships
Ahmednagar/Gandhinagar	16
Amreli	01
Kutch	02
Bharuch	02
Bhavnagar	03
Kheda	03
Surendranagar	01
Panchmahals	02
Rajkot	07
Jamnagar	03
Junagadh	02
Surat	32
Baroda	15
roach	02
Mehsana	01
Kaira	10
Bulsar	09
TOTAL	111

बिहार के हाजीपुर जिले में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

7277. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने दस पांच वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के हाजीपुर जिले के कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया ; और

(ख) 1979-80 और 1980-81 के इस जिले में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम का स्था. कार्यक्रम है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचंद्रन) :
(क) बिहार के हाजीपुर जिले में 1391 गांव हैं। 576 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो गया है। उनमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकृत हुए 46 गांव शामिल हैं।

(ख) 1979-80 और 1980-81 के विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

**Letter of intent for setting up
Alumina Plant in Bihar**

7278 DR. RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether Bihar Government have approached the Ministry of Steel and Mines for Letter of Intent for setting up an Alumina Plant in Bihar in the year 1974,

(b) is it fact that while Bihar Government's application for Letter of Intent has not yet been cleared, the Gujarat Government have been granted a Letter of Intent for setting up of an alumina plant;

(c) if so, does it not amount to a violation of Government of India over all policy of dispersal of Industries in comparatively less industrially advanced areas; and

(d) whether Government intend to issue the Letter of Intent to Bihar for the Alumina Project and if so, when can this be expected?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KAMLA MUNDA):**

(a) In 1974 the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. submitted an application for grant of an Industrial Licence for setting up an aluminium plant in Bihar.

(b) to (d). The application of the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. was rejected as the proposal had not been properly prepared and the Corporation had not furnished full information regarding the availability of bauxite, power etc. No letter of Intent was granted to the Government of Gujarat for setting up an alumina plant in Gujarat

Discovery of lime stone deposits in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

7279 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where the Geological Survey of India had located lime stone deposits in sufficient quantity for the setting up of cement factories, and

(b) the dates when the reports of these deposits were received by Government in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Geological Survey of India has not carried out proving of the lime stone deposits by drilling in Rajasthan. However, during the surveys several lime stone bearing areas have been located, at number of localities in Ajmer, Alwar, Banaswara, Chittorgarh, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sirohi, Pali and Udaipur districts.

In Madhya Pradesh several deposits of cement grade lime stone have been located and assessed by drilling in many areas in the districts of Bastar, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Raipur, Rewa, Satna and Sagar etc.

(b) The results of earlier investigations were published in Economic Geology Bulletin Number 26 GSI Series A-1965. Results of subsequent investigations were presented in the

yearly progress reports of G.S.I. submitted from time to time.

Proposal for T.V. Coverage of Bangalore by linking Delhi-U.P. and West Bengal

7280. SHRI K. S. VEERBHADR-APPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for covering Bangalore through T.V. by linking Delhi-U.P. and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No, Sir However, It is proposed to set up a full-fledged T V. Centre at Bangalore during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1978-83). It will have a 10 K.W. Transmitter with a service range of 75 Kms.

Agreement regarding Employment in Kiriburu Project

7281 SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for the employment of persons on the live register in Orissa and Bihar for the Kiriburu Project has been cancelled;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any communication from the Kiriburu people;

(c) the action taken; and

(d) steps taken to meet the demands of the Kiriburu people?

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

(a) In a letter addressed to General Manager, SAIL, Secretary, Jopabandhu Pathagar Kiriburu has claimed that in 1970 representatives of

Government of Orissa and NMDC had agreed that recruitment for Kiriburu Project would be made on 50:50 basis from the States of Bihar and Orissa. According to preliminary enquiries made it appears that neither NMDC nor Kiriburu Project Authorities are aware of any such agreement, if arrived at. However, details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the State Government of Orissa, one M.P., four M.L.As and Secretary, Gopabandhu Pathagar, Kiriburu, complaining against the stoppage of notification of vacancies in Kiriburu Iron Ore Project to the Employment Exchanges at Joda and Keonjar in Orissa State.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of Government, in consultation with the Ministry of Labour.

Import of Electrolytic Conductor Grade and Commercial Grade Aluminium

7282. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Electrolytic Conductor Grade Aluminium and Commercial Grade Aluminium imported from March, 1978 till 31st January, 79;

(b) the quantity of Electrolytic Conductor Grade and Commercial Grade Aluminium expected to arrive (month-wise) from February, 1979, onwards; and

(c) whether any policy has been laid down regarding distribution to consumers of such imported Aluminium and whether it was followed in all cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a)

12,500 tonnes of Electrolytic Conductor Grade and 17,000 tonnes of Commercial Grade Aluminium was imported from March, 1978 till 31st January 1979.

(b) Month-wise actual arrivals during the months of February and March, 1979 and expected arrivals of imported EC and Commercial Grade Aluminium upto October, 1979 are given below:—

(Tonnes)			
		EC Grade	Commercial Grade
February, 1979 . .	3,000	..	
March, 1979 . .	1,000	1,000	
April, 1979 . .	2,500	500	
May, 1979 . .	2,100	..	
June 1979 . .	4,500	..	
July, 1979 . .	7,500	..	
August, 1979 . .	3,000	.	
September, 1979 . .	1,000	.	
October, 1979 . .	1,000	..	

(c) Yes, Sir Distribution of imported metal is made on the basis of priorities/allocations indicated by the sponsoring authorities (viz., Directorate General of Technical Development and Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries).

Selfsufficiency in Air Craft Designing

7283. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to attain self-reliance in aircraft design and how many years it would take to come out of foreign dependence for technical know-how;

(b) the amount allocated for indigenous design development of aircraft for the next ten years, and

(c) whether the development of indigenous design of aircraft would receive a set-back due to Jaguar deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH)

(a) Government have accorded the highest priority for indigenous design and development of aircraft and its systems Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) have successfully developed and produced various combat, trainer and agricultural aircraft. The Design Wing of HAL is engaged in developing suitable designs for future aircraft. The Gas Turbine Research Establishment is developing aero engines for our future requirements. However both with a view to meeting the immediate requirements of the Services as also to keep abreast of the latest state of art in the sophisticated field of aircraft manufacture, it is necessary to have a judicious mix of indigenous design and foreign know-how

(b) Adequate funds are being allocated for indigenous design capability. It is not in public interest to disclose further details

(c) No Sir

Pay Scales of certain Employees in Photo Divisions

7284 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of Printers, Finishers and Dry Mounting Assistants are equal in the Photo Division of the Ministry,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Promotion in that Division is given by Printers, Finisher or Dry Mount-

ing Assistant while the pay scales are equal;

(c) whether Government are considering this position of the Photo Division, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) Recruitment Rules for the post of Dry Mounting Assistant provide that vacancies be filled up by promotion to the extent of 86 2/3 per cent from amongst Bromide Printers and Finishers and 33 1/3 per cent by direct recruitment. Action is being taken to correct this anomalous position in the Rules

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के लिये आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम

7285. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते • क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वहाँ के आदिवासियों के मनोरंजन हेतु, यह देखते हुए कि रेडियो ही एक मात्र प्रचार तथा प्रसार माध्यम है, उन्हीं की भाषाओं में आकाशवाणी का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है और उनके प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल लाल आकाशवाणी) (क) ओ (ख) जी, हा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अम्बिकापुर और जाबलपुर द्वारा प्रसारित ग्रामीण श्रोताओं के लिए कार्यक्रम क्रमशः सरगुजा और हालबी में तैयार किये जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, अम्बिका-

पुर और जगदलपुर केन्द्र प्रतिदिन नियमित आधार पर क्रमशः 20 और 10 निवटो की अवधि के लिए आदिवासी लोक संगीत प्रसारित करते हैं। अन्य कार्यक्रमों में बातिया, कुषि सम्बन्धी सुझाव, नाटक, पत्रिका कार्यक्रम शामिल।

Fate of Ordnance Factories in view of Rajadhyaksha Committee Report

7286 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state what shall be the fate and future of ordnance equipment group of factories (i.e. ordnance Equipment Factory Kanpur, Ordnance Parachute Factory Kanpur, Ordnance Clothing Factory Shahjehanpur and Clothing Factory Avadi) in view of the Rajadhyaksha Committee report for separating the 4 factories from the Ordnance Production Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) As clarified in reply to Unstarred Question No 3911 answered on the 20th March 1979 this group of factories will, for the present be with the DGOF's organisation. Even when the recommendation of Rajadhyaksha Committee report is implemented, there will be no retrenchment or change in service condition to the disadvantage of workers.

Preservation of Arms and Ammunition of Azad Hind Fauj

7288 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms, ammunitions, standard insignias etc of the Azad Hind Fauj which were seized by the

British Government have been preserved,

(b) if so, details of the facts about such seized materials of the Azad Hind Fauj,

(c) whether these materials have been preserved, and

(d) if so, whether Government prepare to set up a museum for their preservation and public display?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) The information desired by the Hon Member is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Manufacture of Drugs for Tropical Diseases

7289 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been alleged that the multi-national drug corporations are increasingly neglecting the manufacture of the established drugs for tropical diseases because these are less profitable than newer drugs like tranquilisers etc, and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) No Sir A number of foreign companies are engaged in the manufacture of drugs for tropical diseases. A Statement showing production by foreign companies during the last three years of important bulk drugs for tropical diseases is attached.

(b) From the statement referred to in reply to part (a) it would be seen that there are no reasons to believe that the production of drugs for tropical diseases is being neglected by the foreign companies.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the drug	Name of the Producer	Production during		1978-79 Estimates (April to for full Dec., 1978) year
			1976-77 (Figures in tonnes)	1977-78 (Figures in tonnes)	
(a) <i>Anti-dysentery & anti-amoebic</i> :					
1	Phthalyl Sulphathazole	May & Baker Ltd.	6.15	8.34	Not available
2	Iodochloro hydroxy-quinoline	Synbiotics	1.99	0.25	0.79
3	Di-iodo-hydroxy-quinoline	1. May & Baker 2. Synbiotics	2.65 Nil	0.15 0.45	Not available Not available
4	Metronidazole	1 May & Baker	4.58	7.65	7.34
5	Intetopan substance	1. Sandoz (India)	40.66	34.18	29.97
(b) <i>Anti-malarials</i>					
1	Chloroquin Phosphate	Bayer (India) Ltd.	24.25	30.29	22.52
2	Amodiaquin	Parke Davis	21.27	18.20	12.48
(c) <i>Anti-filarials</i>					
1	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate	Burroughs Wellcome Unit UCB	10.10 5.18	13.11 5.40	11.70 5.45
(d) <i>Anti-Leprotic</i>					
1	Dapsone	Burroughs Wellcome	13.59	13.75	8.44
					15.00

गैस के कनेक्शन देने के बारे में दिल्ली की एजेंसियों द्वारा अनियमिततायें किया जाना

7290. श्री गंगा नरेश सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली की गैस एजेंसियां प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन न देकर गैस कनेक्शनों के आवंटन के मामलों में गम्भीर अनियमिततायें और मनमानी कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तुरन्त कार्यवाही करेगी और इन एजेंसियों के कार्यकरण पर नजर रखने के लिए और समय-समय पर स्थिति का जायजा लेने के लिए कोई सतर्कता दल नियुक्त करेगी?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) कभी पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों से यह शिकायत प्राप्त होती है उन्हें उनकी बारी पर तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस नहीं प्राप्त होती तो उस शिकायत की जांच की जाती है और सुधारक कार्यवाही की जाती है। हाल ही में कुछ ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, कि उनकी बारी देने पर व्यक्तियों को नए कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सूचना नहीं प्राप्त हुई। जांच के दौरान उनकी शिकायतें वास्तविक पाए जाने पर उन्हें बिना किसी अधिक प्रतीक्षा के गैस कनेक्शन दिए गए थे। बितरकों के कार्य संचालन की देखरेख तेल कम्पनियों के फील्ड कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाती है। वे नए गैस कनेक्शनों के दिए जाने की भी जांच करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त तेल कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि वे गैस बिलों पर अमानक और नियमित जांच को और तेज करें। तेल कम्पनियों से

यह भी कहा गया है कि जाइलर व दालार के बोबी पाए जाते हैं उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी सतर्कता दल के नियुक्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती।

Representation for setting up of a Madras High Court Bench at Madurai

7291. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for setting up a Bench at Madurai of the Madras High Courts;

(b) if so, whether those representations have been considered;

(c) whether a decision has been taken in the matter of setting up a Bench at Madurai; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) is 'No' the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. They were requested to forward the views of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court on the proposal. These views have not yet been communicated by the State Government.

Raising the Price of the Indigenous Aluminium Ingots

7292. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to raise the prices of indigenous Aluminium Ingots; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Korba Fertiliser Plant

7293. SHRI GANANATH PRADEAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far for the construction of the Korba Fertilizer Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction work of that project has been suspended; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) An amount of Rs. 21.60 crores has been spent up to 31-3-79 on the Korba fertilizer project.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The implementation of the project was slowed down in middle on 1974 due to resources constraint. It was also decided that further implementation of the project as well as setting up of additional capacity, based on coal as feedstock, should be considered only after experience becomes available on the operation of the two coal based plants presently under commissioning at Talcher and Ramagundam.

549 LS-6.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh based on By-products of Mathura Refinery

7294. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up petro-chemical complexes based on the by-products of Mathura Refinery is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) his reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Similar proposals have been sent by other States staking their claims for such a complex.

(b) The proposal is for setting up a fertilizer-cum-petrochemical complex in Madhya Pradesh based on Mathura Refinery products.

(c) No final decision in this regard has yet been taken.

Demand of West Bengal Government for change in working of Akashvani and Doordarshan

7295. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government has demanded a change in the planning and working of the Akashvani and Doordarshan so that they can reflect the political, social and cultural life of the state; and

(b) if so, what action so far has been taken in the matter by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the

Government of West Bengal demanding change in the planning and working of Akashvani and Doordarshan. However, Government have seen a Report in the Patriot dated 16th March, 1979 that the State Information and Cultural Affairs Minister had made such a demand while moving grants for his department. According to this Press Report, the State Government was of the view that it should have its proper say in the planning and working of this media to ensure that the special problems and political, social and cultural life of a particular region or its ethos or distinctiveness are reflected through them.

AIR and TV stations always strive to project the special social and cultural features of the areas covered by them. The State Government's representatives are included in the Programme Advisory Committees of the Stations in whose meetings they have ample opportunity to make suggestions for improving the programmes. Even otherwise there is no bar to making suggestions for the improvement of programmes. Such suggestions will be given due consideration.

समाचार-पत्रों की कितने विज्ञापन

7296. श्री **अश्विनी सिंह** नवरोरिया

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में समाचार-पत्रों की कुल कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ?

(ख) उनसे से हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों को कितने विज्ञापन दिये गये ; और

(ग) ऐसे विज्ञापनों की संख्या कितनी थी जिनके पाठ इन हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों की अंग्रेजी में भेजे गये थे और ऐसा करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री **लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी**) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों को यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन केवल हिन्दी में रिलीज करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं, किन्तु समयाभाव और उपलब्ध स्टाफ के कारण सामान्यतः केवल (1) सजावटी विज्ञापनों (2) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के वर्षोक्त विज्ञापनों के ही हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार करना सम्भव होता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष	समाचार-पत्रों की रिलीज किए गये विज्ञापनों की कुल संख्या	हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों को रिलीज किये गये विज्ञापनों की कुल संख्या	उन विज्ञापनों की कुल संख्या जिनके मूल-पाठ हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों को अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए थे ।
1976-77	13488	10668	9385
1977-78	12083	9454	8234
1978-79	12084	9221	9047
(3) दिसम्बर, 1978 तक)			

Request for use of Gas for Expansion of Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company and Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation

7297. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has asked for the use of Gas for the expansion of Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company and Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation by their proposal, dated 10th November, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Limited and M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company were requested to submit detailed techno-economic feasibility reports in respect of their proposals to enable consideration of their proposals by Government. While the Feasibility Report has just been received from GSFC, a detailed feasibility report from GNFC is awaited. A decision on the proposals would be possible only after a careful evaluation of both the proposals.

Recommendation of Law Commission for creation of an All India Judicial Service

7298. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recommended the creation of an All-India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Law Commission's report containing the aforesaid recommendation will be laid on the Table;

(d) whether the Delhi High Court has made recommendations regarding the pay scales of judicial officers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). In their Fourteenth Report furnished in September 1958, the Law Commission recommended that 40 per cent posts of State Judicial Service Class I (Higher Judicial Service) should be filled by persons who would be recruited by a competitive examination held at the All India level. Extracts from paragraph 130 in Chapter 9 of this Report summarising the relevant recommendations are at Statement I. The Law Commission in their Seventy-seventh Report (November, 1978) has referred to the recommendation made in the 14th Report and recommended that the suggestion to have an All-India Judicial Service should receive serious consideration. Relevant extracts from this Report are at Statement II.

The recommendation for the formation of an All India Judicial Service made in the 14th Report of the Law Commission was considered in the Conference of Law Ministers in June 1960. The Conference was of the view that the creation of an All-India Judicial Service was not practicable and may not be accepted. In March 1968 the then Home Minister wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers of all the States for obtaining their views in the matter. A majority of the States was opposed to the proposal. It was, therefore, decided to drop the proposal.

In the context of their policy of decentralization, the present Government is not in favour of the creation of new All-India Services.

(c) Both the Reports of the Law Commission referred to above have been laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Judicial Service Association submitted a memorandum dated 12th October 1977 regarding improvement in their conditions of service including revision of the scales of pay.

The following scales of pay were demanded in their memorandum:

Delhi Judicial Service

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Rs. 700—1300 | Time Scale. |
| 2. Rs. 1200—1800 | Senior scale (after five years). |
| 3. Rs. 1500—2000 | Selection Grade 20% |

Delhi Higher Judicial Service

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 4. Rs. 2000—2250 | Time Scale for Additional District & Sessions Judges. |
| 5. Rs. 2250—2750 | Selection Grade. |
| 6. Rs. 3000 | For District & Sessions Judges. |

The Delhi High Court recommended the acceptance of the demands regarding pay scales contained in the said memorandum to the Delhi Administration.

The existing wage structure was fixed by the Third Pay Commission after keeping all relevant factors in view including the scales fixed for other Services. Disturbance of the existing balance between the judicial and other Services could have complex repercussions on the pay structure of other cadres in the Union Territory of Delhi and also on different cadres in the rest of the country. For this reason, it would not be possible to unilaterally examine any increase in the scales of pay of the Delhi Judicial Service or the Delhi Higher Judicial Service in isolation from others.

It may however be mentioned that the scales of pay of the Delhi Higher

Judicial Service correspond to the Senior scale, Selection grade and the supertime scale of the I.A.S.

Statement I

Extracts from para 130 of Chapter 9 of the 14th Report of the Law Commission of India 1958

(16) An all-India Judicial Service should be created which should man forty per cent of the posts of the strength of the higher Judiciary in every State.

(17) These officers should be selected by means of an all-India competitive examination on the lines of Indian Administrative Service examination.

(18) The candidates should be law graduates between the ages of 21 and 25 and should be required to offer at least two optional papers in law.

(19) No minimum period of practice at the Bar need be insisted upon in their case.

(20) Such officers should normally be allotted to States other than their home States.

(21) After selection the officers should be trained for a period of two years.

(22) In the beginning they should be trained along with officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

(23) In addition to the subjects taught to the Indian Administrative Service officers like language etc. the officers of the Indian Judicial Service should study additional subjects like civil procedure, company law and the like.

(24) After the training in the Indian Administrative Service school there should be a further period of intensive training in the State for a period of one year.

(26) After training the officers will be posted as magistrates.

(27) After working as magistrates, munsifs and subordinate judges, they

should be about the tenth year of their service be posted as district and sessions judges.

(28) The emoluments of Indian Judicial Service officers should be the same as those of the Indian Administrative Service.

(29) On appointment as district and sessions judges, however, their remuneration will be on the same scale as that of State Judicial service officers.

(30) These officers should man forty per cent of the posts in the Higher Judicial Service.

(31) The remaining sixty per cent should be filled in by promotion from the State Judicial Service and by direct recruitment from the Bar.

(32) Thirty per cent of the posts should be filled by promotion of officers of the State Judicial Service and thirty per cent by direct recruitment from the Bar.

(33) If the creation of the Indian Judicial Service leads to satisfactory results it might be desirable to raise the percentage of recruits on an all-India basis

(34) It is necessary to continue direct recruitment from the Bar at the level of district Judges.

xx xx xx

(43) The pay scale of a district judge should not be less than that of the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service.

Statement II

Extracts from the 77th Report of the Law Commission submitted in November, 1977.

All India Judicial Service.

9.8 At the same time, we are of the view that the suggestion to have an All India Judicial Service of the same rank and same pay-scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. According to article 312 as now amended, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India Service

(including an all-India Judicial Service) common to the Union and the States. We are conscious of the fact that a school of thought and many States are strongly opposed to the creation of all-India Judicial Service. The objection is mostly based upon the consideration that since the proceedings before the subordinate courts would be conducted in regional languages, members of the higher judicial service hailing from other States would not be in a position to efficiently discharge their functions. This difficulty can be obviated if, like recruits to the Indian Administrative Service, the recruits to the All India Judicial Service also undergo a training period of two years. During that period, they can acquire also familiarity with and mastery of the regional language of the State to which they are to be allocated after the completion of their training period. The requirement about practice at the bar may perhaps have to be waived for recruitment to All India Judicial Service, as they will be recruited at a comparatively younger age. It should, however, be essential that the competitors are graduates in law. Attraction of All India Service.

9.6A. Another reason which should weigh in favour of the creation of the All India Judicial Service is the attraction that an All India Service holds for bright young graduates, including law graduates. The result is that many of them compete for and are selected for the Indian Administrative Service. If the All India Judicial Service is created with the same rank and pay scale as Indian Administrative Service, the Judicial Service would hold perhaps greater attraction for right law graduates. The Judicial Service in such an event would not be denuded of talented young persons. The Law Commission presided over by Shri Setalvad also felt this difficulty and observed that an important factor which detracts from the attractiveness of judicial service is the inferiority of the status of a judicial officer compared with that of the executive officer. The Law Commi-

sion in this connection referred to the following observations of an experienced Chief Justice:—

"One reason why meritorious young men or young practitioners of some standing keep away from the judicial service is the comparative inferiority of the status of district judicial officers vis-à-vis officers of the district executive. Formerly, the district judge like the district magistrate, used to be a member of the Indian Civil Service and his position in the district was superior to that of the district magistrate. Under the present system, the district magistrate is a member of the Indian Administrative Service which is a service of an all India character, while the district judge is a member of the higher judicial service which is a State service. The difference in the category of the cadres to which they belong is reflected in the status they occupy in relation to each other and in the estimation of the public. Vis-à-vis the district magistrate, the district judge feels small and is treated as a person of little consequence. Nor can the district judge attain the sense of independence which he might have acquired, if he had not been under the administrative control of the State Government in regard to his service."

Radio/T.V. coverage of Border Areas of Rajasthan

7299. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has a long international border but large border areas are not properly served by our own Radio/TV while the Radio/TV reception of broadcast from across the border is

much stronger and naturally people would prefer that;

(b) when was the last Radio Station in Rajasthan commissioned;

(c) when will the next Radio Station come up in Rajasthan; and

(d) the State-wise figures of new Radio Stations commissioned during this period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The border areas of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar districts in Rajasthan are not adequately covered by the day time primary grade medium wave service of All India Radio at present. Nor do they have TV facilities. The reception of the AIR and Radio Pakistan Transmitters are comparable in these border areas, though the Multan transmitter of Radio Pakistan is reported to give a better reception.

(b) The last Radio station in Rajasthan was commissioned in March, 1967 at Udaipur.

(c) The next Radio station in Rajasthan is expected to be commissioned at Suratgarh in 1979

(d) The State-wise list of new Radio Stations commissioned during the period 1967—1979 is given below:

Name of State	No. of Stations
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Gujarat	1
Haryana	1
Jammu & Kashmir . .	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh . .	4
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	4
Uttar Pradesh . . .	2
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Arunachal	2
Pondicherry	1

बिहार में डीजल की सप्लाई

7300. श्री राज बाबू सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में विशेषकर कोयला तथा इस्पात औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में डीजल सप्लाई कम की गयी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो झरिया, बर्मा-यला क्षेत्र में डीजल ट्रकों के लिये डीजल यों मालाई नहीं किया जा रहा है और क्या कभी कभी बहुत से वाहनों को डीजल पम्पों पर दो दिन तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार डीजल की नियमित सप्लाई के लिये भीषण की व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में डीजल की कमी के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिल है ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्थन बाहुगुणा) : (क) हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की मांग बहुत ही तेजी से बढ़ रही है। यद्यपि जनवरी से मार्च, 79 के दौरान बिहार को डीजल की सप्लाई अनुमानित मांग से अधिक की गयी थी परन्तु झरिया और बर्मा क्षेत्र में फरवरी और मार्च 79 के दौरान इस उत्पाद की सप्लाई में कुछ स्थानीय समस्याओं का अनुभव की गयी थी। यह इस कारण था कि हलिया क्षेत्र में कोयला के क्षेत्रों में कोयले की कमी और झरिया क्षेत्र में बिजली का अभाव था।

(ङ) इसका जवाब उचित (क) में दिया गया है।

(ग) भार्या त हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की अतिरिक्त प्राप्ति और हलिया क्षेत्र-शाला में क्षेत्रों तेल के मोशन के सामान्य होने के साथ डीजल तेल की सप्लाई को सुधारने के लिये सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) ज, हा।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (ग) में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसके अतिरिक्त रेलवे अधिकारियों के साथ चर्चा संपन्न बनाये जा रहा है ताकि इस उत्पाद का बेहतर परिवहन सुनिश्चित किया जाए। राज्य सरकार से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह उपलब्ध उत्पाद के समान वितरण को सुनिश्चित करे और काला बाजार करने वाले तथा अन्य वृद्धाचार करने वाले मां विरुद्ध तत्त्वों के साथ कड़ी कार्यवाही करे।

Foreign interest in construction of Fertilizer Plants and in Drug and Oil Industries

7301. SHRI DHARM VIR VAS-HISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of foreign interests in the construction of Fertilizer Plants in India with the names, shares and aid—technical or financial—of the international reputed firms; and

(b) whether Government proposed to extend similar collaboration in the fields of oil and drugs; if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Boring by ONGC at Ramshehar District Solan in Himachal Pradesh

7302. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abandoning the boring by O.N.G.C. at Ramshehar district Solan (Himachal Pradesh); and

(b) whether the boring was done at the points and upto the depth suggested by the Geological Survey; if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Projected depth of Ramshehar Well No. 1 was 4000 metres. It was targeted to drill the Subathu Section. But after drilling down to the depth of 1700 metres the Siwalik succession got repeated due to the presence of Paonta thrust, which was not anticipated earlier. The data has been re-evaluated and it suggests that depth of Subathu would be more than 6 Kms. and there is no anticlinal structure below the thrust. As such drilling was discontinued at a depth of 2648 metres.

(b) Yes, Sir. The boring was done at point suggested by the Geological Survey but the well had to be abandoned at 2648 metres only for reasons given at (a) above.

Magazines, published by Publications Division

7308. SHRI RAM NARISH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of English and Hindi magazines published by the Publications Division and the details of the pay scales and qualifications of Editors and other editing staff for each of these magazines pertaining to the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the central official language committee had taken a decision two years ago that English and Hindi publications should be given equal status and facilities; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing this decision in respect of some of magazines indicating the full details of implementation of the decision and the action proposed to be taken against the officers responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A statement is attached. The entire editorial staff for these journals belong to the Central Information Service to which recruitment is made through the UPSC. The incumbents are liable to be transferred to other posts within the Cadre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Central Official Language Committee have been accepted in principle. In case of certain journals, however, the implementation of these recommendations are at various stages of finalisation.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Publication	Periodicity	Staffing pattern			
			Chief Editor (Pay scale	Editor/ Senior Corrpd. (Pay scale	Assistant Editor (Pay scale	Sub-Editor (Pay scale Rs. 470-750)
			Rs. 1500-1800)	Rs. 1100-1600)	Rs. 650-1200)	
1	Yojana (English)	Fortnightly	1	..	2	1
2	Yojana (Hindi)	Do.	..	1	1	1
3	Kurukshetra (English)	Do.	..	1	2	1
4	Kurukshetra (Hindi)	Monthly	..	..	1	1
5	Bal Bharati (Hindi)	Do.	..	1	..	1
6	Ajkal (Hindi)	Do.	..	1	..	1
7	Ajkal (Urdu)	Do.	..	1	..	1
8	Indian & Foreign Review (Eng.)	Fortnightly	1	..	2	1

NOTE. The incumbent of the post of Chief Editor (Yojana) is responsible for coordination and supervision of editing work of all the other language editions of the 'Yojana'. Also, there has been no change in the above staffing pattern for the last three years, except that the post of the Assistant Editor for "Bal Bharati" (Hindi) was converted in the post of Editor in February, 1979.

It may also be mentioned that yet another journal "Bhagirath"—Hindi and English is printed by Publications Division on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation but without having any control upon its policy and staffing pattern.

Closing of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant for want of Coal ..

7304. SHRI IQBAL SINGH
DHILLON:

CHOWDHRY BALBIR
SINGH:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:

SHRI GANGA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant has been completely closed on 21st March, 1979 for want of coal;

(b) whether the said plant had been operating by fits and starts since January for want of coal only;

(c) if so, whether the people of Punjab are suffering heavy losses because of the closure of this plant; and

(d) the reasons why coal was not supplied to this plant in time to enable its regular functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Availability of linked quantity of coal was also a constraint in the operation of the station.

(c) The question of people of Punjab suffering heavy losses does not arise as the shortfall in generation from thermal power station was fully made up by proportional increase in hydro generation.

(d) This thermal station is linked with CCL and WCL mines and the quantity of coal received from both these sources had been less than the allocation due to number of reasons

such as shortage of wagons, labour problems being facted both by coal suppliers and Railways and delay in release of wagons by the power station.

Liberalization for Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

7305 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in reply to Starred Question No. 391 on 20th March, 1979, the Minister of State for Petroleum accepted the suggestion of Shri R K Amin regarding liberalization of import of crude oil and petroleum products in view of comfortable foreign exchange position;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to liberalise the import of petrol and petroleum products through private agencies or State agencies; and

(c) whether the acceptance by the Minister of State for Petroleum of the suggestion referred to in part (a) above has not contravened the announced policy of the Government that petrol and petroleum products will be imported on a State to State basis according to the need of the country.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) From the record of discussion in the Lok Sabha on 20.3.1979, it would be seen that the Minister of State for Petroleum had only agreed to examine the suggestion relating to liberalisation of import of petrol and petroleum products in relation to the comfortable position of foreign exchange.

(b) and (c). The requirements of crude oil/product imports are determined each year on the basis of estimated overall demand for petro-

leum products, the expected availability of indigenous crude oil and the available refining capacity in the country. Imports of products are planned only after optimising crude processing in the refineries in the country. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to reduce consumption of petroleum products to the extent possible.

The bulk of our crude oil and products imports are in terms of contract with the National Oil Companies of the Oil Producing Countries. There is no change in the existing policy providing for canalised import of crude oil and petroleum products only through public sector undertakings under the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. There is no proposal to allow the import of crude oil and petroleum products through private agencies

Gulbarga and Bhadravati Relaying Stations

7306. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present relaying stations at Gulbarga and Bhadravati would be made independant stations since those stations have been working for a long time; and

(b) how much time it would take to make them independant?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to convert the auxilliary centres at Gulbarga and Bhadravati into full-fledged programme originating stations by setting up permanent studios at Gulbarga and Shimoga (for AIR Bhadravati) during the Sixth Plan period (1978-83).

Supply of Brick-Burning Coal

7307. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Coal fields Limited have confined allotment of brick-burning coal supply from collieries in Mugma-Salanpur area only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is a fact that the allocation for brick-burning coal from Eastern Coalfields Limited have been mostly confined to Mugma-Salanpur Area which produces inferior grades of coal.

(b) The reasons for the same are as follows:-

(i) Large stocks of slack coal are available in this coalfield.

(ii) The production of superior grades of coal from Raniganj coal fields suffered heavily during last monsoon and as a result of which these grades of slack coal has had to be earmarked to meet the requirements of consumers like cement plants, paper mills and other industrial slack coal consumers who technically need such coal. Brick burners are technically able to make use of inferior grades of coal produced in Mugma Salanpur area.

Mini Hydel Projects in Dras, Suru and Chikiten in Kargil Region of Ladakh

7308. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to survey and take steps for construction of mini hydel projects in Dras, Suru and Chikiten in the Kargil region Ladakh area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are examining possibilities of undertaking hydro-electric schemes at Rong, Dumkhar, Hanudo, Handar-Nubara and Sasuma-Nubara and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Survey and investigations of Dras (3 MW) and Suru (4x2.4 MW) Hydel Schemes have been completed by the Central Water Commission in 1973 and preliminary Project Reports prepared. Implementation of these schemes would be considered in consultation with the relevant authorities at the appropriate stage.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same becomes available.

Iraq Increases Crude Prices

7309. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Iraq increases crude prices' appeared in *Hindustan Times* dated the 9th March, 1979;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to Iraq decision to raise its crude oil prices by 9 per cent retrospectively from March 1st, 1979; and

(c) the quantity of all types of oil to be purchased from Iraq during 1979 and the amounts to be paid in excess as a result of the increase in the prices of Iraqi oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of OPEC Member States had introduced a premium over the official price of their crude oil during February/March, 1979, over

and above the prices effective January 1, 1979 Iraq had introduced such a premium in respect of their oil supplies for the month of March. At the OPEC Meeting held in Geneva on March 26, OPEC Member States have decided to fix the price of the Marker Crude at US \$ 14 546 per barrel with effect from 1st April, 1979 which corresponds to an increase of 14.5 per cent over the prices applicable till December, 1979. Besides this increase, it has been left for each Member Country to levy a further premium which it deems justifiable.

While the Government is concerned with the adverse economic impact on our economy of crude price increase, OPEC have for their own reasons not accepted the concept of having a differential price for the oil importing developing countries.

(c) Supplies of 5.5 million tonnes of crude oil will be made by Iraq during 1979 in terms of a contract between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Iraqi National Oil Company. In addition Iraq has promised to make best endeavours to supply an additional 1 million tonnes of crude oil during the year depending upon availability. It is however a matter of gratification that on our plea made subsequently Iraq has released 3,50,000 tonnes from out of their one million tonnes during the months January-March, 1979. Inasmuch as the crude price increase announced by Iraq is in terms of the contractual provision and is in line with the general OPEC decision on crude oil prices, the question of excess payment on import of Iraqi Oil does not arise.

Amount spent by DAVP on Display of Advertisements

7819 SHRI G M BANATWALLA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) what was total amount spent by the DAVP on (i) display adver-

tisements and (ii) classified advertisements during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively;

(b) how much was spent on the aforementioned types of advertisements in Urdu language press in these years, and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase adequately the allocations for Urdu and if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) The total value of advertisements by DAVP, both display and classified, during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was as under

	Display	Classified
	Rs	Rs
(i) 1975-76	1 09 35 726	1 11 33 171
(ii) 1976-77	1,15,97,018	1 19 89,604
(iii) 1977-78	85,84,182	1 48,37,487

(b) The total value of (i) display advertisements and (ii) classified advertisements in Urdu language papers during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was as under

	Display	Classified
	Rs	Rs
(i) 1975-76	10,87,753	6,23,155
(ii) 1976-77	14,54,121	7,21,249
(iii) 1977-78	6,84,699	8,13,477

(c) Urdu papers and journals are already being given special consideration and receive fair share of Government advertisements and rank third among the various languages in regard to the space and value of DAVP advertisements.

Standing Orders for the Post of D.G.I.

7311. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any standing order to fill up the top posts in the D.G.I. among the service and civilian officers;

(b) the arrangement regarding distribution of various higher posts in the D.G.I. organisations between scientists and service officers;

(c) is it a fact that a good number of service officers are permanently absorbed in these organisations without possessing the equivalent technical qualifications as necessary for civilian officers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not making screening committee consisting of distinguished scientists under the chairmanship of U.P.S.C. to justify the permanent absorption of these service officers in those non-military organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) All posts upto the rank of senior Scientific Officer II are held by civilians. While sanctioning any higher posts, a view is taken with reference to the job requirements whether it should be held by a civilian or Service Officer.

(c) This is true only in respect of officers drawn from the non-technical Corps like Infantry, Armour, Artillery & Ordnance. Qualifications laid down for them are different as they take into account Service experience and training in the relevant field.

(d) Screening is done by a Departmental Board consisting of 4 officers and presided over by Secretary. The Board takes into account the service history, personal qualifications and the performance of the officer while on a tenure posting in the DGI. This arrangement is considered adequate for this Inter-Services Organisation.

Production by M/s. Pfizer under Notification 3/3/65 of 27-5-1969

7312. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items are produced by Messrs Pfizer during the last 3 years under the Notification 3/3/65 of 27-5-1969; and

(b) whether the main condition of this Notification regarding import content and 25 per cent within the licensed capacity were observed, if not; will Government agree to take necessary steps to restrict manufacture of such formulations by this firm and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Only one drug formulation is claimed to have been manufactured by M/s. Pfizer during the last 3 years under the authority of Notification No. 3(3)/65-Chem.III, dated 27th May. 1969.

(b) In pursuance of withdrawal of the above said Notification on 30th August, 1978, M/s. Pfizer have submitted an application for a COB Licence for the manufacture of this formulation. This application of M/s. Pfizer has been received by this Ministry recently. The COB Licence for the manufacture of this formulation will be granted to this company only if its production is in conformity

with the Notification of 27th May, 1969.

राज्य में इस विधियों को तेज करना]

7313. श्री केशवराव चौधरी : क्या इससे और ज़्यादा मंत्री यह करने को क़रा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में खान गति-विधियों का तेज करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) इस संबंध में स्थानों पर खनिज उत्पादन कार्य जारी है ;

(ग) खानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार को क्या नीति है ; और

(घ) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस बारे में स्थानीय सरकार को कुछ मुआवज़े दिये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इससे और ज़्यादा राज्य मंत्री [श्री केशवराव चौधरी] : (क) श्री (ग). महाराष्ट्र में खनिज निक्षेपों को खान और मृत्तान्त के निम्न महाराष्ट्र सरकार के भूविज्ञान और खनिज निदेशालय द्वारा तथा केन्द्रीय संस्था भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अधिक-अधिक क्षेत्र में भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण और खनिज का पता लगाने के निम्न सतार प्रभाव किये जा रहे हैं। इनके अलावा, खनिज भंडा को बढ़ाने के लिये 1973 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य खनिज निगम को स्थापना की गई है। इस निगम द्वारा संयंत्र स्थापित करने, निम्नतापीय कार्यनीति संबंधित कार्य खनिज आधारित उद्योगों का स्थापना के निम्न प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार को भू-वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों जैसे भूविज्ञान और खनिज निदेशालय विकास निगम आदि की अर्थ-खनिज

आंकड़े, आधारभूत सुविधाएँ और ऋण आदि प्रदान कर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देती है।

(ख) राज्य के प्रायः प्रत्येक जिले में महाराष्ट्र पत्थर, बालू आदि गीण खनिजों की खुदाई होती है। इस समय कोला, लौह, ग्रयस्क, ब्रूनापत्थर, बाक्साइट, मैंगनीज, सिलिकारेत, फाइनसाइट, सिलिनाइट खनिज मिट्टियाँ आदि प्रमुख खनिज नागपुर जिले में नागपुर, रामटेक, ऊबने और सा नेर, सोलों, भंडारा जिलों, चन्द्रपुर जिले की चन्द्रपुर, ररा, राजुरा, गदचिराल तहसीलों, यवतमान जिले की बनी तहसील, रत्ना रि जिले की बेतगुर्ला, बनवानल, कुडान, राजापुर, माल, तहसीली, कोल्हापुर जिले का चगाद, भजरा, राधनागरी तहसीला में पाये जाते हैं।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में खनिज और उद्योगों के विकास हेतु रेल सुविधाओं सहित आधारभूत सुविधाओं हेतु तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु सम-मन पर केन्द्र सरकार का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है। इन प्रस्तावों पर समुचित निर्णय देने से पूर्व उनकी कई कारकों को ध्यान में रख कर जांच की जाती है।

Helicopter and Aircraft Accidents during February, 1979

7314. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) how many army helicopters and aircrafts have met with accidents in the month of February, 1979 and what are the reasons for that;

(b) how many persons lost their lives; and

(c) what is the estimated loss?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI

JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There was one accident involving an Army helicopter during February, 1979 where two Army Pilots were killed. The Court of Inquiry ordered into the accident has not yet been completed.

फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

7316. श्री हृषीकेश्वर वर्मा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा अब तक कितने राशि का ऋण दिया जा चुका है :

(ख) इसमें से कितना ऋण वसूल हो चुका है ; और

(ग) अभी तक वसूल न हुये

संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उसके वसूल करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1978 तक फिल्म वित्त निगम ने 288.74 लाख रुपये के ऋणों का भुगतान कर दिया था जिसमें से 131.79 लाख रुपयों की वसूला हो गयी है।

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक बकाया ऋणों के बारे में सलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। सभी मामलों में जहां ऋण की अदायगी समय पर नहीं होती है, कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है। सर्वप्रथम मामला ऋण के ब्याज की शर्तों के अनुसार मध्यस्थ को गाना जाता है। और उसके बाद निर्णय न्यायालय में डिग्री प्राप्त करने के लिये फाइल किया जाता है और तब मामला न्याय में डिग्री तामील की जाती है।

विवरण

31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक फिल्म वित्त निगम के संबंध में बकाया ऋणों के व्यौरा

क्रम सं०	ऋणार्थी का नाम	फिल्म का नाम	31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक बकाया	
			मूल० रु०	ब्याज रु०
1	2	3	4	5
1. चित्रा शारदा	.	ते माझे घर	8907.69	—
2. चित्रा निकेतन	.	फकीरा	118449.08	2000.89
3. रचना फिल्म	.	प्यास	469500.00	261177.41
लेखा नं० 1	.	प्यास	62566.30	—
लेखा नं० 2	.	.		
4. आनन्द फिल्म	.	आग और पानी	233903.00	28845.17
5. विमल राय पिक्चर्स	.	दो दुनी चार	165000.00	—
6. रूप रेखा	.	जन्म भूमि	200000.00	10693.95

1	2	3	4	5
7.	जुल बेलिशम .	. नया जन्म	200000.00	34569.82
8.	गिरिनार चित्राकेला .	. बहुरूपी	62329.11	4561.25
9.	लल्ला मनोहर .	. भलेवा तूफान दरयाला	94954.40	31515.47
10.	कान्तिनाल राठोड़ .	. कन्कू	124500.00	—
11.	रोचक पंडित .	. उसकी रोटी	259606.92	82679.60
12.	चितनदास गुप्ता .	. बिलेट फेरात	235500.00	55796.67
13.	प्रेम कपूर .	. बदनाम बस्ती	195694.77	2381.37
14.	राज मारबी .	. त्रिसन्ध्या	215500.00	48909.09
15.	मत्य देव गोविंद प्रोडक्शन .	. शाता कोर्ट चालू है	115000.00	—
16.	मणि कौल .	. आषाढ का एक दिन	202669.00	40631.44
17.	धरुणदती देवी .	. पादी पिसिर बर्मी	217800.00	48161.26
18.	गजानन जागीरदार .	. दोन्ही गरचा पहुना	78349.91	—
19.	मुरेश सैगल .	. सकल्प	308964.66	43320.51
20.	अर्जुन देव रसक .	. सशा	248615.07	42203.47
21.	ए० के० फिल्म .	. ग्रहण	253461.71	17776.90
22.	कुमार टी० शन्नी .	. भाया दपणं	288954.00	15176.74
23.	गिरीश बंध .	. आक्रात	161304.00	10568.41
24.	निरजन पटनायक .	. मनसारा विलाप	150000.00	10402.91
25.	रीटो प्रोडक्शंस .	. जुक्ति ताको ग्रीर गप्पो	264858.44	—
26.	अवतार कृष्ण कौल .	. 27 डाऊन	297626.74	—
27.	काव्य चित्रा .	. धकम	138665.89	—
28.	यूनिट 3 एम० एम० .	. गरम हवा	158759.49	—
29.	मृणाल सेन .	. पदातिक	253339.10	—
30.	गिरीश रंजन .	. डाक बंगला	257068.39	—
31.	मणि कौल .	. दुविधा	70675.00	—
32.	समानान्तर चित्रा .	. परिणय	72574.60	—
33.	एस० एस० राव .	. दिवाला पारबंती	87056.94	—

1	2	3	4	5
34.	क्यामल युद्धा . . .	तासेर देव	240000.00	—
35.	प्रधाला मूवीज . . .	त्काम वल्ल	430000.00	—
36.	ब्रह्माव भरोरा . . .	न्यू स्विम धान नर्मदा	37875.99	—
37.	रवेस कानी पिक्चर्स . . .	मनसईना-विवा	155331.39	—
38.	धार० एस० बेदी . . .	धाखी देखी	447463.04	—
39.	अली सरदार जाफरी . . .	डा० मोहम्मद इकबाल	—	—
40.	टी० पी० रामा रेड्डी . . .	चदा मास्ता	143502.93	—
41.	शिवेन्द्र सिन्हा . . .	ह्यूमेन डिगनिटी	—	—
42.	हीरो एच० अडवानी . . .	क्रस रोड्स: इडिय भिनेमा सि०	150000 00 1899	—
4 .	युक्त फिल्म सामाथटी लि० . . .	अरविद देसाई की अजीब दास्ता	429010 35	—
44.	डी० डी० गर्ग . . .	इट इज इडियन इट इज गुड	— —	—
45.	सरैया प्रोडक्शन . . .	महाकवि नललाव	11000 00	—
46.	प्रेम सिंह वर्मा . . .	वि लास्ट टाइमर	51057.29	—
47.	मुसाफिर अली . . .	वन	4438 71 67	—
48.	बिमल दत्त . . .	कस्तूरी	449864.59	—
49.	फाल फिल्मोर्गिया . . .	लाइफ इंसोरेंस कारपोरेशन लि०	—	—
50.	चेवका थिला . . .	मलरज के खिलाडी	50000 0 00	—
51.	डी० डी० गर्ग . . .	नर्कस एंड प्रो- क्टीविटी	00000.00	—
52.	डी० डी० गर्ग . . .	अमली कमला देवी चट्टा तथ्या	290 8 60	—
53.	एस० सुखदेव . . .	डी० धान० मीना कुमारी	518 0 8	—
54.	रवीन्द्र गुप्ता . . .	तरंग	166273.11	—
			10243303.29	791372.33

National Dailies Controlled by Industrial Houses and Political Trusts

7317. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the foreign money and unaccounted money accumulated by different national dailies controlled by the industrial houses and political trusts;

(b) if so, what are the names of newspapers and what is the amount involved; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct investigations to safeguard independence of news media from interference of pressure groups?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No general assessment has been made in the matter. Necessary investigations are, however, conducted in the income tax assessments of the owners of the individual dailies whenever unaccounted funds come to notice during scrutiny of their accounts.

(c) Government are concerned with the independence of the news media and the Press Commission will go into the question of safeguarding the independence of the Press against pressures of all kinds.

Release of canalised raw materials on the basis of licence capacity

7318. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to restrict the releases of canalised raw materials to the level of licensed capacity in all the cases and if so, time by which this would be done;

(b) whether it is a fact that releases of Ampicillin Anhydrous in favour of Cadila has been recommended on the basis of provisional capacity fixed for all the items taken together instead on the basis of past consumption or 1976-77 releases; why deviation in the policy has been made in this case; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to allow releases of canalised raw materials to the extent desired by the manufacturers on the basis of overall licensed capacity approved in their favour, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As part of the New Drug Policy, Government have decided to issue a consolidated licence to each of the DGTD units wherein capacities for formulations based on a particular bulk drug are to be indicated in terms of quantum of that bulk drug. Once this is done, the releases of canalised bulk drug would automatically get linked to the entitlements as per licensed capacities in the case of DGTD units.

For the purpose of issuing consolidated licenses, data have been called for from the concerned units. While some of the units have responded, others have yet to respond. The data so received calls for detailed examination and in certain cases, frequent exchange of correspondence with the companies. Moreover, the issuance of consolidated licenses also calls for amendment of certain provisions of ID&R Act, 1951. In view of this, it is difficult to indicate the time by which the work regarding issuance of consolidated licences would be completed.

(b) Upto 1977-78, M/s. Cadila Laboratories were treated as a small scale unit. Late in 1977-78 a COB licence was issued to this company following the change in their status

to that of a DGTD unit. For the year 1978-79, this company is being released canalised bulk drugs including Ampicillin Anhydrous as a DGTD unit. In case of Ampicillin Anhydrous, the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd (CPC) sought clarifications from the Ministry as to the quantity to be released in the context of the provisional capacities indicated in Cadilas COB licence. On June 15, 1978 CPC was advised to restrict the release for the first six months of 1978-79 to 50 per cent of the quantity of this drug released to them during 1977-78. The party, however, represented against this decision. In consideration of which the CPC were advised on 7th July, 1978 to allow release of 3240 kgs Ampicillin Anhydrous to this party, pending determination of their entitlement. Further release of 3240 kgs and 2000 kgs of Ampicillin Anhydrous were authorised on October, 3, 1978 and 7th March, 1979 respectively. These recommendations for release of Ampicillin Anhydrous were based on the provisional capacities indicated in the COB licence granted to M/s. Cadila Laboratories on February 28, 1977 which was initially valid upto the end of August, 1978, but was later extended upto the end of 1978-79, when the final capacity for this company are expected to be fixed on the basis of actual production achieved by them.

(c) There is no proposal to this effect under consideration of the Government.

कोयले की कमी के कारण उर्वरक संशर्षों में उत्पादन में गिरावट

7319. श्री अमन राम जायसवाल :
क्या कैडिलैब, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोयले का कमी के कारण वर्ष 1978 के अन्तिम 6 महीनों में सार्व-

जनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक संयंत्रों में उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है और भटिंडा तथा पानीपत में उर्वरक सयंत्र चालू किये जाने में विलम्ब हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1 जुलाई से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक संयंत्रों को अलग अलग कितना कोयला सप्लाई किया गया और यह मात्रा उसकी अनुमानित मांग की मात्रा से कितनी कम थी; और

(ग) उन उर्वरक संयंत्रों में 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में फास्फेटी और नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया और पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में यह स्थिति क्या है ?

पेंडोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र गोस्वामी): (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1978-79 के दूसरे अर्ध (अक्टूबर, 1978 से मार्च, 1979) के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले अर्ध (अप्रैल 1978-सितम्बर, 1978) के उत्पादन से अधिक है। फिर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोरखपुर तथा नगल (विस्तार) यूनिट और वीर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोटा एक्ज नामक कुछ संयंत्रों में कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण दूसरे अर्ध में उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण भटिंडा और पानीपत परियोजनाओं के प्रारम्भ होने में भी विलम्ब हुआ था।

(ख) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979 की अवधि के दौरान कोयले का सप्लाई की गई मात्रा तथा प्रभावित एककों में अनु-

मानित खपत की कमी की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

यूनिट का नाम	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा (000 मी० टन)	घनुमानित खपत की कमी की प्रतिशतता
1. सरकारी क्षेत्र		
1 गोरखपुर	74.5	7 8
2. नंगल विस्तार	120.0	36 2
2. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र		
1. कोटा	81.0	27 7

(ग) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979
की अवधि तथा गत वर्ष की नद्वन्द्वी अवधि

के दौरान यूनिट-वार उत्पादन दर्शाने वाला
एक विवरण-पत्र सलग्न है।

विवरण

(000 मी० टन में)

संयोज	1-7-76 से 31-1-79 के दौरान उत्पादन	1-7-77 से 31-1-78 के दौरान उत्पादन	कमी की मात्रा
	नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट
1	2	3	4
सिल्वरी . . .	—	1.7	5.6
गोरखपुर . . .	54.0	—	54.7
नामरूप . . .	21.4	—	25.9
नामरूप विस्तार . . .	44.4	—	33.6
कुर्वापुर . . .	27.3	—	34.1
बरीली . . .	38.5	—	20.0
झाम्से . . .	53.9	22.5	61.8
झाम्से IV . . .	20.8	20.8	—
नगल . . .	41.7	—	34.3
नगल विस्तार . . .	34.6	—	1.7
उद्योग मंडल . . .	30.7	17.0	33.5
कोशीन I . . .	58.1	—	43.0
कोशीन II . . .	19.9	31.3	11.7
राऊरकेला . . .	44.8	—	43.7
बैबेली . . .	25.6	—	27.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
समस्त	91.5	65.9	80.6	59.4	+19.9	+6.6
उप-समस्त	14.9	—	12.7	—	+2.2	—
कराजकी	2.8	—	2.5	—	+0.3	—
दुग्ध	4.8	6.5	5.2	6.5	-0.4	—
सूची	92.1	22.6	95.8	23.3	-3.7	-0.7
विजाय	40.1	40.8	38.0	40.1	+2.1	+0.7
कोटा	65.1	—	79.8	—	-14.7	—
कानपुर	112.9	—	121.6	—	-8.9	—
गोवा	85.6	18.2	93.2	20.4	-7.6	+2.2
टूटीकोरिन	106.2	23.4	111.2	12.6	-5.0	+10.8
मंगलौर	84.4	—	44.3	—	+40.1	—
आई० एफ० एफ० सी०						
मो०	147.6	101.6	123.8	91.8	+23.8	+9.8
सेली	—	9.8	—	—	—	+9.8
एस० एस० पी०	—	98.4	—	93.6	—	+4.8
योग	1362.8	480.5	1240.0	404.6	+122.8	+75.9

Strike in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

7320 SHRI SHARAD YADAV
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is complete strike and the work has come to a stand still in Jabalpur Gun Carriage Factory on the issue of suspension of workers in the Factory;

(b) if so the details thereof together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to punish the responsible guilty officers of the factory in order to end the strike as also the steps taken in the interest of the affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHRI SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

बन्दई हुई के लिये गैस का अधिक
सम्भार तथा राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश तथा
उत्तर प्रदेश, को इसकी पार्श्व लम्हों
द्वारा सन्तुष्ट

7321, श्री राजू शिखर : क्या
केन्द्रीय, एसाकन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
जवाब की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बन्दई हुई
तथा हाउस वेसीन में गैस के विशाल अतिरिक्त
सम्भार पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या से गैस की
कितनी अतिरिक्त मात्रा प्राप्त होगी की धारा
है ;

(ग) इस गैस का उपयोग करने के बारे
में सरकार का प्रस्ताव क्या है ; और

(ब) क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस गैस को पाईप लाइनों द्वारा राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई करने तथा वहाँ उर्वरक कारखानों स्थापित करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है?

पेट्रोलेियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्मथ बहुगुणा) : (क) उत्तर बेसिन के उत्तर में महत्वपूर्ण गैस भण्डार मिलने तथा दक्षिण बेसिन में पूर्वानुमानों से अधिक गैस के भण्डार होने की संभावना होने के फलस्वरूप समुद्री क्षेत्र से गैस की उपलब्धता का अनुमान पहले से भ्रष्टा है।

(ख) गैस सप्लाई का निश्चित मूल्यांकन श्री. एन. जी. सी. द्वारा किया जा रहा है और मई/जून, 1979 तक स्थिति स्पष्ट होने की संभावना है। श्री. एन. जी. सी. का अनुमान है कि स्वतंत्र गैस की उपलब्धता 17-27 मि. घन मीटर प्रतिदिन होगी जबकि पूर्वानुमान 10 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रतिदिन का था।

(ग) गैस की उपलब्धता की संभावित वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए 19 मार्च, 1979 को एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया गया था जो कि ग्रन्थ बावों के साथ साथ कच्चे तेल/स्वतंत्र गैस और सब्सिडी गैस के उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को विचार में रखते हुए समुद्री गैस के अधिकतम आर्थिक उपयोग के विद्युत् सिंक्रारिज करेगा। यह कार्यकारी दल गैस के अधिकतम उपयोग परियोजना तथा समुद्री गैस को तट पर किन स्थल पर लाया जाय आदि की भी जांच करेगा। इस कार्यकारी दल से कहा गया है कि वह भ्रमों रिपोर्टों या महीनों की अवधि में प्रस्तुत करे। इस रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति पर सरकारी समुद्री गैस के विभिन्न प्रयोगों जैसे उर्वरकों का उत्पादन आदि के क्षेत्र में निर्णय करेगी।

(घ) राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों से यह अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं कि समुद्री गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र इन राज्यों में स्थापित किये जायें। समुद्री गैस पर आधारित प्रतिरिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों की योजना पर विचार करते समय ग्रन्थ राज्यों के सुझावों सहित राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों। सुझावों को भी ध्यान में रख जायेगा।

नई दिल्ली में मनोहर पार्क में डी-ब्लाक में स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था

7322. श्री बाजीबा देसाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मनोहर पार्क, नई दिल्ली-26 में डी० ब्लाक में एक गली में स्ट्रीट लाइट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है और वहाँ एक भी बिजली का खम्भा नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसके परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली अत्यधिक असुविधा को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राजवन्धन) : (क) पश्चिम दिल्ली के मनोहर पार्क का अधिकांश रूप से विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। तथापि, डी-ब्लाक में एक गली में स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में बलियो में स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था इसके सामान्य स्तर द्वारा की जाती है। मनोहर पार्क, नई दिल्ली के डी-ब्लाक में प्लाट सं० 9 से 22 तक की सर्विस लेन में स्ट्रीट लाइट के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने दिल्ली नगर निगम के सामान्य स्तर को तथा इस क्षेत्र के निगम पार्श्व का लिखा है।

Gram Vikas Project with British Collaboration in Karnataka

7323. SHRI K. S. VEERBHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding targets fixed for the Gram Vikas (rural development) project launched in 1976 by the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers at Herur in Raichur district and Sangankal in Bellary district in Karnataka in collaboration with the British Government in Tungabhadra Grameen Bank; and

(b) the details regarding the assistance provided by the U.K. Government in the form of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A statement giving the details regarding the targets fixed is attached,

(b) The following assistance has been provided by U.K. Government in the form of 17-17-17 NPK complex fertilisers

year	Quantity (TE)	Value (₹)
1978-79	1,200	1,56,000
1979-80	1,500	1,95,000

Out of the above, 1186 Tons of 17-17-17 NPK Complex were received in October, 1978 and the balance quantity of fertilisers is expected to be received during June 1979.

Statement

Statement showing the details of targets set out for the two villages Sangankal in Bellary district and Herur in Raichur district of Karnataka under the United Kingdom-Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers-Tungabhadra Gra-

meen Bank Gram Vikas (Rural Development) Projects:—

Details of the target	Sangankal	Herur
1. Total number of farmer families to be covered under the project	200	709
2. Total area to be covered under the project	1,020 H A	2,312 H A.
3. Optimum utilisation of Irrigation sources	648 H A	1,518 H A.

Other targets include the following:

(a) Change in the cropping pattern so as to achieve double cropping.

(b) Balanced fertilisation of crops

(c) Entire area to be grown with high-yielding varieties.

(d) Optimisation of per/hectare yield.

(e) Development of subsidiary occupations like Sheep rearing, piggy, dairy-farming, promotion of cottage industries and handicrafts etc.

(f) Encouragement to activities such as providing better housing facilities, health and family welfare activities, Adult Education Programme and cultural activities.

काठमांडू में भारत और नेपाल के इंजीनियरों की बैठक

7324. श्री उत्तम : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करनाली, बालुवाक और बनेश्वर परियोजनाओं के लिए पूरा सर्वेक्षण करने के संबंध में नेपाल सरकार के निमंत्रण पर हाल ही में काठमांडू में भारतीय और नेपाली इंजीनियरों की संयुक्त बैठक हुई थी ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या मुख्य निर्णय लिए गए ;

(ग) क्या उक्त नदी बाढ़ी परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए विश्व बैंक को ऋण सम्बन्धी धावेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं; और

(घ) (बाघरा नदी पर) करलासी परियोजना पर निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) (1) राष्ट्रीय (भालुचण) परियोजना के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल मार्च, 1978 में काठमाण्डू गया था।

(2) करलासी परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कठित समिति, जिसमें भारतीय और नेपाली अधिकारी शामिल हैं, की एक बैठक नवम्बर, 1978 में काठमाण्डू में हुई थी।

(3) पक्केर परियोजना से संबंधित संयुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल, जिसमें महामहिम नेपाल सरकार और भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे को पहली बैठक अप्रैल, 1978 में नई दिल्ली हुई थी और बाद में, नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1978 में एक संयुक्त दल ने परियोजना स्वरूप का दौरा अन्वेषणकार्य के भाग के रूप में किया था।

(ख) (1) राष्ट्रीय (भालुचण) के बारे में, भारत नेकसी संयुक्त तकनीकी समिति के निर्देशन में धावे अन्वेषण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(2) करलासी परियोजना के बारे में परियोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर दल को रिपोर्टों को अन्तिम रूप देने का फैसला किया गया था ताकि समिति की अन्तिम सिफारिशें दोनों सरकारों को की जा सकें।

(3) पक्केर परियोजना के संबंध में, संयुक्त तकनीकी ने दो वर्ष की अवधि में अन्वेषण कार्य पूरे करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस समिति में महामहिम नेपाल सरकार के तथा भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। भारतीय और नेपाली दल द्वारा अतिरिक्त अन्वेषणों के लिए संयुक्त रूप से तैयार की गई रिपोर्टें विचाराधीन हैं।

(ग) हमें ऋण संबंधों जैसे किस्त, धावेदन पत्र की जानकारी नहीं है जो इन नदी बाढ़ी परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक को भेजा गया हो ; तथा

(घ) निर्माण के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Journals Published by Planning Commission

7825. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

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

(a) the names of the Journals Published by the Planning Commission;

(b) details of the circulation;

(c) whether the complimentary copies of these journals are not distributed to the accredited correspondents and the language dailies editors;

(d) if not, the detailed reasons thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission's day to day reporting are missing in language press;

(f) if so, the detailed reasons thereof; and

(g) the action being taken for a better coordination between the Planning Commission and the language press for dissemination of information to the rural people?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Complimentary copies of these journals in English and Hindi are distributed to selected press representatives and editors

(d) Does not arise

(e) No, Sir Adequate coverage about the activities of the Planning Commission is provided in Indian language newspapers

(f) Does not arise

(g) Several measures have already been taken to inform the people, particularly those in the villages, about the new strategy and planning for a better life for the people. The journals published by the Planning Commission, the newspapers and magazines, the news bulletins and programmes of All India Radio are all used depending on the message to be conveyed and the target audience or readership in view. These methods are under constant review and periodical meetings with Planning Commission are held to achieve better results

Statement

S. No	Name of the Journal	Circulation
1	Yojana (English)	8778
2	Yojana (Hindi)	5431
3	Yojana (Tamil)	3975
4	Yojana (Marathi)	2741
5	Yojana (Bengali)	2326
6	Yojana (Gujarati)	2918
7	Yojana (Telugu)	2069
8	Yojana (Malayalam)	2800
9	Yojana (Assamese)	1625

भारत कोकिय कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा प्राकृतिक "सॉफ्ट कोक" का पता लगाया जाया

7329. श्री सुबराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिय कोल लिमिटेड ने बरैलू ईधन के रूप में उपयोग के लिए प्राकृतिक "सॉफ्ट कोक" का पता लगाया है,

(ख) क्या प्राकृतिक सॉफ्ट कोक परम्परागत सॉफ्ट कोक की तुलना में महंगा होगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सॉफ्ट कोक को किन प्रकार तथा कब तक सस्ता बनाया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। प्राकृतिक सॉफ्ट कोक जिसे 'सामा' कहा जाता है उसका पता बहुत पहले से है।

(ख) और (ग). सॉफ्ट कोक के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा इसका खनन महंगा है क्योंकि इसकी परत काफी कम है जिनके लिए अधिक विस्फोटक पदार्थों की जरूरत होती है।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं से सेवा निवृत्त हुए लोगों की श्रेणीवार संख्या

7327. श्री हुसैन खान कटुवाल : क्या सशस्त्र सेना तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क)गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सीमेंट सशस्त्र सेनाओं से सेवा निवृत्त हुए लोगों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें

तकनीकी तथा गैर तकनीकी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को औद्योगिक सेवाओं में नौकरियां दी गईं और कितने व्यक्ति अभी तक बेरोजगार हैं क्या उन्हें भी रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप प्रश्नों संबंधी तथा राजा संबंधी (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) 1977 और 1978 के दौरान बलसेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना में सेवा-निवृत्त हुए लोगों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	अफसर	जे० सो० ओ०/ ग्रन्थ रैंक	जोड़
थल सेना			
1977	419	28,585	29,004
1978	565	51,305	51,870
नौसेना			
1977	65	1422	1487
1978	42	1694	1736
वायु सेना			
1977	89	3366	3455
1978	150	4644	4794

तकन.क। तथा गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के बारे में अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) 1977 तथा 1978 (सितम्बर 1978 तक) के दौरान क्रमशः 17,842 तथा 14,397 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया । सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त में 1,49,298 भूतपूर्व सैनिक रोजगार कार्यालयों तथा पुनर्वासि महाविद्यालयों के रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज हैं । चूंकि रोजगार के लिए पंजीकृत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के आंकड़े उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति के वर्ष के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं इसलिए उपर्युक्त सूचना उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बारे में है जिन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों में रोजगार लिया गया ।

अध्य प्रश्नों में एक सम्बन्धित लोहा और इस्पात संबंध की स्थापना हेतु व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन

7328. श्री हुकूम अध्यक्ष कृपाकर :

क्या इस्पात और खाद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "मैकन" ने बेलाडिला में लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों पर आधारित एक सम्बन्धित लोहा और इस्पात संबंध की स्थापना करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग के साथ एक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन किया था और क्या इसका परियोजना प्रतिवेदन भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण के पास है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार अथवा भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण ने उक्त संबंध की स्थापना के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई सुचना न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राख
मंत्री (श्री कविश्या मुन्ना) : (क) और (ख).

बेलाडीला में एक इस्पात कारखाना लगाने के बारे में मेकन ने अप्रैल, 1975 में एक शक्यता प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया था तथा सेल को प्रस्तुत किया था। इस शक्यता प्रतिवेदन की तैयारी के लिए आवश्यक आंकड़े एकत्र करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के सम्बन्धित विभागों/अधिकरणों से सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया था। ये शक्यता अध्ययन इस उद्देश्य से किए गए थे ताकि कुछ परियोजनाओं के बारे में शक्यता रिपोर्टें हमारे पास तैयार रहे और आर्थिक स्थिति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धि इस्पात की मांग आदि जैसी कई बातों को देखते हुए उचित समय पर इन पर कार्रवाई की जा सके।

उर्बरक कारखाने

7329. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने उर्बरक कारखाने हैं और उनमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा इन कारखानों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कारखाने से गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य के उर्बरक सप्लाई किए गए; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी प्रकार के उर्बरकों के लिए एक जैसी दरें निर्धारित करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री
(श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहगुणा) : (क)

दिनांक 1-4-79 को देश में 55 उर्बरक कारखाने (29 सिंगल सुपर फास्टेड कारखानों सहित) उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। इन कारखानों की कुल वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 32.59 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 10.80 लाख टन फास्फेट है। इन कारखानों में लगभग 65,000 कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) सूचना को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाले समय और श्रम की तुलना में प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम लाभप्रद नहीं होते।

(ग) यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट तथा समस्त मिश्रित फास्फेटिक उर्बरकों के सी० ए० एन० और टी० एस० पी० नामक तीन प्रमुख उर्बरकों के अधिकतम मूल्य कानूनों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किये जाते हैं तथा ये देश के सब भागों में लागू होते हैं। अतः इस समय देश में प्रचलित प्रत्येक प्रमुख उर्बरक के लिये फुटकर मूल्य एक समान है।

Record Output by Central Coalfields Limited in February 1979

7330. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been record output by CCL collieries representing a daily average of 97,265 tonnes in February, 1979 which is the highest ever daily rate of coal production during the first eleven months of any financial year since its inception in 1956;

(b) what is its lean coal from its four washeries during February, 1979;

(c) whether it is a fact that the output would have increased had the off take and electric supply been better;

(d) whether because of poor off take and electric troubles, the coal

stock swelled to unmanageable state of affairs; and

(e) whether the Talcher Colliery and the Deulbera Colliery competed in this record output or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The daily average output in the collieries of the Central Coalfields Limited in February, 1979 was the highest ever for the first eleven months of any financial year since 1956.

(b) The production of clean coal from its four washeries during February, 1979 has been 2.95 lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of lower despatches the stocks of coal have gone up substantially during February, 1979 from 37.69 lakh tonnes as on 1st February, 1979 to 41.49 lakh tonnes as on 1st March, 1979 i.e. an increase of 3.80 lakh tonnes.

(e) Like all other collieries in the Central Coalfields Ltd. the Talcher and Deulbera collieries have also tried to improve coal production. There was no specific competition as such for record output. Only an overall thrust for improving production was maintained in view of the growing demand for coal.

Quantity and Value of Ingot Steel Production by Indian Iron and Steel Company

7331. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity with rupee value of production of ingot steel at the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) in the year 1977-78;

(b) whether there is any apprehension of reduction in production at

the IISCO in the year 1978-79; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The production of ingot steel in the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO) in the year 1977-78 was 651.163 tonnes. Ingot being an unfinished product not meant for sale, it is not possible to quantify its value. There is no selling price for this item fixed by the Joint Plant Committee.

(b) The production of ingot steel in IISCO during the year 1978-79 was 627,609 tonnes.

(c) The main reasons for the shortfall in production during 1978-79 were:

(i) Continuing problems in supply of coking coal, both in terms of quantity and quality;

(ii) Frequent operational problems in blast furnaces due to poor quality of raw materials;

(iii) Power shortage and frequency fluctuations;

(iv) Indifferent industrial relations in some units of the plant; and

(v) Unprecedented floods in West Bengal in September, 1978 resulting in flooding of coal fields and the steel plant and dislocation of rail movement.

टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड की आधुनिकीकरण की योजना

7332. श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान :

क्या इस्पात और खनन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि टाटा स्टील लिमिटेड की अपने संबंधों

का आधुनिकीकरण करने और उत्पन्न बढ़ाने के लिए 120 करोड़ रुपये की योजना कार्रवाई करती है ;

(ख) क्या टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी इसके लिए वित्त पोषण हेतु विश्व बैंक से अनुरोध कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस वित्त हेतु टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी ने 118 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजीगत लागत से एक योजना बनाई है जो आवश्यक रूप से इस्पात कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है। अगर यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जाती है तो इससे उनकी वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता में सीमान्त वृद्धि होगी। अभी तक योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं के लिए सरकार की यथापेक्षित औपचारिक अनुमति नहीं मांगी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) . अभी तक इस बारे में कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ?

Cost of Mathura Refinery

7333. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the originally approved cost of the Mathura Refinery was Rs. 97 crores;

(b) whether the cost by now has risen over double—being about Rs. 200 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total revised cost estimates of the Mathura Refinery Project is Rs. 192.32 crores.

(c) The reasons for the increase in the cost estimates are as under:—

(i) Escalation in the cost of equipment, materials, and labour that has occurred, subsequent to the submission of the feasibility report in 1973.

(ii) Increase in cost on account on additions to or enhancement in the facilities such as Power Plant, Water supply, additional LPG facilities, crude tankage, railway lines, additional land, shifting of power plant away from refinery, provisions of block and by pass valves for all control valves, increase in length of loading gantries and cost of pollution studies not envisaged earlier.

(iii) Financial costs (not provided in the original estimates).

(iv) Increase on account of items such as tankages, pump stations, despatch facilities etc., the cost of which could be covered only after detailed studies.

(v) Increase due to changes in the rates of customs duty and clearance charges, for imported equipment materials; and

(vi) Increase in cost of township.

Step to check concentration of Economic Power

7334. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state as to what is the net result of the steps taken by the Government to check the concentration of economic power in the private corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Studies which have so far been made regarding the value of assets and turnover of companies belonging to large industrial houses as per the registrations under section 26 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the years 1972 and 1976, have shown that there has been a general increase both in the value of assets and in the turnover and profits of these large houses.

The MRTP Act seeks to provide *inter alia* that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment Chapter III of the Act contains the regulatory provisions for achieving the above objective Under these provisions, proposals from undertakings, registered under section 26 of the Act, for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation and take-over are scrutinised in the light of the criteria laid down in section 28 of the Act and in the light of the current industrial licensing policy so as to ensure that the proposals are not likely to lead to concentration of economic power to the common detriment or are not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest.

Large Industrial Houses are eligible to participate in the industries specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973. Even in respect of these industries, proposals for substantial expansion or setting up of new undertakings by the Large Industrial Houses are generally approved only after taking into consideration the public sector, non-MRTP and small scale angles and only after satisfying that these units will not be adversely affected. While the policy regarding financing of the expansion or new projects by the Large Industrial Houses has been made more stringent, the policy in the case of non-MRTP com-

panies has been liberalised to encourage their growth. These restrictions on large houses have ensured that they do not expand into sectors where non-MRTP and small companies have the capacity to expand and to that extent the growth of large houses has been curbed.

Price of Crude Oil

7335. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present a boom in price of crude oil above the official Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries level in open market rates specially by international oil companies; and

(b) what steps have Government taken to attain self-sufficiency in oil and develop alternative indigenous sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) From the information available in Market Journals it is gathered that the spot prices of crude oil in the open market is substantially higher than the official OPEC sales prices of these crude oils.

(b) While all attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities, and while plans are being made for the exploitation of our established reserves, keeping in view the need to conserve this non-renewable sources of energy, it is difficult to hold out any promise of self-sufficiency in crude oil. Our exploration policy will be pursued vigorously with a view to making an inventory of our hydro-carbon resources. Simultaneously, Ministry of Energy and Deptt. of Science and Technology are presently engaged in co-ordinating research and development and exploration activities relating to various alternative sources of energy, such as Solar

Energy, Tidal Power Geo-thermal Energy, Wind Power and Bio-gas.

Representation for changing working of AIR and TV Centres

7336 SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a representation regarding the change in the planning and working of A.I.R. and T.V. Centres in various States keeping in view the regional socio-cultural and other requirements of the people and in tune with general policies of the State;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof State-wise; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) to (c) No specific request has been received from any State Government demanding change in the planning and working of Akashvani and Doordarshan. However, Government have sent a Report in the *Patriot* dated 16th March, 1979 that the West Bengal Information and Cultural Affairs Minister has made such a demand while moving grants for his department. According to this Press Report, the State Government was of the view that it should have its proper say in the planning and working of this media to ensure that the special problems and political, social and cultural life of a particular region or its ethos or distinctiveness are reflected through them.

AIR and TV stations always strive to project the special social and cultural features of the areas covered by them. The State Government's representatives are included in the Programme Advisory Committees of the Stations in whose meetings they have ample opportunity to make

suggestions for improving the programmes. Even otherwise there is no bar to making the suggestions for the improvement of programmes. Such suggestions will be given due consideration.

Anomalies in Third Pay Commission Report regarding Staff Artists of Doordarshan

7337 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether anomalies created by the Third Pay Commission for staff artists of Doordarshan have not been removed so far, if so, reasons;

(b) whether a revision of pay scales of staff artists were made in 1968 and 1971, if not, reasons,

(c) why the cameraman (Grade II) in the scale of Rs. 650—30—1100 are not treated like the staff of other organisations of the Ministry such as TV Institute Pune and the Films Division; and

(d) the time by which the anomaly in the scale of Doordarshan cameraman will be removed and revised scales will be implemented, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) The Third Pay Commission did not make any recommendations about the Staff Artists of Doordarshan. On the analogy of the recommendations of the Commission in respect of regular civil posts, the fee scales of Staff Artists in Doordarshan were revised in March, 1977 with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1973. A few categories of Staff Artists did not benefit. Their cases were considered by an Inter-Departmental Review & Rationalisation Committee. The Committee felt that since the difference between the

emoluments in pre-revised scales and those admissible in the revised scales was treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increases, no anomaly was involved nor was this peculiar to staff artists of Doordarshan.

(b) Doordarshan was part of All India Radio until 31st March, 1976. The fee scales of Staff Artists working on TV side of All India Radio were prescribed in 1968. Certain categories of Staff Artists which were common to Sound and Television were given the same scales as prevalent on the Sound side. There was no revision of fee scales in 1971 on television side.

(c) The Cameraman Grade II in Doordarshan is in the fee scale of Rs. 550-900. This scale is the translated scale of Rs. 325-25-500-EB-30-560 prescribed in 1968 on the recommendations of a Departmental Committee which took into account the job requirements, qualifications prescribed, mode of recruitment, emoluments of comparable or analogous categories of personnel employed on the Sound Broadcasting side of AIR, in the Films Division and other comparable Departments.

The conditions of service, pay scales etc. of Cameraman of Doordarshan, Films Division and Film & Television Institute of India are different because the qualifications, mode of recruitment and job requirements of the three organisations are different. Besides, the Film & Television Institute of India is a self-governing society registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860

(d) There is no anomaly in the fee scale prescribed for Cameraman in Doordarshan and therefore there is no question of its revision.

Fertilizers Association of India

7338. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is there a body known as Fertilizers Association of India;

(b) is it a fact that the Association is recovering Rs. 5/- per ton per year from all the 38 factories manufacturing fertilizers;

(c) is that Association subject to Audit;

(d) what are their main heads of expenditure during the last three years and how much money has been spent; and

(e) are Government factories manufacturing fertilizers also pay this amount?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fertilizer Association is a non-Government body and the membership of the Association is voluntary. All members, who have joined the Association, contribute towards the Association expenses. The rate of subscription is determined by its Board of Directors in accordance with its budgetary needs. Currently, the rate of subscription is Rs. 5/- per tonne of nutrient for large factories subject to a ceiling of Rs. one lakh per annum. Concessional rate of subscription applies to small manufacturers.

(c) The Association makes its own arrangements for audit.

(d) The main heads of expenditure are Personnel, General Administration, Training, Group Discussions, Seminars and Publications.

The expenses in the last three years have been as follows:

	Rs. lakhs
1975-76	24.18
1976-77	24.48
1977-78	27.26

(e) All members, including public sector units, pay the same rate of subscription.

Coal supplied to TISCO by BOCL in 1977 and 1978

7339. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) coking coal supplied by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to the TISCO in 1977 and 1978 and the rate charged for that;

(b) whether some coking coal supplied to the Bokaro Steel Ltd. for its consumption also went for the TISCO after making coke;

(c) whether TISCO has already captive collieries for its consumption and the public sector units are importing coking coal from abroad at high rate; and

(d) if so, reason for supplying coking coal to the TISCO at cheap rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Coking coal supplied by BCCL to TISCO during 1977 and 1978 and the rates charged for such supplies were as follows:—

	Quantity supplied in		Rates charged
	1977	1978	
	(in '000 tonnes)		
Washed Coal	321.0	154.0	Varied from Rs. 165 to 192 per tonnes depending upon the grade.
Direct feed raw coking coal	55.1	30.7	Varied from Rs. 87.70 to Rs. 100.80 de- pending upon the grade (excluding the levies)

(b) Bokaro steel plant after making coke from the coking coal supplied to it, releases coke to other steel plants including TISCO after meeting its own requirements.

(c) TISCO have captive collieries of their own but since the production from those collieries is not adequate to meet their full requirements they are also dependent upon coal supplies from other producers of coal. The

public sector steel plants are importing small quantities of coking coal from abroad at higher than the indigenous prices for studying techno-economic advantages of blending low ash imported coal in the operations of the steel plants.

(d) Coking coal prices are statutorily fixed and the rates charged for supplies to TISCO are the same as that for other steel plants in the Public Sector.

**Agreement of Technical Collaboration
with M/s. Farmafin and IDPL**

7340. **SHRI MOTIBHAI R CHAUDHARY** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when was technical collaboration of IDPL with M/s. Farmafin entered into, approved by Board of Directors, approved by Cabinet and when was money repatriated;

(b) who negotiated the agreement on behalf of IDPL and Government of India, names and designations of officers and what expenses were incurred and whether approval of expenses incurred was taken from the Board, if so, on what date and who authorised the negotiations of the agreement between IDPL and Farmafin;

(c) effect on the production of various bulk drugs due to adoption of Farmafin technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) entered into agreements with M/s. Farmafin of Italy for strain and knowhow for manufacture of Penicillin G Potassium Salt, Tetracycline Hcl, and Erythromycin Estolate and knowhow for the production of Semi-Synthetic Penicillins and Doxycycline. The agreement for Doxycycline was made on 14th June, 1976 and

those for other products on 6th December, 1976.

The Cabinet approved the investment on the expansion of Antibiotics plant involving the first four products among others on the 16th February, 1977. The Board of Directors of IDPL approved the projects in their meeting held on 21st March, 1977. A Statement showing the amounts remitted with dates is attached.

(b) The agreements were negotiated in Italy by Chairman and Managing Director of IDPL and other concerned officers of the company. Govt. of India was not directly concerned with the negotiations at Italy which was IDPL's responsibility. The actual expenses incurred on the visit to Italy of the IDPL delegation for the negotiation are not available and will be collected and placed on the Table of the House. No specific authorising of negotiations was necessary by the Board or Government; nor was Board approval required for incurring the expenses or the visit of IDPL's negotiating team to Italy. The Board was kept informed of the progress of negotiation from time to time. It was specified in the Agreements that they shall come into force among other things, on IDPL obtaining the approval of the Govt. of India.

(c) As the Farmafin technology is still under implementation, it is too early to assess the impact of the technology on the production of the concerned bulk drugs by IDPL.

Statement

Details of Remittances made by M/s farmafin by LDPL

Sl. No.	Products	I—Instalment		II—Instalment		III—Instalment		IV—Instalment		Remarks
		US\$	*Date of Payment	US\$	**Date of Payment	US\$	**Date of Payment	US\$	Date of Payment	
1.	Potassium Penicillin G-Salt	60,000	5-3-77	1,20,000	8-7-77	1,40,000	3-8-77			*Dates as per information from Banca Commercial Italiana
2.	Tetracycline	60,000	5-3-77	90,000	8-7-77	83,448	10-8-77			**Dates of invoices
3.	Erythromycin	60,000	5-3-77	90,000	8-7-77	1,00,800	10-8-77 and 24-3-78			Indicated by M/s Farmafin
4.	Semi Synthetic Penicillin	1,00,000	5-3-77	1,50,000	8-7-77	1,00,000	8-7-77	50,000	4/5 Jan, 1979	
5.	Doxycycline Hydrate	8,000	8-7-77	16,000	8-7-77	8,000	14-2-79 (x)			(x) Clearance given to Bank of Commercio Italiana

Advertising Agencies registered with All Stations in Karnataka

7341. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered advertising agencies engaged in advertising over the All India Radio Stations in the Karnataka State; and

(b) the annual revenue earned during 1977-78 and 1978-79 by the commercial broadcasting services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The number of registered advertising agencies engaged in advertising over the All India Radio Stations in the Karnataka State is eight.

(b) The annual revenue earned during 1977-78 and 1978-79 by the commercial broadcasting services was as follows:—

	Gross Revenue
	Rs.
1977-78 . . .	7,74,10,800 (Prev. Fig.)
1978-79 . . .	8,50,00,000 (Prev. Fig.)

किशनगंज-साहूबाद में गांवों का बिजुलीकरण

7342. श्री चतुर्वेज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने किशनगंज-साहूबाद (स्टेट) बिजली परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन कब से पड़ी हुई है

और क्यों पड़ी हुई है तथा इसे कब तक स्वीकृत किया जायेगा ;

(ग) आदिवासी क्षेत्र के 423 गांवों में से ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां पहले ही बिजली पहुंचाई जा चुकी है ; और

(घ) समूचे क्षेत्र के बिजुलीकरण के लिये प्रस्तावित योजना क्या है और इसे कब तक स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जायेगी तथा क्षेत्र में बिजली लगा दी जायेगी और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख) . राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के साहूबाद पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र और किशनगंज पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र के लिए क्रमशः 1.09 करोड़ रुपए और 1.17 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता की 2 ग्राम बिजुलीकरण स्कीमों का अनुमोदन ग्राम बिजुलीकरण निगम ने मार्च, 1979 में कर दिया था ।

(ग) और (घ) . साहूबाद और किशनगंज पंचायत समिति क्षेत्रों में 435 गांव हैं । 2 गांव नामशः किशनगंज और जलवाड़ा, बिजुलीकृत हैं । बाकी बचे सभी गांवों का बिजुलीकरण ग्राम बिजुलीकरण निगम द्वारा अनुमोदित 2 स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आता है । इन स्कीमों को पांच वर्ष की अवधि में खोपानबद्ध रूप में पूरा किया जाना है ।

छीपा बड़ोद, छबड़ा तहसील, राजस्थान के लिए बिजली विस्तारण योजना

7343. श्री चतुर्वेज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने छीपा बड़ोद, छबड़ा तहसील के लिये एक विशेष प्रकार की बिजली विस्तारण योजना बनाई है और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है, यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुब बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उदा बोधना पर 'क' तक स्वीकृति दे केनी ; यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) बिजली के लिये किस भाग को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जायेगा और इसके बिजली का कार्यवाही करें का विचार है और इसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राजबब्बर) :

(क) से (ग) : ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बनाया जाता है और उन्हीं के द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाता है ।

राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की छावरा पंचायत समिति के विद्युतीकरण के लिए राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की एक स्कीम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1975-76 में मंजूर की थी । यह स्कीम कार क्वॉर्की अर्थात् में सोपानबद्ध रूप में पूरी की जाती है ।

राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि ग्राम विद्युत सहकारी समितियों के गठन के लिए चुने गए लोगों से से एक क्षेत्र कोटा जिले का छीपा बडोद भी है और बोर्ड ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के मानवबो के अनुसार सब स्कीम की रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है । स्कीम प्राप्त हो जाने पर निगम इस पर ऋण सहायता के लिए कार्रवाई करेगा ।

Production of Coking Coal in Durgapur Steel Factory

7344. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coking coal in the Durgapur Steel Factory since last 3 years; state year-wise;

(b) the system prevailing regarding sale of coking coal;

(c) the price of coking coal per tonne in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79; and

(d) whether abnormal increase of coke's price due to huge demand and inadequate supply position badly affected the cottage and small scale industries and common people of the area around; if so, whether any representation received; if yes, what action Government contemplate to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The Durgapur Steel Factory does not produce any Coking coal is supplied to the Steel Plant by Coal India.

(b) Coking coal of metallurgical grade is sold to the steel plants and other cokeries as per the allocation made by the Coal Controller who is the statutory authority for distribution of coking coal. Certain grades of coking coal not useable in the washeries or steel plants are also released by the Coal Controller for sale to other consumers and cokeries manufacturing beehive hard coke or soft coke

(c) The pithead prices of coking coal which are statutorily fixed by the Government have remained the same since August, 1975. These statutory prices for different grades are as follows:—

Grade	Price per tonne
	Rs. P
A	100.80
B	98.35
C	96.70
D	95.10
E	93.45
F	91.00
G	89.35
H	87.30
HH	81.95
J not exceeding	73.80
K not exceeding	63.10

(d) The coke prices are also statutorily fixed and the prices charged for the sale of beehive and by-product coke sold by the Public Sector coal companies have remained the same. However, depending upon the demand and supply, the market prices at which coke is purchased from the private sources are reported to be higher particularly during last monsoon when both production of coking coal and manufacture of coke were seriously affected due to unprecedented rains and heavy floods. Representations to this effect have been received. Steps taken by the Government are:

(i) Since November, 1978 onwards larger quantities of coking coal are being released for licensed private cokeries. The increased production of coke in these cokeries should help keep the prices in check.

(ii) The manufacture and supply of beehive coke at controlled prices from BCCL's own coke ovens has also been stepped up.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण के लिये
निर्धारित धनराशि

7345. श्री धर्मे सिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण बिद्युत निगम ने 4,200 से अधिक गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें से गुजरात राज्य के लिये कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है और वह किन-किन ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिये मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) गुजरात सरकार को 1978 के दौरान किन-किन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी गई है ; कब तक दी गई है और कितनी तथा किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम ने 4200 से अधिक गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए 24.69 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता की ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों 21 जनवरी, 1979 से 2 मार्च, 1979 के बीच मंजूर की है ।

(ख) 24.69 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि में से 1.29 करोड़ रुपये की राशि गुजरात की ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए मंजूर की गयी है जिस ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 1.29 करोड़ रुपये की यह राशि मंजूर की गयी है । उनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण एक में दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान, इस निगम ने गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड को 45 ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए 12.96 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के रूप में मंजूर किए थे । इन स्कीमों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-दो में दिए गए हैं ।

वर्ष (1978-79) के दौरान निगम ने गुजरात की इस वर्ष मंजूर की गयी गयी स्कीमों के लिए प्रथम किस्त के रूप में 4.77 करोड़ रुपये ऋण सहायता के रूप में किराए पर लिए और इससे पहले के वर्षों में स्वीकृत की गयी स्कीमों के लिए 2.31 करोड़ रुपये की दूसरी और परवर्ती किस्तें निर्धारित की ।

विवरण—एक

गुजरात की उन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के बारे में दशनि वाला विवरण जिनके लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा 1 29 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता मंजूर की गयी है।

जिला	तहसिल	ऋण (लाख रुपये में)
1 सुरत	मगराल	56 2
2 जामनगर	खेसभाटिया	51 7
3 अहमदाबाद	भाबरमत	7 7
4 खेडा	नाडियाद	9 4
5 राजकोट	धोराजी	3 9
जोड़		128 9

विवरण—दो

1978-79 के दौरान गुजरात की स्वीकृत
ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण राशि (लाख रु० में)
1.	वाघोडा	16 9
2.	पाडों	29 6
3.	बोटीला	52.3
4.	वीरमगाव	52.9
5.	बोसाड	26.9
6.	व्यारा	26 3
7.	वासमा	41.6
8.	सुरत	41.5
9.	सवारकुण्डला	13.6
10.	डाबोई	13.0
11.	लाठी	13.0
12.	वस्त्राजीपुर	40.3
13.	शाखडा	49.8

1	2	3
14	बडगाव	11.8
15.	पालनपुर	11.6
16	वीसा	9.8
17.	हिम्मतनगर	8.7
18	मेहमदाबाद	12.3
19	जूनागढ़	9.5
20.	मानवदार	8.6
21.	नखतराणा	7.5
22	प्रान्तिज	13.1
23.	कलोस	46.4
24.	अनघुका	80.9
25.	सायला	46 0
26.	गोंडल	11.8
27.	बोताड़	46.7
28.	भुज	6.5
29.	लिच	29.9
30.	मेहसाना	84.6
31.	अजर	13.6
32.	पावना	17.5
33.	लकवर	5 1
34	बदशन	14.3

1	2	3
35.	साबरमती .	7.7
36.	नाडियाद .	9.4
37.	हरोज .	44.8
38.	बीराजी .	3.9
39.	खम्मालिया .	51.7
40.	मंगरोल .	56.3
41.	भारड़ .	70.1
42.	रापड़ .	55.7
43.	सामी .	60.8
44.	मंगरोल .	7.6
45.	बीराबल .	10.7
कुल जोड़		1295.6

Number of Mining Leases of Different Ores/Minerals given to Private Parties

7346 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of mining leases of different ores/minerals given to private parties by the Government of Orissa till 1978;

(b) the names of the ores/minerals and the parties taken the lease; district-wise;

(c) how many of them are in working and non-working conditions; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of Orissa to stop the closure of Mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (d): According to the information made available by the Directorate of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa, 480 mining leases for different ores/minerals have been granted to private parties till 1978. The district-

wise breakup of these leases is given below. At present 209 mines are reported to be working. According to the State Government, appropriate action has been initiated for violation of lease conditions and also for keeping the mines idle.

Districtwise Breakup.

District	Number of Leases granted
1.. Keonjhar	75
2. Koraput	26
3. Phul Bani	9
4. Puri	5
5. Dhenkanal	19
6. Samalpur	72
7. Mayurbhanj	35
8. Bolangir	87
9. Kalahandi	25
10. Sundargarh	107
11. Cuttack	20
Total 480	

Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals in Koraput District of Orissa

7347 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total number of metallic and non-metallic minerals found so far in the Koraput district of Orissa,

(b) number of leases given to the private parties with names of the parties and mines/minerals, and

(c) number of mines closed and new mines opened during the year 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The metallic and non-metallic minerals and their reserves found in Koraput district are : bauxite about 922 million tonnes; dolomite about 100 million tonnes; limestone about 187 million tonnes; iron ore about 1.5 million tonnes; manganese of about

1.3 lakhs tonnes; quartzite about 80 million tonnes and some occurrences of tin ore, china clay, soapstone, graphite etc.

(b) and (c). According to the Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Orissa, 26 mining leases have been granted for different minerals to private parties. During 1977, 2 mines were opened and none closed. During 1978, 3 mines were closed and none opened.

Mines of Copper Ore in Balaghat District of M. P.

7346. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether project report for mining copper ore in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh has been prepared but the work is being delayed; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to start the work in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). A detailed project report for the Malanjkhand Copper Project in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh was prepared by Soviet Consultants M/s. TSVETMETMETPROMEXPORT. The project envisages mining of copper ore and setting up of the concentrator. Government sanction for the project was given in February, 1977.

The preparatory work on the project was started in June, 1977. However, the tempo of work had to be slowed down in 1978-79 pending a review by the Planning Commission about implementation of this project, in view of the constraints on resources. The review was completed in November, 1978, and it was decided that the project should be implemented. Preparatory work on the project such as development of in-

frastructure and procurement of machinery is now in full swing and the regular mine construction is expected to commence by July, 1979.

Land of Village Nagal Raya and their New Delhi on hire with the Ministry of Defence

7349. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land measuring 18.39 acres of village Nagal Raya and Tihar, New Delhi is on hire with the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether the Government want to dehire the said land and give the possession to owners, if so, by what time; and

(c) further steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Out of 18.39 acres of hired land, 2.45 acres were dehiared and handed over to the owners in January 1975 and thereafter 15.94 acres are held by Defence Institute of Fire & Research, Ministry of Defence.

(b) Yes, Sir, sometime in January 1980.

(c) Complete the requisite formalities connected with dehiring and send necessary communication to the owners in due course to take over their land.

Survey of Minerals in Orissa

7350. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have taken any steps for intensive and extensive survey of mineral belt for assessing the State mineral wealth;

(b) if so, the belts so far planned in the Geological map of the State and belt that remains to be surveyed;

(c) District-wise metallic and non-metallic ores/minerals found and assessed; and

(d) the programmes and funds planned for the survey and assessment of minerals for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND Mines (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) The Directorate of Mining & Geology, Government of Orissa as also Central Agencies like Geological Survey of India have been carrying out investigations for assessing the mineral wealth of the State.

(b) The State Directorate have so far covered 11,000 Sq. Km. of mineralised belt by mineral surveys and 200 Sq. Km. by detailed exploration. About 89,000 Sq. Km. remains to be

covered by mineral surveys followed by detailed exploration in selected areas.

(c) District-wise details of metallic and non-metallic ores/minerals found and assessed by various agencies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) During 1978-79 the State Directorate carried out mineral inventories of 940 Sq. Km. area; large scale mapping of 16 Sq. Km. area; trial excavation 7300 Cu. metres; drilling 8480 metres; and sampling 5000 numbers. The work for 1979-80 has started.

Funds allotted by the State Government for survey and assessment during 1978-79 are: Rs. 61.13 lakhs for Plan Schemes and Rs. 22.46 lakhs for Non-Plan Schemes. For 1979-80 the budget estimates are: Rs. 48.46 lakhs for Plan Schemes and Rs. 27.54 lakhs for Non-Plan Schemes.

Statement

Minerals resources assessed in different districts of Orissa

Minerals	District	Reserve in million tonnes	Grade
1	2	3	4
Limestone	Sambalpur	32.86	All grades
	Sundargarh	636.36	All grades
	Koraput	187.30	All grades
	Total of Orissa	856.52	
Dolomite	Sundargarh	534.14	All grades
	Koraput	100.00	Unclassified
	Sambalpur	55.50	Unclassified
	Total Orissa	689.64	
Iron Ore	Dhenkanal	1.40	55-60% iron
	Cuttack	10.00	55-63% iron

1	2	3	4
	Keonjhar . . .	1791.89	All grades
	Koraput . . .	1.50	—62% iron
	Mayurbhanj . .	16.99	—63% iron
	Sambalpur . . .	50.00	55—60% iron
	Sundargarh . .	837.94	All grades
	Total . . .	2709.72	
Vanadiferous Magnetite	Mayurbhanj . .	5.39	0.21 to 2.41% V_2O_5 & Mostly 0.78 to 19.74% TiO_2
	Keonjhar & Balasore .	1.20	
	Total . . .	6.59	
Manganese Ore	Bolangir . . .	0.582	25 to 35% Mn
	Sambalpur . . .	0.120	25 to 35% Mn.
	Sundargarh . .	5.654	25 to +46% Mn.
	Keonjhar . . .	24.501	25 to +46% Mn.
	Koraput . . .	0.130	25 to +46% Mn.
	Total . . .	30.987	
Chromite . . .	Cuttack . . .	13.574	Cr_2O_3 . generally 35 to above 45%
	Dhenkanal . . .	0.253	All grades
	Keonjhar . . .	0.959	All grades
	Total . . .	14.786	
Copper Ore . . .	Mayurbhanj . . .	1.66	1.59% Copper
Lead Ore . . .	Sundargarh . .	6.01	5.77% Lead
Bauxite . . .	Koraput . . .	841.17	Alumina ranging from 43 to 49% and Silica less than 5%.
	Kalahandi . . .	67.00	Do.
	Koraput & Kalahandi .	139.00	Do.
	Bolangir & Sambalpur .	116.54	Av Al_2O_3 : 46.8% SiO_2 : 2.5%
	Total bauxite for Orissa	1169.71	
Nickel Ore . . .	Cuttack . . .	130.45	1.03 to 1.09% Nickel
	Mayurbhanj . . .	7.50	0.97% Nickel
	Total nickel ore for Orissa	137.95	

1	2	3	4
Tin Ore	Cassiterite has been found in the eluvial placer as well as in a pegmatite vein of one metre width and 95 metre length in Munda guda area of Koraput district in Orissa. This is the extension of Bastar tin occurrence of Madhya Pradesh, D.G.M., Orissa, is engaged in this investigation.		
China Clay	Sundergarh	0.018	
	Mayurbhanj	57.79	
	Sambalpur	0.061	
	Keonjhar	1.78	
	Phulbani	0.008	
	Bolangir	0.001	
	Total china clay for Orissa	59.658	
Fire Clay	Dhenkanal	26.23	
	Puri	0.285	
	Sambalpur	18.18	
	Sundargarh	0.618	
	Cuttack	0.293	
	Total fire clay for Orissa	45.606	
Kyanite	Dhankanal	0.07	
Graphite	Sambalpur, Bolangir, Patna, Dhenkanal, Phulbani & Kalahandi	Reserve not estimated	All grades
Ilmenite Monazite	The dune and beach sands on the sea coast in Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts contain appreciable amount of ilmenite, garnet sillimanite, rutile, monazite and zircon.		

Coal :

District	Coalfield	Depth-range in m.	Reserves in Million Tonnes			
			Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhenkanal	Talcher	0 to 300	913	2718	..	3531
Sambalpur	Ib River	0 to 600	83	730	1563	2376
Grand Total:						5907

Besides, coal also occurs in the Hingir basin in Sundargarh district and also in Phulbani district, but no estimate of reserves are available.

देश में टेलीविजन के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र की प्रतिष्ठितता

7351 श्री सुनेश झा सुजन : क्या लूकना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश टेलीविजन के अन्तर्गत अभी तक केवल 5 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र ही आता है ,

(ख) क्या टेलीविजन सेवाओं के प्रसार के विषय चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

लूकना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटवानी) : (क) इस समय दूरदर्शन सेवा द्वारा देश का 69 प्रतिशत कवर किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग) छठी पत्रवर्षी (पृष्ठ 1) अग्रिम के दौरान निम्नलिखित केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है —

(1) पूर्णचण्डेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र .

(1) अहमदाबाद

(2) बंगलौर

(3) त्रिवेन्द्रम

(2) रिले केन्द्र

(1) अजमेर

(2) कटक

(3) पणजी

(4) जम्मू

(5) मद्रास

(6) विजयवाड़ा

(7) वाराणसी

(8) मुंबई

(9) श्रीमन्तोल

(10) कलकत्ता

नोट : अन्तरिम स्थापना के रूप में उल्लेख में एक पूर्णचण्डेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र 13-4-79 को चालू किया गया था ।

Drilling in Lakshmikantapur Well No. 1, West Bengal

7352 SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA

DR BHOJOY MONDAL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lakshmikantapur Well No 1 in the 24-Parganas in West Bengal has been kept in abeyance, if so, reasons thereof, and

(b) whether the reasons for keeping the well in abeyance were not communicated to the Central Government in spite of repeated reminders made to that effect and if so, what are the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir Drilling in Lakshmikantapur Well No 1 in the 24 Parganas in West Bengal has been kept in abeyance subject to re-evaluation of the prospects in the light of the results obtained from Diamond Harbour Well No 1 currently under drilling.

(b) The reasons for keeping the well in abeyance were communicated to the Central Government

Complaints against Garrison Engineers Kanpur

7353 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received several complaints against the officers of Garrison Engineers, Kanpur Division, including from Members of Parliament and Union Leaders regarding their corrupt practices, and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of enquiries conducted, a Supdt. Gde. I is being prosecuted in the Court, departmental disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against one Assistant Executive Engineer, two Supdts. Gde. II, a Store-keeper and four other-non gazetted employees. Besides, "recordable warning" has been issued to a Supdt. Gde. I.

Production and Supply of Billets

7354. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the re-rollers get hardly 30 percent of their requirement of 6000 tonnes of billets a month;

(b) whether it is a fact that the integrated steel plants give second priority for production of billets;

(c) the number of units that have been closed down because of acute shortage of billets, and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to augment the production of billets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) The total capacity of the re-rolling industry in the country is being assessed by a Committee; the report of the Committee is awaited. Meanwhile, against the total claimed capacity of about 4.2 million tonnes per annum, the supplies of re-rollable from the main producers during 1978-79 came to about 1.35 million tonnes, including about 740,000 tonnes of billets. In addition, about 1.49 mil-

lion tonnes of ingots/billets were supplied by the ministeel plants, making a total of about 2.84 million tonnes. This works out to about 68 per cent of the claimed capacity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Over the last eighteen months a large number of measures have been taken by the Government to rehabilitate the mini-steel plants and to ensure that their production goes up; this has given results and there has been substantial increase in the production of pencil ingots/concast billets. The feasibility of importing billets for meeting the requirements of re-rollers is also being examined. As a long-term measure, production of billets specially for the re-rollin industry is being included in the product-mix of the new plants such as the Vizag Steel Plant.

Direct Allocation of Raw Materials

7355 SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the direct allocation of raw materials of bulk drugs in response to the policy announced by C.P.C.,

(b) under what provisions of I (D&R) Act, Import Trade Control Act, FERA this announcement was made for direct allocation of raw materials; and

(c) would Government obtain Chartered Accountants certificate from all parties applying for allocation of raw materials under this announcement; if not, why and how CPC can verify the past consumption figures in the absence of Chartered Accountants certificate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI

H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Procedure regarding direct allotment of certain canalised bulk drugs/drug inter-mediate as specified in Section III of Import Trade Control Policy 1977-78 (Vol. I) was laid-down in paragraph 92 to 93 of the said policy. During 1977-78, M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals of India Ltd. registered 805 and 444 applications respectively under the 'Direct Allotment' procedure. No provision of allocation of canalised raw material under the scheme of 'Direct Allotment' exists in the 1978-79 Import Policy

(c) As indicated above, the 'Direct Allotment' scheme has been discontinued in 1978-79. The question of obtaining Chartered Accountants' Certificate under the said scheme, therefore, does not arise. However, as per guidelines for distribution of canalised raw materials for 1978-79, for the purpose of calculating entitlements based on licenced capacities of formulations, the DGTD units registering with the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals of India Ltd. and M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are required to submit Chartered Accountants Certificate in respect of their entitlements based on such licenced capacities.

Publicity of 'Harmony Plan' of Dr. Gupta

7356. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 'Harmony Plan' formulated by Dr. Mahabir Prashad Gupta—a Delhi Physician has been forwarded by the Prime Minister to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for further action in the matter and giving the plan due publicity;

(b) if so, whether the Information Minister has received such reference

from the Prime Minister as has appeared in the 'National Herald' dated 25-2-1979 and important features of the 'Harmony Plan' formulated by Dr. Gupta and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Some papers relating to the writings of Dr. Mahabir Prashad Gupta were passed on to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by the Prime Minister's Office for appropriate action. Dr. Gupta also has met the Minister and has urged that the Ministry arrange publicity for his articles. It has been explained to him that the Ministry does not arrange publicity on behalf of private citizens.

Issue of New Licences to M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

7357. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new licences for diversification have been issued to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited during the last twelve years and why,

(b) how many licences have been utilised by this company and how many licences not utilised and surrendered and the reasons therefor; and

(c) which of such projects have been completed and how they are operating and which such projects are under erection and when expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The industrial licences issued to M/s. Syn-

thetics & Chemicals Limited during the last twelve years are as under:

Industrial Licence No. and date	Item of manufacture
C:L:220(74) dated 17-7-74	Nitrile Rubber 2000 tonnes per annum
C:IL:318(77) dated 5-11-77	Butadiene Catalyst 60 tonnes per annum.
C:IL:316(77) dated 9-12-77	ABS Resins and Plastics 2000 tonnes per annum

(b) & (c) Out of the above three industrial licences, plants for nitrile rubber and Butadiene catalyst have already been commissioned and according to the Company are operating satisfactorily. The ABS project is being implemented in a phased manner depending on the demand of the product and availability of funds.

Effect of High Coal Prices on Steel Industry, Railway, Thermal Power Plants etc.

7358. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prevailing high coal prices have already had an adverse impact on iron and steel industry, railway, thermal power plants, cement and other coal consuming industries besides domestic consumers;

(b) if so, whether any further revised trend of the increase in price of coal may adversely affect the above industries;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check further rise in coal prices; and

(d) the total effect the coal price had on the Industry Sector and consumers now and in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA): (a) The prevailing pithead prices of coal are in force from 1.7.1975 and cannot be considered as high.

(b) & (c). Due to the increase in the cost of inputs, wages of workers going up, high incidence of excise duty on inputs, depreciation

and interest, the cost of coal production has gone up. Revision in coal prices is thus called for. This, in turn, would affect all users.

(d) The cost of coal constitutes a varying percentage of the cost of production according to the nature of the industry. Since no increase in the pithead price of coal has been made after 1st July, 1975, the question of industries being affected does not arise.

उपक्रमों में निवृत्त किये गये सेवा के सेवा-निवृत्त अधिकारी

7359. श्री बंधाराम साख्य : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रक्षक सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के ब्रिगेडियर से जनरल तक के रैंकों के उन अधिकारियों की पृथक् पृथक् संख्या कितनी है जो मत तीन वर्षों में सेवा निवृत्त हुए तथा सरकारी सेवा और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में उन्हें किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकारी वर्तमान पदों में 58 वर्ष की आयु में सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री

(श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ब्रिगेडियर से जनरल तक के रैंक के रक्षक सेना, नौसेना और सेवा निवृत्त

क्लिनेडियर

चीफ आपरेशन मैनेजर, कलकत्ता ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता उप महा प्रबन्धक, भारतीय खाद्य निगम लिमिटेड, पूर्वी जोन परियोजना मैनेजर, इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर, प्राया टूल्स लिमिटेड, सिकन्दराबाद उप निदेशक, आसूचना ब्यूरो, गृह मंत्रालय सचिव, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, जयपुर निदेशक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, हैदराबाद कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड में अध्यक्ष के सलाहकार चीफ आफ मेटिरियल, भारत कूकिंग कोल, धनबाद चीफ आफ मेटिरियल, वैंस्टर्न कोल फोल्ड, नागपुर सिविल सम्पर्क अधिकारी, जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार, जम्मू मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, सिन्दरी

उप महानिरीक्षक, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, बान्दीपुर (जम्मू-कश्मीर)

मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (4) फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया सचिव, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, उड़ीसा महाप्रबन्धक, स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ

उपमहानिदेशक, होम गार्ड्स

सचिव, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, केरल उप महानिरीक्षक, सीमा शुल्क दल, इम्फाल

सम्पर्क/विकास अधिकारी, सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया

सचिव, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, गुजरात मुख्यालय महानिदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, गृह मंत्रालय

डिप्टी कमांडेंट, सीमा सुरक्षा दल, टेकनपुर

कोनोडोर

सचिव, राज्य सैनिक बोर्ड, बिहार, पटना

एयर कोनोडोर

मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी, फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया

सेना मुख्यालय के आन्ध्र से एयर मार्शल

अध्यक्ष, हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड बंगलौर

एयर कोनोडोर

हवाई पत्तन निदेशक, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन प्राधिकरण

सशस्त्र सेना चिकित्सा सेवा महानिदेशालय के आध्यक्ष से

मेजर जनरल

सलाहकार, चिकित्सा सेवा, लेन्जी गांव रिफाइनरी तथा पेट्रोकेमिकल लिमिटेड, असम

क्लिनेडियर

निश्चेतक, पश्चिमी बंगाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा, कलकत्ता

सी एम ओ दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन, कलकत्ता

सी एम ओ, हिन्दुस्तान कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

एयर कोनोडोर

सी एम ओ, सिविल डिफेंस, डी० जी० एच० एस०, नई दिल्ली ।

गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों में निवेशकों की बिना काम नियुक्ति

7360. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या बिधि, ध्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताते क कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों में ऐसे बहुत से व्यक्ति निवेशकों के पद पर

नियुक्त हैं जिनके पास कोई काम नहीं है और वे बेतन तथा अन्य भारी लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कम्पनियों द्वारा लाभ का अधिकांश भाग अपने रिश्तेदारों को दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इस प्रश्न को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

यह मंत्रालय तथा बिबि, म्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) तथा (ख) . कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1959 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन, पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों, जो पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की सहायक है, के प्रबन्धकीय/पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों और प्रबन्धकों को केवल नियुक्ति या पुनर्नियुक्ति तथा पारिश्रमिक की अदायगी के लिए अपेक्षित है । इस प्रकार का अनुमोदन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों जो पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की सहायक नहीं हैं, के लिए अपेक्षित नहीं हैं । इस के अन्तर्गत वर्ष में, देश में 38,000 प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों से अधिक हैं । कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास प्रश्न के भाग (क) के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार से कोई सूचना नहीं है । इस प्रकार की सूचना आसानी से एकत्र नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि इसके लिए भारी प्रयास और समय अपेक्षित है तथा इसके परिणाम इसके प्रयासों और व्यय में समानुपातिक ही होंगे । पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों, जो पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की सहायक है, के प्रबन्धकीय/पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों और प्रबन्धकों की नियुक्ति/पुनर्नियुक्तियों तथा पारिश्रमिक की अदायगी के लिए अपेक्षित पत्रों में प्रबन्धकीय कार्रवाई द्वारा किये गये कार्यों को प्रवर्तन को विशेषतः भांटा जाता है । इस पहलू पर, नियुक्ति के अनुमोदन और पारिश्रमिक को निर्धारित करते समय

ध्यान दिया जाना है । जहाँ तक साधारण निदेशक का सम्बन्ध है, वे सामान्यतः बैंक शुल्क के हकदार हैं । बैंक शुल्कों में अधिक उनके पारिश्रमिक को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 309 के उपबन्धों द्वारा विनियमित किया जाता है ।

Amendment of Damodar Valley Corporation Act

7361. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining some proposals to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act;

(b) if so, how many suggestions have been received in this regard;

(c) the details of the suggestions made; and

(d) when the final decision to amend the Act is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Various proposals for restructuring the Damodar Valley Corporation involving amendment of the Act have been received. A decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

Rural Electrification in North Eastern Region

7362 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy on rural electrification of N.E. Region and the amount of assistance/grants/loans given to these States during the last five years ending 31-3-1979 (State-wise); and

(b) the names of places in the Goalpara District of Assam and number of villages in Assam which will be electrified during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and

funds so far earmarked by the Centre and State Government of Assam for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No. th-Eastern Region comprises the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. A Statement indicating the total outlays approved for rural electrification works in these States/ Union Territories during 1974-79 under the different sources of financing is enclosed.

Although rural electrification has made good progress in the country as a whole the North Eastern States/ Union Territories have been lagging behind in this regard. Electrification of villages in these States has been generally slow due to geographical conditions, lack of communication facilities, inadequate transmission/ distribution network, lack of load development etc. With a view to removing the regional imbalances rural electrification was taken up as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan in order to supplement the resources of the States which are lagging behind in this regard. It has

continued to receive special consideration under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) in the Five-Year Plan 1978-83. The RMNP, envisages electrification of at least 50 per cent villages in each State during the next 10 years 1978-88.

(b) The Annual Plan for 1979-80 provides for an allocation of Rs. 8 crores for rural electrification in Assam. The details are as follows:—

	Rs. crores
REC Normal Programme	2
RMNP	3
Normal Development Programme of the State	1
Hill Area Plan	2
	<hr/> 8

The target of electrification of about 1,200 villages has been envisaged.

The State Electricity Board has a tentative programme for electrification of 130 villages in Goalpara district in 1979-80. List of villages to be electrified has not yet been finalised.

The programme for 1980-81 has not been drawn.

Statement

Outlays approved for rural electrification works in respect of the north eastern region during the last five years viz., 1974-79.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Outlays Under			Total
		NDP	REC	MNP	
1	Assam	363.00	962.00	975.00	2300.00
2	Manipur	20.00	10.00	85.00	115.00
3	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	424.00	361.00	785.00
4	Nagaland	45.00	..	169.00	214.00
5	Tripura	6.00	100.00	399.00	505.00
<i>Union Territories</i>					
6	Arunachal Pradesh	134.00	..	281.50	415.50
7	Mizoram	86.00	..	232.00	318.00
Total		654.00	1496.00	2502.50	4652.50

Production Capacity of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

7363. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production capacity of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. has fallen resulting in shortage of a wide variety of important pesticides and insecticides;

(b) if so, whether this has created a blackmarket for pesticides; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. Hindustan Insecticides Limited produce only DDT and BHC technical, the production of which during 1978-79 was an all time record of 6403 tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Publicity policy and growth of language dailies

7364. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the in-country publicity policy of the Ministry;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that there is no proper growth of language dailies in various States particularly in backward areas;

(c) if so, whether some officials of his Ministry have met the language press editors of the different States;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, date-wise;

(e) the details of the arrangement made up-to-date by the Publicity Department to feed the language press with the up-to-date development; and

(f) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government publicity essentially aims at informing the people in the country about the Government policies and programmes in an objective and impartial manner.

(b) There has been a general feeling in the language Press about the need for Government assistance in regard to their growth and development. Government's decision in regard to the future of News Agencies duly kept this in view. The Press Commission has also been asked to examine this aspect.

(c) and (d). The meeting of the officials with language press representatives is a normal and continuous feature. No separate records as such are kept about these meetings. However, Principal Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau recently held regional conferences at Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta where he met the language press editors and representatives. He also had a meeting with language press editors and journalists at Jaipur when he visited that place in January, 1979.

(e) A statement is attached.

(f) This has resulted in increasing coverage of the developmental activities in the language press, creating a greater awareness and understanding among the people about the programmes and policies launched by the Government for social and economic betterment of the country.

Statement

Press Information Bureau releases information data etc. to the newspapers in the country in all languages. Of late, increasing emphasis is being

laid on reaching this information to language small and medium newspapers as fast as possible. Besides, news releases, Press Notes and other information material, photographs, eboid blocks and Charbas (for Urdu Papers) are being supplied for use by small and medium newspapers. The number of features for which there is substantial demand from small and medium papers in all languages has been increased. Some exclusive services are also being provided for use by small and medium papers language papers such as Gramin Patra Seva, Saptahik Samachar Samiksha, Vigyan Patrika, Krishi Patrika etc. Accreditation rules have also been amended to facilitate accreditation for small papers who can join together to reach the minimum standard of circulation for eligibility of accreditation. The Press Parties taken out by the Press Information Bureau from Headquarters and Regional Centres also include a growing number of representatives from Indian language Press. In a few cases the language papers have also been induced to send their correspondents to accompany the Prime Minister on his tours abroad by offering them partially free passage.

Mini Steel Plant in Goa

7365. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands to set up a mini steel plant in Goa;

(b) if so, by whom and when were these demands made;

(c) whether Government have accepted this proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No request for setting up an electric arc furnace unit, commonly known as mini steel plant, in Goa, is pending with the Department of Steel.

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

Release of Gentamycin to M/s. Indian Schering and C. E. Fulford

7366. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government stopped release of Gentamycin to Indian Schering and C.E. Fulford, if so, stocks available with both these companies on 1st April, 1978, details of procurements of Gentamycin from different sources thereafter date-wise and total quantities procured so far, and

(b) in case both companies have procured Gentamycin from sources other than canalising agencies, what action has been taken against both of them for violation of provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. ITC policy etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, the release of Gentamycin by CPC to M/s. Indian Schering and C.E. Fulford in 1978-79 has been stopped.

The information with regard to stocks available with them on 1st April, 1978 details of procurement of Gentamycin from different sources thereafter and total quantities procured so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise at this stage in view of reply to part (a) above.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Plant at Haldia

7367. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Petro-chemical plant at Haldia during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, in November, 1977, for setting up of a Petrochemical complex at Haldia with the following capacities:—

Items of manufacture	Annual capacities in tonnes
1. Ethylene	54,000
2. Propylene	30,000
3. Prolysis Gasoline	46,000
4. Butadiene	8,000
5. Benzene	8,000
6. Ethylene Oxide	3,000
7. Ethylene Glycol	10,000
8. Diethylene Glycol	1,500
9. Ethyl Hexanol	21,000
10. Isobutanol	8,100
11. N-Butanol	3,150
12. HDPE	20,000
13. P.V.C.	45,000

Consumption of Oxytetracycline by M/s. PFIZER

7368. **SHRI SHANKERSINELJI VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of consumption of Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer during last three years, year-wise, details of formulations based on this bulk drug produced by Pfizer and their production during three years;

(b) details of supplies of Oxytetracycline by IDPL to M/s. Pfizer during 1976-77, 77-78 and 78-79 along with full

details of all letters issued by his Ministry of IDPL in this regard, during the above period; and

(c) what steps were taken like issuing these letter to ensure that Pfizer do not get Oxytetracycline beyond their licensed capacity for various formulations and bulk drugs specified in their industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a), Details of formulations based on Oxytetracycline being produced by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. are given in the Annexure.

Details of consumption of Oxytetracycline and production of formulations based on Oxytetracycline by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) IDPL supplied the following quantities of Oxytetracycline to M/s. Pfizers during the last three years:

1976 (calendar year)	21.57 MT
1977-78	5 MT
1978-79	27 MT

Oxytetracycline was canalised only during the year 1977-78.

On November 21, 1977, in the context of certain production problems faced by M/s. Pfizer Ltd., the Ministry advised M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. to release a quantity of 5 MT of Oxytetracycline to M/s. Pfizer so as to enable them to continue the production of the formulations of this group.

(c) In the case of canalised bulk drugs, the Ministry has laid down guidelines for distribution of canalised raw materials to DFTD units as well as Small Scale Units, which are followed by the canalising/distributing agencies, viz. CPC and IDPL. In

pursuance of the new drug policy, Government have also initiated action to issue consolidated licences to all DGTD units indicating consolidated capacities in terms of the permissible quantities of the relevant bulk drugs. Once these licenses are issued, the release of canalised raw materials would automatically get linked to the entitlements as per licensed capacities.

Statement

1. Terramycin Intravenous Solution.
2. Terramycin Intramuscular Solution.
3. Terramycin Tablets.
4. Terramycin Capsules.
5. Terramycin SF Capsules.
6. Terramycin Syrup.
7. Terramycin Premixed Pediatric Drops.
8. Terramycin Ophthalmic Ointment.
9. Terramycin Dental.
10. Terramycin Topical Ointments.
11. Terramycin Injectable Solution.
12. Amebiotic Capsules.
13. Terramycin Eye/Ear Suspension.
14. Terramycin Liquid.
15. Terramycin Powders.
16. Terramycin Animal Formula for Mastitis.
17. Terracortril Ointments.
18. Urobiotic Capsules.
19. Mastalone.
20. Terramycin Poultry Formula with Antigerm-77.
21. Terramycin Otic Solution.

Release of Raw Materials to M/S. IDPL, PFIZER AND HOECHST

7369. **SHRI SHANKERSINELJI VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of canalised raw materials given to IDPL, Pfizer, and Hoe-

chst during last three years, year-wise, details of their licensed capacity for each formulation for which canalised raw materials were given and whether it is a fact that their releases have not been restricted to licensed capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that release of canalised raw materials made to these three units and consumption in formulations along with carry-over of stocks do not tally and if so, whether they have sold the excess procurement or procured bulk drugs from sources other than the canalising agency; and

(c) if so, details of the same and what action has been taken against these three companies for violation of import Trade Control Policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Details of currently canalised raw materials (drugs) given to IDPL, Pfizer and Hoechst during 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in the attached statement. Similar figures for 1978-79 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The releases of canalised bulk drugs to DGTD units, including these three firms, during 1976-77 and 1977-78 were not made on the basis of entitlements as per licensed capacities of each drug formulation. Releases of canalised bulk drugs to these three firms and other DGTD units during 1978-79 were made on the following basis:—

April-Sept., 1978.—To the extent of 50 per cent of allocations of individual items for the year 1976-77.
Oct.-1978, March, 1979:—

(i) Where industrial approvals held by the unit indicate well-defined formulation-wise capacities, allocation to the extent of 50 per cent. of entitlement as per such capacities; and

(ii) Where industrial approvals do not indicate formulation-wise capacities, allocation to the extent of

50 per cent of allocation of industrial items for this year 1976-77.

The formulation-wise capacities of DGTD units, including these three firms, have yet to be fixed as part of the exercise relating to issue of a consolidated industrial licence to each DGTD unit in pursuance of the Government decision on the Hathi Committee recommendations, a statement on which was laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978. It is proposed to restrict the releases of canalised bulk drugs to DGTD units to the level of their entitlements as per licensed capacities after consolidated industrial licences issue to them specifying with capacities.

In the case of M/s. Hoechst, however, the release of Streptomycin Sulphate, Chloramphenicol Powder and Tetracycline Hcl during 1978-79 was restricted to the level of their entitlements based on formulation-wise lic-

sed capacities as per 1978-79 release policy indicated above.

(b) Data relating to consumption/stocks of canalised bulk drugs by these three firms during the last three years is being collected from them. Thereafter, it is proposed to compare the same with the figures of releases of each drug received by them from the canalising agencies. If gaps are observed in the two sets of figures, the same would be gone into to see if these firms sold any materials procured in excess of their requirements or procured bulk drugs from sources other than the canalising agencies.

(c) The matter whether any violation of Import Policy has been made by these three firms would come to light only after the exercise indicated in (b) above is over. Hence the question of taking any action against these firms for such violation does not arise at this stage.

Statements

S. No.	Name of canalised bulk drug	(Qty. in Kgs)	
		1976-77	1977-78
I—IDPL			
1	Chloramphenicol Powder	11,150	12,770
2	Ampicillin Trihydrate.	3,500	5,000
3	Ampicillin Sodium Sterile	380	200
4	Streptomycin Stearate . . . . .	..	1,500
5	Streptomycin Estolate	- 8	2,500
6	Streptomycin Base	1	..
7	Chloroquin Phosphate	40,000	32,500
8	Methyl Dopa	12,000	4,000
9	Indomethocin	595	245
10	Sulphamethoxazole . . . . .	..	1,025
II—Hoechst			
1	Chloroquin Phosphate . . . . .	..	175
2	Chloramphenicol Powder	9,137	3,015

S. No.	Name of Canalised bulk drug	(Qty. in Kgs.)	
3	Tetracycline Hcl.	14,180	14,180
4	Streptomycin Sulphate	5,930	5,930
5	Vitamin B ₁ Oral	66	140
6	Vitamin B ₂	30	70

III—Pfizer

1	Streptomycin Sulphate	12,000	2,000
2	Piperazine Hexahydrate	5,000	13,185
3	Vitamin B ₁ Hcl. . . . .	..	150
4	Vitamin B ₁ Ampoule Grade	100	50
5	Vit. B ₁ Mono	6,124	8,800
6	Vitamin B ₂	2,998	3,550
7	Chloroquin Phosphate	550	775

राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

7370. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ आकाशवाणी केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ आगे आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ,

(ख) इन दैनिक प्रसारणों में से कितने कार्यक्रम राजस्थानी भाषा में हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थानी भाषा के कार्यक्रमों में भी राजस्थानी भाषा को उचित स्थान नहीं दिया गया है और अन्य भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण होता है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थानी भाषा के अच्छे लेखकों 'बात एब खियात' और कवियों, गीतकारों, संगीतकारों, लोकगीतों में विशेषज्ञों, कहानीकारों, पुराणशास्त्र और विभिन्न शैलियों में लोकगीतों के अच्छे गायकों और कलाकारों को अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है , और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थानी भाषा के नाम पर जोधपुर बोली में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) राजस्थान में इस समय जयपुर, बीकानेर, उदयपुर, अजमेर और जोधपुर में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र हैं । सूरतगढ़ में एक और केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जो निर्माणाधीन है ।

(ब) राजस्थानी भाषा/बोली में कार्यक्रम निम्न प्रकार से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं —

दैनिक	साप्ताहिक	पाक्षिक/मासिक
(1) 10 मिनट के प्रादेशिक समाचार	(1) 5 मिनट जनरल के समाचार	(1) 30 मिनट मासिक मैगजीन कार्यक्रम
(2) ग्रीसतन 45 मिनट राजस्थानी लोकसंगीत	(2) सप्ताह में तीन बार प्रत्येक 10-10 मिनट के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों में स्लोकन व ईज आईटम्स	(2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों के लिए 30 मिनट का पाक्षिक कार्यक्रम
(3) कृषि सम्बन्धी बातों पर हरसुबह 5 मिनट (रविवार छोड़कर)	(3) 10 मिनट साप्ताहिक कविता पाठ	(3) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मास में 6 बार प्रत्येक 30 मिनट का महिला कार्यक्रम ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) राजस्थानी भाषा की कविता, लघु कथा, लोकगीत में उपलब्ध और जानी मानी प्रतिभाओं का बिना किसी भेदभाव के उपयोग किया जा रहा है । लोक संगीत में निर्यात स्वर परीक्षाएँ आयोजित करने के अलावा दूधगज के क्षेत्रों के लोक कलाकारों की ध्वनिया भी उसी स्थान पर रिकार्ड की जाती हैं ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं । मारवाड़ी को भी राजस्थानी बोली के रूप में लिया जाता है ।

People of Chasmala and Kandra villages not willing to work in underground Mines

7371 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the Indian Express dated 24th March, 1979 that the inhabitants of Chasmala and Kandra villages who lost their land and occupation while building up the 70-year old col-

liery and sacrificed a large number of bread-winners in the December, 1975 disaster, are now counting days for their 'banishment'?

(b) whether it is a fact that the disaster and the apathy that followed have shaken them up and a large number of them are determined not to work in the underground mines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). After the December 1975 accident, employees of IISCO were reluctant to work in the underground mines. By now, they have largely overcome their initial apprehensions and many of them have been working underground, as and when required

Indo-Pak Fertiliser Educational Project

7372. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently approved the Indo-Pak fertiliser educational project which will be financed out of the sale proceeds of fertilisers worth £ 30 million provided by the Government of the U. K.;

(b) if so, when the agreement in this regard is likely to signed; and

(c) what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir, No Indo-Pak fertiliser educational project has recently been approved by the Government. However, an Indo-UK Fertiliser Educational Project has been approved recently which would be financed out of the sales proceeds of fertilisers worth £ 30 millions provided by the Government of U.K. with the following objectives:

(i) to extend the scientific use of fertilisers to suit the local farming conditions and to improve the benefit cost ratio of fertiliser applications;

(ii) to ensure timely supply of the various inputs for maximising agricultural production.

(b) The project agreement with U.K. is likely to be finalised soon.

(c) The project will cover 25 selected districts in six States i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam. The salient features of the project are as follows:

(a) Educating the farmers on the correct choice and use of fertilisers.

(b) Working out cropping programme for the participant farmers in the project areas as on the basis of the resources available with farmers and arranging supply of inputs viz. high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, pump-sets and other agricultural equipments and credit at the right time through proper coordination with (1) State Department of Agriculture (2) Nationalised Banks and Cooperatives (3) Agro-Industries Corporation (4) Pesticides Manufacturers and (5) Fertiliser dealers.

(c) Organising block demonstration covering 100 to 200 hectares in selected villages.

(d) Holding fertilizer dealers' training programmes;

(e) Construction of storage godowns in selected villages in order to ensure timely supply of the materials to the farmers as per plans.

(f) Providing soil testing facilities for analysing the soil in the areas and providing fertiliser quality control facilities to test the samples of fertilisers.

Whole sale business of Bengal Lamp Works Limited

7373. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Bengal Lamp Works Ltd., has done away with all their genuine wholesalers and entrusted the large chunk of its wholesale business to a public limited Company called Belrex India Ltd., whose major shares are controlled by close relations of the Directors of the Bengal Lamp Works Ltd.;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact

that this arrangement helps the company to evade excise duty; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd. M/s. Belrex India Ltd. is one of the wholesalers of the company. Ministry of Finance has informed that the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta has reported that quantities of direct supply of goods from Bengal Electric Lamp Works Ltd. to Belrex India Ltd. do not indicate that large chunk of wholesale business has been entrusted by the former to the latter.

(b) Ministry of Finance has intimated that the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta has reported that there is no evasion of central excise duty and that the assessment of the goods supplied to M/s. Belrex India Ltd. are done at par with the assessment of supplies made to other wholesale dealers.

(c) Does not arise.

National Power Grid

7374. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National network of power transmission or power grid has been drawn by the National Thermal Power Corporation for meeting the country's power needs;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) when the same is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, the National Thermal Power Corporation are constructing the associated 400 KV transmission lines for evacuation of power from the large sized regional thermal power stations at Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka to the bulk supply points in the beneficiary States. The estimated cost of the transmission projects is indicated below:—

	Rs. in crores
(i) Transmission system associated with Singrauli Stage I (600 MW)	31.64
(ii) Transmission system associated with Korba Stage I (100 MW)	100.90
(iii) Transmission System associated with Ramagundam Stage I (1100 MW)	116.14
(iv) Transmission System associated with Farakka Phase I Stage I (600 MW)	30.20

The transmission projects are expected to be completed to match the commissioning programme of the power stations.

Reorganising ferrous scrap collection and processing industry

7375. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ferrous scrap collection and processing industry is being re-organised and streamlined

to meet the growing demand of mini-steel plants in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Steel Ministry has decided to accept some major recommendations of the Committee on Development of ferrous scrap industry which had proposed measures to bring the industry within the purview of the Government controls; and

(d) if so, how many of its recommendations have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). The ferrous scrap collection and processing industry is fairly well organised even now. Only the limited aspect of processing of scrap being brought within the purview of Industries Development and Regulation Act is under consideration.

(c) It would not be correct to say that the Committee on Development of Ferrous Scrap Industry had proposed measures to bring the industry within the purview of the Government controls.

(d) Out of 25 recommendations made by the committee, 9 were noted, 9 were accepted, 6 are under consideration and one was partly accepted?

Observance of Flag Code

7376 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT. Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the national flag was displayed on the building of Western Naval Command and the Navy House at Bombay on Republic Day and Independence Day;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above practice has not been discontinued in contravention of the Flag Code of India;

(c) whether it is a fact that a social worker of Bombay, Shri C. V. Varad, has requested that the National Flag has to be displayed on (i) Republic Day (ii) Independence Day as also (iii) Birth day of Mahatma Gandhi and (iv) National week in memory of the martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh as per the Flag Code of India; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the above matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Shri C. V. Varad wrote to Government to suggest that Western Naval Command, Bombay, and Navy House, Bombay, should be asked to fly the National Flag on Independence Day, Republic Day and certain other days of national importance.

It was explained to him that buildings of Western Naval Command fly the Naval Ensign—which itself incorporates and gives a place of honour to the National Flag—throughout the year. This is in conformity with the Naval Rules, as well as the National Flag Code which lays down that Defence installations will follow their own rules for the display of the National flag.

Fertilizer Factories Running at a Loss

7378 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the fertilizer factories at Barauni, Sindri and Namrup (Assam) which are running at a loss and the reasons therefor; and

(b) in case any factory is continuously running at a loss due to certain reason, the steps being taken by Government to find a permanent solution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., and the Barauni and Namrup units of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., have been running at a loss.

The Sindri unit is one of the oldest Fertilizers plants in the country having gone into production in 1951-52. The main reasons for the loss in this unit, have been inadequate capacity utilisation and higher consumption norms of raw material and utilities due to ageing of the plant, and the uneconomic price for the fertilizers produced before the introduction of the scheme of retention prices for fertilizers.

The Barauni and Namrup units have incurred losses due to low capacity utilisation arising out of design deficiencies, equipment failures and power fluctuations/interruptions.

(b) In view of the deterioration in the condition of the plants at Sindri and increasing incidence on repairs and maintenance, some of the old plants are being renovated while others are being phased out. Simultaneously action has been taken to set up new/projects at Sindri, viz. Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation in order to modernise the plants and diversify production at Sindri. The Rationalisation project is expected to stabilise production at near rated capacity in 1980. The Sindri Modernisation project is mechanically complete and is expected to go into commercial production by July, 1979.

In Barauni and Namrup, design deficiencies and equipment problems have been identified and remedial measures are on hand. Production at these plants is expected to improve in the coming years. Captive power generation facilities are also proposed to be set up at Namrup as part of Namrup III to provide stable power sup-

ply. With the introduction of the Retention Price Scheme from Now 1977, the various manufacturing units including Sindri, Namrup and Barauni have been allowed retention prices for their products which would enable them a reasonable return on net worth provided they operate at stipulated levels of efficiency.

Memorandum from the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh

7379. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh has given a memorandum to the Government on various demands regarding the workers in the industry of generation and distribution of electric energy;

(b) if so, what are those demands;

(c) is it a fact that there is a discrimination regarding the payment of bonus under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. The Electricity Supply Act, 1948 and the Payment of Bonus Act; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take to protect the interest of the labour engaged in electric generation and distribution industry and give adequate bonus to them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various demands submitted by the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyut Mazdoor Sangh in its Memorandum relate to the service conditions, including security of service, leave rules, liberalization of allowances, payment of bonus, future prospects of the employees of the State Electricity Boards. The State Governments/State Electricity Boards are administratively concerned with these demands.

(c) and (d). The payment of bonus to the workers is governed under the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as amended from time to time. There is no reference about the quantum of bonus in the Indian

Electricity Act, 1910, or in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Selection of Films for display on T.V.

7380. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure followed for selection of films for display on T.V. stations and the guidelines,

(b) whether any changes/modifications have been effected in the guidelines/procedure for selection of films and if so, detailed reasons in support thereof;

(c) number of complaints of favouritism and other nature received during 1977-78, 1978-79 regarding selection of films and how many of them have been found to be of substantive nature and details of action taken against the officers involved;

(d) total number of films displayed on T. V. during 1977-78 and 1978-79, T.V. station-wise, language wise and break-up of expenditure incurred; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the film "Kissa Kursi Ka" was rejected for display on T.V. with reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) The procedure followed for the selection of feature films for telecast by Doordarshan and the guidelines for selection are indicated in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The film 'Kissa Kursi Ka' was offered by a film distributor of Bombay for previewing by the Screening Committee attached to Bombay Doordarshan Kendra. The Screening Committee, after preview, did not find the film suitable for telecast. However, the matter is being reviewed.

Statement

A list of Hindi feature films offered by the feature film producers who have TV rights is sent by the Bom-

bay Doordarshan Kendra to the DG: Doordarshan every quarter. The Directorate selects about 20 films from the list and a list of these films is sent to Bombay Doordarshan Kendra for preview. The selection of Hindi feature films is centralised at Bombay Doordarshan Kendra by a screening Committee consisting of eminent personalities in different walks of life. For each screening session, three members are invited by rotation. Regional films are previewed and selected at Kendras like Calcutta, Madras etc.

The following guidelines apply for selection of feature films shown over Doordarshan:—

(i) Any film or other material shown on TV shall conform to the directions issued by the Central Government to the Central Board of Film Censors for certifying films.

(ii) Films which are certified as 'A' by the Central Board of Film Censors shall not be telecast.

(iii) Any sequence from the films certified as 'A' shall not also be shown in the 'Chittrahar' or other such programmes.

(iv) Even 'U' certificate films should be previewed by a duly constituted Committee and their clearance obtained before telecasting the films.

(v) No film which has been suspended from exhibition and is therefore deemed to have been 'uncertified' shall be shown on TV.

(vi) Films telecast from Doordarshan should have social purpose and should be fit for family viewing.

Holding of a Film Festival in State of Orissa

7381. SHRI SARAT KAR. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are reluctant to sponsor any Film Festival or Cultural Function of foreign countries in the State of Orissa; and

(b) what is the criteria adopted by Government in arranging such film festivals in different cities or States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The International Film Festivals in India are generally held in metropolitan cities because of availability of international airport facilities and large theatre complexes. As for film festivals under Cultural Exchange programmes, attempts are made to organise them at one or two important cities, in addition to Delhi, in consultation with the country sponsoring the festival.

Lock out in Bharat Electronics Ltd.

7382. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lock out has been enforced in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad (a Government of India Undertaking) since the 9th March, 1979 and whether it is incurring a loss worth Rs. 4 lakhs daily on this account;

(b) whether payment of CCA to Officers from September, 1977 and reviving the workers of this benefit are the reasons for this lock out; and

(c) Government reaction to such a discriminatory policy in a public undertaking, if so, the action proposed to be taken against the guilty officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A lock-out has been declared in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad since March 9, 1979. It is not possible to compute the daily financial loss incurred by the Company as a result of lock-out at this stage. However, the estimated value of the loss of production is ap-

proximately Rs. 4 lakhs per day.

(b) and (c). The management were forced to declare lock-out due to continuous intimidation, go-slow to continuous intimidation, go-slow and other coercive methods adopted by the workmen. Their demand is for grant of City Compensatory Allowance to workmen which is totally unjustified. A comprehensive settlement regarding wages and allowances was entered into last year and is valid upto June, 1981. In terms of this settlement, no issues having financial implications can be raised during the pendency of the agreement.

City Compensatory Allowance is being paid to the officers as their Dearness Allowance is linked to the All India Consumer Price Index. The Dearness Allowance for the workers of the Ghaziabad Unit is based on the Local (Delhi) Consumer Price Index. As such, there is no discrimination and the question of taking any action against any officer does not arise.

News item captioned 'Higher Prices at Power, Coal'

7383. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the **Minister of ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Member of the Planning Commission and Chairman of the High Power Committee on Energy regarding a substantial increase in prices of power and coal appeared in the Times of India of 28th February, 1979;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken for conserving energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Committee on Power under the Chairmanship of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha has been set up to study and submit a report on various aspects of the Power Sector including its tariff structure. The Committee has not submitted its report yet. However, the pricing of coal has not been referred to this Committee.

(e) The National Energy Policy for the country envisages that energy production and utilisation must be made as efficiently as possible with a view to conserving energy in all sectors of energy use. In the Electricity sector, the policy and programme envisage efforts to reduce transmission losses, avoid wasteful use of energy and propose a study of measures to improve the efficiency of use of electricity.

In regard to oil, the energy policy envisages that where technically and economically possible, oil shall be substituted by other forms of energy. Studies are being undertaken in certain core industries such as refineries and steel plants to reduce the consumption of oil as well as losses. The Petroleum Conservation Research Association has set an objective of achieving 5 per cent improvement of average efficiency of petroleum product by 1981-82 and a number of studies, field activities and projects are under way in this connection.

Conservation in the coal sector, particularly for coking coal, envisages measures for improved mining practices to increase recovery of coal from mines and a major study on open cast mining in the Jharia Coalfields has been initiated. Other R&D activities are being undertaken to improve recovery by washing of coal and other techniques.

Electricity tariffs prescribed by the State Electricity Boards generally are so structured that tariff rates for sectors other than the high priority productive sector such as agriculture and essential industries are higher

and thereby indirectly attempt to restrain consumption in non-priority or non-productive sectors. Some Electricity Boards have introduced tariff where energy charges rise with increased electricity consumption. This is also aimed at conserving energy. No direct fiscal incentives are being given by the Government.

Full-time and part-time Officers on NCC

7384. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the total number of full-time officers and part-time officers in the NCC Division of the Ministry of Defence,

(b) whether it is a fact that several posts of NCC officers are vacant, if so, how many,

(c) what is the total number of vacancies that would occur by the end of 1979;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to compulsorily retire part-time NCC officers after completion of 45 years of age,

(e) whether the All India NCC Officers Association has given a memorandum to the Government demanding a change in the new policy; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereupon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (f). The present strength of whole-time and part-time NCC officers, with

deficiencies in their ranks, is as under:

	Strength		Deficiency	
	male	female	male	female
Whole-time NCC Officers	64	4	.	25
Part-time NCC Officers	110	115	1412	172

The vacancies are largely of part-time officers. Since service with the NCC is voluntary in their case, the vacancies which may occur in their ranks by the end of 1979 cannot be visualised at this stage. In the case of whole-time NCC Officers, the vacancies are expected to be only marginal by the end of 1979

Prior to August, 1977, the retirement age of NCC part-time men officers was 45 years, extendable upto 50 years and that of women officers 52 years, extendable upto 55 years. The position was reviewed by the NCC Evaluation Committee, which recommended that the NCC part-time officers should retire after 15 years of service or on attaining 45 years of age whichever is earlier. The recommendation was accepted and implemented in the case of men officers to ensure greater efficiency in the Corps. However, due to persistent large deficiencies in the ranks of the women officers, no change was made in their age of retirement.

To overcome the existing deficiencies amongst men officers, a proposal is under consideration under which part-time men officers may be retained in service upto the age of 45 years, irrespective of their length of service with the NCC consistent with the requirements of efficiency of the Corps. A memorandum has also been received in this connection from an organisation calling itself the All India NCC Officers' Association, requesting for a change in the existing policy.

Consumption of petrol

7385. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) what is the percentage of total petrol consumed in the public sector;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce rationing or a levy on petrol for small consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce the consumption of petrol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The overall consumption of motor spirit (petrol) in the country, including that of public sector, for the years 1978-79 is expected to be about 1.5 million tonnes. The public sector draws its requirement of petrol from consumer pumps, if available at its premises, or from retail outlets (petrol pumps). The oil companies do not maintain statistics of supplies made by retail outlets to public sector undertakings. For reasons stated above, it is not possible to indicate the percentage of petrol consumed in the public sector vis-a-vis the total consumption of this product.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is the intention of the Government to bring about an overall reduction in the consumption of petrol so that larger quantities of naphtha could be made available for the manufacture of fertilizers. It is not considered necessary to adopt a separate system for small consumers.

(d) Reduction in the consumption of petrol is sought to be achieved mainly through public cooperation. The attention of the Union Ministries/Departments and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations has also been drawn to the steep increase in the consumption of petrol and they have been requested to take necessary steps for achieving a saving of 15 per cent in the consumption of petrol during 1979-80 over that of 1978-79 in respect of the departments/public sector undertakings, etc. coming within their control.

Electricity rates for different colonies in Delhi

7386 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of electricity in the colonies of the House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi are more than those in unauthorised colonies

(b) if so, reasons for disparity, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fix the rates of electricity in house building Cooperative Societies colonies at par with unauthorised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) No, Sir the rates of energy consumption charges are uniform for all the areas in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

सैलिसिलिक एसिड और सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड की कमी

7387. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सैलिसिलिक एसिड और सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड की भारी कमी है,

(ख) यदि हा तो इसकी कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) देश में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही का गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जा नहीं। देश में सैलिसिलिक (न कि सैलिसिलिक) एसिड तथा सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का कमी के बारे में हाल ही में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) देश में इन एसिड का सम्मानित कमी पर काबू पाने के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता लाइसेंसित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेडियो स्टेशनों की द्रास-मिशन क्षमता

7388. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रेडियो स्टेशनों की द्रासमिशन क्षमता बहुत निम्न है और इसी कारण वहाँ से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम दूरस्थ स्थानों पर ठीक तरह से नहीं सुने जा सकते हैं,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेडियो स्टेशनों की स्थापना म्यांमार जनता की रुचि को ध्यान में रख कर और ग्राम लोगों के लाभ के लिए की जाती है ?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश को इस सुविधा से वंचित रखा गया है ,

(घ) क्या नामच मे रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना की मांग की गई है , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल लक्ष्मण झाड़वाणी): (क) जो, नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश के 9 स्टेशनों में से एक उच्च शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमिटर और अन्य मीडियम शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर है। इस समय राज्य की आवादी के 86 प्रतिशत लोगों को प्राथमिक ब्रेड दिन के समय को सेवा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) जा, हा।

(ग) जा, नहीं।

(घ) जो, नहीं। नामच महित पूरा मन्दसौर जिला इन्दौर मे उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर के मीडियम वेव द्वारा मनी प्रकार से कवर होता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के लिए सलाहकार समितियाँ

7389. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों का सुचारु कार्यकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया जाता है अथवा वे विद्यमान हैं , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन्दीर और भोपाल के लिए ऐसी समितियाँ कब गठित की गयी और उनके सदस्यों के नाम क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल लक्ष्मण झाड़वाणी): (क) और (ख) सलाहकार समितियाँ भोपाल, कालीकट, जम्मू, जलधर त्रिचूर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में गठित की गई हैं। भोपाल में सलाहकार समिति 21-2-1979 को गठित की गई थी। सदस्यों के नाम मलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं। आकाशवाणी इन्दौर की सलाहकार समिति अभी गठित नहीं की गई है।

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सदस्य, विधान सभा

इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

7390. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
हुपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात
उत्पादन से देश की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं
होती है और इससे इस्पात की कीमत में
लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस्पात सयंत्र अपनी पूरी
क्षमता से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वित्तीय
कठिनाइयों के कारण नये इस्पात सयंत्रों की
स्थापना में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ;
और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उल्लेखित तथ्यों को
छान में रखते हुए इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि
करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू
पटनायक) . (क) यह सच है कि इस समय
इस्पात का घरेलू उत्पादन देश की सम्पूर्ण
आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त
नहीं है । लेकिन संयुक्त सयंत्र समिति द्वारा
वर्ष 1978-79 में इस्पात के मूल्य में की
गई वृद्धि की घोषणा इस्पात के घरेलू उत्पादन
के पर्याप्त होने का कारण नहीं थी अपितु
यह निम्नलिखित मुख्य कारणों से की गई
थी :—

1. नोले और इस्पात के उत्पादन में
हुई मूल्य वृद्धि को पूरा करने
के लिए ;
2. उत्पादकों को उचित लाभ
सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ;
3. कुछ समय से भीतर दूरी में
वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण भाड़े
के बोझ में हुई वृद्धि को
पूरा करने के लिए ;

4. इस्पात उद्योग के आधुनिकरण
प्रतिस्थापन और विकास के
लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन जुटाने
तथा बजट पर इसकी
निर्भरता कम करने के
लिए ; और

5. कुछ श्रेणियों के आयात
तथा घरेलू इस्पात के मूल्यों
को मिलाकर एक सम
बनाने के लिए ।

(ख) जी, हा । ऐसे कार्यों में
अधिकतर उनका धन के बाहर है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । नए इस्पात कारखाने
तगाने के लिए ऋण तथा अन्य सुविधाएँ
प्राप्त करने के लिए हम तथा अन्य देशों से
बातचीत चल रही है । यह बातचीत इन उद्देश्यों
में की जा रही है कि योजना में की गई
व्यवस्था में अलावा अतिरिक्त संसाधन
जुटाए जाएं ताकि बजट से रुपया लिखें बना-
या परियोजनाएँ शुरू की जा सकें । इस्पात
विकास कोष के लिए इस्पात के मूल्य में 10
% लगाए गए अधिभार से भी अतिरिक्त
संसाधन जुटाए जा रहे हैं । इस कोष में
प्राप्त होने वाली राशि मुख्यतः इस्पात की
नई क्षमता के सृजन के लिए खर्च की जाएगी ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है
नई इस्पात क्षमता के सृजन के अलावा वर्तमान
कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण, पुनः स्थापना के
लिए बड़े पैमाने पर कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं
तथा वर्तमान सुविधाओं में प्रौद्योगिकीय
उत्पादित सम्बन्धी सुधार करने के लिए
उपाय किए गए हैं तथा किए जा रहे हैं ।
अल्पकालिक उपाय के रूप में वर्तमान क्षमता
से अधिकाधिक उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने
के लिए कोकरा कोयले, बिजली तथा रेल
यातायात जैसे आदानों की पर्याप्तता पर
लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है तथा
सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों से निकट तथा सतत
सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है ।

Shortage of Staff in O. N. G. C.

7391. **SHRI S. S. LAL:**

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI K. GOPAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC's oil exploration programme and other works too are badly suffering due to shortage of staff,

(b) whether the Commission has been losing many of its best men to multinationals in the Persian Gulf who pay enormous salaries,

(c) whether there exists a strong case for winding up foreign operations by the ONGC in order to supplement the domestic availability of drillers, geo-scientists and production engineers, and

(d) what measures he proposes to take to see that the work of ONGC which is so vital for the economic health of the country does not suffer only because of shortage of staff in the wake of Government's policy to create employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) No details are available with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding the number of persons who may have joined multinationals after resigning from ONGC. However, the number of officers who have resigned from ONGC during the last three years is very small compared to the total filled in strength.

(c) There is no case for winding up ONGC's foreign operations for supplementing the domestic availability of drillers, geo-scientists and production engineers. Suitable well qualified persons are available in the country for drilling, geo-scientific work and for production.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

New Pricing Policy of Drugs

7392. **SHRI R. AGHAVJI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) when new Drug Price Control Order would be issued, and

(b) when the entire policy announced on 29-3-1978 would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, which has replaced the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, was issued on 31st March 1979. A copy of the new Order is shortly being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Action has been initiated on all the decisions indicated in the Statement on new Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1978. There are several decisions which involve other Ministries, organisations and State Governments. In such cases, all the concerned agencies have been moved to take necessary action. The implementation of certain decisions also calls for amendments of certain Acts/Rules which are being processed by the concerned Ministries.

Pending cases of grant of Licence to Foreign Drug Companies

7393. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of pending cases of grant of licence pertaining to foreign drug companies and which have been recently renewed in view of the new drug policy; and

(b) the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) As on 31st March, 1979, 30 (thirty) applica-

tions from foreign companies for the grant of Industrial Licences for the manufacture of new articles or for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of such items as are being presently manufactured by them, are pending with this Ministry. Besides, there have been 4 (four) applications relating to foreign companies, decisions on which have been taken.

(b) The policy of the Government relating to grant of Industrial Licences to foreign companies is indicated in para 25 of the New Drug Policy Statement, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978

Production of Bulk Drugs by Foreign Firms

7394. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the statement laid on the Table on 29th March, 1978, it is provided that all foreign drug companies who didn't produce any bulk drug will be required to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent and that other foreign companies will reduce their foreign equity based on policy parameters which would be applied to the activity as prevalent in 1976-77;

(b) whether it is a fact that various foreign companies have been asked to submit their applications for the manufacture of bulk drugs within 6 months, if so under what authority and for what reason such a circular was issued; details of the circular and its repercussions on the Policy statement, and

(c) whether issuance of such a circular is not against the letter and spirit of Cabinet decision on the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a). Para 15 of the Statement on the New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Sabha on 29-3-1978 states, *inter alia*,

that so far as foreign companies engaged only in the manufacture of formulations or bulk drugs not involving high technology or both are concerned, they should be directed to bring down their foreign equity forthwith to 40 per cent.

For another foreign companies as per para 18 of the Statement, the FERA guidelines and dilution formula applicable to other industries, shall apply subject to the Appendix—1 activity being computer in accordance with para 17 Those companies have been requested to furnish data for the three-year period ending 1st March, 1977.

(b) In compliance with the decision of the Cabinet, foreign drug companies currently carrying on activity as defined in the existing item 14 of Appendix—1 have been asked to achieve a ratio of 1:5 for bulk formulations within a period of 2 years and to submit their proposals in that behalf not later than six months from the date of issue of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers letter dated 20th/22nd November, 1978. This letter was issued for implementing the provisions of the New Drug Policy.

(c) No, Sir.

Drug price equalisation Fund

7395. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to recognise the costs of the manufacturers while not determining prices under the new policy over and above these costs admissible returns would be allowed on individuals products to individual manufacturers so that price reduction does not result in closure of the unit;

(b) whether it is a fact that drug price Equalisation Fund is proposed to be created for the purpose of making reimbursement to manufacturers whose costs are high; if so, how long

Government would take to assist the manufacturers from this account; and

(c) the cost of sphere of production of various drugs produced by IDPL and HAL vis-a-vis those produced by other units in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) While fixing the prices of price-controlled bulk drugs under the new Pricing Policy, Government would ordinarily take into account the average cost of production of the major efficient manufacturer(s) of such drug and allow a reasonable return on net worth. In exceptional cases, however, Government may fix separate retention prices for individual manufacturers of such drugs, with a common selling price for sales to non-associated formulations.

(b) Drugs Prices Equalisation Account shall be established under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, and the amounts which would be credited in the account shall be spent for the following purposes:

(i) paying to the manufacturer, importer or distributor as the case may be, the shortfall between his retention price and the common selling price or, as the case may be, the pooled price for the purpose of increasing the production, or securing the equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of drugs.

(ii) expenses incurred by the Government for discharging the functions relating to maintenance of Drugs Prices Equalisation Account.

Action has been initiated to work out the modalities of operating the Account.

(c) Bulk drugs as well as formulations are sold by IDPL and HAL as well as other units in the private sector at the prices fixed by the Government from time to time. No body has so far been made to compare the cost of production of various drugs

and formulations reduced by IDPL and HAL with those produced by the private sector companies.

Registration of requirements of Drug Firms with CPC

7396. **SHRI RAGHAVJI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1978-79 Import Policy provides that supply of canalised drugs manufacturers can register their requirements at any time during the course of the year and CPC has to supply the material within 3 months of such registration;

(b) whether it is a fact that CPC have refused to register the requirements of various drug manufacturers on the ground that their applications have not been made upto 31-12-1978; if so, details of manufacturers whose applications have not been registered by CPC and under what provisions of ITC policy and Act this has been done; and

(c) if CPC have violated Import policy and Act, what action is proposed to be taken against it and also to ensure that manufacturers who apply for registration within licensing period are released canalised raw materials without delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir, Appendix 9 of Import Policy 1978-79, which relates, *inter-alia*, to canalised bulk drugs, provides that import, distribution and pricing of these drugs will be made by the CPC as per the connected policy of the Government in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. Accordingly, Ministry issued instructions in May, 1978 laying down that it would be open to the drug manufacturers to register their requirements of canalised drugs during the course of 1978-79 but a lead period of three months would have to be given to the CPC for making the arrangements.

(b) Towards the end of 1978, it was noticed that there had been heavy out of proportion registration after 1st October, 1978 for certain canalised bulk drugs such as Chloramphenicol Powder/Palmitate, Streptomycin Sulphate Sulphamethoxazole Tetracycline Hcl etc. As this heavy registration was found to disturb the planned schedule of releases of the concerned bulk drugs, CPC and IDPL were advised that no allocation need be made in regard to any application concerning these bulk drugs where the three months lead time has not been given. Details of the manufacturers whose applications have not been registered by CPC as per the above advice are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to part (a) and (b) above.

Steps taken to ensure regular and Adequate Supply of Coal

7397 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps in coordination with the Ministry of Railways have been taken during the first quarter of 1979 in ensuring a regular and adequate supply of coal to various parts of the country and particularly to Ahmedabad and other cities and places in Gujarat,

(b) if so broad details thereof

(c) whether the said steps and action have significantly improved the supply position of coal, and

(d) if so main indication thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) Close coordination with the Railway continued in that first quarter of 1979 for ensuring regular and adequate supplies of coal to various Parts of the

country including Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat. A high level meeting at the Cabinet Ministers level took place on 17th February, 1979 with the Zonal Railways concerned with coal loading the coal companies, Departments of Coal and Power and the Railway Board. The possibilities of improvement in coal loading from different coalfields were examined and steps to be taken for improved supplies and loading determined.

(b) to (d) An improvement in the loading of the order of 100 to 200 wagons per day in the major coalfields, was planned to give an overall increase of over 700 wagons per day to meet the minimum requirements of the consumers.

A total coal loading of 2175 wagons per day was planned from Pench, Wardha, Umerga, Korhata and Central India coalfields which feed coal to Waidha India including Gujarat. The total loading of wagons from these coalfields increased from 1978 wagons per day in January 1979 to 2091 wagons per day in March, 1979 and 2145 wagons per day in April, 1979 (upto 10th). The supplies to Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat, per day, have improved from 533 wagons in January, 1979 to 574 wagons in March 1979 and 581 wagons in April, 1979 (upto 10th).

Production of Coking Coal in Collaboration with Poland

7398 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Poland has shown interest in cooperating with India in the production of coking coal, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) India has been collaborating with Poland in the development of coking coal mines in India. Sudamdih and Monidih coking coal mines in the central part of Jharia coalfield have been developed with Polish collaboration.

The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute in collaboration with Polish experts, has prepared a feasibility report for the reconstruction of Jharia coalfield. This report is intended to serve as a guide for detailed mine-planning and designing for the reconstruction of the individual mines. Besides, contracts have been entered into with Polish organisations for the setting up of an organisation in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. for the construction of coal mines and shaft sinking at Pootkee—South Loyabadi. The protocol also provides for the training of Indian personnel in Poland.

Criticism of procedure for selection of films for film festivals

7399 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that serious objections have been raised over the procedure adopted by his Ministry for selection of films for foreign festivals,

(b) whether it is a fact that many films worthy of serious consideration never got out of the country because of the procedure followed at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the members of panel have met the Minister and stressed the need for setting right these aspects in the interests of the film makers in India; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the procedure in this regard and the arguments placed by the member of the

panel for the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Chairman and some members of the All India Panel for selection of films for International Festivals met the Minister of Information and Broadcasting on 13-3-1979 and handed over to him a letter expressing their views on the present procedures.

Indian films are entered into the official section of International Festivals on the recommendations of the All India Panel. The opportunity to enter films recommended by the Panel is offered to all producers. There have, however, been occasions when the producers have not supplied prints with sub-titles which is essential for entering the films to International Festivals.

The present procedure has been laid down to ensure widest possible opportunities for film producers to participate in the International Festivals. The Government, in addition to the All India Panel, has set up Regional Panels in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Panels select festival-worthy films which are shown to the All India Panel. Films which have won National awards are shown to the Central Panel. In addition, the Central Panel and Regional Panels also view films on direct requests received from producers/directors. Thus, every producer who is interested can avail of the opportunity of offering films for selection.

The Panel has recommended that no film should be sent to the official section of an International Festival which has not been approved by the Panel. Also, it has recommended that a film rejected by the Panel should not be entered into a festival. Both

these practices are already being followed.

Dwindling work load in H.A.L. Kanpur and Bangalore

7400. SHRI D D DESAI
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) whether Kanpur and Bangalore complexes of the HAL are faced with the problem of dwindling work load, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to utilise the capacities of the units fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to undertake the manufacture of the Jaguar Aircraft in the Bangalore Complex. The manufacture of HPT-32 (Basic Trainer) aircraft will be entrusted to Kanpur Division.

12.04 hrs.

श्री छविचाम अग्रवाल (मुरना) : एअर महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कार्टर्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइम कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट 1973-74 के बाद इस सदन में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। अगर सदन इस बात में चिन्तित है
(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it

श्री मोहन लाल विप्लव (खुर्जा) : ... का सा बाद रिपोर्ट आती है और उस पर श्री सभ को बिसा करने का टाइम नहीं मिलता (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you I will look into the matter H

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80 OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4298/79].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1977-78 along with the audited accounts.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4299/79].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PYrites PHOSPHATES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED, DEHRIDUN FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, District Rohtas (Bihar) for the year 1977-78.

(11) Annual Report of the Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehri-on-Sone, District Rohtas (Bihar) for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon
[Placed in Library See No LT-4300/79]

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON 31-12-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1978, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4301/79]

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER: I cannot even hear you. What is the use? You can come and meet me, and discuss with me. I have no objection. Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Every day, you raise a point of order and make a speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, Yesterday, in your wisdom, you directed the Home Minister to make a statement regarding the incidents at Jamshedpur. The statement has not come.

MR SPEAKER: He will be making a statement tomorrow. He has gone again to Jamshedpur. I have directed him to make a statement tomorrow.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The discussion is also tomorrow.

MR SPEAKER Yes. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I understand from the hon. Members that they want to have a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government will find time, as soon as the financial business is over, during the session to have a discussion on this Report.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CONTINUING RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I call the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported continuing rise in prices of essential commodities despite the assurances that the price increase would not exceed one per cent following the budget proposals and the steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Mr Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, and as has been pointed out in the Economic Survey for 1978-79, there has been a remarkable degree of price stability since the new Government took over in March, 1977. The Wholesale Price Index

[Shri Charan Singh]

(1970-71=100) which stood at 182.9 for March, 1977 fluctuated thereafter within narrow limits and stood at 183.5 for February 1979. For the week ending February 24, 1979 the index stood at 183.6, but in the subsequent four weeks it has advanced by 3.2 per cent to 189.4. There is no doubt that this is a substantial increase considering that it has taken place over such a short period, and I share the concern of Hon'ble Members in this regard.

However, I must clarify the position in regard to what Shri Basu has referred to as an assurance given by the Government that the price increase on account of the Budget proposals would not exceed 1 per cent. It is, perhaps, insufficiently realised that, whatever may be the extent of rise in the price of an individual commodity, its impact on the general price level will be determined by the importance which attaches to it in the context of the totality of wholesale transactions.

The current wholesale price index covers a large number of commodities and quotations. The primary articles group, which accounts for about 42 per cent of the total weight in the index, is not affected by the Budget proposals, except in the isolated case of raw tobacco on which the excise duty has actually been removed. Yet, this group alone has contributed 31.6 per cent to the price rise.

As regards manufactured goods, it has to be noted that only a certain proportion is affected by the present Budget levies. In fact, about one-fifth of the Index (by weight) has been affected by the excise levies proposed in the 1979-80 budget. And of this one-fifth of the Index, the petroleum group alone will be found responsible for a figure of as much as 15.9 per cent in the increase, while sugar, khandsari and gur and non-ferrous metals though unaffected by the budget levies have together contributed 22.8 per cent. In the case of sugar, con-

Commodities (CA)

trolled releases by industry have been responsible for a rise in prices, while in that of non-ferrous metals prices were raised by the M.M.T.C. at about the same time as the Budget. Prices of imported vegetable oils have also gone up as a result of higher prices prevailing in world markets. It is thus evident that items affected by the Budget have not contributed much to the price rise, and there should be no reason to doubt that the direct impact of Budget levies on the wholesale price index will constitute only about 1 per cent out of the total increase of 3.2 per cent. As is usual, factors other than the Budget also begin to play their part about this time of the year.

In defending the estimates made by my Ministry I do not intend to belittle the hardship caused to certain groups of people by the rise in prices of the particular commodities used by them. What I wish to say is that, even though the price increase in the case of one or more commodities may appear to be appreciable, overall price stability has so far not been endangered. On the other hand, price stability has been substantially maintained in the face of significant increases in money supply in the last two years. But the very fact that money supply expansion is running ahead of growth in real output cautions us about the possible dangers which may lie ahead. Government have always been alive to this issue, and appropriate measures have been taken from time to time in order to ensure that undue price increases do not take place. The credit policy continues to be restrictive, consistent with the needs of increased production, and at the commodity level the various Ministries, and the Department of Civil Supplies in particular, keep constant watch on the situation. As Hon'ble Members would be aware, in the case of packaged commodities it is not easy for traders to over-charge their customers as prices are marked on the container. Off-season increases in prices, as, for example, in the case of fruits and vegetables at the present

moment, are inevitable, and should not be confused with the effects of Budget proposals merely because the two happen to coincide. In fact, the Government owes a responsibility to farmers to ensure that prices do not fall to uneconomic levels because of an increase in production, and supply running ahead of demand.

I know that, currently, manufacturers and traders of some commodities, taking advantage of temporary shortages, are trying to push up prices. I would urge them to desist from such anti-social behaviour. As the House is aware the public distribution system in the country is going to be strengthened with effect from July this year, and the most pressing needs of the common man catered to in a manner which will result in minimum of hardship for him. I may also assure the House that Government will not hesitate to take whatever other steps are found necessary to preserve reasonable price stability. Anti-social elements should be under no illusion that Government will remain a helpless spectator while they continue making undue profits at the expense of the common man.

My statement is not yet complete. After I had sent a copy of this statement to you, Sir, information was received from the Delhi Administration, of which I will read out only one paragraph to make things still clearer.

The Delhi Administration has the following comments to offer for answering this question. This is how it runs.

I will read only one paragraph.

"A recent survey of the various markets of Delhi revealed that soaps and matches are easily available in the market and there is no shortage of these items.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): At what price?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH; "It has also been ascertained that these items

had not disappeared from the market after the presentation of the General Budget on the 28th February 1979. So far as toilet soaps are concerned, these are reported as being sold at the trade prices. However, in case of matches of specific brands of Ship and Witco, dealers are charging 15 paise per box instead of 13 paise which is the marked price on the match box. This attracts the provisions of clause 6 of the Delhi Display of Prices and Stocks of Scheduled Essential Commodities Order 1977 and necessary raids are being organised by the Department and action shall be taken against the defaulters under the existing law."

What I meant to say by reading out this paragraph is that the Government is not complacent in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkataraman, what is your objection?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): I want this statement be circulated to all the members as it contains a lot of information.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Matches are being sold at 20 paise per box.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have carefully gone through the statement read out by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance.

At the outset I am constrained to make the comment that he has chosen to resort to diversionary tactics in order that this House cannot really understand the real issue at stake. I am really sorry for this kind of tactics taken by the most respected leader of the Janata Party now functioning as the Deputy Prime Minister of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know the Finance Ministry after the presentation of the Budget on the last day of February 1979 made a public statement saying that the new levies would have an imperceptible impact on the price front. They were of the

[Shri Chitta Basu]

opinion that the wholesale price index may go up by 1 per cent and the Working Class Consumer Price Index may go up by only 0.5 per cent. I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is still sticking to his gun. That is, throughout his statement he means to say that there has been no rise in price by more than 1 per cent in essential commodities.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Wholesale, not the retail prices.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming. Please don't disturb.

But what is the actual situation in the country to-day, particularly, in the price front? The official index shows, as I have got in my possession, that the prices continued to rise ever since the presentation of the Budget on February 27. This is an important point to be taken note of. In order to prove this contention or allegation of mine, I would like to quote the following information, namely:

(1) In the week ended March 3, the immediate period after the Budget, the wholesale price index rose by a massive 1.7 per cent. An increase of this magnitude in a single week has never been registered since the inflationary pressures were contained three years ago.

Sir, even after that, in the subsequent week ended March, 10, the wholesale index rose by another 7 per cent. In the next week ended on the 17th March, which is the latest figure available with me, the index rose by another 3 per cent.

Now, if you add these up, it will be clearly evident that this increase has been of the order of 2.7 per cent during these three or four weeks. But all this happened after the presentation of the budget on the 28th of February last. Now it has to be remembered and taken note of by the House itself that before 20th of Feb-

ruary, before the budget was presented, the wholesale price index was actually falling and it was lower than that of the same period last year. This is another important point to be taken note of.

Therefore, Sir, the conclusion is very irresistible and you cannot resist that conclusion arrived at by me that the increase in the wholesale price index by about 2.7 per cent according to my calculations, cannot be attributed directly to the new imposts. This is an important aspect of my argument placed before you. We should also remember that the increase in retail price is all the more higher. This 2.7 per cent increase that I have shown is the wholesale price index. But the retail price is all the more higher to which I shall come. I have got certain documents in my possession to show how the price of sugar has increased. You should give me a little more time to-day, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, you being the only speaker I shall give you a little more time. But, there is a limit for that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I want some time. He has given an analysis of the rise in prices as to which are the items which have registered an increase in the price. I have also got an analysis with me and so he should listen to me. The price in the group under the head 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricant' rose during these four weeks by 5.1 per cent. Is this not due to the budget imposts? This is my question.

The price of the manufactured products also went up. Really I am not in a position to say in which of the items of the manufactured product the price has gone up and to what extent it is. I am not in possession of these figures. But the price of the food products went up by 1.4 per

cent. The price of the tobacco products also went up by 8.3 per cent; the price of paper and paper products went up by 1.7 per cent; the chemicals registered an increase by 1.4 per cent. These rises are entirely different according to me, and I suppose, to the entire House, due to the massive tax efforts of Rs. 604 crores mainly through excise levy.

Sir, protests had been made throughout the country; the protest had been made not by only the ordinary people on the street but it had been made by one of our colleagues, Shri Mohan Dharia, the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. In a written statement in the Rajya Sabha which he made on the 17th of March, he says:

"He did not agree with the Finance Ministry's official recording and calculations and forecasts".

Sir, protests have also come from the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The State's Chief Minister writes to the Prime Minister saying that the new imposts will create conditions for the rise in prices which will ultimately lead to the law and order situation all over the country. The Chief Minister writes to the Prime Minister to revise the decision of the Government in this regard.

Sir, next I come to certain concessions. As you know, on the 17th March last, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance announced certain concessions.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, you should not take this as an occasion to make a budget speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Only four or five points I want to make.

SHRI SPEAKER: You may have them. After all it is a calling attention. Please take another two to three minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, he has raised certain points. I have also to make certain points. I am only contesting his points.

SHRI SPEAKER: Please take another two minutes. The rules provide for only four minutes for this. But I have given you more time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The rule also does not provide that the Deputy Prime Minister should go with his statement without that being contested. Allow me a few more minutes. I shall not take much time. Sir, some concessions have been announced. I will quote in this connection the Hindustan Times dated 18th March as to the effect of these concessions:

"The concessions announced by the Finance Minister in Parliament have not any visible impact in the retail market as per the statement of the Delhi Administration."

New, I would only like to refer to certain opinion given by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy:

"An increase in the general price level of about 6 per cent can be expected. The major portion of the burden of additional levies falls on the poorer expenditure groups, rural households with a monthly per capita expenditure below Rs. 100 have to bear 69.35 per cent nearly 70 per cent of the additional tax burden while higher expenditure group in rural areas have to bear only 30.56 per cent of the burden."

Therefore, Sir, you would understand this budget has affected adversely both the urban people as well as the rural people. In his statement the Finance Minister has mentioned that there has been no inflationary pressure as a result of the budget proposals. In this connection I again quote the opinion of the Institute of Public Finance and Policy:

"Inflation rate would range from 6 per cent to 12 per cent and this

[Shri Chitta Basu
inflation if it ranges from 6 per
cent to 12 per cent is bound to
create condition for higher price
rise."

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude
now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I will only
now put him one or two questions
First, having taken into account the
various factors mentioned by me,
would the government kindly revise
the budget proposals and drop some
of the imports which directly affect
the common mass;

Whether it is also not a fact that the
proposal of expansion of public dis-
tribution system for the distribution
of essential commodities has been put
into cold storage. It has again been
referred to a committee of the Cab-
inet or officers. It will not come into
effect on July 1.

Whether it is also not a fact that
the distribution system cannot be of
any benefit unless the prices of essen-
tial commodities are statutorily fixed.
In order to prove this I only want to
show you cash memo of 1 kg sugar
purchased by me from Super Bazar
Cooperative Store, Connaught Circus
today. The price of 1 kg sugar writ-
ten there is Rs. 3 10 paise whereas the
policy of the government in regard
to sugar is that if the price of sugar
goes beyond Rs 2.75 then the govern-
ment will intervene. May I know
from the hon'ble Finance Minister
whether the government will revise
the decision of decontrolling sugar or
take up the policy of procurement of
essential commodities and expansion
of public distribution system so that
the price rose can be curbed?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I made a
plain and unvarnished statement ab-
out the truth of the economic situa-
tion as it exists today. But my hon.
friend Mr. Chitta Basu has not been
able to controvert a single statement
which I made about the statistics or
the facts of the situation. None.
Actually I was afraid of a better per-
formance from him but I have been

disillusioned. I want to say this poin-
tedly. I may, Sir, with your permis-
sion tell the House that the Calling
Attention Motion refers only to the
price increase as a consequence of the
Budget proposals. The hon. Member
has referred to the increase in the
price of sugar or of steel or some
other thing. He has also quoted a
statement of some Institute of Public
Opinion etc. Facts are there; figures
are there. We can draw our own con-
clusions from them. We need
not refer to any body else or any
other institution for drawing our
inferences or forming an opinion. As
I have said in my statement, Govern-
ment is alive to the situation. Nothing
has happened to lead to any distress
to the common people. As I said,
Government is going to see that the
prices do not rise unreasonably.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola):
He has not answered his question ab-
out the Public Distribution system.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already
said in the main statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He asked
about the Public Distribution System.
There is a Committee appointed. This
is not a dialogue between the hon.
Deputy Prime Minister and Mr.
Chitta Basu.

MR. SPEAKER: Nor is it a dialogue
between you and others. Order please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I only
want to ask him, what has happened
to the Public Distribution system. Is
it going to be started or not?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I cannot
go into the details now. What I
understand from the Commerce Minis-
try is that they are going to constitute
the Public Distribution System, as the
position stands today, with effect
from July next. That is all that I can
say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You will
put it in cold storage.

12.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraph 11 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) relating to import of Wheel-sects

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Purchase of Tobacco by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.39 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBERS

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASOTIA (Jammu): Sir, on 4th April last, when Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs were under consideration, in violation

of the rules of Lok Sabha. Hon'ble Smt. Akbar Jahan Begum read out a prepared statement in deference to the Chief Minister of J&K State, who happens to be her husband.

Sir, while reading the statement, she cast aspersions on me of gave nature such as: (a) that I went from door to door persuading students from going to schools; and (b) launching a campaign of coercion, creating dual authority etc.

It is extremely sad that the hon'ble lady Member should have made wrong, misleading and absurd allegations against me

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker; Sir; I want to make a submission with your kind permission. You made a promise to this House that you will call for a copy of the book in which some allegations were there. The book has come. This is an urgent matter and I would request you to fix a date for a discussion in this House as promised by you.

MR. SPEAKER: The book is not in my possession. You seem to know more than I do.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sometimes it happens. It is a very serious matter; the whole country is agitated.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) REQUESTED EXCHANGE OF COUNTER-FEET DOLLARS FOR INDIAN CURRENCY BY FOREIGNER FROM A DELHI BANN.

श्री बलभूषण तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) :
महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ :—

27 नवम्बर, 1978 को यूनियन बैंक की आसफली रोड शाखा में 500 अमरीकी डालर एक जर्मन महिला द्वारा भुनाया गया और भारतीय मुद्रा में उक्त भुगतान किया गया। जब ये डालर बम्बई मुख्यमन्त्रि में भेजे गये, तो वहाँ जाली करार दिया गया और ऐसी रिपोर्ट के द्वारा पुनः आसफली रोड शाखा को भेज दिया गया। उक्त जर्मन महिला ने दरियावाज दिल्ली का पता दिया था और वह बनारस से दिल्ली कारागारों के एक व्यक्ति के साथ बैंक गई थी और उक्त व्यक्ति की जान-पहुँचान वहाँ के रिजिनल मैनेजर से थी, जिसकी पहचान पर ही उक्त डालर का भुगतान कराया गया। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि उस जर्मन महिला ने भुगतान कराने का कारण अपनी स्वदेश भाषा बोलायी और यह भी पता चला कि वह उसी दिन रात को जहाज से जर्मनी वापस चली गई। जर्मनी में भारतीय मुद्रा की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। उस व्यक्ति की जान-पहुँचान शाखा के रिजिनल मैनेजर से पुरानी है। उपर्युक्त तथ्यों से यह प्रमाणित होता है कि देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा गिरोह है, जो इस प्रकार के जाली डालर बनाता है और बैंक के अधिकारियों से मिल कर उनका भुगतान कराता है।

यह बहुत ही गम्भीर और सार्वजनिक महत्व का विषय है। मैं निम्नलिखित सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस पूरी घटना की सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच कराये और इससे सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों तथा बड़े गिरोह का पता लगाये और उनके विरुद्ध सख्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। सारी स्थिति को साफ करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि वित्त मंत्री सदन में बयान दे।

- (11) HARASSMENT OF CANTEN WORKERS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, HANS BEHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

श्री राज दास सिंह (गिरडीह) :
महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन योजना मन्त्रा का ध्यान नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के सांख्यिकी विभाग, हंस भवन, नई दिल्ली, में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और सरकार के नियमों का उल्लंघन कर के गरीब कर्मचारियों को सताने की ओर प्रार्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के प्रन्तर्गत जो कैंटिन है, उसमें काम करने वाले निम्न वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग को 170 रुपये माहवार और दूसरे वर्ग को 239 रुपये माहवार तनखाह मिलती थी। पर्सनैल डिपार्टमेंट के हेड ने अपने मोमो नम्बर 6/(2)/23/76-बेलफेयर, तारीख 7-1-77 के जरिए आदेश दिया कि उनकी तनखाह में सुधार किया गया है और निम्नम बोनस के मुताबिक उनका तनखाह में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। लेकिन उस डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारियों ने इतने दिनों से आज तक इस निबन्ध के मुताबिक तनखाह नहीं दी। अभी एक महीने पहले, जब उन कर्मचारियों को मासूम हुआ, तो उन्होंने डायरेक्टर, पर्सनैल को लिखा।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to confine yourself to the written statement; you cannot travel outside.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: I have quoted the relevant regulation which has been violated and that is why I am telling all this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to confine yourself to the statement. Now, go on and finish. The time of the House is very valuable.

श्री रामदास सिंह : इस महीने, अर्थात् मार्च में, उनको मिनिमम वेज के मुताबिक तनख्वाह मिल गई है। इसलिए मैं ब्राब्रह्म करता हूँ कि 1976 से फरवरी, 1979 तक दोनों वेतनमानों में अन्तर का उनका जो बकाया है, उसका उन्हें भुगतान किया जाये।

दूसरा जो उनको मिला था उसके लिए आईर परसोनल डिपार्टमेंट ने दिया। उसका मेमो नं० 6(2)/9/77 वेलफेयर डेटेड 21-2-78 है, उसके मुताबिक उनको गर्मी और जाड़े में वर्दी मिलनी चाहिये जो आज तक नहीं मिली।

तीसरा जो नियम मैंने कोट किया है वह है मेमो नं० 6(2)/24/77 डेटेड 30-8-1978। . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You give one statement and read another.

श्री रामदास सिंह : मैं दो मिनट में खतम कर रहा हूँ।

कमलेश न्होदव : आपका स्टेटमेंट दूसरा है।

श्री रामदास सिंह . वही है जो मैंने मेमो अन्डर सिखा है उसी के बायलेशन का है . . . (कमलेशवर्मा) . . .

I have said that it is about the wilful violation of regulation such-and-such.

plunged as ordered by the chair.

वही तीन बार जो आम्बेडकर किया है उसके नम्बर हैं, वही मैं बोल रहा हूँ। दूसरा मैं बोल नहीं रहा हूँ। उसके मुताबिक एकाइज्ड रजिस्टर में, कम्प्लेंट्स तरह से मेन्टेन होना चाहिये वह मेन्टेन नहीं किया गया है और उन्हें कैंटीन के लिए 8 हजार रुपये जो खर्च करने के लिए दिया गया था उसमें से 3898 रुपये 93 पैसे का खर्च उन्होंने बिबाधा है लेकिन बाकी 4303 रु० 7 पैसे का न उन्होंने खर्च दिखाया है और न कानून के मुताबिक ज। उनको उसी डिप्टेन्टर के पास जमा करना चाहिये था वह जमा किया है। इन तरह की जो रिपोर्टें मिली हैं उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक एक और यह है कि नियम के मुताबिक उन्होंने एक्वाइटेड लेटर नहीं दिया है। वह क्या करते हैं कि जिस कर्मचारी से नाराज हो जाते हैं उसको हटा देते हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry I will have to stop you, because you have given me a 5-line statement, and now you have made a speech. Here, it is just 5 lines.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: My notice is about the wilful violation of the O.M.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do that. As a senior Member, I have given you some latitude.

श्री रामदास सिंह : तो उसके अन्तर्गत उनको वर्दी आज तक नहीं दी गई है। वहां पर * * * एकाइज्ड आफिसर-कम-एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर है जो कि पांच साल से डेपुटेशन में है जो नियम बिगड़ है। उनका एक्वाइटेड था तो सरकार को रेगुलराइज करना चाहिये था उन्हें खर्च देना चाहिए। पंजाब सरकार ने उसके बारे में यह कहा है कि डेपुटेशन पर रहने से फेब्रिटिज्म, निपोटिज्म और मास-प्रीडिजिज होती है। . . .

MR. SPEAKER: All the names should be deleted.

श्री रामबाबू सिंह : तो ये जो तीन नियम देने दिखाये हैं इनको अधिकारियों ने वायलेट किया है। इन नियमों को लागू करके वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का जो बकाया है उसका भुगतान किया जाना चाहिये और इन नियमों के मुताबिक उनको सुविधायें प्रदान करनी चाहियें।

(iii) REPORTED IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF COAL TO BANKURA DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL.

SHRI A. K. SAHA: Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

A serious situation has arisen in the Bankura district, due to irregular supply of soft coke coal to Bankura Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd, a Government agency, since December, 1978. A brief picture of coal delivery to the district of Bankura by Basanti Mata Colliery and Salanpur Area Colliery is given below:

Month	Quota	Delivery made upto date	Balance	Remarks
December '78	200 MT	62 MT	138 MT	Balance quantity not yet been supplied by the colliery.
January '79	700 MT for Bankura and 180 MT for Bishnupur.	No lifting in this colliery.	880 MT	Colliery denied to supply.
February 1979	540 MT	No lifting in this colliery	540 MT	The Salanpur Area Colliery directed B.W.C.C.S.L. to lift soft coke coal from Gourandi colliery. As the stock of Gourandi colliery is of inferior quality, the B.W.C.C.S.L. prayed for making arrangements for delivery from Banjumechari and other collieries, but the prayer has been refused.
March '79	504 MT	No lifting.	504 MT	The colliery authority has been contacted on 16-3-79 but the reply has not yet been received.

In this connection, I should like to mention that railway wagons are not available to continue delivery as it is argued by the authority concerned. But we have the bitter experience that whenever the private concern of this above named society goes to carry coals with hired trucks they are unnecessarily delayed for two or three days even sometimes four days, at the colliery area. The usual practice is: "more you pay bribe more you get the prompt delivery." This corruption is rampant throughout the coal field area from top to bottom and is well known to all and consequently people suffer. I would therefore request the concerned ministers through your good offices to (a) regulate the delivery of coal to Bankura district as per prescribe quota, (b) institute a through enquiry immediately and fix responsibility and (c) a statement giving factual details may please be made available on the Table of the House.

श्री भगत राम : (कलौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा आपसे एक सविमर्श है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time.

श्री भगत राम : मैं लगातार कई दिनों से आपसे कह रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: That very statement has been made by somebody else. You cannot go on; I am not allowing.

श्री भगत राम : तीन हफ्ते से 377 के मातहत**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. I have got my notes here that the statement has been made already by somebody else. If it is your pleasure to disturb the proceedings of the House, you may do it. I have not allowed it.

**Not recorded.

(IV) REPORTED RISE IN PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER IN BOMBAY BULLION MARKET.

श्री उम्रेश्वर (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से नियम 277 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

"बम्बई सराफ कारोबार के इतिहास में सोने के भाव ने उच्चतम कीर्तिमान तक स्थापित किया जबकि सभी पिछले रेकार्ड तोड़कर सोना 1000 रुपए प्रति 10 ग्राम हो गया। यह कहा नहीं जा सकता कि यह भाव वृद्धि किस स्तर तक जायेगी। इसकी देखादेखी में चांदी का भी भाव बढ़ गया और उसका भाव प्रति किलोग्राम 1701 रुपए हो गया। इसका असर सभी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं पर पड़ा है। स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर होती चली जा रही है और जिन्दगी दूसर हो रही है मैं बित्त मंत्री जी से तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करते हुये स्पष्टीकरण की मांग करता हूँ।"

12.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-70—
Contd

MINISTRY OF ENERGY—*Contd*

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy. Shri Janeshwar Mishra

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Two hon Members are absent. I have got a 377 notice on a very urgent matter.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given notice, I shall consider it. This will be bad practice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chennai): I rise on a point of order. Yesterday the debate on the demands of

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]
 this ministry was going on. Prof. Mavalankar was here at that time; just before 7 O'clock we were sitting here; we were called to speak and we spoke only for a minute or two and it was 10 minutes to 7 p.m. There was nobody to speak. Then the Chairman called the Minister to reply to the demands. Unfortunately nothing was recorded in the debate here. I do not know why. The calling of the Minister to speak has not been recorded. Normally we expect what the Chairman says should be recorded in this book; it has not been recorded. That is my protest. I want your ruling whether Mr. Janeshwar Mishra, Minister is replying to the debate, was called by the Chairman to reply or he is intervening.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Intervening.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want a ruling. The Minister was called to reply. There was no speaker left to speak. There was not a single member in the Janata benches except Mr. Ramachandran and his deputy. We were about 15 members from the opposition sitting. Naturally there was nobody to speak. The Chairman called the Minister to reply to the debate. Please go through the debate. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give a ruling without knowing the facts. I will go through the facts and then give a ruling. I do not know anything about it. No such representation has come to me. I will go through the matter and give a ruling. He says he is not replying but he is only intervening.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Yesterday at about 6.50, as Mr. Ravi pointed out, a few of the members belonging to various opposition parties were here. There was not a single member from the Janata Party. Only the Minister and his deputy were sitting. Even in the Central Hall there was nobody. We did not ask for quorum because

there is a gentlemanly understanding that during lunch hour and after 6 O'clock, we do not ask for quorum. There was no speaker from our side because we had exhausted our time. The members from Janata Party who were called to speak were not present. So, the Chairman called the Minister. He did not say whether he should intervene. Normally I know that the Deputy Minister intervenes. But when he called the Minister, we took it that he started replying. So, we all walked out. He was only talking to his senior colleague and the Chairman. That was the unfortunate situation. I want to know whether the Minister was called to reply to the debate. If so, he should continue with the reply and finish it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I rise on a point of order on two grounds. Yesterday evening I had the misfortune to raise this matter at about 6.40. I am not making a complaint that it was not reported in the press, because the press may decide what to report and what not to report. My botheration is what goes into the record here. I am not interested in press reports as such. Yesterday, I raised the point that all the Janata members were absent. As a matter of fact, Shri Ramachandran, my good friend Shri Janeshwar Mishra and a member from the Akali Party were the only three members present on the treasury benches. We were about 10 or 12 people belonging to Congress (I), Congress and other parties, Shri A. K. Roy and a few others. One after the other the names of Janata members were called and they were found absent. You have ruled that if members were absent, they should not be called again. That was followed. But my objection is, if they were not called again yesterday, would they be called again today?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you have said so. When there

members were present, the Chairman was forced—I am using his words—he told me, “I agree with you; I am obliged to give more time, disproportionately more time, to some of the opposite speakers” “because the idea was probably to kill time. Is the sitting of the House extended from 6 to 7 in order to kill time?”

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: At that point of time I requested the Chairman to call the Minister to reply. Mr. Chairman said, yes, the Minister should reply. At that time, the Minister said: “No, my colleague will reply”. I want to ask you one question: now is the debate regulated? I understand that the Minister of State intervenes in the middle of the debate, in between various speeches, and the more speeches will follow and then the Minister replies. But what happened yesterday was that the moment their speeches were over, the Members went away, and those Members who were called were absent. Then, instead of the Minister replying, the Minister of State started replying. It is the most unfortunate situation. I would request you to kindly tell my friends of the Janata Party not just to make speeches and immediately go away.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. You, Sir, and your distinguished predecessors have time and again ruled that the Members of Parliament must listen to the speeches made by other Members, especially those who have already made speeches. Yesterday, what happened was that the moment their speeches were over, they left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to make another speech. This is put in

the bulletin. I cannot force them to do it. You have already made a long speech.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Some of us who never spoke continued to listen while others, those who have spoken, immediately left the House. Is it right?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made another speech already. There is no point of order. It has been repeatedly mentioned and members have been requested that they must be present in the House during the discussion. It is not proper or parliamentary to make a speech and then immediately walk out. Nor is it parliamentary to come just in time to make a speech. Then, we have laid down a rule that a member when he is called to speak, if he is absent, will not be called again. It has formed part of the rule. Therefore, there is no question of any point of order.

The Minister of State tells me that he is intervening and not replying to the debate, which the Minister will do.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं बता रहा था .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Chairman's words have gone into the record.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why is it not recorded?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : कल मैं बता रहा था कि अधिवेशन से पहले कोयला खानों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए मसलमेन रखे जाते थे और विशेष रूप से मजदूरों की निगरानी और नियंत्रण के लिए रखे जाते थे । अब स्थिति बदली हुई है । मजदूर अपने अधिकार पहचानने लगा है

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

लेकिन पहले के पहलवान, खदान के मालिक और उनके साथ लगे दूधे दूसरे मुनाफाखोर लोग अब भी खदानों के इर्दगिर्द घूमते रहते हैं अधिकृत तौर पर और गैर-अधिकृत तौर पर और इनको यह सक्रियता कोयले के उत्पादन को भी प्रभावित करती है। इनकी सक्रियता डिम्बूच को भी प्रभावित करती है और इनकी सक्रियता के कारण वहां पर कानून व्यवस्था भी प्रभावित होती है और मजदूरों की जो वर्तमान दयनीय स्थिति है उसके लिए इन तत्वों की सक्रियता भी एक मुख्य कारण है। इनको दूर करने के लिए, निर्मूल करने के लिए सरकार ने कई कदम उठाये हैं। मैं उन की चर्चा बाद में करूंगा। सबसे पहले मैं कोल इण्डिया की चर्चा करूंगा जिस के बारे में यहां बहुत बहस चली थी।

कोल इण्डिया के लिए 474.31 करोड़ रुपए रखे गये हैं, जिनमें से 274.31 करोड़ रुपये तो योजना के लिए हैं और 200 करोड़ रुपये गैर-योजना के लिए हैं। कोल इण्डिया ने पिछले साल 90 मिलियन टन कोयले का उत्पादन किया था और इस साल का लक्ष्य 101 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन करने का है और उत्पादन का लक्ष्य जो उसने बढ़ाया है, तो यह सब है कि जो उसकी पुरानी खदान है, उसमें ज्यादा उत्पादन किया जाए, दूसरी खदान का एक्सपेंसन किया जाए, उसमें सुधार किया जाए तथा नई योजना चालू की जाये और इसके लिए जरूरी था कि 204.31 करोड़ रुपए की योजना मंजूर की जाये। अब 1978-79 में उत्पादन पर भी कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा और वह इस कारण कि बिहार और बंगाल में अप्रत्याशित बाढ़ आई। इसके अलावा समन समय पर बिजली का फेल होती रही।

तथा परिवहन के भी ठीक से साधन नहीं मिल पाये। और इस कारण से और कई वजह से हम अपने पूरे लक्ष्य को हासिल नहीं कर सके। ये हमारे बाहरी तत्व थे। लेकिन कई मददगारों ने बार बार इस बात को उठाया है कि भारत में कोयले का भंडार पर्याप्त है . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not the problem of the railways. Because there is less production, they cannot supply.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the usual controversy. It is not a cross-examination.

13.05 hrs

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : एक बात कई सदस्यों द्वारा बार बार कही गई है कि भारत में कोयले का भंडार पर्याप्त है फिर भी विदेशों से कोकिंग कोल मंगाने की योजना इस्पात मंत्रालय की तरफ से चली है। इस्पात मंत्रालय ने कोयला बाहर के मंगाने का जो निर्णय लिया है वह केवल प्रयोग के तौर पर तथा यह देखने के लिए लिया है कि उत्पादन की क्षमता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं यहां यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि भारत के कोक कर कोयले में एग कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा हुआ करता है। फिर भी कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड कोक कर कोयले की नौ बाशरी और कोक कोयले की एक बाशरी चलाती है। इस समय सुदामडीह मोनीडीह रामगढ़ और बरोरा में चार बाशरियों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इसके बाद केडला और नन्दन में भी दो बाशरियों की स्थापना होगी। जब यह बाशरियां पूरी हो जाएंगी तब धाशा है कि कोक कर कोयले का उत्पादन वर्तमान 10 मिलियन टन के बड़कर 16 मिलियन टन हो जाएगा। बाशरियों के उत्पादन में

बिजली की कमी और परिवहन की अनुप-
युक्तता के कारण भी बहुत धक्का सहना
पड़ता है। नवम्बर, 78 में कोक कर
कोयले और धुले कोयले के उत्पादन को
बहुत धक्का लगा था और वह इस कारण
से लगा था कि परिवहन की सुविधाये ठीक
नहीं थी और कई सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर
सुझाव दिए थे कि आप कैप्टिव रेलवे क्यों
नहीं रखते, कोयला उद्योग की तरफ से।
इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह साफ करना चाहता
हूँ और माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० राम
जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला
उद्योग में कोयला खान से परिवहन का
प्रबन्ध हमेशा उपभोक्ताओं की जिम्मेदारी
पर होता है और उत्पादकों की जिम्मेदारी
यह नहीं ठुमा करती है। जहाँ कहीं
तकनीकी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक
ठुमा करता है वहाँ कैप्टिव रोपवे प्रणाली
का प्रबन्ध उपभोक्ताओं ने किया है।
इसके लिए मैं मिमाल दूंगा बोकारो बिजली
घर, दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने, कोरबा
सुपर पावर कम्पनी और तालचर ताप
बिजली कम्पनी की। इनमें इस तरह की
व्यवस्थाएँ हैं कि कैप्टिव रेलवे का वे अपनी
अपनी तरफ से चलान करें। यह तो हमको
इस बारे में कहना है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कम्पनी है कि
देश में जो कोयले की कमी है, इस कमी
का मुख्य कारण उत्पादन है या परिवहन,
इस बारे में सदन स्वयं विचार करे।
इस पर हम ज्यादा नहीं कहेंगे, केवल
इतना ही कहेंगे कि कोयला उद्योग रेलवे
विभाग से लगातार समन्वय और सम्पर्क
स्थापित करने की कोशिश कर रहा है कि
हम सबको समय पर कोयला पहुँचा
सकें।

एक बात उम्मीद है कि मैं भी कहीं
और दूसरे सत्रों में भी कहीं कि कोय
ल विभाग की तरफ से, कोयला उद्योग की

तरफ से, मजदूरों की छंटनी
की जा रही है। उन लोगों
ने बताया कि पिछले साल करीब
पाँच हजार मजदूरों की संख्या में पहले
साल के मुकाबले में कमी की गयी। मैं
मनमसता हूँ कि इसको कर्मचारियों की छंटनी
नहीं कहते। कोई भी कर्मचारी बर्खास्त
नहीं किया गया, हाँ, भर्ती पर कठोर
नियंत्रण रखा गया है और इस भर्ती पर
कंट्रोल रखने का कारण यह है कि बाबेजा
कमेटी, जिस पर इस सदन ने कई सदस्यों
ने हमला किया था, और यह कहा था कि
बाबेजा कमेटी ने श्रमिक नेताओं से सलाह
नहीं ली उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में
कहा है कि आज भी कोयला उद्योग में 50
हजार से ऊपर अतिरिक्त मजदूर काम कर रहे
हैं। पचास हजार मजदूरों पर इस समय चालीस
करोड़ रुपये सामाना के करीब खर्च होता है।
यह मामूली रकम नहीं है। किसी भी मजदूर
की छंटनी हम नहीं करेंगे, नौकरी से निकालेंगे
नहीं लेकिन अगर मजदूर रिटायर कर जाता
है तो नई भरती करने समय हम को सज़ी
जरूर बरतनी पड़ेगा।

इसी सिलसिले में राम साहब ने कहा कि
एक तरफ मजदूरों की छंटनी करने की
बात चलती है और दूसरी तरफ अधिकारियों
की तादाद बढ़नी चली जा रही है। मैं आकड़ा
नेत्र कम्पना चाहता हूँ। 1976 में अधिकारी
6700 थे, 1977 में 7400, 1978 में
8000 और 1979 में 8300 हैं। जहाँ तक
कामगारों का सम्बन्ध है 1976 में उनकी
संख्या 6 लाख 5 हजार थी, 1977 में 5
लाख 86 हजार, 1978 में 5 लाख 83
हजार और 1979 में 5 लाख 73 हजार है।
इस तरह से मजदूरों की संख्या जब कम
हुई है क्योंकि नई भरती पर कंट्रोल किया गया
है। अब अधिकारी क्यों बढ़ गए हैं इसकी भी
मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। कुछ तो इन्स्टीट्यूट-
शनरी पोस्ट्स ठुमा करती हैं जोकि जल्दी

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

होती हैं। इंजीनियर या दूसरे इंजीनियर वर्ग को देखने वाले लोग होते हैं। इसके अलावा पहले जब ग्राइडेट ओमर्स के पास कोयला खदानों की जो उनकी बिक्री-सा सुविधा के लिए बहुत अधिक इतना नहीं होता था। अब डाक्टर जोकि अधिकारियों की ओर से होते हैं उनकी भी करनी की गई है और इस तरह से यह तथ्य भी बनी है। इसके अलावा जो नई श्रेणियाँ बनी हैं उनके नियमों और डिजिटल के लिए भी इंजीनियर और दूसरे एज्युकटेड अवती किए गए हैं। जहाँ मजदूर भी तो नहीं किए गए हैं बल्कि डिजाइन न्याय करने के लिए अधिकारी भरती किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत से जो सुपरवाइजरी ग्रेड के कामचारी थे उनकी तरफियाँ हुई हैं और वे भी अधिकारी हो गए हैं। इस तरह से उनकी तादाद बढ़ी है। इस तादाद में बढ़ि की अगर मासमीय सवस्थ प्राप्ति की निगाह से देखेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिकारों के साथ वे व्याप नहीं करेंगे। इस समय कोयला उद्योग में करीब 85 परसेंट तो कामगार हैं और पंद्रह परसेंट कामगारों का इंतजाम करने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं जिनको सब को अधिकारी नहीं किया जा सकता है बल्कि प्रबन्धकार कहा जा सकता है, मैर-कामकार कहा जा सकता है।

छंटनी के बारे में गंधी जी का नाम लिया गया है और साथ ही साथ जनता पार्टी की नीति की बर्तों की बर्त है। यह कहा गया है कि भारत में आदिमिकों की तादाद बहुत अधिक है और मशीनों का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा किया जा रहा है कई कार्यों के लिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मशीन केवल आदिमिकों की छंटनी के लिए नहीं होती है, आदिमिकों के हाथ की मदद के लिए भी होती है। उसके साथ साथ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी होती है। मशीन के साथ-साथ बचपन जाने काले सन्धियों से मैं कहना चाहता

हूँ कि कोयले की मांग देश में जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है अगर पुराने तरीके पर ही कोयले के खनन का काम होता रहा तो कोयला उद्योग भारत की मांग को पूरा करने में बिल्कुल फेल हो जाएगा। इस बाबत इस सम्मेलन को भी हमें समझना होगा।

बावेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की जब प्राप्ति होती है तो कोयला उद्योग जिस संकट में फँसा हुआ है, जिस तरह से आदिमिकों की तादाद वहाँ पर है, जिस तरह की बद-इंतजामी का वह शिकार हुआ है उसकी चर्चा की जाती है। उस अवस्था में जब कभी भी कोई डास्टिक कदम उठाया जाएगा बदलाव के लिए तो उस कदम को लोग प्रश्रिय मानेंगे, उस कदम को दूसरों की प्राप्ति का शिकार होना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक मजदूरों की छंटनी का सम्बन्ध है मैं आश्वासन और विश्वास बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी भी कोई इस प्रकार का कदम कोयला उद्योग या सरकार उठाएगी तो मजदूरों से सलाह किए बिना, उन से मसिवरा किए बिना, उनसे राय किए बिना नहीं उठाएगी। इराज फिलहाल छंटनी करने का नहीं है, इतना भी विश्वास मैं बिलाना चाहता हूँ। कोयला उद्योग में एक चर्चा बनी है कि सुरक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं है, और कहा गया है कि दुर्घटनाओं और घातजनों की बातें बहुत बढ़े पैमाने पर होने लगी हैं। यहाँ पर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछला साल राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में सुरक्षा के ब्याल से सर्वोत्तम मेकॉर्ड साल रहा है। दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु दर 1976 तक जो बढ़ती जा रही थी वह घटने लगी है। 1978 में मृतकों की संख्या 151 रही, जब कि 1976 में 249 और 1977 में 187 थी। कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत रिपोर्टें तैयार करने के लिये एक सुरक्षा समिति बैठाई गयी है, और कहा है कि इसी रिपोर्ट की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो

जायेगी और उस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मजदूरों के लिये इस बीच में करीब 44 हजार से भी अधिक मकान बनाये गये हैं। यह उनको सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं। कहा जाता था कि इनको कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई। 8 लाख मजदूरों के परिवार के लोगों के लिये पानी रखने भर का और पहुंचाने का इंतजाम अब तक किया जा चुका है। तथा उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये स्कूल की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है, जो पहले नहीं हुआ करती थी। तो वह सारी बातें सहूलियत के ब्याल से की जा रही हैं। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार का दुर्भाग्य है कि गाननीय सदन्य और खास कर विरोधी दल के लोग सरकार जो यह कदम उठा रही है उसकी तरफ नहीं देख रहे हैं।

यह सही है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से घाटे में चल रहा है, और धारणा की जाती है कि इस वर्ष भी 1/0 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होगा। इसका मुख्य कारण कोयले की भ्रामकारी कीमत है। कोयले की जो स्टेट्यूटरी कीमत तय की गई थी उससे भी साढ़े चार रु० कम है जो 1975 में अन्तर मंत्रालय कमेटी ने तय की थी। साढ़े चार रु० कम धारा भी उससे कोयले की कीमत तय है। 1975 के बाद से जो इनपुट्स थे मजदूरी महंगाई या दूसरे जो साधन लगते हैं उनकी कीमत में बढ़ोतरी के बाद भी कोयले की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। तो इस समय 1 टन पर 20 रु० का घाटा कोयला उद्योग की ही रहा है। और इसको यदि मासिक सवरय समझे तो वह कितने करोड़ में जायेगा इसका भी हिसाब देश और सदन को रखना चाहिये कि कोयला उद्योग कितना घाटे पर चले . .

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : उप-भोक्ता की कद पर मिल रहा है या व्यादा में ? 1976 में भी स्टेट्यूटरी प्राइस थी उससे कम प्राइस दी गयी है। उपभोक्ता

के लिये वह डार्ड गुना हो गई। दोनों के बीच में यह अन्तर क्यों है यह भी जरा बता दीजिये।

श्री जलेश्वर मिश्र : यह तो बहुत मामूली बात है। कोयला उपभोक्ता मोहान पर जब खरीदेगा तो उसको जिस भाव पर मिलेगा वहां से जब उसके घर तक पहुंचेगा फट्टिडा या बम्बई तक तो उसकी डलार्ड का खर्चा बढ जायेगा। उपभोक्ता जो हमारे यहां से मुहान पर जिस भाव पर लेता है केवल वही मैं कहूंगा। उपभोक्ता के घर दूसरे लोग पहुंचाते हैं और उसमें जो भाड़ा जड़ता है उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है। कोयला जो मुहान पर बिकता है वही भाव मैं बताऊंगा, और उसमें हमको 1 टन पर 20 रु० का घाटा इस समय हो रहा है। इसके लिये जो उद्योग कार्यालय के महानिदेशक ये उनके नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनी थी और उन्होंने सलाह दी थी कि कोयले की कीमत कैसे कम की जाये या कोयले की कीमत के बारे में क्या सिफोरिजें हा। उन सिफोरिजों के आधार पर सरकार की तरफ से कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सलाह दी गई है कि उन्हें लागू करें और 5 साल के दौरान 7 77 से टन कोयले के दाम में कमी करने की योजना बनायी है। इसके साथ ही उस सिफोरिज में था कि डार्ड 80 पर टन कम किया जा सकता है। और इन सारी सिफोरिजों को देखते हुए और कोयला उद्योग में कोयले की कीमत घाटे में रखें हुए इस समय कोयले का दाय ब्या हो रहा है सरकार के बिना ही है।

जो अन्तिम बात मैं यहां कहना चाहता हू, वह आर्थिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में है। 1978 में 623 हजतालें हुई थी, जब कि 1977 में 340 हजतालें हुई थीं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप जहां 1977 में 3,15,584 मैनडेज का नुकसान हुआ था, वहां इस साल 7,01,182 मैनडेज का नुकसान हुआ है। इसी तरह का नुकसान

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

मे भी नुकसान हुआ है। पिछले साल होने वाले 3,59,209 टन के नुकसान की तुलना में इस साल 7,22,537 टन का नुकसान हुआ है। कामबन्दी की वारदातों में बढ़ोतरी का सब से बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि कोयला उद्योग में बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेड यूनियन है और उनमें आपस में राइवेलरी, प्रतिद्वन्द्विता, चलती रहती है।

कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कोयला उद्योग के इर्द-गिर्द गुंडागर्दी की चर्चा की और कहा कि वह बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त है। आज शुरू में मैंने उसकी तरफ इशारा कर दिया था। मैं फिर उन्हीं सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे ही इस बारे में सरकार की मदद करें, और को ला उद्योग की मदद करें। उनकी मदद से हम वहाँ पर बाकी तत्वों का भी मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

लेकिन हमने देखा है कि खाम तौर में बिहार और बंगाल के कोयला उद्योग के क्षेत्र में जो कल की वारदातें होती हैं, उनमें ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर, नेता, भी रहते हैं। कहीं ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं का वेस्टेड इन्स्टेड भी होता है और कहीं कहीं वे कट्टर भी होते हैं। वे वहाँ पर एक अजीब किस्म का चक्कर बना रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं ट्रेड यूनियनों के लीडरों से अपील करूँगा कि गुंडागर्दी की वारदातों के मामले में वे हमारी मदद करें। हमको यह बहुत बड़ा नुकसान झेलना पड़ रहा है।

यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि इस बीच में मजदूरों को तय करने के लिये कोयला उद्योग और श्रमिक सभों के बीच में जो द्विपक्षीय बातें हो रही हैं, सरकार उसमें अड़बटबाजी कर रही है। सरकार की नीयत अड़बटबाजी की नहीं है। हमने स्वयं श्रमिकों और कोयला उद्योग से बातचीत की

और चाहा कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचें। इस द्विपक्षीय बातों सभिति की पांच बैठकें अभी तक हो चुकी हैं। आज वाले तीन चार दिनों में उसकी बैठक फिर होने वाली है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह अवश्य किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार मजदूर विरोधी नहीं है। सरकार की दृष्टि में मजदूर की हालत जरूर है और उस दृष्टि से सरकार यह मान कर चलती है कि मजदूर को नाराज करके हम न तो उद्योग की तरक्की कर सकते हैं और न उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं। एक तरफ तो हम चाहते हैं कि मजदूर की हालत में तरक्की हो और उसका साथ साथ दूसरी तरफ हमारी दृष्टि यह भी है कि ऐसा हो कि एक उद्योग के मजदूरों को इतनी सुविधायें मिलें कि बगल के उद्योग उसके कारण घुटने टेक दें, दम तोड़ दें। तीसरी तरफ भी हमारी दृष्टि रहती है कि कोयले, हमारे उत्पादन, के जो उपभोक्ता हैं, उनकी कमर पर भी इतना अधिक बोझ न पड़े। मैं सदन से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह सरकार की इस दृष्टि, इस दिशा और इस इरादे में समन्वय करने के लिए पूरी मदद करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN: There are only 9 minutes left for the Congress and 10 minutes for the Anna DMK. No other party, except Janata, has any time left.

Shri C N Visvanathan—he is not here

Shri Annasaheb P Shinde

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar). Madan Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me time. When one looks into the Reports of the Ministry of Energy—there are

two Reports—one feels and one gets an impression that the Ministry is really complacent about the energy problem both at the national level and at the international level. I will come to this point a little later.

At this point, I would like to touch upon the fact that I do not know who is responsible for mismanagement, whether the Railways are responsible for mismanagement or the Ministry of Energy is responsible for mismanagement. Individually, the Ministers are good persons; they are good-intentioned persons; I have no complaint individually against them. But the point is, what happens to the country's economy and to the consumers. That is really the point. Since a number of points have been touched about mismanagement, I would not go into all aspects of the problem. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister only to two points.

First of all I would seek his help in respect of small scale industries. In this country, all State Governments, including the Government of India, are encouraging and promoting small scale industries, and there are many small scale industries who require coal. But along with those of big industry, the requirements of small scale industries are also cut down proportionately. I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister that the coal requirement of the small scale industries in this country would be met in full. That would not be more than 10 or 15 per cent of the total requirement.

Unfortunately, despite nationalisation, a lot of middle-men have developed at the collieries and corruption has developed in the collieries. Without bribing the officers and others, no coal delivery takes place. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs. And the small scale sector has no capacity to bribe.

Secondly, I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister about the public sector units. They may be big, but they have no capacity to bribe.

The two extracts from the Report, which I will read out now, will suffice to corroborate my point how the public sector units are also suffering as a result of not-availability of coal. It is well known that the Minister of Steel came forward before the House and made an announcement about cutting down production. At a time when the country badly needs steel, when the country is importing steel, the Minister of Steel comes forward and says that, due to lack of coke, etc., they have to cut down the capacity utilisation. It is most unfortunate. I do not know whose responsibility it is. In a democracy, ultimately, the accountability has to be there, not only in regard to criminal offences, but even in regard to execution, implementation and running of administration. Somebody in the Government has to take the responsibility. The accountability to the Indian public has to be there as far as these aspects are concerned.

I am reading from page 21 of the Report The "Steel Plants"

For the estimated hot metal production of 10.96 million tonnes during the current year, the coking coal requirements were estimated at 16.68 million tonnes against which the supply upto the end of December, 1978, was about 10.34 million tonnes."

Now, I will read about soft coke.

"Soft Coke"

The overall requirements of soft coke in the country are estimated to be around 3.4 million tonnes per year. The production and despatches during the current year (April–December 1978) were of the order of 1.60 million tonnes. The production and despatches suffered on account of heavy rains and floods during the year."

I am not concerned with the explanation, what happened. But this is the state of affairs. That is why I was

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bringing this to the notice of the hon. Minister. On these two suggestions, as far as public sector units and the small scale industries are concerned, I wish, the Minister takes a special interest and announces it as a policy approach that, as far as these two sectors are concerned, their full coal requirements will be met, so that at least the sincerity of the Ministry will be acceptable to the Indian public.

I now come to the basic issue of energy crisis in the world. The energy crisis is very serious. But unfortunately our response does not reflect any seriousness. A number of countries are naturally worried about it. I am reading from the Indian Express of today. It is a limited issue, but a major issue arises out of it.

"Washington, April 16.

Saudi Arabia's oil production will fall far short of worldwide demand by the late 1980s, touching off the potential for 'a fierce political and economic struggle' among consuming nations, a Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee said on Saturday.

The study said that, while Saudi Arabia has more oil reserves than any other nation, previous optimistic forecasts of its ability and willingness to produce as much oil as is needed should be discarded.

Unless the United States and other industrialised importers of mid-east oil sharply revise their energy policies, there will be 'adverse implications for the lives of people everywhere', the report said."

I think, India cannot be an exception to this. The situation is so serious. Therefore, I would only suggest this. Whether it is the previous Government or this Government, it is the same in the sense that responsibility is taken by them. Now, what is happening in this country? I would,

first of all, request the Minister to come out with a White Paper, not on power policy but on the energy policy of the country. Without a White Paper and a comprehensive approach, without a clear direction or thrust or a clearcut policy implementation this country is going to land itself in difficulties. Already as far as administration is concerned, you are failing. Despite the ample coal reserves, even the thermal stations are not operating as per their capacity. But even the clearcut policy is not there.

The hon. Minister is aware that the Estimates Committee of the Parliament has gone into this problem a number of times and requested the government to publish a White Paper on this, but, unfortunately, it has not been done. Even when the previous Government was there, this issue came up. The Estimates Committee says in its latest report:

"The Committee would like to point out that there is a clear statement made by the then Minister of Energy in the Lok Sabha on 4 November, 1976, that the Government are interested in evolving a national power policy. It appears to the Committee that there is some mixup between having a National Power Policy and a National Energy Policy. While admittedly power, being a source of energy, it would be covered by National Energy Policy, the Committee have to point out that Government as such have not brought out any White Paper or official document spelling out in detail even the National Energy Policy."

Now your contention is, we have appointed a Working Group. I do not know how much time the Working Group would take. But it is high time. Your Ministry, I know, have many intelligent officers and good advisers.

You have enough information with you. Why should you require time now, to announce to the country as far as the various aspects of the energy policy

are concerned? And then as far as our energy policy is concerned, I think, our main thrust should be on renewable sources of energy. Now, with regard to hydel power, my contention is that all our estimates are not correct. The first study was made in 1953-1960 and all these facts are known to you. Whatever was attempted is based on 60 per cent load factor. I think this is absolutely wrong. In the Himalayas in the rainy season all the rivers flow with full fury. The way the Himalayan rivers flow, there are a number of spots wherefrom during the rainy season the entire energy requirements of the country, as far as power is concerned, can be tapped. But our whole approach is only to base that study on 60 per cent load factor. That has to be given up. Similarly, the potential of power production has to be taken into consideration. Even suppose a river is in a position to produce power for six months or four months only, you have to utilise that potential because you have no option.

Then, coming to coal, we can afford it today but we have to think of our future generations also. All non-renewable sources of energy have to be very carefully utilised. I know the controversy during Mao's time in China. Whatever may be our differences on other things, on one thing Mao was right, when he emphasized that as far as non-renewable sources of energy are concerned like coal and oil, they have to be preserved and utilised in a most economical manner.

So, in this country there are two aspects. The hydel power potential has to be developed. First of all, the estimates are totally wrong, as far as the hydel power requirements are concerned. Hydel power potential in this country is so much, I think, because of the hilly nature and heavy monsoon and a number of other factors. I think an absolutely new appraisal and a new sort of review in this direction is called for. And you say now that Rs. 30

lakhs have been sanctioned for going into this problem. What is this Rs. 30 lakhs? You also say five years' time will be required. This is the complacency we see in the government. In five years the oil position, the fuel supply position in the world is going to be totally changed. As I mentioned earlier, there is going to be a fierce fuel economy war in the world and the poor countries will be the worst sufferers and India will be one of them. You cannot just afford to be complacent on this. I request that as far as the hydel power potential is concerned, you have to give the highest priority for this. Give up your red-tape and prepare a blue print of action as far as harnessing the hydel power is concerned.

I come to another renewable source of energy. You must have read a lot literature. Sugar cane is one of the wonderful plants in the world which absorbs solar energy. The scientists the world over are all agreed that sugar cane has the highest potential among the plants to convert solar energy into usable energy. You can produce molasses and from molasses you can produce alcohol and you can mix alcohol with petrol and thereby petrol consumption can be brought down. This is possible and it has a tremendous scope without diverting too much of land for producing sugar cane. In Brazil they are doing it. No experiments are necessary and no research is needed. Brazil is already running their vehicles on this mix.

Therefore, I would suggest to you that you should really take a comprehensive view of things and all renewable sources of energy whether it is molasses, whether it is sugar cane or some other plant, you have to look to this aspect of the problem. The other thing is that your entire policy is concerned with coal, and power. What about transport? What is your transport policy? We encourage individual transport. Motor cars are being used by individuals. I think we cannot afford to spend our fuel resources for

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individual cars. Maybe, at some places it may be absolutely necessary. For example, for Ministers to use cars, I have no objection. But generally using of petrol for individual motor cars should be discouraged in this country and we must follow the example of China. They do not allow the use of motor cars by individuals except on official duty. In this country, you starve agriculture of power. Here our Ministers should make a beginning. All of us should make a start. Stop all air-conditioners in the country and see that no power cut is allowed to agriculture. Everywhere we see agriculture is not getting its full requirements of power. In Punjab the other day I saw thousands and thousands of farmers standing in a queue for diesel as they do not get electricity. They say there is power shortage. There is equipment shortage. Even when deposits are made, it takes the Electricity Boards years to give connections. This is not confined to Punjab, everywhere it is the same story. You say you are going to give the highest priority to agriculture and I think, Sir, this gap between our pronouncement and action has to be removed. Otherwise, in this country the credibility gap is developing between the politicians and the public and the public are coming to the conclusion that the politicians in this country should not be relied upon, whatever Party they may belong to. I think we have to change this unfortunate state of affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken more than the time due to your Party.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: One point more and I have finished. The energy policy has one more aspect. In this country the largest consumer of fuel is the domestic section for cooking and the estimates are, I am afraid, under-estimates. In this country they say 113-112 million tonnes of firewood are burnt. But if you look to the forest records, they will show only 8 to 9 million tonnes of fire-

wood are taken away. Obviously deforestation is going on on a massive scale. You cannot blame the people because there is no other alternative. The largest energy consumer is the domestic section. We feel already our forests are getting destroyed, whether it is the Himalayas or the Vindhya or the Sahayadris or the Western Ghats. Large-scale denudation of forests is going on with disastrous consequences for the future of the country's economy. We have to find out how this problem can be solved. Therefore, an energy policy is absolutely necessary. Please come out with a comprehensive White paper on the energy policy so that we are in a position to guide the destinies of the country and put it on a sound basis for the development of the country's economy and to ensure adequate availability of energy for the industry and agriculture. Otherwise our economy will collapse and under the population pressure all of us will suffer and even the democratic fabric will break down. That is my fear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon—absent. Shri Phirangi Prasad.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: These names were called yesterday and Speaker gave a ruling that the names which were called yesterday but who were absent will not be called again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only calling those names that have been given to me for to-day. People who have been called and found absent will not be called again. The list is here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have no objection of anybody speaks. But things should be regulated in a proper form.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To whose name are you objecting?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yesterday all the names that were given by the Ruling Party were called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list here for to-day. Two members' names have

been given to me from the Janata and two members' names were there for Congress. Both of them were absent and so, I called Mr. Shinde. Ten minutes are left with them for their party. Mr. Phirangi Prasad. (*Interruptions*). Now only ten minutes are there for the AIMMK. If the gentleman is here, I will call him. If he is not here... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, Chairman, my objection is that you have taken Parliament according to the convenience of the ruling party and not according to rules. Last day, every member had been called by the Chairman. The list was exhausted and so he called the Minister to reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Ravi, will you please take your seat?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I shall take my seat, madam

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have here in front of me a list of members who have not been called. Against the persons absent, 'A' is put down. Where there is no 'A' I take it that they were not absent. So I am calling them.

The list given to me—left with me—is given by the Speaker. So, we are following the procedure, that has been agreed upon and we are not departing from that procedure.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, I beg to differ. Yesterday evening, the Chairman called the Minister to reply because he had exhausted the names in the list. There was no name to be called and that is why he called the Minister to reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do if the Whip has given me this list? I cannot help it. Anyway, Mr. Ravi, please don't waste the time of the House. Will you please take your seat?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): You may please allow our party member to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly take your seat? Let Shri Phirangi Prasad proceed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You have already wasted the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you understand that?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I cannot understand this procedure. The Chairman called the Minister to reply. The interpretation given was this that there was an intervention by Shri Janeshwar Mishra. Yesterday the Chairman called all the names and he exhausted that. So he called the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State has intervened; he has spoken.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He has not intervened. Please go through the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going through the records. I am not responsible for what the Chairman said yesterday. You have to go by the Chairman's ruling. You are wasting the time of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not wasting the time. You see the Rules of Procedure. You have taken the House for granted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, I take very strong exception to your misbehaviour.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: See the rules. The rule book is here. You please see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not accept your objection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Kindly see the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seat now. Mr. Phrangli Prasad.

श्री फ़िरंगी प्रसाद (बाँसगाँव) : अध्यक्ष-

गता महोदय, आज ऊर्जा का बड़ी तेजी के साथ दोहन हो रहा है, यदि यही स्थिति बलती रही तो जैसा कि ऊर्जा वैज्ञानिकों का कथन है—सन् 2000 तक इसमें लगभग समाप्ति की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी, क्योंकि सरकार की जितनी योजनायें हैं, बल्कि पहले से जितनी योजनायें चल रही हैं, उन सब में बहुत तेजी से इसकी मांग बढ़ रही है। जिस की पूर्ति आज भी नहीं हो पा रही है। चारों तरफ से यह बात आ रही है कि ऊर्जा की कमी है। जिसमें कोयला और बिजली प्रमुख है। जहाँ तक ऊर्जा के स्रोतों की बात है, विश्व के वर्तमान ऊर्जा स्रोतों में खनिज तेल 44 प्रतिशत है, कोयला 39 प्रतिशत है और प्राकृतिक गैस के रूप में 15 प्रतिशत है। इस तरह से देखा जाए, तो करीब करीब बात यह बँठती है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए अतिरिक्त सीधे सरकार को काफ़ी प्रयास करके जुटाने होंगे। इसके वैकल्पिक खोज के लिए सरकार ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील है कि इसको कहाँ से उपलब्ध कराया जाए। सर्वप्रथम 1933 में, एक वैज्ञानिक रबरफोर्ड हुए हैं, जिन्होंने हाईड्रोजन को ऊर्जा स्रोत के रूप में प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। इसके साथ साथ जब से अपनी लोकप्रिय सरकारों का प्रचलन हुआ, तो जितने भी ऊर्जा मंत्री आए, सब लोगों में अपनी बंधवर्धनीय योजना के आधार पर इसकी पूर्ति करने का प्रयास अपने ढंग से किया और अपने कैबिनेट सचिव द्वारा इसको कटाया गया लेकिन कुछ से ही इसकी कमी

बनी रही है और आज भी वह कमी है। हमारी भी सरकार है, उस की यह नीति है कि ऊर्जा के स्रोतों को बढ़ाया जाए और हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने अनेक स्थितियों पर प्रकाश डाला है और उन सब से लड़ते हुए यह सरकार चाहती है कि हम भी इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें। इस समय जो छठी योजना की बात है, तो हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम नई नई परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने जा रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा जितनी पूर्ति हो सकती है, वह हम करेंगे। उन्होंने एक सम्वाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ जो ऐसी स्कीमों की कमी है, आगे से हमारा यह प्रयास होगा कि यह कमी की स्थिति न रह जाए। ऐसा कह तो दिया जाता है लेकिन आगे चल कर जब इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, तब सारी बातों का पता चलता है। मान्यवर, हमारा जो उत्तर प्रदेश है, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार प्रान्त ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर काफी पिछड़ापन है। उद्योग धंधों के लिए बहा पर ऊर्जा की बहुत कमी है और यह उनके विकास में काफी बाधा उत्पन्न करता है। कई पन बिजली और तापचर ऐसे हैं जो आज संकट की स्थिति में हैं। वहाँ पर आज संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। नये खुलवाने की बात तो चल रही, जो पुराने हैं, उन में भी सुधार चाहिए हो पा रहा है। उन की समता जितने पैदावाट बिजली पैदा करने की है, उस में भी कमी होती जा रही है। आप राष्ट्रीय प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत का औसत देखिये। यह करीब 108.8 यूनिट है जबकि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश सिर्फ 72.7 यूनिट है, गुजरात का 180 यूनिट है, पंजाब का औसत 231.3 है और महाराष्ट्र का 174.1 यूनिट है। इस तरह से जब हम तुलनात्मक आंकड़ों से अपने प्रदेश की तुलना करते हैं, तो हम यह पार्श्व है कि हम दूसरे प्रदेशों से बहुत पीछे

है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश अनेक स्थितियों में पिछड़ा हुआ है। यह केवल कुछ ही मामलों में बिहार से आगे है अन्यथा हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सभी प्रान्तों से यह पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इस देश के जितने भी पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त हैं, या तो वहाँ के संसाधन भाव बढ़ाएँ या दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहाँ उन की समता ज्यादा है—वैसे में समझता हूँ कि हर एक जगह यह दिखाई नहीं देती—वहाँ से पिछड़े हुए प्रान्तों की सहायता के और एक समतामूलक इण्टि स्थापित कर के इन प्रदेशों को साथ ले ताकि इन पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की खानों में जिनने मजदूर जाते हैं, वे बिहार और यू० पी० से जाते हैं और उन की बड़ी कुर्बानी है। उन की दवा-दार और शिक्षा के विषय में माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि वे नई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। इस के लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस देश में ऐसा हो रहा है कि आज कल कोयले की कमी बड़ी तेजी से हो रही है और उस के लिए जो कारण बताए गये हैं प्रान्तों के माध्यम से और अन्य माध्यमों से उन में एक मुख्य कारण यह बताया गया कि बांग्ला नहीं मिलती। इस माते कोयला नहीं आता। उस मंत्रालय की बात कुछ और है लेकिन इस से देश की जनता असमंजस की स्थिति में पड़ी हुई है और कोई निर्णायक पैमाना नहीं हो पा रहा है कि आखिर इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि यह जो असमंजस की स्थिति है, जिसमें देश की जनता पड़ी हुई है, यह खत्म होनी चाहिए। जनता आशा की दृष्टि से बैक रही है कि हमें कैसे चीजें मिलें। चाकर कर वे चीजें जो रोजगारों के काम में आती हैं।

मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पिछले बस क्यों से ईंट का रेट सौ रुपये प्रति हजार से कुछ अधिक था। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में यह रेट 138 रुपये प्रति हजार है। अजकल इस भाव में भी वहाँ ईंट नहीं मिल रही हैं। कोयले के अभाव में ईंट भट्टे नहीं चल पा रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से ईंटों का अभाव है। पहले किसान अपना पेट काट कर कहीं अपना कमरा बनवा लेता था लेकिन आज ईंट और सीमेंट के न मिलने के कारण आज वह भी नहीं कर पा रहा है। इसलिए इस दिशा में सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर नयी योजना चलानी पड़ेगी और पुरानी योजनाओं में सुधार करना पड़ेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य में कई योजनाओं को चलाना पड़ेगा; किसी समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने बनारस जा कर कहा था कि हम दो योजनाएँ उत्तरप्रदेश को देने जा रहे हैं। वे योजनाएँ हैं अनेरी माषीब कोटेश्वर बांध जल विद्युत योजना। मैं इनके बारे में मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि इन योजनाओं में गति देने के लिए जो भी कमी वहाँ पकती है, उसकी कमी केन्द्र द्वारा दूर की जाए। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश का पिछड़ापन दूर होना और लोगों को रोजगार के साधन मिलने। उत्तरप्रदेश के बिजली मंत्री श्री रेवतीरमण सिंह जी ने कहा है कि किसानों की गेहूँ की फसल बलिहानों में पड़ी हुई है। उसके लिए, उसकी मर्यादा के लिए ही पर्याप्त बिजली देने का आश्वासन दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी आग्रह करूँगा कि वे प्रदेश सरकारों को ऐसी सलाह दें कि कभी कभी जो लाइन कट जाती है, उसको जोड़ने के लिए जो हप्तों का समय लग जाता है वह उसमें न लगे। इसके किसानों को परेशानी होती है। इस समय बवनी छापी हुई है। अगर बरसात हो गयी तो बलिहान में ही अनाज सड़ने लगेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से इस ओर और उत्तरप्रदेश की योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान देने का आग्रह करूँगा। केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश की

[श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद]

जो नयी नयी योजनाओं को देने जा रहे हैं वे, मैं चाहूंगा, तुरन्त दें।

बिजली विभाग काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों में से जिनकी सेवा काल में भूत्यु हो जाती है उनके आश्रितों और विधवाओं को साल-साल, दो-दो साल तक बिजली विभाग के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। जबकि ऐसे मामलों में सरकार की नीति है कि उनके आश्रित को या उनकी विधवा को किसी न किसी पद पर सेवा का अवसर दिया जाएगा। मंत्री जी इस बात को देखें कि ऐसे लोगों को सेवा में लेने की, उनकी रोटी-रोजी की तुल्य व्यवस्था हो। यह स्थिति केन्द्र में भी है और राज्यों में भी है कि आश्रितों को और विधवाओं को बहुत चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं और उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि स्थान खाली नहीं है। आये दिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बात के लिए यूनिटन हड़ताल करती है। जब सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जी० ओ० निकाले हुए हैं तो फिर यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा होने दी जाती है। जी० ओ० जो निकाले गये हैं वे सभी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर रही निकाले जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो लोग देश की सेवा में रहते हुए मर जाते हैं उनके आश्रितों को काफी से काफी और जल्दी से जल्दी सहायता दे ताकि आपकी योजनाएं सफल हों।

कुछ पुराने टाइप के पन बिजली घर हैं जहां पर कि मशीनें टूट जाने पर उनका सुधार बहुत देर से हो पाता है। इसका सीधा असर किसानों पर पड़ता है और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर पड़ता है। हम देखते हैं कि उन बिजली घरों में इतने पुराने यंत्र लगे होते हैं कि उनके सुधार में बड़ी दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं और जिस में बिलम्ब होता है और फिर जल्दी ही बिगड़ जाती है। इस तरह से स्थिति काफी दुखद है। जब इस ओर ध्यान बिनाया जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि

पिछले समय से ऐंझा हो रहा है। जो सरकारी नौकरी में होता है वह सरकारी काम को अपना काम न समझ करके सरकारी काष्ठ समझता है और यह जो मनोवृत्ति है यह देश को पीछे की ओर ले जा रही है। इस में सुधार होना चाहिये। लोगों को सरकारी काम अपना काम समझ करके करना चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तो स्थिति बहुत जल्दी सुधर सकती है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयले के विषय में जो दुखद स्थिति है उसको मंत्री महोदय सम्भालें और उसको ठीक करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN. The hon Minister

DR SARADISH ROY: Sufficient time is still there; please allow some of us to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have made a request to allow me some time.

SHRI K GOPAL Five hours have been allotted for this; there is plenty of time.

MR CHAIRMAN. May I just explain the position? Two hours were left when we started. We have already taken one hour. The time given for various Parties is: Janata Party—one hour forty-nine minutes, Congress had 9 minutes and AIDMK had ten minutes left. The Congress Party has spoken, AIDMK member is not here, they have not spoken. Shri Shinde took more than nine minutes and other hon. Members have also taken time. The hon. Speaker has left very clear instruction that nobody who was absent yesterday should be called.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was not absent... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not here, because there is no time left for your party.

Now, I have called the Minister....
(Interruptions).

DR. SARDISH ROY: There is no quorum....(Interruptions).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): There is no quorum in the House....(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down; I am on my legs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please give five minutes to each Member, who want to speak ..(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please take your seats? You heard an hon Member raising a lot of hullabaloo. He objected....

SHRI K. GOPAL: What is hullabaloo?

MR. CHAIRMAN. All right, a lot of noise was made saying that yesterday, the Minister had been called and he wanted me to look up the record of yesterday. I told him that I was not going to look up the record of yesterday. Today, I have a list in front of me; this has been left by the hon. Speaker himself. I am following that list. I am not calling the hon. Members who were called and were absent yesterday. I have exhausted the list given to me by the Speaker. And as things stand, there is just one hour. Generally, we take about an hour for the Minister's reply, disposing of the cut motions, etc. (Interruptions) I am not able to follow you. (Interruptions)

11.00 hrs.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tarpur): You are giving one hour to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please begin your speech. This will go on. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I have raised a point of order about quorum.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI (Dharam-puri): There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. I have called the Minister to reply. The hon. Minister. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I am indeed very....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one more hour left. (Interruptions). What is all this fuss for? (Interruptions). Please begin speech, Mr. Minister. Please get up and start speaking Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot understand when so many persons speak simultaneously.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Please don't be so rigid: you must allow two or three Members to speak, give five minutes each. From our side you can call Shri Somnath Chatterjee; from that side you can call the hon. Member from Assam and one Member from this side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that some of you want to speak: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee wants to speak but the time is not there for him... (Interruptions) Will you please try to understand? For CPI(M) 11 minutes were allotted. (Interruptions) Please let me finish. Instead of 11 minutes, the Member from his party has already taken 18 minutes and I am not in a position to give any more time to his Party....(Interruptions) No. 1 have called the Minister.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Madam Chairman, I am indeed very grateful to the hon. Members.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: If you do not allow our speaker to speak, I protest and we are walking out of protest against your behaviour.

(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder and some hon. Members then left the House).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may begin his speech; I am calling the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Cannanore): But there is no quorum.

जब सभा संसदीय कार्य संचालन में राज्य सभा: (जी सौरभ साह) सभापति महोदय, धन्य हो लगेवा, अगर समय खोसा तो भागे बाते बिषय के बिसे क्षम्य बहुत कम होवा। अगर कोई ऐसे मामलीय सदस्य चाहते हैं वो बोझ बहुत समय उनको देकर भाप कर सकतें हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the custom, having once called the Minister, to go back; the Chair is not going to call anybody else. I am sorry; I do not want to call anybody else....(Interruptions). No, no. Only the Minister shall speak.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and gave valuable suggestions for the successfully functioning of the Energy Ministry and the Government.

I would like to inform the House that the power position in the country has improved considerably and today we are in a better position than what we were. The power generation has gone up by 12 per cent. According to the statistics available, the shortage of power was 15.5 per cent in 1977-78. In 1978-79 it has come down to 10 per cent. At the same time, the demand for power has gone up by about 6 per cent. That is why you find..

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is quorum. The Minister,

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As I told you earlier, the power position is comfortable in the country. Not only generation has gone up all over but in certain regions, the generation has gone up very well and overall improvement in the power generation we can notice.

Members have expressed concern about the power shortage in the eastern region.. Last week, I came before the House and said that we would take necessary steps to see that west Bengal gets enough power from neighbouring States. I am happy to inform the House that the power position in West Bengal has improved considerably. We were able to arrange power from Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh. Also by better generation in the DVC, we are able to give enough power as required in the West Bengal system.

Members have expressed concern about the functioning of the regional electricity boards. It is true that the regional electricity boards have to function effectively if there is to be integrated operation of power in the country. I entirely agree with the hon. Members. Unless the electricity boards follow a disciplined method of operation, it will be difficult to have optimum utilisation of power in the country.

Hon. Members have expressed concern about the lack of capacity in the country. It is true that in the year 1977-78 when the Government came to power, the available capacity in the country in utilities was only about 22,00 MW and with non-utilities, it was only 24,000 MW. Today I am happy to announce in the House that we have added nearly 5000 MW in the course of the last two years. Most of the units are functioning and generating power. And in the course of the coming few weeks....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: There is no quorum. And if there is no quorum, how can the House continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell will have to be rung. Let the quorum bell be rung, if you insist.

Now there is quorum. I would request hon. Members to keep sitting in the House, because very often I find there are only 15 Members and the question of quorum has not been raised. Today certain members are determined to raise the quorum question. So, I would request them to remain in their seats. Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This Madam Chairman is not co-operating. She is always creating obstacles. I take objection to her remarks.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We propose to add to the capacity in the Seventh Plan also. For the Seventh Plan we have already sanctioned generation schemes for 11,000 MW. In addition, 5,000 MW of projects will be considered in the coming few months. We have already instructed the concerned people to take advance action on all these projects which we have already sanctioned.

The hon. Member, Shri Jasrotia, made a reference to Beirasuli and Salal projects. Regarding Beirasuli, the first unit will start functioning in March 1980 and the other two units will be ready at intervals of six months each.

With regard to the Salal project, even though it was sanctioned about 7 years ago, and should have been completed in the next 5-6 years because of technical problems that have arisen in the course of the implementation of this scheme, there is delay. Otherwise, we should have done it a little earlier.

Hon. Members have asked a question about the hydel potential in the country. It is true that we have got nearly 75,000 MW of hydel potential in the country and the present capacity is only 11,000 MW. So, our efforts are to see that most of the schemes are taken up; and as and when we find resources and the feasibility reports are ready, we will go ahead with the new hydel projects.

A lot of criticism was made in the House with respect to West Bengal. I would like to impress upon the hon. Members that in West Bengal the problem is that a number of schemes to the tune of more than 1,000 MW, which were sanctioned more than 6-7 years ago, have not been completed. They are still in the construction stage. Had they been completed on time, today there would have been no problem of shortage of power in West Bengal.

In spite of all these things we have tried to go to the assistance of West Bengal and solve their problem.

Some hon. Members have raised the question about the equipment that has been supplied. I would like to tell the hon. House that the indigenously manufactured equipment is very well comparable with imported equipment. It is not the equipment that is to be blamed, it is because we have to have better maintenance in the various power projects. When you have got effective management and maintenance, definitely power generation can pick up much better than what it is today and in any new industry particularly engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated equipment like power equipment, it takes some time not only to perfect the technology, but also the units take some time for stabilisation. That is what we find with the present equipment that is being supplied for the various power projects and we can be proud and rightly so, about the manufacturing

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

capabilities of the BHEL which has been supplying power equipment to various power projects.

About the capacity utilisation which the hon. Members have raised, one of the hon. Members has mentioned that in this country capacity utilisation or the load factor is very low compared to other countries. Probably the hon. Member has made a mistake because availability is different from utilisation. Even in our country the availability is more than 70 per cent. And even in most of the other countries availability is roughly about 75 per cent. The utilisation depends upon the demand for power during the off-peak time. Today the chronic difficulty in this country is, there is only peak time shortage in most of the regions and areas. In fact during the night time we have got a lot of surplus power.

Not only that. What the monsoon is good, when the hydel power generation goes up, naturally the thermal generation will come down thereby on an average the capacity utilisation will go down. In fact, even in eastern region, or as a matter of fact in all the regions, the night load demand is very low and even the maintenance time that is taken is a little more than normally what it should be. In addition, we find that if a number of units are in drought prone areas naturally the capacity utilisation also comes down. Because of these various factors only the capacity utilisation is lower than in other countries. Unless we take effective steps to see that the power during the off-peak time is utilised to the best advantage, the capacity utilisation will be low only. Unless the load curve is flattened, it is very difficult to have higher capacity utilisation. So we have to think, and all the State Governments and the hon. Members also must come forward with suggestions on how to use this off-peak power particularly in night times. For instance, one sug-

gestion that was made was that some of the industries can have one shift during night time. For that also some incentives might be given not only for the industrial units, but also to the workers who work during night shift. If these steps are taken, the capacity utilisation will not only go up, but the national wastage can also be minimised by utilising this power during off-peak time.

After this Government came to power, the gestation period with regard to thermal projects has been brought down. It was previously more than 60 months. Today we have brought it down to an average of 51 months, and our efforts are to see that this gestation period of commissioning a project from the day of its commencement should be brought down to 48 and even 42 months. Then, cost escalations will be minimised, and wastage will not be there. These power projects can be commissioned on time, and we can utilise the power available.

Members have made some reference to the functioning of the electricity boards and the losses incurred by them. We have appointed a high power committee under the chairmanship of a Member of the Planning Commission to go into the working of these electricity boards and advise them about improvement of their management. Also, the selection of the personnel for the electricity boards, tariff various problems concerning the electricity boards and the power sector will be gone into by this committee. I hope the committee will submit their report and their suggestions will be circulated to the State Electricity Boards, so that they can implement them as and when they come across these difficulties.

About the future energy policy, hon. Member Shri A. P. Shinde made a few suggestions. I would like to make some remarks on that. Deve-

lopments in the energy economy of the world, following the sharp increase in the price of oil in the international market since 1973, focussed attention on the need for a comprehensive energy policy framework to guide the pattern of energy demand and development of various forms of energy, consistent with the development of over-all economy and the availability of resources. There are certain basic features of our energy scene which render our energy problems more complex. Our present level of energy consumption is very low compared to standards in developed countries and a sizeable portion of our energy demand is met from sources like fuel wood, cowdung and agricultural waste, though their share has reduced from about 67 per cent in the early fifties to about 43 per cent at present. The consumption of commercial forms of energy has registered an impressive growth since the advent of planned development. During the period 1953-54 to 1975-76, over-all commercial energy consumption grew at the rate of 6.78 per cent per annum. Electricity registered the fastest growth rate of 10.33 per cent followed by direct use of oil products which grew at the rate of 7.4 per cent and direct use of coal which grew at 4.2 per cent.

On account of the fiscal and other measures taken by the Government following the steep rise in oil prices in the international market in 1973, the consumption of oil products remained almost stationary during 1974 and 1975, but has again shown a tendency to pick up since 1976. In terms of coal replacement, oil products provide even about 45 per cent of the commercial energy consumed in the country, the balance being shared almost equally by direct use of coal and electricity.

Though the demand for energy consumption of modern commercial forms of energy has registered a phenomenal growth in the past

thirty years, ours is still a low energy economy in comparison with advanced countries. Our *per capita* consumption of commercial energy is about 10 per cent of the world average and only about 3.5 per cent of the average in the developed economies. Given our population base and resource availability, we cannot possibly pursue strategies which would enable us to meet demands for energy in an unrestrained manner. During the current decade, the world has been made to realise that energy is something precious and it cannot be wastefully used. The cost of energy supplies has also increased steeply in recent years, and it is expected to increase further as resources become more and more scarce. Given these trends, it would be prudent for us to pursue a development policy would be least energy intensive but ensure economic growth appropriate to achieve our socio-economic objectives and fulfil the aspirations of our people. Our strategy should be to judiciously mix energy intensive and labour-intensive technologies to derive optimum benefits in the given situation. As a nation, we cannot aspire for a free and unconstrained energy economy. On the other hand, we should seek to introduce measures for efficient management of the energy demand and supplies consistent with our basic goals and objectives. The perspective in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 broadly aims at such an objective.

Given our resource endowments, coal will be the main source of primary energy for the next few decades. The Policy of the Government is that oil and natural gas are not wasted by industries and utilities that can use coal instead. This is extremely relevant considering the trends in energy consumption prior to the oil price hike. The performance of the coal industry in the recent past inspires hope and confidence that they would meet the increasing energy demand in the foreseeable future. The curbs on the consumption of oil

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

and gas would result in increased demand for electricity in view of its versatility and convenience in handling. While development of hydro-power would be given preference, wherever feasible sites are available, thermal power generation based on coal would continue to be the major source of electricity in the foreseeable future.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam, Chairman, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be run. Now there is quorum Mr. Minister, you may continue.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The Government is alive to the problems of energy availability and supply in the country and the problems posed by increase in the price and insecurity of supplies of oil in the international market. The last comprehensive review of energy issues was carried out a few years ago on the basis of the report submitted by the Fuel-Policy Committee. Having regard to the critical role of energy in the economic development and the greater emphasis being given to adoption of labour intensive technologies and integrated rural development, a Working Group on Energy Policy has been set up to recommend a strategy for development of energy economy and measures for optimum use of available energy resources in the future.

My friend, Mr. K. Ramamurthy has raised certain questions about the tenders with regard to the Regional Electricity Boards, particularly the Northern Region. You know, there is a procedure followed in this. Whenever these tenders are called for under the World Bank Assistance, they are processed by a Technical Committee and sent to the World Bank for their opinion, and when they come back, they will come before the Secretaries' Committee and

if necessary then they will come to the Ministry too. So far, I am sorry, I am not in a position to tell you about the stage at which these tenders are because they have been sent to the World Bank and so far it has not been sanctioned. I can tell you that. I would like to make one or two more points.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The question is whether the procedure was properly followed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It was perfectly followed.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Three tenders have been submitted. My question is whether all the three tenders have been submitted to the World Bank.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN. Unless it comes back, I will not be able to tell you. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Don't tell us anything else. But tell us about the procedure that has been followed, and whether it has been properly followed.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN. As regards transmission distribution losses, it is true that in our country, it is roughly about 20 per cent and in some other countries it is much less. That is so because in our country the network is very large because of our emphasis in the rural electrification. That is why the losses are a little bit high in our country. We have already electrified nearly 2,25,000 villages and we have already energised about 35.2 lakh pump sets in the villages. When you have to carry the power to the remote corners, naturally, the losses will be there. We are trying to see that the losses are minimised by effective monitoring and also by putting some capacitors at the various places and creating more sub-stations as and when they are required.

With regard to coal, my esteemed colleague has already made his remarks. With regard to availability of coal for the various consuming sectors, I can assure the House that the coal is available in plenty to meet the consumers' demands and even the demands of the smallscale industries and other consumers. The question is, as we make available the coal, there may be some constraints in transport. In fact, we are allowing the coal to be transported even by road when the consumer comes forward with a valid permit and certificate from the small-scale industries and the industrial concerns...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have you seen the S.O.S. from the Gujarat Chief Minister?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I got the letter also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What are you doing?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We are trying to move the coal and we are having coordination meetings with the Railway Ministry and trying to improve the position of wagons. He has assured that in the coming two weeks, there will be a very perceptible improvement in the wagon availability and we hope to see that no consumer suffers for want of coal.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I only say, *Tathastu*.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not know whether I should take more time of the House. If I take a little longer time, immediately the question will be raised that there is no quorum. I do not want to inconvenience the House, allowing people to raise such questions.

With these words, I commend the demands of my Ministry to the acceptance of the House and I request the hon. Members who have given cut motions not to press for them.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I want to have one clarification. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: These electricity boards are constituted with the consent of the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments. It is a question of integrated operation of the power. When we are aiming at a national grid, unless we have a regional grid effectively functioning, we cannot have an effective national grid. To have these things, there must be cooperation from all sides. It is a question of putting the available power to the best possible use. Otherwise, it is a national waste. That is why we want regional electricity boards to function effectively. It is only with this end in view that we are doing all this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: My question was, whether the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority or not.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no question of subordination. It is a question of regional electricity boards functioning on the advice of the Central Electricity Authority. These boards are constituted with the consent of the State Electricity Boards. Where is the question of subordination? It is a question of a particular purpose for which these boards are constituted. There is no question of subordination or insubordination. It is a question of the optimum utilisation of available power that these boards are constituted. Where is the question of subordination?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam Chairman, through you I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to correct his answer that he has given to me, in the written answer, stating

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

that all the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority. I would like him to correct the answer.

MR CHAIRMAN: If I have understood the hon. Minister, he says that the Central Electricity Authority will give such direction to the regional electricity boards as may be necessary. To that extent, you may consider them subordinate. But he does not like the word "subordinate".

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: He has given a categorical answer to this House, to my Unstarred Question, stating that all the regional electricity boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority. It shows that they are encroaching upon the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. For the limited purpose of integrated operations, the Regional Electricity Boards are subordinate to the Central Electricity Authority.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I want to know whether the hon. Minister has seen this report in today's paper. The Power Engineers' Association has disputed the Minister's claim of generating a capacity of 3,022 MW this year. They say that only 1,500 MW capacity has been created. Would he like to make any comment on this observation of the Power Engineers' Association?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I am not going to comment on what has appeared. But I can say one thing. In any power development, these units are completed at a particular time, and these units take some time for stabilisation. Even when a unit is commissioned, for a couple of days it will run and then it will be stopped and the machines will be taken out to examine the bearings and other things and to see whether everything is working alright. When the projects are completed in physical work, we call it completion of the projects, and if somebody has got some other opinion, I cannot

help it. Here, out of 5,000 MW, so far completed, already more than 65 per cent are generating commercial power, and the rest of the units will generate commercial power in the course of the next six to eight weeks because that is the time taken for stabilisation. There is no question of dispute in this. Suppose some unit has been taken out for examination and suppose somebody says that it has not been. What can you do? For instance, we have not included the units like Vijayawada even though the work has been completed; we have not taken this into consideration. For instance, in Kali Nadhi, the work has been completed, but we have not taken this into consideration because of lack of water. So, we, in the best of our judgment, consider that certain units are completed and then we take them into consideration.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, वल मैंने मंत्री जी के सामने जो कुछ विचार रखे थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। खैर मैं तो डिमांडू, का समर्थन करता ही हूँ, लेकिन क्या माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कहलगाँव के सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का जो क्लेम था, वहाँ 4 हजार मिलियन टन कोयला रिजर्व है, पानी कार्फा ज्यादा है, वहाँ की फिजिबिलिटी रिपोर्ट भी हो गई है, फिर भी उसकी मांग को अभी तक नजरान्दाज किया गया है, क्या इस पर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We are not ignoring the claims of any State. It is a question of planning for larger power programme. We are sanctioning a number of schemes as soon as the project reports are ready. In Bihar, we have already sanctioned projects like Tenughat and Muzaffarpur, and there are other hydel projects like Koel Karo. When these projects are taken up and completed, there will be enough

power in Bihar. In addition to these, when the demand grows, when the next batch of super thermal stations are considered, definitely the Kahalgaon Project also will be taken into consideration.

श्री धनुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) :

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में सिंगरौली में कोयले का सबसे बड़ा डिपॉजिट है और कई वर्ष पहले भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के और रूस के विशेषज्ञ भी वहां गये थे और उन्होंने यह निश्चित किया था कि यहां पर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता है और उसमें कास्ट ब्राफ प्रोडक्शन भी बहुत कम होगा क्योंकि पास में ही कोयले की सबसे बड़ी खदान है। इसको और बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सिंगरौली में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित करने की आपकी कोई योजना है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already there is a large thermal station coming up at Singrauli. Even in Madhya Pradesh another super thermal power station is coming up at Korba. So there is no question of any area being neglected. It is true that there are large reserves in Singrauli area and we are planning even some more thermal stations nearabout. So there is no question of any area being neglected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the cut motions to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any hon. Member wishes to withdraw his cut motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: They are not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I will put them all together.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: No, Madam, you please put my cut motions 144, 153 and 162 separately.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Also mine, 105, 106, 107 and 108.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Cut Motion No. 105 of Shri A. K. Roy to the vote of the House. This relates to: "Failure to have captive Railway to ensure supply of coal to Steel and Power Plants".

Cut Motion No. 105 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 106 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 106 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 107.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Madam, Chairman, kindly read that out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Cut Motion No. 107 relates to:

"Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers".

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to press for a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Lobbies have already been cleared. If the doors have not been opened, we shall proceed with the division.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Coal and Lignite be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers] (107).

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 17

AYES

(14.35 hrs.)

Roy, Shri A. K.

*Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh.

NOES

Amin, Prof. R. K.

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bal, Shri Pradyumna

Balak Ram, Shri

Baldev Prakash, Dr.

Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath

Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad

Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh

Fernandes, Shri George

Ghosal, Shri Sudhir

Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh

Kapoor, Shri L. L.

Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali

Kureel, Shri R. L.

Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed

Mahala, Shri K. L.

Maiti, Shrimati Abha

Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal

Mangal Deo, Shri

Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mohinder Singh, Shri

Munda, Shri Govinda

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Orson, Shri Lalu

Parmar, Shri Netwarial B.

Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai

Patil, Shri Chandrakant

Patnaik, Shri Biju

Phirangi Prasad, Shri

Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal

Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Raghavendra Singh, Shri

Raghavji, Shri

Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar

Rai, Shri Shiv Ram

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Deo Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kishan, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P

Ramapati Singh, Shri

Ramji Singh, Dr.

Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass

Sai, Shri Larang

Sat. Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan

Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Sarsnia, Shri Shuv Narain

Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari

Shastri, Shri Y. P.

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.

Shukla, Shri Madan Lal

Singha, Shri Sachindralal

Somani, Shri Roop Lal

Sukhendra Singh, Shri

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Ugrasen, Shri

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

*Wrongly voted for AYES:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result of the division is:

Ayes 2

Noes 69

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Motion No. 108 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 108 to the vote of the negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No 144 to vote.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Kindly read that out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the entry of foreign multinationals like Seimens in the vital sector of power distribution in the country. (144)]

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 153 of Shri K. Ramamurthy to the vote.

Cut Motion No. 153 was not and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Cut Motion No. 162 of Shri K. Ramamurthy to the vote.

SHRI RAMAMURTHY: Kindly read it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall read out Cut Motion No. 162 which relates to:

"Failure to appoint C.B.I. enquiry into the Seimens deal for the supply of equipment to Load Despatch Centres."

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Madam, I would like to press for a Division

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.....Lobbies have been cleared The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Power Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint CBI enquiry into the Seimens deal for the supply of equipment to Load Despatch Centres. (162)]

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 18]

AYES

(15.54 hrs.

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Damod. Shri Somjitbhai

Gopal, Shri K.

Haider, Shri Krishna; Chandra

Kodiyam, Shri P. K.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Naik, Shri S. H.

Nair, Shri B. K.

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.

Rajan, Shri K. A.

Ramamurthy, Shri K

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Roy, Shri A. K.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

†The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sara shri Kazam Ali Meorza and Raghunath Singh Verma.

NOES

Amin, Prof. R.K.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamla
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Semantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
 Sezan, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is: Ayes 18; Noes 78

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put all the remaining cut motions which were moved already to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I want my cut motion to be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I called on the Members and asked them if they want any of the cut motions to be singled out and put separately. The hon Member was not present at that time. Therefore I am sorry, I cannot take it up again now at this stage. I will now put all the remaining cut motions which have already been moved to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : I have moved my cut motions. .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put them all together to the vote of the House

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I have a right to submit that it may be put to vote separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got before me the list containing cut motions Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 114, 162 etc. Which do you want to be put?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: 331.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no 331 in this. I have seen it. The cut motions moved are upto 171. That is all. The cut motions moved are: 28-33, 52-57, 76-85; 86-94.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will move it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You can't move anything now. These are already moved.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: By whom?

MR. CHAIRMAN: By the Members.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Give the names.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajagopal Naidu—28 to 38. Then 52 to 51 Shri Robin Sen, 76 to 85. The cut motion in the name of Shri Bijoy Modak are Nos. 86 to 94, in the name of Shri A. K. Roy are Nos. 99 to 124 and 171, in the name of Shri K. A. Rajan are Nos. 125 to 139 and in the name of Shri K. Ramamurthy are Nos. 142 to 170. I will put all the remaining cut motions which have already been moved to the vote of the House.

Cut motion Nos. 28 to 38, 52 to 57, 76 to 94, 99 to 104, 109 to 138, 145 to 152, 154 to 161 and 163 to 171 were put and negatived.

AN HON. MEMBER: I want my cut motion to be put separately.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member who moved his cut motion may say which cut motion he moved.

SHRI K. GOPAL: All the cut motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to reopen the question. The question shall not be reopened. I asked the hon. Members to intimate as to the Nos. of cut motions which they wanted to be put separately. At that time the Members were not present. So, I am putting all the cut motions together to the vote of the House. Those in favour may please say 'Ayes'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

NOES: Shri Govinda Munda.

MR CHAIRMAN Those who are against may please 'No'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS 'No'

MR CHAIRMAN I think 'Noes' have it and all the cut motions are lost

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30, relating to the Ministry of Energy "

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS 'Aye'

MR CHAIRMAN Those against may please 'No'

SOME HON MEMBERS 'No'

MR CHAIRMAN I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI K A RAJAN My cut motions have not been put separately

MR CHAIRMAN If you want a division, there will be a division on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry

(Interruptions)

If you do not want a division, then I take it that the Demands are passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI We want a Division

MR CHAIRMAN Let the lobbies be cleared

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chamli-garh) According to the rules of Procedure if any Member wants a division on any of his cut motions, it cannot be refused That is the right of every Member of the House If any Member wants his cut motion to be put to the vote of the House, it should be accepted The chair has no discretion to overrule it

SHRI K GOPAL Not only that, when you put the demands to the vote of the House, if any Member wants a division, how can you stop it?
(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the lobbies are being cleared And as things stand, I consulted the hon Members
(Interruptions) I asked the hon Members if any hon Member wanted any cut motion to be put separately As a result of my enquiry, two hon Members wanted seven cut motions to be put separately and I have done that If any one of you wants any other cut motion to be put separately, let the mover say so and I will put it

SHRI K A RAJAN I want my cut motion No 139 to be put
(Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Shri Krishna Kant is right
(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL More than that when you put the demands also and if we want a division you are not permitting that
(Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR When you asked the hon Members if any one of them wanted his cut motions to be put separately to the vote of the House it so happened that several hon Members did announce the numbers of their cut motions but unfortunately, it seems that in the din of the noise, the chair could not hear a particular Member who was giving his number Mr Rajan did say that his cut motion No 139 should be put to the vote of the House Perhaps you did not hear that I appreciate that I would be grateful if you do it now
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish to make it clear that if any hon. Member wants a division on anything, there is no question of denying it. There is absolutely no intention to deny any Member of his right to demand a division. But in all fairness, you must also concede this point that I did ask if any hon. Member wanted to move his cut motions separately. At that time, only two Members stood up and they gave seven cut motions. (Interruptions). Let me finish. Mr. Mavalankar, please take your seat. Now, I have one further and I can understand some of the hon. Members are upset and ruffled because they could not speak. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: We are only exercising our right. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will explain. Will you please take your seats? The lobbies have been cleared. (Interruptions). May I say this? May I say that as far as the speaking episode is concerned, if there was one Member, I would have accommodated, but several stood up. (Interruptions). Anyway, now the lobbies have been cleared; and lobbies having been cleared... (Interruptions). I cannot hear when so many people talk.... (Interruptions). If there is any hon. Member who, even at this stage, wants it... (Interruptions). I am going to ask Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, whether he wants it.... (Interruptions).

कई माननीय सदस्य : शास्त्र पस हो चुकी है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The suggestion is that all the Cut Motions having been disposed of.... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The Chair has already declared that the Cut Motions have been disposed of, and the Demands have been passed. You cannot go back on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to have only division on the Demands and nothing else. Those in favour of the Demand may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have disposed of the Cut Motions (Interruptions). Please send it to me in writing which of the Cut Motions (Interruptions) I understand that Mr. K. A. Rajan wants his Cut Motion No. 139 to be put to division. Is that so?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything else, after No. 139? (Interruptions). All right.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On a point of order, Madam. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? All right; raise it.

SHRI K. GOPAL: When the House is going on, the only person who can advise you on the Rules of Procedure and other things is the Secretary of the Lok Sabha or his assistants in the office. But I find one of the Cabinet Ministers walking up to you and giving advice to you. I would like to know the propriety of the gentleman who comes and advises you on the business of the House. You must give a ruling. Are you going to listen to him?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There seems to be some confusion somewhere. (Interruptions). I think you must give the right to speak and vote. We have no objection. I think you should concede this. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you all please take your seats? So far as the point of order raised by Mr. Gopal is concerned, he is right that with regards to the rules, the Secretary can give such advice or guidance as may be

needed. And on the Secretary's advice, I am going to allow Mr. K. A. Rajan's Cut Motion No. 139.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: He said Cut Motion No. 331; only 331.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please listen? The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Coal and Lignite be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to evolve a suitable Policy for the distribution of coal to various industries. (139)].

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Noes have it.

SOME HON MEMBERS: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then division. Lobbies have been cleared already. They have not been opened. Therefore division. Lobbies have been cleared already (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lobbies have not been cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI K. GOPAL: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had the lobbies cleared for voting on the Demands. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Lobbies have been cleared only now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no need to get excited. Please try to understand. When I asked for the lobbies to be cleared for a division on the voting on the Demand itself, after

that the gate has not been opened. (*Interruptions*). If you want the lobbies to be cleared again, they will be cleared. Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. I am putting cut motion No. 139 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head coal and lignite be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy for the distribution of coal to various industries (139)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20 AYES 15.32 hrs.

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri R. P.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Desai, Shri Dajiba
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandra
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
Kisku, Shri Jadunath
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
Naik, Shri S. H.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N.
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
Rachaiiah, Shri B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri A. K.
Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M.
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali.
 Bal, Shri Pradyumna
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri S. S.
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Jasrotia Shri Baldev Singh
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Liaquat Hussain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K. I.
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mishra, Shri Janeswar
 Mohinder Singh, Shri
 Munda, Shri Govinda
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Naram
 Oraon, Shri Lalu

Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Shiv Ram
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Frasad Sukhdeo
 Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri Madan
 Ugrasen, Shri
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result* of the division is—
 Ayes 31; Noes 73.

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri K. Gopal and P. Shiv Shankar;

NOES: Sarvshri Narandra Singh, Chhabiram Argal Mangal Deo and Y. P. Shastri.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put demands 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE On a point of order

MR CHAIRMAN During division, there can be no point of order

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Kindly allow me to speak You made an observation that some Members who were not allowed to speak are upset and that is why some things have taken place here This is, if I may say so, the most unmerited observation, because here we are only trying to espouse the cause of the people

MR CHAIRMAN That is not a point of order I shall now put the demands to vote The Lobbies have been cleared.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE What is your decision on the point of order?

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN This is no point of order Under what rule are you raising the point of order?

Lobbies have been cleared I am putting Demands Nos 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN This is no point of order I am putting Demands Nos 28 to 30 to the vote of the House

The question is

'That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30, relating to the Ministry of Energy'

Those in favour may say Aye.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Aye.

MR CHAIRMAN: Those against may say No

SOME HON MEMBERS No

MR CHAIRMAN. The Ayes have it, ayes have it

SOME HON MEMBERS Noes have it

MR CHAIRMAN Already lobbies have been cleared Let there be Division

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Anand) Lobbies have not been cleared

MR CHAIRMAN Let the lobbies be cleared

The lobbies have been cleared

The question is

That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy "

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No 21]

(15 40 hrs.)

AYES

Amin Prof R K
Ansari Shri Faquir Ali
Argal Shri Chhabiram
Bal, Shri Pradumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Baldev Prakash, Dr
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Prof Dhp
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chhetri Shri Chhatra Bahadur

Das, Shri S S

*Desai, Shri Dajiba

Dhurve, Shri Shyam Lal

Fernandes, Shri George

Ghosal, Shri Sudhir

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Jain, Shri Kacharulaj Hemraj

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Kapoor, Shri L L

Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad

Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali

Krishnan Kant, Shri

*Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Kureel Shri R L

Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed

Mahala, Shri K L

Maiti Shrimati Abin

Mangal Deo, Shri

Mankar, Shri Laxman Rao

Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad

Meerza, Shri Syed Kamal Ali

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mohinder Singh, Shri

Munda, Shri Govinda

Narendra Singh Shri

Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain

Oraon, Shri Lalu

Parmar Shri Natwarlal B

Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai

Phirangi Prasad Shri

Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal

Raghavendra Singh Shri

Raghavji Shri

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Ram Deo Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Kinkar, Shri

Ram Kishan, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri P

Ramapati Singh Shri

Ramji Singh, Dr

Sai, Shri Larang

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo

Samantasinha Shri Padmacharan

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram

Sarkar, Shri S K

Sarsoma, Shri Shiv Narain

Shastri Shri Ram Dhari

Shastri Shri Y P

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shukla, Shri Chumanlal H

Shukla Shri Madan Lal

Singha, Shri Sachindralal

Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan

Soman Shri Roop Lal

Sukhendra Singh Shri

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Tiwari, Shri Bij Bhushan

Tiwary Shri D N

Tiwary Shri Madan

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Verma Shri Raghunath Singh

NOES

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath

Chandrappan Shri C K

Chatterjee Shri Somnath

**Chauhan Shri Bega Ram

**Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Damor Shri Somjibhai

Deo, Shri V Kishore Chandra S

*Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad

Gode Shri Santoshrao

Gogoi Shri Tarun

Gopal Shri K

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kodiyar, Shri P K

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M R

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Naidu, Shri P Rajagopal

Naik Shri S H

Nair Shri B K

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

*Wrongly voted for Ayes

**Wrongly voted for NOES

****Pradhan, Shri Gananath**
Rachalah, Shri B
****Rai, Shri Shiv Ram**
Rajan, Shri K A.
Ramamurthy, Shri K
Rao, Shri G Mallikarjun
Roy, Shri A K
Shankaranand, Shri B

Stephen, Shri C M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Venkataraman, Shri R K

MR CHAIRMAN Subject to correction†† the result of the division is:
Ayes 73 Noes 32

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha

Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2		3	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

Ministry of Energy	14,39,000		71,97,000	
Power Development	9 24,86,000	63,55,01,000	46 24,30,000	317,75,08,000
Coal and Lignite	3,95,57,000	96,56,11,000	19,77,84,000	482,80,57,000

MR CHAIRMAN The House will now take up discussion and on the Demands under the control of the Ministry of Industry for which 8 hours have been allotted (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
 On a point of order (*Interruptions*)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR On a point of order (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN There can be no point of order when there is no business before the House. The point of order will be taken up by the next Chairman.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR We cannot wait for the next Chairman. I rise on a point of order and I request you to refer to rule 376(1) and rule 380. Let me read them for your benefit and for the benefit of the House. Rule 376(1) says

‘A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker’

Rule 380 says

****Wrongly voted for NOES**

††The following Members also recorded their Votes

AYES Sarvshri Dhanuk Lal Mandal, Iqbal Singh Dhilon, B P Mandal, Ugrasen, Shiv Ram Rai, Bharat Singh Chowhan, Bega Ram Chauhan, Gananath Pradhan and Ram Prasad Deshmukh

NOES Sarvshri Vayalar Ravi, P. V. Narasimha Rao, P Shiv Shankar, Dajiba Desai and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any such words have been used at any stage, certainly they will be expunged. There is no question about that. The matter will be examined and if there is anything which has upset anybody or is undignified, it will be removed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Please listen to me. I have quoted the relevant rules. Let me formulate my point of order

15.44 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair.]

I have already quoted the relevant portions of the two rules on the basis of which I am formulating my point of order. I have already quoted rules 376(1) and 380. I do not want to read them again because, I am sure, you know them very well. Now, the point is that during the debate on the Demands for Grants of the earlier Ministry i.e. the Ministry of Energy, it so happened that certain observations came from the then person who was occupying the Chair and my submission is that those observations which have gone on record, are in violation of rule 376 and rule 380. I do not want to go into details. My submission is that some of the observations which the then Chairperson was pleased to pass on were, if not indecent, at least, they were unparliamentary and undignified and I would like them to be expunged.

Secondly and lastly, if you read Rule 376(1) some of us—I had also the privilege of doing so myself today—raised the question of quorum. Rule 376 says clearly that the business and proceedings of this House shall be in conformity with the principles and articles in the Constitution. Now, the

Constitution of India says very clearly that the quorum of this House shall be 1/10th of the total membership of this House. The total membership is 544 and, therefore, the quorum is 54. If, therefore, some of my esteemed colleagues and myself asked for quorum legitimately after having counted that we were very much less than 54, we were very much within our rights. Not only that, we were only going by the oath to the Constitution which we have taken here when we entered the House that we will be loyal to the Constitution. If, therefore, we have demanded quorum not once but repeatedly, we have done the right thing, and I am very sorry to say that the Chair was pleased to observe that this action on our part was obstruction. I am greatly agitated over this word 'obstruction', and I would suggest that the word 'obstruction' must also be expunged because we were not trying to obstruct but we were only trying to help and conform to the constitutional requirements of this House. Therefore, these words may please be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam Chairman, what happened earlier in the day was that when a number of hon. Members whose names were there to be called by the Speaker, were absent, I had sent in my name as one of the speakers and requested the hon. Speaker to allow me a little time to speak. At that time, some of the members were present and a request was made to the hon. Chairman to allow some time to me and may be to one or two other hon. Members to speak. Thereafter, Madam Chairman did not allow us to speak and allowed the Minister to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How is this relevant to the point of order?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not know how it is infectious today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean contagious. It cannot be infectious.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Again, what happened was that there was a walk out. Some hon. Members also on some occasions called quorum. I am supporting the point of order raised by Mr Mavalankar. But Madan Chairman made a further observation that members who are not allowed to speak seem to have become upset and ruffled as if it is a personal matter of mine or any other hon. Member. We were raising these questions or points of order to protect the rights of the Members of this House. Therefore, such a comment in my respectful submission, was only un-merited, undignified and unparliamentary and reflection on the Members of the House. Therefore, I request that portion should also be brought under rule 380 read with 376 and also 356.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have quoted that expression. Should that also go on record or not? I want to be clear on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let what I have submitted remain. But what the Chair has said has to be expunged. The Chair used such words which are not proper. Let the Chairman's words be expunged and let the words which I have quoted remain so that the House will know, the posterity will know, what sort of words are used against the Members of this House.

SHRI K GOPAL: A very unprecedented situation has arisen today. When the Demands are taken up, the Chair calls upon the members who want to move their cut motions to send the slips within 15 minutes. After the discussion is over, a member can press a cut motion for a division. If no cut motion is pressed, all the cut motions are put together. Today what happened was that in the din the Demands were put to vote and the Demands were passed, because the ruling party members said "Ayes". After that, Cut Motion No. 139 by Shri Rajan was taken up. The cut motion

was put to vote, after the demands were passed. I raised objection. It is highly irregular. Once you pass the demands, how can the cut motion be put to the vote? So, they put the demands to the vote again. In other words, the demands were voted twice.

MR CHAIRMAN: The earlier vote would be expunged if required.

SHRI K GOPAL: We want to know whether double the amount would be given.

MR CHAIRMAN: They were not fully voted earlier.

SHRI K GOPAL: You see the record.

MR CHAIRMAN: All right. I will look into the record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, on a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it on the same subject?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, it is on a different aspect.

MR CHAIRMAN: Then, let me dispose of this point of order. We cannot have five points of order at the same time.

As far as the point of order raised by Prof. Mavalankar is concerned, I think it is rather unfortunate that the word "obstruction" has been used. Anyway, I will look into the proceedings and, if it is there, we will set matters right.

As far as the additional point raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is concerned, I will have to look into the proceedings, because I was not here at that time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): "I" means what?

MR CHAIRMAN: The Chair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about my point?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say it is on record; I am told it is not on record I will see it and appropriate action would be taken.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) At what time will you see the record? Let us know by which time you will see the record. You can see the record just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot see them just now. They have to be transcribed. There is a technical difficulty. I am not an astrologer to know at what speed people type and so on.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My point of order is that when one hon. Member calls for quorum and the bell is rung for the prescribed time, and it is repeated, if the quorum is still not there, the procedure to be adopted is to adjourn the House for some time. But this procedure was not adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order in this?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want it to go on record that three times the quorum bell was rung...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want to go on record?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will take it up with the Speaker. The Speaker must give the ruling for the guidance and benefit of all of us. Because, if the quorum is not there, the House has to be adjourned. Unfortunately,

without a quorum the hon. Chairman who was in the Chair at that time allowed the debate to continue. It is most unconstitutional.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now you are on record, you can resume your seat.

15.54 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry, for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon Members, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes, indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Industry submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
58.	Ministry of Industry	68,17,000	..	3,40,87,000	..
59	Industries	3,54,33,000	42,42,80,000	17,71,67,000	212,14,00,000
60.	Village and Small Industries	15,06,18,000	17,38,99,000	75,30,91,000	86,94,95,000
1.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	29,93,02,000	9,81,57,000	104,65,12,000	46,57,83,000

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Madam Chairman, after all the dust and din, we have come really to devote some concentrated attention on a very important aspect of our national economy. In the short 15-20 minutes it will be impossible to do justice to an area which covers from handlooms to heavy industries. Nevertheless, I shall try to highlight some of the points on which policy decisions would be necessary in order that we may sustain a national growth in the field of industries.

Madam Chairman, the Prime Minister was pleased to say at the inauguration of the Commonwealth Industries Ministers Conference that India today ranks 10th among the industrialised nations of the world. I looked into the statistics and I found that this relates to the United Nations statistics for the year 1977, and the credit should, therefore, go to a government which was in existence prior to 1977. Concerning the progress that has been made in the last two years, I have a suspicion, almost an apprehension, that when the next statistics are published, it may be that we will not be in the same 10th rank of which we

are now boasting.

Madam, I was not present last year when the debate on this item was taken up and so, to educate myself I went through the elaborate reply which the hon. Minister had given to the debate last year. I noticed that he called to his assistance at least a dozen times the misrule of the Congress over the last 30 years to justify almost every criticism that was made against his Ministry. It, therefore, prompted me to examine the performance of his Ministry during the year 1977-78, that is, the first year of the Janata rule, and compare it with the performance of the same Ministry in the year 1976-77, the last year of the previous government. That, I think, is a correct comparison because in April 1977 the new Ministry inherited the industrial organisation left behind by the last Ministry on the 31st March 1977, and if that organisation achieved a certain measure of growth, the new Ministry should at least maintain it if it cannot improve upon its performance.

16 hrs.

Now, the Industry Minister, in reply to this point, said last year that the

average growth over the last 30 years has been 4 per cent. I think, it is an illogical answer because, when certain assets are handed over to a new management and, if the same assets achieved a 10 per cent growth in the previous year and under the new management, it achieved only 6 per cent growth, the relative efficiency of management is obvious.

Let us take the public sector enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industry. There are about 16 industries, including BHEL, HMT, HEC, etc. In 1975-76, we achieved growth over a period of 1974-75 of 32 per cent. We will ignore it. But in the year 1976-77, the growth was 10 per cent over 1975-76. In 1977-78, the growth was only 6 per cent; that is, in the first year of the Janata rule, the growth was only 6 per cent as against 10 per cent of the previous year.

Again, if you take the overall profits of the units under the charge of the Ministry, in 1976-77, the profits were Rs. 61.16 crores and in the first year, 1977-78, of the Janata rule, the loss was Rs. 10 crores. As against a profit of Rs. 61.16 crores, in the first year of the management of the Janata Government, it incurred a loss of Rs. 10 crores. 11 units out of 16 units under this category suffered losses as against 7 units in the previous year. In physical terms, if you take the value of production, the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels produced Rs. 29.56 crores in 1976-77 and in 1977-78, it produced Rs. 25.46 crores, a minus of 14 per cent. In the case of HEC, from Rs. 86.13 crores, it came down to Rs. 39.44 crores, a deficit of 54 per cent, in the case of MAMC, from Rs. 34.01, it came down to Rs. 19.7 crores, it deficit of 43 per cent and in the case of Scooters India, from Rs. 10.85 crores, it came down to Rs. 8.84 crores, a deficit of 19 per cent. I must in fairness say that there are a few industries which have performed well. The improvement was in the BHEL, the Bharat Pumps and Compressors and the Tungabhadra Steel. But if you take the average performance, as against a

growth of 10 per cent in 1976-77, the growth was only 6 per cent in 1977-78. The oft-repeated plea about the Congress misrule of 50 years does not avail in the face of these facts that in the first year of the management of the Janata rule, the performance has been poor.

An analysis of the accounts produced in capital goods under the heavy engineering, according to the Annual Report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, shows that in 1976-77, it has made a profit, after payment of interest and taxes, of Rs. 26.13 crores and, in the first year of the Janata management, there was a loss of Rs. 43.72 crores. I can go on giving more figures.

I should like to refer briefly to some of the major points. As regards enterprises under the control of the Industries Ministry, the story is no different. The NIDC, which had made a profit of Rs. 6.75 lakhs in 1976-77 incurred a loss of Rs. 43.55 lakhs. The NSIC which had suffered a loss of Rs. 72 lakhs increased the loss to Rs. 91 lakhs. Hindustan Salt, which had made a marginal profit of Rs. 0.17 lakhs incurred a loss of Rs. 16.44 lakhs. I will not refer to the Paper Corporation because it is under construction. The National Instruments, Calcutta which had suffered a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs increased its loss to Rs. 92 lakhs. The Bharat Ophthalmic Glass increased its loss from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 76 lakhs. Tannery and Footwear increased its loss from Rs. 219 lakhs to Rs. 281 lakhs. As against these losses, there are some units which have made some profits. The Instrumentations Ltd., Kotah has increased its profit from Rs. 119 lakhs to Rs. 158 lakhs. But I would like the Minister to check the figures. There must be some mistake. On p. 14 of the Report it is stated that the profit for the year 1977-78 was

Rs. 297.64 lakhs, but I checked this with the audited statement of accounts published by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and found that the figures are different: it is Rs. 188 lakhs. Anyway, these are some things about which the Minister would perhaps like to have a correct picture.

Again, if you take Hindustan Cables, it is said that it has increased its profit from Rs. 207 to Rs. 383 lakhs, but here also, there must be a mistake: it was Rs. 342 lakhs.

If you take the over-all performance of all these industries you will find that there is a loss. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that greater attention should be paid to the performance of the public sector enterprises. I am one of those who believe that the public sector has a role to play in our country, that it must be sustained. But it does not mean that it should be supported in every way, even though it makes losses, is inefficient and works below capacity.

Now let me turn my attention to the performance of small scale industries. The Janata Government has been raising the slogan that it is giving greater and greater emphasis to the small-scale industries. But even here the performance has been poor, compared to what it was in the last year of the previous Administration. As against 26,496 small scale units registered in 1976-77 only 17314 were registered in 1977-78 in all the Directorates of Industries in the States.

Madam, the figures speak for themselves, and that is the record of performance in the first year of Janata rule.

The accounts for the year 1978-79 are not complete and detailed comments must be reserved for the next year. Nevertheless, the Ministry has claimed a growth of 8 per cent over the previous year. If you

scrutinise this figure of 8 per cent a little more closely, you will find that a greater part of this 8 per cent growth is attributable to a 13 per cent growth in power generation and, even in this 13 per cent growth in power generation, 30 per cent is in hydro-generation, thanks to a favourable monsoon, and a shortfall in thermal generation is noticed. In basic industries like steel, coal, and engineering, the production is stagnant and there is nothing to feel complacent about.

On page 109 of the Annual Report the Ministry has claimed:

"In aggregate terms, the production units put together incurred a net loss of Rs. 9.7 crores during the last year. Against this, it is estimated that they would make a profit of approximately Rs. 28 crores during the current year. With the measures in hand to improve the working of the units, the estimated profit next year is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 54 crores..."

This will give an impression to the Members who read this that they are improving. But if you compare it with the performance in 1976-77, you will find that, in 1976-77, the profit made was Rs. 61.18 crores, in 1978-79, the improved performance of the Janata Ministry will bring a profit of Rs. 28 crores and the much more improved performance of the Janata Ministry in the year 1979-80 will bring only Rs. 54 crores. I do not know how long it will take for the Janata Ministry to catch up with the performance of the previous Ministry in 1976-77.

Madam Chairman, I want to know how much time I have taken.

MR CHAIRMAN: You have taken 17 minutes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know what I am going to do. I will try to speak in telegraphic English, if possible.

The Industries (Development and Regulations) Act was conceived for the purpose of diversifying industries in this country. In fact, in the early years of our independence, I know, people wanted to go in for only the traditional industries like sugar and textiles. They did not go in for new industries. Therefore, we used the system of licensing for the purpose of diversifying them into chemicals, engineering, oil refinery and other industries. The progress that we have made in the diversification of the industries is really a credit to the functioning of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act. But at the same time, unfortunately, a number of unintended evils have resulted from the functioning of this Act. The manure stimulates the growth of the plane, but at the same time it breeds pests and worms. Similarly, there are a number of evils which have sprung up along with it. One of the evils is that, by restricting the growth of industries through licensing, we have enabled a number of industries to concentrate power in their hands. In fact, we issued a long list of banned industries saying that, in these industries, there would be no scope for further development.

Sir, in the early Sixties, I used to do some sales talk in the India Investment Centre abroad for inviting investment in this country. On one occasion one of the American investors said, 'Your country does not require any investment. You seem to have developed much more than America itself.' I was taken aback and I asked, 'How?'. Then he produced a list of banned industries and said, 'In your country all these industries are banned. In America none of these are banned. It shows that you have no need for any of these industries.' I am citing this as an example to show that by restricting development of industries you have abused the purpose of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It

has gone on for a long time. Even in the latest guidelines issued in 1977-78 I find 108 industries have been declared in the banned list. My suggestion to the government is, except those industries which should be regulated or banned for the purpose of protecting the small scale industry, no industry should be banned at all. Otherwise, you will never allow a free growth of industries and no country has become prosperous by restriction and shortages. Every prosperous country has grown because of a plethora of goods and services produced. Wherever there is scope for development, the investment decision should be left to the entrepreneur and government should not step in and make those decisions which must necessarily be of a very poor quality, not having all the facts before them.

My second point with regard to the general policy is that there is a lot of confusion in the minds of the Janata Party with regard to their attitude to large scale industry. The Government appointed a committee under Mr. H. P. Nanda, an industrialist, to look into the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. That committee has made certain recommendations. I have no time to go into that. One of the recommendations of that committee is that the core sector industries must be de-licensed—completely de-licensed. On the other hand, we find suggestions made to the Party by various people that no unit which has an investment of more than Rs 100 crores should be allowed to expand and, therefore, there must be a ceiling. All that the country is anxious to know from this government is: what is your policy with regard to this? Even after 2 years, if you do not enunciate your policy, then there will be no development and no entrepreneurial enterprise. There are areas in which you should encourage private enterprise because we have accepted a mixed economy. There are areas which we

[Shri R Venkataraman]
have reserved for public enterprise and we must make it clear. Unless you come forward and make it clear to the country the areas in respect of which there will be scope for private enterprise and areas in respect of which there will not be any scope and there will be scope only for public enterprise I am afraid, there will be mere stagnation in the country. It is high time that the government came forward with a positive statement of policy.

The third matter on which I would like to make a comment is the question of nationalisation. While the Prime Minister says that he is not in favour of nationalisation for its own sake there are Ministers who go about saying that they will nationalise every industry conceivable. My submission to the House is that the principle in respect of nationalisation has been enunciated by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. He said that the available national resources should be invested in building new industries with the latest and sophisticated technology rather than investment in "buying existing units".

The reasons being that if you buy the existing unit you will not add one more employment, nor will you add more goods and services to the country. But if on the other hand, you invest the same amount in new enterprises you will be able to get more services and more employment. Therefore in respect of nationalisation my suggestion is that Government should come forward and say that all the new enterprises based on latest and sophisticated technology must be undertaken by the Government itself and its resources should not be wasted on buying of the existing units except those sick units which we take up for reasons other than nationalisation.

I will come to one more point on which there has been a considerable confusion of thought both at the national and international levels. A lot of money is spent on propagating

what is called the 'appropriate technology'. Actually, this is an endeavour by the developed countries to keep all the developing countries at a lower level of technology and maintain them only as future markets of the sophisticated development goods. In fact, it is a new-imperialism and on this they are spending a lot of money. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a comment in the *Hindu* which appeared yesterday

"Given the existing state of India's development (with its advantages as well as weakness and lags), the import of advanced technical know-how and sophisticated plant and equipment cannot be dispensed with, or an autarkic line pursued. In fact the seemingly insulationist tendency that is inherent in the romantic championing of backward and inefficient genres of technology under the signboard 'appropriate' (dovetailing into the line that has long been advocated by certain vested interests which contend that a poor country like India does not really need rapid industrial development) is the surest way to soften up the Indian economic and technological fields for the loss of relative self-reliance."

Therefore Madam this is a very important aspect which people like myself would like to know. I know the gusto with which the new theory of 'appropriate technology' is being spread. In fact one of the things which they do is that they brainwash some of our civil servants, they brainwash our technologists and see to it that the developing countries are kept at a backward level. Therefore we must be very chary about it and in the choice of technology we should be our own masters and we should be able to decide what is right for us and we should not be led by these people.

Lastly Madam, the Chrome Leather Co. of Madras has been closed for a

long time for over a year. The Minister wrote to me that he had asked the Government of Tamilnadu to take it up and work it through the Bank. Nothing has happened to it. They are all on hunger strike. Even, otherwise, they are all hungry. They are on hunger strike. I have written to the Minister. I hope he will take some action on it

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate well thought out industrial plans to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country and for industrial growth through close monitoring and management of inputs. (4)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi to advise on industrial costs in a methodical and regulated way. (5)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of National Productivity Council for promotion of productivity through training programmes, productivity surveys applied research and implementation services. (6)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish industrial units in new selected Backward Areas. (7)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run Heavy Engineering Corporation and other heavy industries to increased capacity utilisation. (8)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up and encourage Public Sector Industries in the Backward Areas of Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up the Project of H.M.T. at Darjeeling in West Bengal. (10)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Bengal. (10)].

[Failure to revitalise Mokameh Unit of Britania Engineering Company Limited. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the assets and accounts of all Government Undertakings. (47)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in formulating well throughout plan to run joint sectors and Public Undertakings such as Scooters India Limited, Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Jessop and Company Limited, Braithwaite and Company Limited, and Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited. (48)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to develop village and small scale industries. (64)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of National Small Scale Industries Corporation to extend its services to the Districts particularly in backward areas like Katwa, Monteswar, Purbasthali, Balarghat, Pandua and Kalna and Tribal areas in Assam. (65)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Cotton Corporation of India in undertaking price support operation and effect purchases of cotton for eventual commercial sales not only to NTC Mills but also to Mills in Private Sector. (66)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Cotton Corporation of India to undertake buffer stock operation commencing from the cotton year 1978-79. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Small Cottage Industries in Villages and backward areas in all the districts of India. (69)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the working of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and to repay the past loans. (70)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the credit granting scheme to small scale industries and to grant more financial assistance to National Small Industries Corporation Limited (71)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to step up the activities of Industrial Cooperatives. (72)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Marketing Assistance Scheme to streamline the marketing research and information system and to utilise the existing marketing out lets like Super Bazaars. (73)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Textile Mills under National Textile Corporation to maintain capacity production (80)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure of the National Textile Corporation to reduce their continued loss in spite of heavy investment. (81)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handlooms and Handicrafts be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to develop Handicraft Industries. (82)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts the reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to develop Handloom and Powerloom Industries. (83)].

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the growth of large Industrial Houses. (49)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb influence of Multinationals on our Industries. (50)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to replace the Report on work done by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi on the Table of the House. (51)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to produce sufficient cement for the growing needs of the country. (52)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the cost of cement. (53)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in producing sufficient number of artificial lines necessary for the country. (54)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure in manufacturing sufficient photo film material required in the country (55)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to identify correctly the backward areas for giving subsidy for starting industries. (56)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare Kuppam, Palamaner and Punganur Taluks as backward areas in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh for giving subsidy for setting up industries. (57)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start any heavy industry in Rayalseema. (58)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Neglecting public sector Industries in the country. (59)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to survey rural Industry and to prepare action plans for industrial development in rural areas. (74)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of efficiency in Small Industries Service Units in giving useful advice to the small entrepreneurs. (75)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to persuade the Scheduled Banks to give loans to rural and small industries quickly and without creating difficulties. (76)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop markets for selling the products in the rural and small industries. (77)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the coir industry as required. (78)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting apart Dhotees and Sarees for Handloom sector. (85)].

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the collaboration of big monopoly houses, and middle entrepreneurs with foreign monopoly capital in the form of financial aid and technical know-how (60)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check modernisation and rationalisation by big employers led by the multinationals in different industries thereby making more and more workers redundant and surplus (61)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the assurances given to the Refractory and ceramic workers' union to revise the present poor pay scale and D.A. of the workers of Ceramic Groups, Burn Company Limited (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to reduce the grip of bureaucrats in formulating the policies of the Ministry (66)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Supply of defective machinery by BHEL to Santaldih and Chandrapura (DVC) (92)]

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced to Re. 1"

[Agreement between BHEL and Siemens thereby giving an opportunity to foreign multinationals to interfere in vital industries (93)].

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in wage negotiations due to undue interference by the Bureau of

Public Undertakings and the anti-labour policy of the various public undertaking managements (87)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to democratise the Public Undertakings and too much dependence on the bureaucrats (88)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to end contract system in Public Undertakings (89)].


"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to set up composite textile mills including weaving up in Punjab to utilise total production of cotton in the State and also need to allocate 1200 looms for each of the two mills being set up in the State (90)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure of the management of Kharar Textile Mill, Kharar (Punjab) to protect the workers from goonda attack, collaboration with the goondas, false cases on the workers, unprecedented police repression and worst type of bureaucratic attitude towards the workers resulting in the closure of the mill since a long time (91)].

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100." 

[Need for setting up a high power committee to look into the affairs of the industries getting subsidies for a number of years (169)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up salt industry at Sundarban, 24 Parganas, West Bengal (179)].

"That the demand under the Head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for regularising the supply of raw materials to the small and cottage industries (183)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing an organised marketing facilities for the products of the small and cottage industries (184)].

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL
(Mathurapur) I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend the sphere of activities of the nationalised sector (170)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to get rid of the grip of the monopolist and multinational corporations (171)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enthuse self-dependence in respect of indigenous technology and industry (172)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to instal industrial units in Backward districts like Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal (173)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to organise mini cement factory in Purulia District West Bengal where raw materials

and other factors are present (174)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing financial assistance for the growth and protection of industries in West Bengal (175)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for national policy for the equal price of all raw materials needed for the industry throughout the country (176)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper distribution of raw materials to all States according to their actual needs or demands (177)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to purchase jute from the jute growers by the Jute corporation of India (178)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reorganise the management of the public sector industries (180)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for representation of labour in the management of sick industries for their revival (181)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up industrial advisory council to go into the investment proposals to all sectors (182)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide economic and technical assistance to small and cottage industries (185)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enthuse small and cottage industries (186)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up council for the development of small and cottage industries (187)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying threads and looms to the weavers by the Government through the co-operative (188)].

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to control the rising price of textile goods (189)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take drastic action against the private textile mill owners for arbitrary increase in prices of textile goods (190)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make available adequate quantity of controlled variety of clothes for the use of common people (191)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate quantity of yarn to handloom weavers at cheap prices (192)].

"That the demand under the head Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a committee to enquire into the problems and difficulties of handloom weavers and to suggest measures to solve them (193)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re. 1."

[Tendency to enter into technical collaboration with foreign companies even in spheres where indigenous technology is capable of meeting requirements of industrial development (194)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced to Re 1."

[Collaboration agreements with Multinational Corporations and public sector undertakings (195)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow and unsatisfactory progress in the work of the Commission of Inquiry on large industrial houses (196)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue the policy of setting up joint sector industries (197)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to curb the growth of monopoly in industrial sector (198)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to break up large industrial houses with a view to delink industries from them (199)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for setting up a committee to enquire into the continuous growth in the assets of large industrial houses in India (200)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent the increasing penetration of foreign multinationals into various industrial sectors in the country (201)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more consumer goods industries in the public sector (202)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undue interference of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in the working of the public sector undertakings and preventing better and proper understanding between the management and the labour (203)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in the production of cement (204)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to drop the proposed broad-based collaboration agreement between Siemens and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (205)].

"That the demand under the head Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the development of indigenous technical know-how in public sector undertakings (206)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the allotment of funds for development of Industrial Cooperative (207)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Difficulties faced by Industrial Cooperative Units due to lack of adequate institutional finance to help them (208)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage the setting up of an Industrial Cooperative Development Bank in Kerala for the promotion of Cooperative Industrial Units in the State (209)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to speed up the implementation of the Coir Development Scheme in Kerala (210)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take more effective steps for popularising coir and coir products within the country (211)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in setting up District Industrial Centres (212)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 10."

[Need to accord priority to the development of traditional industries like coir, handloom, fisheries and handicrafts in the programme of the District Industries Centres (213)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to coordinate District Industries Centres and Intensive Rural Development Programmes (214)].

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to use all available buildings of the old Industrial Estates for the purpose of setting up District Industries Centres (215)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to give special importance to Womens' Industrial Units in the small scale sector (216)]

"That the demand under the head Village and Small Industries be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to give special assistance to small scale industrial units set up by people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (217)]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are also before the House

PROF R K AMIN (Surendra nagar) Madam, Chairman, I consider the discussion on Demands as an occasion to take stock of the situation, that is, what is on the debt and credit side of the Ministry of Industry during the last year and, on this basis, where we are and where do we propose to go for the next year?

Now, if we look back, we find that the ministry has done quite a good job, during the last year. The industrial growth has been more than the previous year. It has reached up to 8.5 per cent. It could have done better but at least it has attempted to reach a reasonable level. During the last year, it has established new district centres for industrial advice. It has also shaped, after a long period of time, the mini-cement policy in order to establish a mini-cement plant in order to meet the needs of the situation. It has also declared a big list of items which are reserved for the cottage and small scale industries. While it is good that these good

things should be appreciated, there are a number of things which are on the debit side which I would like to point out so that in the next year when the policy is being shaped by the honble Minister he can look into these aspects more fully.

Madam, Chairman, only a few minutes ago my honble friend drew the attention to the question of appropriate technology and he has an objection to it. My own grouse is that the Ministry have not evolved a proper technology policy, that is, an appropriate technology policy has not been evolved by the Ministry. When the Janata party came in power it indicated that we are going to follow Gandhian principle, that we want to decentralisation and encourage the small and cottage industries in order to give more and more employment and that too to the rural areas and to the poor people. Ours was to be an employment oriented policy. Now are we acting accordingly? In order to implement that strategy one of the things that was very important in that strategy was to have a technology policy and that too not by declaration of one or two principles but it should be well-institutionalised, that is, when you make a choice of technique, take, for example, textiles you have to decide how much percentages there will be for powerloom and how much of percentages for handloom. Then when you decide on a cement plant we have to decide whether it should be 50 tonnes, 100 tonnes, 200 tonnes or 300 tonnes plant also you will consider as an appropriate technology while looking to our own circumstances and resources. This is very necessary because we cannot take technology as a ready-made thing from the West. It should cater to the consumer needs of our country. We want to satisfy and raise the standard of living of our poor people. Their demands for goods and services are not the same as those in the West. Therefore, to satisfy our demands the technology, looking to our resources and our unskilled labour, should be such

which should be appropriate for our production. This requires an institutional set-up where the technology choices are being studied, implemented and tested. The search, research and testing should go together in that institution. Our scientific and research centres which were established after 1950 are not proper. They are also not in tune with the requirements of the country. Probably, if you see the record for the last 30 years whatever research has taken place has not been carried to the industry so far. Now, the Minister of Industry ought to have over-hauled the entire thing and created an institutional set-up which could be well-fitted for making our choice about appropriate technology.

Madam Chairman, the second thing which I would like to point out is that we have made during the last year certain policy statements which are not appropriate to the employment oriented strategy which we have adopted. We talk about nationalisation without raising adequate resources in the public sector; we have a take over policy but without any objective and consistent guideline and that is why government had to face strictures from the court regarding the taking-over of a tyre unit. Similarly about licensing. Decentralisation requires de-licensing policy which the licensing policy has been continued and I know of one case about the floor mills where for the last two years no decision has been taken with the result that the existing floor mills are having the monopoly benefits as the government is not able to take decision regarding the manner in which the licences are to be granted. Now such a delay gives benefit to the monopolists and at the same time the consumers are put to difficulty.

Now, Madam Chairman, one finds that on the one hand the policy of merger of the sick units with the healthy units is being adopted and on the other hand you find there is lot of delay. A sick unit requires immediate help to remove sickness and the doctor

must come in time. If the doctor comes when the patient is dead then it is of no use. When I look into the list of date of application by the sick unit and the date of final decision I find there is delay of six months, eight months and sometimes of nine months. It means you are not serious about sickness. Then ultimately you have to give it to the family unit. On the one hand you consider family units as a bane and a curse on the society, at the same time whatever policy you adopt you have to give the sick units to them. This should not happen and the Ministry must evolve a consistent policy and consistent utterances in regard to such matters.

While I have pointed out these weaknesses let me take one or two industries where these weaknesses are visible. First, I take up the textile industry. In the textile industry last year the obligation to supply the janata cloth which was put on all the textile mills was taken out. Many of the healthy mills producing fine and super-fine cloth used to give a subsidy of a rupee or two rupees a metre to other mills who would produce their obligation on their behalf. Without any counter-burden or arrangement the minister took away that burden with the result a windfall has been given to healthy mills by this decision of the government to take over this obligation and keep it in the National Textile Corporation. Why was it taken over? What was the point in doing it? Have you imposed any other financial obligation on the part of good mills in order to encourage either the handloom or powerloom sector where labour intensive methods could be adopted? No such thing was done at that time.

Madam Chairman, the second example I would like to give is that of cotton industry. Prices of cotton available to the farmers depend on the whole set of arrangements. If you give the support price then do you have the machinery for purchase of cotton at the support price? Do you

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keep those regularisations that one cannot keep more than one or two months' stock? Do you put obligation of 10 per cent use of the man-made fibres by all the cotton textile mills? Do you have an arrangement to give enough credit to cotton trade? Do you have forward market mechanism available? If you tinker with any House of these then injustice is to be done to the cotton growers. Parental care ought to be given by the Minister of Industries. He cannot say that I have done my part instructing the Cotton Corporation to purchase cotton at the support price but what happen to the next and the other aspects is not very concern. If he leaves it to the Commerce and the Finance Minister without pursuing vigorously then whatever medicine he gives will not serve its purpose. He should go to the Commerce Minister and tell him how forward market mechanism has to be introduced. He should go to the Finance Ministry and tell them how support price should work. You should tell him: Give 95 per cent credit to the traders and cotton growers at the support price. You can give that even to the textile mills who are buying cotton. You can give 95 per cent of the credit at the support price and a higher margin when the prices go up above the support price. This is what is needed and if the Minister of Industry does not look into this aspect, I am afraid, all the other steps which he has taken will not yield any results. Some steps have been taken after undue delay. In the past 2 or 3 years the cotton growers have been losing lot of money. Your rule to producers for using 10 per cent man-made fibre is still continuing. Only quite recently some of these were given up but that too after great deal of delay which has caused untold suffering on the part of the cotton growers. The prices were going down in the last 2 years. Even nearly 18 months ago the Minister ought to have taken this decision but it required 2 years of great suffering

on the part of the cotton-growers to convince the Minister that this rule ought to be given up once and for all.

Regarding the man-made textiles and the balance of trade, it is very visible that whatever exports we had in 1976-77 were reduced in 1977-78. These are still going down in 1978-79. If you look to the import of raw material, that is, man-made fibre, the total cost is about Rs. 190 to Rs. 200 crores. What is the total amount of fabrics from the man-made fibre which we are exporting? It is of the order of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores. The balance of trade deficit only on that man-made fibre account comes to the tune of Rs. 190 crores. If we don't impose the export obligation on the part of the textile mills who are using man-made fibres wholly or partially, then, such a deficit will continue. Therefore you must impose a restriction, at least on the import of fibre, which is directly competing with cotton. In the country the amount of cotton is quite enough. It is more than adequate. It is therefore very necessary that the import of viscose fibre at least should be prohibited, because, it directly competes with cotton.

Now, I would like to point out one lacuna which remains in the textile policy of the Government. 3 or 4 years ago, when the textile industry was in difficulties, it was thought that loans should be provided to them at lower rate of interest, or what are known as 'soft loans'. But during the last 2 years, they have been making huge profits. One of the magnates who has been in the industry for the last 50 years in Ahmedabad has said that in his life-time he has never seen such huge profits being earned by the textile mills. A suggestion which was made when the textile mills were in difficulties and were sick, is being implemented now, when they are healthy and no longer sick. In fact it should have been stopped long back. But yet you have been continuing with this. It is just like giving a me-

medicine to a healthy person when it was required only for a sick person. At that time such a step would have been appropriate but after so much of delay. If you give this sort of medicine to a healthy person, that will be of no use. Therefore, what I submit is that soft loan should be discontinued forthwith. This is my submission. The Industrial Development Bank still gives those loans to the textile units although the textile units are making huge profits. They could meet their requirements from their own resources.

Then, it has been said that the handloom industry has to be encouraged. Handloom industry is a very costly affair. It derives its existence only because of the export potential. For export they require 100 per cent cotton fabrics. How can they know whether the yarn got from the textile mill is 100 per cent cotton? The cotton mills while supplying the yarn mix the man-made fibre with the cotton yarn. So, when they send their commodities abroad, immediately they are rejected. When the handloom people exported their commodities, they were rejected. For instance, when the goods were exported to Australia, they were rejected because they were mixed with man-made fibre. So, the Government should ensure that the cotton fibre which is sent abroad should be of 100 per cent cotton yarn. If necessary, this job should be done by the National Textiles Corporation. Another thing is that in regard to handloom, N.T.C. itself can take up the job of supplying 100 per cent cotton to the handloom industry.

There is another point, that is, regarding sericulture. Now, our Central Silk Board is in Bombay. But our silk production activities are done in Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, and around Banaras and not in Bombay. The job given to the Silk Board is to issue certificates for export while it

should look after the developmental work. Sericulture is the most labour intensive industry. It is labour intensive both in terms of raw silk and also in the matter of preparing fabrics from raw silk. Last year, we earned about Rs. 400 crores by export of these fabrics. Now what is to be done in this regard? How is it that the Ministry is not thinking of establishing a proper machinery in order to see that the development in sericulture industry takes place? It has a tremendous potential for employment. The Board should not be located at Bombay and it should be located in one of those places where the industry is located. It should be given the developmental work and not the work of issuing certificates for export of the goods. It is the Export Promotion Councils duty.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amin, I am calling the next speaker.

PROF R. K. AMIN: Thank you.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Madam Chairman, it is a bit difficult to speak on the policies of this Government. There has been so much confusion, contrary objective has been stated, and contrary policy declarations have been made that one does not know what is the Government policy at the various levels. This Government had assumed powers two years ago and they had been fuming and fretting. I would like to take up their policy about the multi-national companies, for example. It has been claimed that these multinational companies are working against the nation's interest. I would like to know from the Government what is really being done to curb the activities of these multinationals. I had asked a few questions from the Department of Company Affairs. I was surprised to know only matters regarding Foreign Exchange Regulations Act were mentioned in their reply which are well-known to all of us. It only concerned with shareholdings and not controls exercised by foreigners. What is happening there? I wanted

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to know it from the Company Affairs Department. But they did not like to answer this question and they passed it on to the Finance Ministry. I asked about the control being exercised over the multinationals. The Finance Ministry had said that it was entirely decided by voting in their general body meeting and Government had nothing to do in this. They said that they did not interfere in the internal matter of the company. There are so many facets of multinational operation in India. Indian companies are not considered as multinationals if they are registered in India and if they have less than 50 per cent shareholdings. Many of them have been functioning as they please. There were some controls over them by the previous Government. Philips India Ltd, to make an example, had over-produced to the extent of 300 per cent. Such acts are pushing out Indian enterprises and very good Indian companies are not able to function. And then the Government takes no action saying that it has no power. The Government is also not taking necessary powers to take action by amending the IDR Act and still they are speaking of pushing out the multinational companies.

About the big business houses, there has been a lot of tall talk. Again, here nothing has been done. Under the Companies Act there is a provision under Section 27 about delinking of big business houses from the companies. That can be done by introduction of professional management; management that could be approved only if found fit and proper to be appointed. But there also nothing has been done. I asked a question directed to that Ministry to know what action has been taken about delinking and the Ministry was frank enough to tell me that no action was taken. It was not considered necessary to delink any company from the control of the big business houses. That was exactly the reply given to me.

Now, the appointment of Managing Directors of big business houses is in the hands of the Government. I asked, appointment of how many Managing Directors of the big business houses and multinationals had been disapproved and the reply was that practically none has been disapproved. They said that it had been disapproved in two cases, but the reasons for their disapproval were not known. I would like to know that.

About the monopoly control, nothing has been done again. I received a reply but I am not quoting that and taking the time of the House. Again, there is a lot of talk about rural industries, but what is being done in regard to that?

The Commerce Ministry has been taking credit not only for exports that they are making, but also for non-exports. If they fail to export they say that it is being done in order to help the country; no export becomes another slogan. If it fails, it takes the credit, if it succeeds in exporting, it takes the credit. Export is basically necessary and 'no imports' is also necessary when it helps our economy. Within two years of Janata rule ours has become an import-based economy. It was not so previously. Now, we are importing everything, even salt, cement etc. What is that we are not importing? The same capacity that is available now was available earlier also and it was able to meet the needs of the country. Even oil and foodgrains are being imported. In spite of that, we are not able to make both ends meet. We have been talking of creating jobs in the small scale sector. What we are doing by resorting to imports is that we are creating jobs outside the country. I can give you the figures, but I do not have the time. IDPL order books are all but empty, but yet super-thermal plants are being imported freely. Same is the case with practically all the public sector enterprises in the name of having too much foreign exchange. That is true, but they should

know how to use that foreign exchange.

Recently, the Steel Authority has announced 8 per cent cut in the production of steel. Could the Government have allowed a private sector company to announce such a cut in production, which may lead to hoarding and blackmarketing. They might have taken a decision in view of the shortage of coal and due to mismanagement, but how can they announce it? If the private sector would have done it, they would have been hauled up for this. On the other hand, the railways are opposing national permits.

To add to the confusion, the *Hindustan Times*, in its issue dated 15th April, 1979 has said:

"Move to halt expansion of public sector. A strong opinion is growing within the Government in favour of virtually freezing the public sector to its present dimensions and concentrating on improving the profitability of the State-run units. According to sources, the Finance Ministry is against a policy of biting more than the Government can chew, and would be unwilling to consider new projects in the public sector unless they were as vital as power or fertiliser factories.

The Industry Ministry is known to hold contrary views, but seems to have been pushed to a difficult spot after the recent castigation of the public sector management by the Prime Minister himself."

All this has to be clarified. I still try to believe that we have a Government and though I think that this report is very much true, I would like the Government to clarify what exactly has been happening. There has been thorough demoralisation in the public sector. I think, the Ministers should be held responsible for the performance of the public sector. The Ministers in-charge of economic Ministries should be made to do their work; they

have to do their home work and should really apply their minds to the work of their respective Ministries.

I would suggest that we must have at least a target of 10 per cent growth rate in the industrial field. We are having some sort of a growth rate. In the automobile industry, for example, what is happening? We are having growth in the production of trucks. How is the costliest mode of transport. Why are we having it? Government is asking that coal should be hauled by trucks, while Railway's capacity is being restricted. Who are the beneficiaries? What type of economics is this—raising and pushing up of prices in all directions?

Look at the sick industries. By now, Rs. 2500 crores by way of bank advances are getting involved in the sick industry. What is the policy about the sick industries? How to prevent industries from getting sick? What type of control is Government envisaging? Uptill now, it was all in the stage of declarations.

On the other hand, the growth of production is at the cost of labour. And if there is no labour, apart from creating unemployment, it cuts out demand. Our national objective should have been growth with the highest employment potential. But, unfortunately, we are importing technology even now. Every 3 months we have the Foreign Investment Committee and they are allowing the import of technology—both equity participation and the ordinary types of consumer technology are being imported. One cartoonist—I do not know whether it was Abu or somebody else—said, when we had the atomic explosion, that now that we were having atomic explosion, let us go forward to produce our own chocolates and chewing gums. Actually, this country has the technology to produce practically anything. We have educated manpower which is available. They have gone out and spread out throughout the world; but we are not able to put them together, to produce the techno-

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logy The late Mr Sarabhai told me when I was visiting the atomic power plant, that they could get produced anything they wanted—because Nehru wanted them to produce them in India There was no difficulty at all A number of experts would go to IDPL and BHEL and tell them their requirements, and they will design them The country can design them But we depend, and the Government depends on DGTD who say that such a technology is not available at present. It only means that nobody is making it But the point is, who can make it That aspect they have never looked into This import of foreign technology, instead of increasing production eliminates competition That has been going on I am not particularly saying that this Government is doing it But in our national life this has been a great mistake, viz that we are getting technology and then that person getting that technology tries to kill every other competitor

When Coca Cola came—it is good, in one respect, that that company is going—there were literally hundreds of people who were bottling very refreshing and healthy cold drinks in India They were pushed out All those drinks were pushed out, when Coca Cola came In this manner, when you get something, i.e. a foreign collaboration, with a technology and a big name everybody is pushed out There was a plant which was producing beer somewhere in North India I know the name I will not say that It had an Indian name and it could not sell It went to a foreign country, get a foreign name without any change in technology Nothing Only a change in the name They had to pay something for the name And immediately the country started purchasing that beer Purchases from that company went up

One company was producing tooth brushes in Bombay The tooth brushes would not sell Then the multi-nationals came and told that company:

"Give us this tooth brush for 50 paise, but pack it in our name" They marketed it for Rs. 150. And it sold. And the company also got 50 paise and grew Thus is the problem It is only the name which is being sold; and it is only the brand that is being sold.

We must stop this repetitive import of technology In tyres, we have got Dunlops, we have got Firestones and others—all with the same technology the same collaboration agreements and with the same remittances—Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs 50 lakhs down And a new technology is continuously and repeatedly being placed to keep up the technical collaboration And the guidelines for the import of technology laid down by Government are most absurd They include everything, for sophisticated technology, we can do this and that But the point is that this technology could have been imported at a stroke, like Japan did when they developed it We could have imported technology which is not very advanced And then we can develop it in our country in the public sector and hand it over to any number of companies who would like to have it That is the way for industrial development Then nobody would have the sort of an agreement viz, that this technology will not be transferred to anybody else

Every agreement for transfer of technology contains a clause that this technology will be secret, it will not be handed over Today, there are companies which are producing bulbs; whether it is Philips or some other company, they have an agreement to keep the technology secret Yet there are companies in India which are producing good bulbs without collaboration We are also producing good bulbs and would have foreign technology Same is the case with tyre. There are 4-5 other companies which have no technological collaboration and still they are producing good tyres and nobody questions which tyre is better

It should be on a national basis so that we do not go on importing technology for producing sauce, polished marble memorials and that type of things. In a country like India, our technology import policy must be very restricted. We can confine to areas like oil exploration; and in those areas where we cannot possibly rule out a foreign collaboration, we can get somebody to spend money and explore something. It is all right for us.

Another area in which we have failed badly is in our policy towards the backward area. During the past regime and during the rule of the party to which I had the privilege to belong, there was some effort to develop the backward area. Now the slogan has become so diffusive that one does not know whether there is even a talk of developing the backward area; it is no longer talked about. There is not even a murmur. No sound is heard about it. Speaking for myself, I think the backward areas do not need the type of assistance that has been offered. What they need is equal availability of power. This is the basic thing. My State of Assam is backward. If you give a small amount of money here and there it will not help me. An industrial licence will not help me since without power nobody will go to Assam. But if power is supplied—not the power availability of 1/4th of the developed area per capita now being provided—it will help me. No amount of effort made by the previous Assam Government and the present State Government had changed this policy of the Central Government. Unless power is supplied and equal transport facilities are provided, it will not be developed. Possibly, Assam would not be able to get equal transport facilities, but there should be some effort to equalise them. Brahmaputra route could have given us good transport facilities, but no effort is being made to develop it. The Constitution provides that there should be a national waterways like

national railways, like national roadways, like national airways but 30 years have passed, even this matter of declaring Brahmaputra a National waterway has not been paid any attention. I asked a question from the Minister concerned. He said, "There is no proposal." There is not even a declaration that Brahmaputra is a National Water-way. Also, the backward area needs equal quotas of development materials. In cement, again Assam's quota is 1/7th of the quota of Haryana and Punjab. Every time, we say that it should be increased but they say, "No." In Assam, blackmarket prices of cement are always 2-1/2 times of the quoted prices of cement and yet there is no response when we ask for increase of quota. So, if the backward areas have to be developed, they must be given equal facilities. It is not a question of giving them some money.

If the small scale industries have to be developed, then all restrictions should go. When they are allowed to have no restriction, that itself causes so many restrictions—filing of so many forms. Sometimes, they would prefer not to be declared as small scale industries.

I had gone to the public sector industries where they were not allowed to increase production. In the ordinance factory, in Jabalpur, they were producing 20 per cent of the capacity. They said that they would like to produce other consumer products. Somebody from here telephoned to them saying that it was not their business to go on producing things that were not within your competence. Today, they have got competence to produce things. IDPL, I have heard, has got the competence to produce the best blades, but they were dissuaded. The same mechanism works here. Somebody from some Ministry gives a telephone call at the instigation or at the initiative of the big industrial houses who are producing those goods. Even when they have the best capacity to produce that

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commodity, they are not allowed, all the restrictions are placed before them if they want to produce consumer items. With all these things, I am really sorry that this country is not having an industrial policy today but confusion and political moves and political statements. One ministry is working at cross purposes with the other ministry. I do not know how they are collaborating and working and calling themselves government. I hope government will see to it that things are really moving in the direction of progress.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास (सीतामढ़ी)
समापति महोदयों, मैं उद्योग विभाग के मातहत मांगी वा समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

17 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the
Chair]

इन सरकार का जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का स्टेटमेंट दिसम्बर 1977 में हुआ था उनके द्वारा वा कार्यान्वयन पिछले साल मई में शुरू हुआ। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें जो 1977 में मेन्डेट प्राप्त हुआ था, उस, मेन्डेट के अनुसार हमारी नयी औद्योगिक नीति इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी स्टेटमेंट के बाद 2 दिसम्बर, 1977 लागू की गया। अब उनके तहत डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर के मातहत कुटीर उद्योग और छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का काम शुरू किया गया है।

समापति जी, आपको स्मरण होगा कि जिस समय यह घोषणा की गयी थी उस समय सरकार ने यह कहा था कि चार वर्षों के अन्दर देश के सभी जिलों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना हो जाएगी लेकिन एक साल के अन्दर अन्दर ही हमने जिला उद्योग खोलने का जो टारगेट रखा था उससे कहीं ज्यादा केन्द्र खोल

दिये गये हैं और अभी 246 उद्योग केन्द्र चल रहे हैं। 1979 तक, जहाँ देश में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोल जायेंगे। यह दिख जाता है कि, हमारे सरकार की जो नीति या उस नीति का जितना नकारनापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन किया गया है और भाग था इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार कृत मकल्प है। सरकार की नीति में इस बारे में कोई खोटा नहीं है।

मैं आपको यह भी स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि जिन क्षेत्रों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोलने की बात चली तो उस समय इनके बारे में शका प्रवृत्ति की गयी थी। शुरू में जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई तो उस साल बनाक डबलपैमेंट आफ्टर के तहत प्लाव डबलपैमेंट एरिदाज देने थे। वेरुल इंडस्ट्रियल के विकास के लिए बने थे लेकिन वह प्रयोग चल नहीं सका था। इसलिए जब जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की घोषणा की गयी तो कई लोगों ने आशंका प्रवृत्ति की थी और पिछले साल जब इसी विभाग की मांगों पर बहुत चल रही थी तब भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आशंका प्रवृत्ति की थी कि जब पिछला प्रयोग असफल हुआ है तो वही यह प्रयोग भी असफल न हो जाए। लेकिन जहाँ पिछला प्रयोग ग्रामोद्योग या गांधीजी की याद की प्रति के रूप में किया गया था वहाँ समूचे देश को जो औद्योगिक नीति थी, उसके एक भाग के रूप में ग्रामोद्योग के विकास का कार्यक्रम चालू नहीं किया गया था। इसके कारण ही वह फेल हो गया।

1967 के चुनाव के बाद जब केन्द्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें थी तो केन्द्रीय स्पेन्सड स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कार्यक्रमों को बन्द कर दिया गया था। लेकिन आज यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आज भी जब कई राज्यों में विभिन्न दलों की सरकारें हैं तब जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है और सभी राज्य सरकारें पूरी निष्ठा के साथ इस कार्यक्रम का समर्थन कर रही हैं।

महज इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को लागू कर रही हैं कि इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे ।

जहां तक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र की प्रगति का सवाल है, उसमें कुछ ऐसे सवाल आते हैं जिनकी ओर मैं उद्योग मंत्रों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा । खासकर हमें अपने राज्य का अनुभव है, बिहार में करीब 18 जिला उद्योग केन्द्र हैं और उनमें जितने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर्स की नियुक्ति हुई है, सब के सब प्राविन्शियल सचिव के आदमी हैं । मुझे याद आता है कि उद्योग यंत्री ने पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए एक जगह जिक्र किया था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक नया मैनेजमेंट कल्चर होना चाहिये ।

दूसरी जगह उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक होशियारी है, वहां यूरोक्रेसी का बहुत प्रीडोमिनेंट हो गया है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन जैसे कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर्स में, खास कर हमारे राज्य में जो स्थिति है उस हिसाब से सब जगह सिविल सर्वेंट्स को रखा गया है जिनको कि विकास के कार्यक्रम का न व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है और न सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान है । ठीक है, कि 7 लोगों को उसकी ट्रेनिंग दी गई है, लेकिन मेरी तो अपनी राय है कि उनके लिये जब तक कोई स्वतन्त्र पर्सनल की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी जो कि उस काम को कर सके, तब तक सिर्फ प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में बैठाने का कोई अच्छा अंतर नहीं होगा ।

दूसरी जो कृति व्यवहार में देखने में आई है, आइस्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हो या कार्टेज इंडस्ट्री हो, यह सही है कि बड़े उद्योगों के लिए बड़े इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर हैं जैसे सब्जों के लिए रेल और बिजली हैं, लेकिन यह मानना कि छोटे उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को शापद उतने

इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत नहीं है, तो सरकार वहां यह गलती कर रही है । जो रा-मैटीरियल आना चाहिये, उसके लिये मार्केटिंग के लिये भी इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता है लेकिन सरकार उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर्स का 3, 4 जगह का मेरा अनुभव है, उनके पास सिर्फ अपने विभाग के काम के लायक साधन हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से जो और इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर के लिये करना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है, जैसे कि कोई बड़ा उद्योग खुलता है तो सरकार पर उसकी जिम्मेदारी रहती है कि वह इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर उसे मुहैया करे । लेकिन छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में शायद राज्य सरकारें सभी अपने उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वाह नहीं कर रही हैं ।

पिछले दिनों कन्द्या सरकार ने प्रोसेस रिपोर्ट भी मांगी थी । महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र सरकार से डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर के मैनेजर्स ने करीब-करीब सब लोगों ने रिपोर्टें और एक्शन प्लान भेजा, लेकिन बिहार में 18 में से केवल 5 जगह से रिपोर्टें और एक्शन प्लान आया है । वहां यह कमी लगती है ।

एक और भी कमी लगती है, बहुत से कार्य शुरू किये गये हैं जिसमें टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे किया गया है । वह बहुत जल्दबाजी में किया गया है । जैसे इंडियन काउन्सिल आफ एप्लाइड इकनामिक रिसर्च है, इस तरह के जो प्रोफेशनल आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, चाहे यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, इनको भी सरकार को सचेत करना चाहिये ताकि वह ठीक से टेक्नो-इकनामिक सर्वे करे और इन्वैल्यूशन तथा मीनि-टारिंग का काम भी कर सकें । मीनिटारिंग के लिए सरकार ने एक मशीनरी इवाल्स की है, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा

[श्री श्यामसुन्दर दास]

एक्सपर्ट्स लोगों को इसमें इन्वील्व करना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी एक शहर में पिछले मई से काम शुरू हुआ है, एक साल भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इतने दिनों के अन्दर जितने नये उद्योगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ, नये उद्योगों को प्रोडक्शन में लाया गया, जितने लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट में लाया गया, वही स्थिति काफी सन्तोषप्रद है।

एक और चीज मैं केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा। पिछले कितने ही सालों में क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है, जो बैकवर्ड रीजन हैं उनमें बैकवर्डनेस बहुत बढ़नी जा रही है और जो फॉरवर्ड रीजन हैं वह आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर द्वारा इन इम्बैलेन्सेज को सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन बिहार में कई उद्योगों के लिये बिहार के इंडस्ट्रियल डैवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ने चाहा, बिहार के इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर की ओर से इनमें प्रोजेक्ट्स आये लेकिन वह अभी तक सेंटर में इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट में पेंडिंग में पड़े हुए हैं। इस साल जो उद्योग मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें भी कुछ चीजों का जिक्र किया गया है जैसे उत्तर बिहार में क्लस्टर माफ शूगर फैक्टरीज है और उसके दगल पर आधारित पेपर प्लांट्स के लिये रा-मैटीरियल का माग है, उसमें लिख बेतिया में काम करने का प्रोजेक्ट आया लेकिन बहुत समय से हमको पता चल रहा था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको क्लीयर करने की स्थिति में आ गई है। लेकिन एक डेढ़ महीने से वह फाइल बैसी हो पड़ा हुई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्री जवाब देते हुए स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि क्या वह बेतिया वाली फैक्टरी स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं।

बिहार राज्य की तरफ से तीन जगह स्पीनिंग मिल लगाने के बारे में भी डिमांड की गई है, मगर सेंटर ने अभी तक उसको

क्लीयर नहीं किया है। इस तरह बिहार के इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन और कॉर्पोरेशन दोनों ने एक सीमेंट की फैक्टरी लगाने की भी माग की है। वह फाइल भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास पेंडिंग में पड़ी हुई है। यह सही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रुख हमारी समस्याओं के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण है, लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में शीघ्रतापूर्वक निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए।

पिछले दिनों 15 मार्च को राज्य सभा में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि मयूर (केरल) में बिडला का कारखाना बिना लाइसेंस और बिना अनुमति के किसी खास वस्तु का उत्पादन कर रहा है और नागदा (मध्य प्रदेश) में बिडला के एक यूनिट में लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी से बड़ी ज्यादा उत्पादन हो रहा है। राज्य मंत्री, श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव, ने कहा यह आश्वासन दिया कि इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उद्योग मंत्री स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि वह इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

आध में बिडला का एक साबुन का कारखाना है। उस कारखाने में खुलने से पहले वहां पर साबुन के 300 बाटोज इंडस्ट्री के यूनिट्स थे। लेकिन उस कारखाने में खुलने से बाद उनमें से 200 यूनिट्स बन्द हो गये हैं। एक तरफ तो संग्रार चाहती है कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज के एकाधिकार मानोपल को कम किया जाये, मगर दूसरी तरफ उनके द्वारा कानून का प्रत्यक्ष उल्लंघन किया जाने पर भी उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णयात्मक कदम उठाना चाहिए— उसे केवल धोखाएं करने तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिये।

बिहार राज्य से वहाँ पर कास्टिक सोडा की एक फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित करने का भी एक प्रस्ताव आया है। चार पांच साल पहले बिड़ला की ओर से कास्टिक सोडा की फ़ैक्टरी लगाने की अनुमति मांगी गई थी, लेकिन एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के कारण वह अनुमति नहीं दी गई। पेट्रोलियम, कैमिकल्ज और फ़र्टिलाइजर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने भी उसकी अनुमति नहीं दी। तब इन लोगों ने तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री से मिल कर यह चाहा कि अगर उनके पास पर लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है, तो बिहार सरकार यह कहे कि उसका इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन उनके साथ मिल कर जायंट सैक्टर में कास्टिक सोडा का कारखाना लगाना चाहता है। उस कारखाने के लिए अनुमति दे दी गई।

वह कारखाना जायंट सैक्टर में होगा, जिसमें 25 परसेंट शेयर बिड़ला की तीन फ़ैक्टरियों—वैन्ट्युरी, ग्वालियर रेयन और एक अन्य फ़ैक्टरी—के रहेंगे, 26 परसेंट शेयर बिहार सरकार के होंगे और बकिया ईक्विटी शेयर बेचे जायेंगे। बिड़ला ने कहा है कि अगर कोई शेयर नहीं खरीदेगा, तो हम खरीद लेंगे। यद्यपि उनके शेयर 25 परसेंट रहेंगे, लेकिन मैनेजमेंट उन्हीं के हाथ में रहेगा।

बिजली के लिए वे चाहते हैं कि उन्हें बिजली कनसेशनल रेट पर 9 पैसे प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से दी जाये, और सरकार उनको डेढ़ पैसे प्रति-यूनिट का अनुदान दे। आज भागलपुर का सिल्क उद्योग बिजली के बिना बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर बिहार से चौबीस घंटों से केवल दो तीन घंटे तक बिजली मिलती है। बिहार के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने कहा है कि वे बिजली के लिए अपना कैंपिब प्लांट लगायें, हम उन लोगों के फ़ायदे के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के एक एक्स्ट्रा प्लांट नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

मैं उद्योग मंत्री के कहना कि पिछली सरकार ने जो सक्षमता किया था, उसको

वह रह करें, उसकी सब टर्म्ज एंड कन्डीशन्ज को देखें। यदि कास्टिक सोडा की इस फ़ैक्टरी को अनुमति दी गई, तो बिहार के पब्लिक एक्सचेजर पर बहुत बड़ा बर्दन पड़ेगा।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। बिहार में और बिहार ही क्या समूचे नार्दर्न रीजन में पावर की बहुत शार्टेज है और अभी सरकार इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि तात्कालिक इसका कोई निदान करे। हो सकता है उत्तर बिहार का यह पावर का प्राबलम मुजफ्फरपुर का जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है उस के चालू होने के बाद समाप्त हो जाय लेकिन उसमें अभी तीन साल का समय लगेगा। तब तक या तो उत्तर बिहार का औद्योगिकरण नहीं होगा या सरकार वहाँ ऐसे उद्योग लगाने की तरफ ध्यान दे जिन में पावर का कन्जम्प्शन बहुत कम होता है। ज्वालाजिकल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट को इस के ऊपर कुछ काम करना चाहिए।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कलकत्ता में ग्लास फ़ैक्ट्री है। उस के लिए सैड उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनी से आता है। जहाँ तक मेरी खबर है और इस के संबंध में उद्योग के लोगों से जो मुझे जानकारी मिली है उसके आधार पर मैं निश्चित इस राय का हूँ कि दक्षिण बिहार में और उत्तर बिहार के कुछ स्थानों में यह सैड मिल सकता है। सिर्फ उस की वांछिनी की आवश्यकता है। तो क्या सरकार इस पोषीशन में है कि बिहार में सैड वांछिनी का प्लांट वह लगाए? इस ग्लास का काफी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट होता है। अगर यह प्लांट लग जाय तो कलकत्ते के ग्लास उद्योग को जो उत्तर प्रदेश से सैड मंगाना पड़ता है वह उसको उत्तर बिहार से मिल जायगा।

इसी तरह से हूड मेड पेपर की बात है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सेंटर के द्वारा यह उद्योग वहाँ चलाया जा सकता है जिससे पुराने कपड़े और पुराने कान्ज

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास]

को रा-मैटीरियल के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इस तरह के कई उद्योग बहा लगाए जा सकते हैं जिन में पावर न लगे।

मोरीशस में बगसे का उपयोग गनी बैंग बनाने के काम में करते हैं। जिस तरह से हम जूट के बारे में बनाते हैं उसी तरह वहाँ बगसे का उपयोग कर के बोरे बनाए जाते हैं। तो इस उद्योग को भी वहाँ चलाया जा सकता है। इस के ऊपर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। और सरकार को अपनी पहल इसमें करनी चाहिए।

तो ऐसे कई उद्योग हैं जो वहाँ चलाए जा सकते हैं जिस में पावर का कन्जम्प्शन ज्यादा नहीं होगा लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट ज्यादा जनरेट होगी। ऐसे ही उद्योगों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्यों कि दो तीन वर्षों तक बिहार में बिजली की समस्याओं का कोई समाधान होने वाला नहीं है। तब तक या तो वहाँ का औद्योगीकरण बन्द हो और नहीं तो इस के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि अपना उत्तर देते समय इस बात का भी उत्तर हमें देंगे।

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N PATIL (Dhule) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Janata Party had given many promises to the people at the time of the elections. The people also thought that some of them at least will come true. Last year, the Industries Minister, Shri George Fernandes, had got less time for framing the policy for the Industries Department, because he was a new Minister then. But this year much was expected from him and from the Janata Government. But what we see is stagnation in the public sector undertakings, which ultimately results in more taxation on the poorer people of this nation.

In many public sector undertakings what we find today is the appointment of favourites, who do not have sufficient technical knowledge, experience and experience in management,

at the top level. The same criticism which was made about the Congress regime during the last 30 years, we find the same thing happening under the Janata rule in the public sector undertakings in the matter of appointments.

To quote an example of decline in production and inefficiency, take the BHEL, which is losing so many contracts. The State Electricity Boards are also not coming forward to give contracts to BHEL, because of its lack of technical knowhow or inability to produce certain articles which are required by the State Electricity Boards. There is a report in today's papers so as to how the public sector undertakings are failing to get more and more contracts. It is mentioned in the report that there is 8 per cent industrial growth during the last year. But we should not forget that during the time of Emergency also there was 9 to 10 per cent increase in the industrial growth and we cannot expect more than 10 per cent growth during this year. But this problem is not going to be solved. Secondly, the Janata Government had assured the people that more emphasis will be laid on industries, that is rural and industries and there will be legislation for protection of small-scale industries, but no legislation so far has come forth. As far as rural bias of the industries is concerned, what we see today is, even that industry which is manufacturing improved bullock-carts is situated in the suburbs of Bombay city. We do not see any industries which are coming forward in rural areas although licensing of some industries in towns having more than five lakhs of population has been stopped. There are other lacunae by which the industrialists are not coming forward to start new industries in rural areas, not even in backward areas, as proposed by the Government. We also find that in licensing policy there is no improvement. Due to bureaucratic procedures and old rules, we see that people find it very difficult even to get a licence for a rice flour mill. If an educated unemployed youth wants to

start a stone crusher, he has to go through tremendous hurdles. So, in that respect also there is no improvement.

About the District Industries Service Centres, during the last one year we have seen their performance and it is not that satisfactory as was expected. Only what has been done is more, civil servants are employed and there is no outcome, if the outcome is judged by the number of industrial units established in a district and the amount of loan advanced to the new entrepreneurs in the district. And if the Minister comes forward with promising figures this year, then we can say that something has been achieved in the establishment of the district industries service centres.

Secondly, there is fluctuation in the policy regarding giving aid to small-scale industries. We have to raise a discussion in Parliament regarding seed capital in backward districts. For example in Maharashtra there was a scheme through which the Central Government was giving seed capital to the tune of 15 per cent in Chandrapur, Aurangabad and Ratnagiri districts. There was news that this scheme would be stopped. So people who had planned industries in these districts with the help of the State Government which had invested a lot of money for developing infrastructure in these districts, had to request again not to change the policy, and fortunately the Government has again extended this scheme for one year more. But what we find is that the fluctuation in policy leads to stagnation in industries and the person who wants to establish an industry at a particular point has to give a second thought to it.

There was much talk about backward areas saying that industries would be established in backward areas. But what do we actually find? Take the example of my district Dhulia. In Dhulia, there is the Raymond Woollen Co. Farm run by the Singhanian Group. It is having more than

30 sq. miles area for the grazing of steep. But when it came to establishing a processing unit for wool with some employment potential, it started that processing unit in another district. Although Dhulia is a backward district, the Government did not stop the Singhanian Group from starting an industry in another district. When the Government had a policy that some industries either in the public sector or in the private sector should be started in backward districts, this was not a hindrance to the industrialists to start a processing unit in another district. So, the things that are promised remain only on paper and they do not come true. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that at least during this year, when we talk of rural industries, when we talk of industries in backward areas, it should be proved at least to some extent.

Regarding Khadi Gram Udyog industries, what we find is, ever after you have shifted to some mixed khadi there is a lot of stock of khadi cloth which is just remaining unsold in Khadi Bhavans. So, we should give more emphasis to other subsidiary industries also where we can employ more people....

AN HON. MEMBER: Polyester khadi.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: Polyester khadi is not the answer to increasing employment. It is only a change over and we do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Minister. I would suggest that if more subsidy, more credit, is given for the Khadi Gram Udyog mills, for the collection of nimboli seeds and for the production of lime for building construction, for establishing more gobar gas plants in villages and for producing iron containers for gobar gas plants in small-scale industries, that will be of much help to the development of small-scale industries in the rural areas and in the backward areas.

Lastly, I would like to say a word regarding textile mills. I come from

[Shri Vijay Kumar N. Patil]

a district where we have got a number of textile mills which are run through the NTC. What we find is that there is non-availability of coal and, because of that, we have to close down some shifts. We cannot employ more labour there. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the cut which has been brought on the supply of coal through the non-cooperation between the Railway Ministry and the Industry Ministry and other Departments and the question of textile mills which are running sick, although there is a potential of their running at a profit, can be solved by just simple technical rectifications through proper and timely supply of coal and other things.

With these words, I conclude and I hope that the district industries' service centres will be given more attention and that they will be result-oriented, rather than planning-oriented, that we will not go by just slogans but we will go by their performance and I expect that from the hon. Minister who is known for his dynamism, through trade unions and workers' unions, in the past, and, I hope, his dynamism will be of greater help to the establishment of industries in the country.

श्री जनश्री प्रसाद भास्कर (सीकर) :
 आपति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्री जो को इस बात के लिये तो बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई और उसके कारण एक चेतना प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नये उद्योग लगाने की आई है लेकिन केवल उद्योग केन्द्र की योजना बना कर ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है क्योंकि जो कुछ भी पिछड़ी सरकार ने अपने देश के अन्दर किया है, जो विकासशील क्षेत्र और अन्वेषण क्षेत्र बना कर सारे देश को विभक्त किया है, उस विभाजन रेखा को समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से कोई भी योजना नहीं बनाई गई है जिसके कारण सभी क्षेत्रों

को समान रूप से औद्योगिक विकास करने का अवसर मिले ।

पिछली सरकार ने हर एक प्रान्त के अन्दर कुछ जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड माना था मगर मैं अपने प्रान्त के बारे में यह जानता हूँ कि जिन जिलों को हमारी पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने बैकवर्ड घोषित किया था, वास्तव में वे औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड नहीं थे, सब से ज्यादा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से आगे थे और आज भी हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से 15 परसेंट जो सबसिडी मिलती है, उसके कारण सुर्खाड्या साहू के जिले को या उस समय के उद्योग मंत्री के जिले को या उस समय के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के जिले को बैकवर्ड जिला घोषित कर दिया गया । बाकी प्रान्तों में भी ऐसी ही स्थिति होगी क्योंकि पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में प्रान्तीय सरकारों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र पिछड़े जिले घोषित करता था । इस प्रकार से इस तरह का इन्वेलेस पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार के कारण हुआ था । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि केवल औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलने मात्र से ही यह चीज दूर नहीं होगी बल्कि सरकार को अपनी सारी नीति पर पुनः विचार करना होगा कि किस प्रकार से पिछली सरकार ने योजना बनाई थी और कुछ जिलों को बिल्कुल ही बैकवर्ड रखा और जिलों में उद्योग होते हुए भी बैकवर्ड माना गया । उन जिलों में आज भी कोई आदमी उद्योग खोलना चाहेगा क्योंकि उसको केन्द्र की तरफ से 15 प्रतिशत सबसिडी मिलती है और वह जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, उनमें उद्योग खोलना नहीं चाहेगा । इस नीति के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं किया जब तक इस नीति में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता, तब तक औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोलना से कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश की जो फाइनेंसियल इस्टीम्यूशन्स हैं, या उद्योगीकरण में मदद करती हैं जैसे आई० डी० बी० आई०, आई० एफ० सी० आई० या आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० इस प्रकार की जो छ इस्टीम्यूशन्स हैं, उन्होंने जो लोन दिया है, कुल लोन का 50 प्रतिशत तक उन्होंने केवल 4 स्टेट्स के अन्दर ही दिया है, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और वेस्ट बंगाल इन को 50 परसेंट लोन दिया गया है और 50 प्रतिशत बाकी की जो स्टेट्स हैं, उनको दिया गया है। बाकिर यह पैसा जो इन 4 स्टेट्स आया है, यह केन्द्र सरकार ने दिया है या जनता से इकट्ठा किया हुआ पैसा है। या दूसरे साँच से पैसा आता है, वह पैसा है उस पैसे का वितरण अगर मान रूप से या जहाँ भी आवश्यकता है उन आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नहीं किया गया, तो मुझे लगता है कि किस प्रकार से पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति थी, उससे कुछ क्षेत्रों को ही फायदा होगा। मैं जान फर्माइँस साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस प्रकार से पैसे का अधिकांश भाग केवल कुछ क्षेत्रों में ही दिया जाना है और बाकी के जो दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं, वे उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं, तो इस प्रकार की नीति जो कि पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति थी, उसमें परिवर्तन करने के लिए कौन से उपाय सोचे हैं, जिसके द्वारा सभी क्षेत्रों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेटर भाऊ इन्टेन्ट जो यहाँ से शुरू करते हैं, उनके बारे में जो जानकारी मुझे मिली है वह यह है कि 50 परसेंट महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और वेस्ट बंगाल का मिल जाते हैं। 50 परसेंट इन चार स्टेट्स को जारी हुए और बाकी 50 परसेंट दूसरे सारे प्रान्तों को जाते हैं। इस प्रकार जो इम्प्लेमेंस हमारे देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक विकास की प्रक्रिया के बारे में पिछली सरकार के अमाने में प्रारम्भ हुआ, वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय ने अगर

इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया, तो समूचा देश के अन्दर जो रोजगार देने की बात आप करते हैं और नई औद्योगिक नीति की जो बात आप ने की है, वह सफल नहीं होगी। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। आप का टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर जा सिडिलिंग एलाट करना है और उस मैं जहाँ तक पावरलूम का सवाल है, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर और दूसरे इलाकों मैं जिनने गैर कानूनी स्पिडिल्स लगा दिये, उन्हीं का नेगोशिएट कर दिया जाता है और जिन स्टेट्स के लोगों ने गैर-कानूनी स्पिडिल्स नहीं लगाए हैं, उनका कुछ मिलता है। हमारे राजस्थान की क्या हालत है। वह 44 प्रतिशत उन सारे देश का उत्पातित करना है। लेकिन हम को जो स्पिडिल्स मिले हैं पाँच प्रतिशत मिले हैं। अगर आप कहें कि आंध्र में, महाराष्ट्र में रुई पैदा होती है इसलिए उनको स्पिडिल्स मिले हैं तो राजस्थान भी 44 प्रतिशत उन पैदा करता है और उस पर भी हमें पाँच प्रतिशत स्पिडिल्स मिले। यह कहा तक उचित है ?

देश में जनता सरकार के आने के बाद भी पिछली सरकार ने जो नीतियाँ बनायी थी, उन नीतियों में जो परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक था वह परिवर्तन हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। उस के परिणामस्वरूप देश का जो विकास होना था, विकास को जो गति मिलनी थी, वह नहीं मिल पायी है और पिछड़े प्रांतों और पिछड़े जिलों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस दृष्टि से विचार करें।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने घाट परसेंट के घोष रेट की बात कही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे उसमें और अन्य सारी योजनाओं में सफल हों। लेकिन आज भी हमें अपने देश के अन्दर सीमेन्ट, स्टील, पेंपर बाहर से मगाना पड़ता है। जो चीजें अपने देश में निर्मित हो सकती हैं वे भी कुछ सैद्धांतिक विवाद के कारण से आज अपने देश के अन्दर नहीं हो पा रही हैं। मंत्री जी व्यावहारिकता के नाते इस पर विचार करें।

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

जहाँ तक सीमेंट का सवाल है, इसका उद्योग 25 करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी के बिना नहीं लग सकता। इसे सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लगा सकती है या बड़े घराने के लोग लगा सकते हैं। हमारी सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन इस मैदान में नहीं आ रही है। अब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नया नारा दिया है—मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट का। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस में कहीं मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट लगे हैं या लगने जा रहे हैं। अगर आप नहीं चाहते कि बड़े घराने इस व्यापार में आये तो आप पेंसला कर लीजिए और सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन को कहिए कि वह इस क्षेत्र में आये। अभी मर से पहले बोलने वाले असम के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि असम में सीमेंट का ढाई गना ब्लेक चल रहा है। क्योंकि वहाँ सीमेंट की कमी है। माननीय मंत्री जी मानते हैं कि सीमेंट दश में बाहर से मगाना पड़ता है। हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर यह कारखाने लगा नहीं सकती तो फिर जो लोग ये कारखाने लगाने के लिए लायसेंस की मांग करते हैं तो उनको लायसेंस देने के बारे में क्यों नहीं विचार किया जाता। हमें देश में उत्पादन की बात को सोचना चाहिए न कि छोटे और बड़े घरानों के किसी विवाद में पड़ना चाहिए। आपने मिनी प्लांट की बात कह दी। इनसे तो सीमेंट का उत्पादन नहीं होगा।

इसी प्रकार से अन्य उद्योगों में भी यही स्थिति है। सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान के अन्दर सागर उद्योग एक गवर्नमेंट का कर्नल है। वहाँ पर नमक पर आधारित उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने एक उद्योग लगा भी रखा है। सागर प्रोजेक्ट राजस्थान के अन्दर सब से बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट है। वहाँ पर हमारे मंत्री महोदय का जो विभाग है वह भी कदम उठाये। आज हम को बाहर से जो चीजें मगानी पड़ रही हैं उन चीजों का उत्पादन इसी देश में हो सकता है।

हमारे देश में सैद्धांतिक चर्चा के नाम पर एक कंप्यूजन फ्रिगेट किया गया है। मैं

समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को एक स्पष्ट नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा। अभी कहा गया था कि प्रतिवर्ष देश के अन्दर एक लाख बसें और ट्रक सड़क पर लायेगे। अब ये कहा से आयेगे? आज जो देश के अन्दर उत्पादन और यातायात की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए तो यह संभव नहीं मालूम होता। जा लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया है वह लक्ष्य पूरा होना चाहिए। लेकिन बतमान जा हमारे उद्योग हैं उनमें ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि यह पूरा होगा।

आज देश में एक चर्चा चलायी गयी कि कुछ उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। उनमें मोटर व्हेइकल्स का उत्पादन करने वाले उद्योग भी हैं। जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कह रहे हैं तो मझे लगता है कि सभी क्षेत्रों में जितना पूँजी विनियोजन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होगा। हमारे पिछले वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि पूँजी विनियोजन का काम बिल्कुल ठप्प होता जा रहा है। अगर पूँजी नियोजन का काप ठप्प हो जाएगा तो स्पष्ट है कि हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसमें सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट नहीं है। सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट न होने के कारण न सरकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया जा सकता है और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग कुछ काम कर सकते हैं। आपने कहा कि मोटर उद्योग का स्टील उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। अल्मूनियम का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। तो या तो आप एक झटके में राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए, नहीं तो इस प्रकार की चर्चा हवा में छाड़ कर सारे देश के विकास की गति को अवरोध करना अच्छी बात नहीं है।

अगर देश का कोई उद्योगपति किसी चीज का निर्माण करता है तो उसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। अभी एक सवाल आया कि जयपुर इजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने डायसेसिस मशीन का पम्प बनाया। उसी पर लीज नाराज हैं कि क्यों बनाया। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर के रिस्कर्

और डेवलपमेंट के कारण कोई आदमी मशीनरी बनाये तो हमें उस पर एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों का सवाल आता है उनसे सभी प्रकार के समझौते किये जाते हैं। आपने एम० आर० टी० पी० में 20 करोड़ की सीमा निर्धारित की है। लेकिन आज रुपए की वैल्यू घट गई है और उस नाते से अगर व्यावहारिक तौर से सोचें तो इस सीमा में परिवर्तन करना होगा। अगर परिवर्तन नहीं किया तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हम यह नहीं कहते कि आप नियंत्रण न करें। तब भी नियंत्रण सम्भव हो सकते हैं जिससे देश का शोषण न हो, उतने नियंत्रण लगाये, लेकिन आज हमारा यहाँ का लोग यहाँ का पैसा लाने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में उच्च गति पर चले रहे हैं, नज़्जिरिया में इंडोनेशिया में कागज और सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाते हैं और ऐसा हम बजह से करते हैं कि यहाँ उनका साधन नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए बाहर के देशों में जाते हैं। अगर देश से डाक्टर, इंजीनियर्स को बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहते तो उसी प्रकार से हमें उद्योगपतियों का भी बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहिए और देश में ही उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है।

जहाँ तक मल्टी नेशनल्स का सवाल है, मेरे से पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा था कि जिस प्रकार के सैक्टरों के अन्दर उनको आना भला किया जा रहा है वह देश हित में नहीं है। माननीय बरुआ साहब ने अभी कहा था कि चौकलेट से लेकर टाफी, पेस्ट और टूथ ब्रश मल्टी नेशनल्स बनाती हैं। क्या उनकी रोक नहीं जा सकती है? अगर आप यह काम देश के बड़े घरानों को नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो पब्लिक सैक्टर को इस क्षेत्र में जाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा भी नहीं। अगर कज्यूमर गुड्स में मल्टी नेशनल की जगह पब्लिक सैक्टर जायेगा तो देश को कुछ फायदा ही हो सकता है। लेकिन देश का जिस प्रकार से यह कम्पनियों शोषण कर रही हैं उस बारे में मैं अधिक

कहना मुनासिब नहीं समझता। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूँगा जिस बारे में मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बताये कि बी० एच० ई० एल० और सीमेंट्स के बीच जो समझौता हुआ और जिसके कारण देश में विवाद खड़ा हुआ, है, उसमें कोई ग्लोबल टेडर नहीं लिया गया, वह कहा तक उचित है। जो टरन्डाइन्स दूसरी कम्पनियाँ बढ़िया बना सकती थीं, उनसे न बनवाकर सीमेंट्स को ही क्यों यह काम दिया गया। जो चीजें हमारे देश के छोटे छोटे कारखाने बना सकते थे जैसे बटन, स्विच गीयर्स, यह चीजें भी सीमेंट्स कम्पनी दानायेगा, इसमें हमारा उद्योगों का प्रतिष्ठा का बड़ा भारी धक्का लगा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सीमेंट्स कम्पनी से जो समझौता हुआ है और उसके कारण से जो हमारे स्थानीय उद्योगों को नुकसान हो रहा है, उस नतीजा का आप स्पष्टीकरण करें कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया। मेरी तो राय है कि अगर इस समझौते को समाप्त किया जा सकता है तो उसको समाप्त किया जाये। हमारे देश के जो इंजीनियर्स बी० एच० ई० एल० में काम करते हैं उनकी योग्यता में किसी प्रकार की कोई शंका नहीं है, क्योंकि मैंने स्वयं उस क्षेत्र को देखा था। उनका कहना है कि हम सब प्रकार के चीजें अपनी प्रतिभा के द्वारा बना सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो इस प्रकार का समझौता मल्टी नेशनल से नहीं करना चाहिए और उसके कारण से फैली हुई शकाओं का आपको निराकरण करना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the industrial position and the economic situation of the country are most deplorable.

Firstly, I would like to point out something about the public sector undertakings. While we encourage nationalisation of industries, we must see that the public sector undertakings or the nationalised industries are run properly with the people know-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

ing the management technical know-how. But, what we find here is that most of the public sector undertakings are now running at a loss—not more than 35 to 50 per cent of the capacity of almost all the public sector undertakings is being utilised now. They say that it is because of various reasons. What do they say—they say that it is due to shortage of power, wagons or non-availability of coal. At least on the floor of the House, the Energy Minister told that there should be no power shortage. But due to shortage of wagons, we could not send coal to the industrial

zones. But, the Minister of Railways has told time and again on the floor of the House that there are adequate numbers of wagons; there is no dearth of wagons. This is a contradictory statement. What we find is that there is perhaps no better co-ordination amongst the ministries.

Well, Sir, it will be seen from the last fifteen years' record, from the performance budget submitted this year and the report on industries submitted this year as also from the Economic Survey, the contribution of both the public sector and private sectors to the Gross National Product for the following years is as follows:

1950-51	G.N.P.	Rs. 9,340 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 500 crores. 5.4%
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 8,830 crores. 94.6%
	Tax Collection	Rs. 627 crores. 6.7%
1955-56	G.N.P.	Rs. 9,499 crores. (All industries)
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 531 crores. (5.7%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 9,908 crores. (94.3%)
	Tax Collection	Rs. 761 crores.
1960-61	G.N.P.	Rs. 13,999 crores.
	Share of Public Sectors	Rs. 1,558 crores. (11.1%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 4,441 crores. (88.9%)
	Tax collection'	Rs. 1,355 crores. (9.7%)
1965-66	G.N.P.	Rs. 21,866 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 2,960 crores. (13.5%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 18,906 crores. (86.5%)
	Tax Collection	Rs. 2,903 crores. (13.3%)
1970-71	G. N. P.	Rs. 36,548 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 5,485 crores.
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 31,083 crores. (85%)
	Tax collection	Rs. 2,735 crores.
1977-78	G.N.P.	Rs. 69,551 crores.
	Share of Public Sector	Rs. 9,287 crores. (13.9%)
	Share of Private Sector	Rs. 60,264 crores. (86.1%)

The gross tax collection is Rs. 9,206 crores. I have mentioned all these figures to show as to how many crores of rupees have been invested in the public sector and how meagre gross national product they have produced.

Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister other day very rightly pointed out that there is loss of Rs. 40,000 crores in public sector undertakings. This shows that there is mismanagement and they are not running the management properly as they have no technical people who can run the management. So, you have to change the policy in this regard. If you go on in this way then you will be eroding the public exchequer resources.

Now, in West Bengal for the last one week all industries have been closed down due to power shortage, transport difficulties and non-availability of raw-materials and so on and so forth. I am surprised the Industries Minister is supervising the affairs while sitting in Delhi. In the eastern zone what is happening is that either many of the industries are closed down or in some of the industries there is heavy lay off. If the things go on in this way then there will be either chaos or revolution in this country. So, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that if the industrial development policy is not revised there will be no improvement of industry. What we find is that all over India the industrial and the economic situations are going down. There is no improvement anywhere. What are the reasons. The Minister says that National Textile Corporation has made a profit but I would like to point out that they are not producing Janata dhotis. The Managing Director of National Textile Corporation stays in Bombay and does not come to

West Bengal or goes to the mills at all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out what the government has taken over. They have taken over Britania Engineering Company and the experts had estimated their assets at Rs. 11 crores whereas they have been paid a compensation of Rs. 16 crores. In Mokamah unit of Britania Engineering Company the properties were valued at Rs. 8 crores whereas after two years they have been paid Rs. 12 crores. How!

Now, a word about the licensing policy. The hon'ble Minister would agree with me that there was a commission of enquiry in respect of Birla Group of Industries and the enquiry commission found out that the licences were wrongly issued. Investigations were going on and some injunctions were filed by the Birla group of industries and the injunctions were not vacated during the last two years. This is the position. Even new licences have been issued and they have allowed expansion in respect of their rayon unit. You say rural sector will be given priority but what we find is that big sectors are getting more and more priority. Bureaucrats are doing everything. They put the papers before you and you sign. That is what is happening. This is what is happening and I would like to tell you this. In respect of these Birla groups of industries Government have gone out of its way to grant them industrial licences for expansion of industries. Multinationals are getting priority. I am glad that the other day the hon. Minister for Industries announced that he will look into this matter. It is very necessary. If industries are not allowed to develop how can the employment problem be solved? It has already been announced by the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister that they will give topmost priority to the rural problems. But what has actually happened? Mere speech is not enough; you should show action. Small-scale and village indus-

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]
ries are not given priority You should give them topmost priority You should not only make speeches but you should give topmost priority to the agricultural sector Agricultural equipment-oriented industries must be set up in all rural areas I am glad that certain industrial centres have been opened in some districts The hon. Minister has done a good thing. But what about financing of these industries, particularly, the sick industries? In this regard what happens is this. If they apply for loan in this year, they will get this after about two years. By this time the industry will become more sick and some of the industries may be driven to go out of existence also. It is just like saying that the doctor has come, but the patient has passed away. This situation should not be there and necessary remedial measures should be taken, not only on paper, but you should translate them into action With these words I conclude my speech

श्री धीरेन्द्रनाथ बसु (गुरी) :

मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन मैं उड़िया में बोलूँगा ।

*Mr. Chairman Sir, our Industry Minister was socialistic revolutionary. It was our hope that he will bring out certain changes in Industry as he has a lot of experience in this field But as we saw the multinational industrialist are getting all priority to set up industries. They have no difficulties in getting necessary licences So Government should take decision now about two things. Zamindari has been abolished. The kings are no more in power. The capitalism is going to abolish from agriculture. But in other fields the capitalists have started their suppression. Their main aim is to accumulate wealth by developing their industries. They are harassing the people For example I would like to say a few words about the big houses whose wealth was 100 crores. Now it has gone up to 1000 crores. They are

not cultivators. They do not cultivate only they earn from industries. Their wealth have now become 5000 crores. When 88 crores of people are the owner of 43,000 crores of rupees now we are to see how their income will come down. We have taken decision to give priority to the cottage industries.

Sir, fish trade is there in Puri being sea shore. The poor fishermen deal with this trade. The capitalist like Tata, Birla, Tobacco Company and Lever Company have now extended their business in Puri area. If they will invest money in such trade how can the poor merchants will improve their trade. The multinationalists have started suppression and harassment in this area. Therefore I request the Minister to look into the matter. The second thing I would like to say about the public undertaking company. Some hon. Members have expressed their views saying that the condition of public undertaking sectors have become deplorable now and it cannot be improved in future. Why it will so happen? If the behaviour of a son has become worse then it is not the duty of the father to kill him. Rather it is his duty to take steps to make amend his character.

The aim of our Government is to set up socialistic pattern of society. Public undertaking company can help us to achieve such aim. 1500 crores of rupees have been invested in such company. The total revenue of India is 3000 crores. The same amount is involved in public undertaking sectors. If we go into it we will see that there is loss of hundreds of crores in this sector. Therefore I would like to suggest that the officers who are connected with the loss should be punished. Proper action should be taken against them to compensate the loss. There are some officers who submit Bill showing the plea of their expenditure in foreign tour and also

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

in entertainment. There is a loss of lakhs of rupees where as they are spending huge amount in entertainment. In spite of such loss they are purchasing vehicle for the department. New Guest Houses have been constructed even where there is loss of crores of rupees. These unnecessary expenditures should be stopped. Secondly technical experts should be appointed in management. Adviser should also be appointed. Because the concern officers get more salary than the Central Government employees. In spite of that if they do not work properly they should be punished.

18 hrs.

While citing another example I would like to say that there are 17 institutions running under the Public Undertaking company. When the production is going up at that time we see loss. In the year 1976-77 the import was 828 crores and the profit was 61 crores. But in the year 1977-78 the production was 878 crores where as the loss was about 18 crores rupees. What is this going on? It has shown in the Government report that due to coal shortage the loss occurred. Whatever may be the reasons but when the production is increasing how there will be loss. So this matter should be scrutinised properly otherwise nothing can be done.

The second thing I would like to say about the total employment in Khadi Board, Small scale industries and power loom. Till the year 1977-78 Sir, one crore and seventy four lakhs of people had been provided job in such industries. But as per the target of the Government by the year 1982-83, we will provide employment to three crores five lakhs of people. How it is possible? The Janata Government has decided to remove unemployment within 10 years. Every year the population is increasing by one crore and 30 lakhs. 11 1/2 quintals of food is required for them. 1 lakh 20 thousand schools

and 3 lakhs teachers will be required for them. At the same rate they will need industrial products. Therefore if the industry will not be managed properly all cannot get the job and the unemployment problem cannot be solved. Within the time limit. Therefore the cottage industries should be encouraged.

Thirdly, the Government should finalise its industrial policy. Whether priority will be given to the well developed area or backward and poor areas? Sir, Orissa is a State where in the year 1971 the total population of 61 per cent was under the poverty line. A few days back the Chancellor of Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology said in his speech that 85 per cent of the total population in Orissa are below the poverty line. Our country is independent and the development works are taken up every year. In spite of that if the poverty has increased in Orissa then it is really a matter of great regret. In India 46 per cent of the total population are below the poverty line. In the 6th Plan the poverty had come down to 36 per cent.

Recently we visited Tripura. We saw the same situation there. In this context I would like to request the Government that proper priority should be given for the industrial development to the backward States like Orissa. The capitalist should not be allowed to grow industry. Industry should be started only in the States which are less developed.

While speaking about the small scale industries I would to suggest the Government that all the small scale industries should be financed fully and properly by the Government. Otherwise the suppression and harassment will go up. While speaking about the policy I would say that the country can be called developed only if it is developed industrially. The Government has

[श्री पदमाचरण सामंतसि हेरा]

announced that the backward area will be given priority to grow small scale industry. I do not know whether Orissa has been included in backward areas? It has said that these backward areas are in the North Eastern Zone. 146 districts have been declared backward and proper facilities have been given to those districts. As I understand and also like to suggest that the poor and underdeveloped States should be treated as backward areas and proper aids should be given to them.

Sir, in Delhi we have an office of the Industrial Development Corporation. From this office I came to know that last year the total profit was 6 lakhs whereas this year the loss is 45 lakhs of rupees. The Managing Director of that office goes on foreign tour. Works have been taken up in foreign countries which are running in loss. This is only due to the mismanagement. This is directly under the control of the Government. If there is mismanagement in such office, I do not know whether we will have faith upon the Government or the Public Undertaking Company?

Then I would like to say about the District Industrial Centres. There are 246 District Industrial Centres. A few days back I received a letter from the Minister where it is indicated that in 144 such districts works have been started. Why works have not started in rest of the districts industrial centres. As per the scheme of the Government the small scale industries will not have to go to the office. All types of assistance and materials will be supplied by the Government. The officers will meet there at their industrial units. Sir, in our country we have Gita, Puran Bible. We believe everything. The Minister decided to take up all possible schemes to help the entrepreneurs where as the officers are not paying due attention. As a result

there is failure in small scale industries. Therefore, I would like to suggest the Government to punish the concern officers. It is a matter of shame to depend upon the report of the bureaucrat officers.

Sir, we have decided to give employment to the unemployed Graduates and Post Graduates by financing them to set up small scale and cottage industries. As per the provision they will have to deposit 25 per cent of the total investment. With much difficulties they complete their education. They are very poor. How and from where they will get money to deposit the 25 per cent of the total amount? Recently the Government has decided to pay 12½ per cent of the 25 per cent. Those who are poor and completed their education with much difficulties will never be able to pay such amount. Most of them have even completed their Graduation by selling their lands. In this case the Government should relax its policy. Sir, hundreds of Graduates have pointed out their difficulties to me. I am well concerned with their problems. They have not got any amount neither from the Industrial Development Corporation or banks or from other Government Institutions though they have applied since long. So the policy of the Government should be changed. Otherwise we cannot achieve our goal. Special steps should be taken up by the Government.

Take the case of Shoe Industries and leather corporation. The big industrialists are getting real facilities in this regard but not the poor people. Company like Bata is getting the real profit from the poor people, all machines and necessary equipment. But the poor people did not get facility. The cobbler did not get the benefit. Only the capitalists are getting profit at the time of growing their industries. Bata Company is purchasing shoes in low prices from the poor cobbler. They mark the seal on those shoes and get profit by exporting them to foreign

countries. Though they do not invest money but get all profit. So this matter should be inquired. They argue that the poor cobbler do not make shoes as per the choice of the people of the foreign countries. Why proper training will not be given to the cobblers? Big industrialist get duty relaxation and rebate for their products. For example they purchase the shoes at the rate of Rs. 25/- per pair where as they sell the same shoes in Rs. 100/-. But the poor cobbler do not get any relaxation in his trade. Why such disparity? This disparity should be removed.

Then I would like to say a few words about Central and paper industries. 30 years have passed ever since we got independence. Why we will import such requirement from the foreign countries? Lack of paper we are not able to print newspaper. For this purpose we are also depending upon the foreign country. The Government should take decision right now. Our hon. Industry Minister is a revolutionary Minister. He should assure the House to stop paper and cement import by the next three years. All such specific decision should be taken up. The Janata Government decided that there should be Sunlight soap in our country. It was decided in the Janata executive Committee also. But still such soap is existing in our country though the Minister also announced. About the match factory the Government also took certain decisions. But I could not find any change. Now there is lobby among the capitalists Tata and Birla company started plot against Shri Biju Patnaik as he gave some suggestions to nationalise the company. There is relationship between the Secretary and the Under Secretary of the Government with the capitalist. They are discouraging the public undertaking sectors. So the Government should firm on his and bold decisions should be taken to end such attitude. Lastly, I would request the Govern-

ment to give proper priority for the industrial development in Orissa. Of course, we will raise this matter in our meeting which will be held on the 24th next. I am happy that our Industry Minister is the only Cabinet Minister who has invited all MPs and MLAs of our country to discuss about the industrial development. He is really very much keen in the matter. But the other Ministers are not similarly interested. They are only depending upon their officers for their approval. Therefore, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for Industry. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir: When we come to discuss the Demand of the Ministry of Industry, a saying of Benjamin Franklin comes to my mind, viz. "Nothing is certain in life, except death and taxes." Here, we have a Minister who, in season and out of season, when he is not dabbling in the hotel business or something like that is always lecturing to us about this great concern for small-scale and cottage industries; and yet, in the Economic Survey this year, we find that so great has been his interest, and that of his Government, that we do not have anything really material on the progress of small scale industries. Why? For the simple reason that consistently, it is only a betrayal of small scale industries that is taking place. The Minister agrees with me, because he is nodding his head approvingly.

It is said here:

"The small sector, too, suffers from sickness. According to the Reserve Bank of India, there were 8,000 sick units in the small sector last year; and the credit to them amounted to Rs. 200 crores....

...Although the number of sick units is less than 2 per cent of those having credit accounts the amount of credit locked up would be about 15 per cent of the total for this

[Shrimati Parvati Krishnan] cussed very energetically by the Members of the House and that continued today also, the hon Minister was a witness to this. But it is not just enough discussing it. The point is there has got to be a serious outlook on the whole question because energy is extremely important for the development and progress of our industries, whether it be in the public sector or private sector, heavy industry or small-scale industry. Where are you going to be without your source of energy? How are you going to guarantee that industrial activity in our country continues to progress and improve from month to month and year to year? Mere figures are not enough, the reality is before us. There is not a single day when you do not open the newspapers and find that in one place after another shortage of energy is there. Therefore you cannot divorce one department from another, divorce one ministry from another. You should have an overall approach. I think the Minister will have to reply to the House as to what he is doing about this matter to see that coke is moved in sufficient quantities wherever it is required, not only in his public sector units but also in the other units and the small-scale sector. Similarly, he will also have to tell us what he is doing about seeing that the capacity of our electric power generation is being increased and is kept up so that industry is not affected.

Now the other point that I would like to deal with is what is happening to utilisation of installed capacity. To what extent is our total installed capacity being utilised? I am not going into certain aspects of the performance of the public sector and so on, because the public sector has gone on developing over all these years, in which the workers and all other sections have also had their role to play and they have played the role magnificently. But what has happened with the installed capacity as a whole whether it be in your engineering industry or textiles or any other industry? We know for instance cement.

There is artificial shortage of cement. You have at Sawai Madhopur, one of the biggest cement factories in the country lying idle for many months because of mismanagement and because of Government sitting tight on it and not stepping in and seeing that that is brought into operation. Is your installed capacity in cement being utilised to the optimum or not? If not, why not? What steps are being taken to guarantee that these important industries' installed capacities are being utilised? We know very well, and this has been said in the past also, that the utilisation of the installed capacity particularly in the private industry is quite often neglected because it helps them to push their profits up. He knows about it. When he was on this side he tirelessly used to speak in this regard. What steps have been taken to see that the installed capacity is utilised to the optimum and to see that the materials are made available to consumers?

Throughout the country to-day if there is the biggest flourishing black market it is the black market in cement. Whatever the Minister may say the reality in life to-day is, wherever you may go in a country and in a developing country where housing is extremely important or where you have got all kinds of plans of housing being talked about in season and out of season inside Parliament and outside Parliament, the one commodity i.e. cement is available in large quantities in black market but not available in plenty otherwise if you want to build low cost houses.

We have got so many co-operatives with workers running those co-operatives. They form then co-operatives, they get loans from HUDCO and then they find that they have gone beyond the estimate they had drawn up precisely because of cement. Steel and cement are two very important things which are necessary today and are more easily available in black market than they are available in the open.

market. This is linked up with the installed capacity also because black marketing is something in which trade and private sector in industry are working closely, hand in gloves. Today, there is shortage of coal as far as Station State Yard is concerned, but you can get that coke in the black market is Tiruchi, in Madras, in Coimbatore, in any place where small scale industry is there.

Similar is the case with pig iron, and similarly, where housing is concerned, it is the case with cement. Therefore, the main point is how are you going to check it? One manner to check it is firstly to see whether your installed capacity is being properly utilised to the optimum. Secondly, also to guarantee that these materials reach the users and not the traders. Because when they reach the users, where is the room for black market? Let me tell you one thing in some of the industries, take Scooters India. Some of the machinery you are going to sell because you are not using it. That is why this is advertised. But when you are selling that machinery or selling in auction, are you guaranteeing that it goes to users? You are not. There are many cases where it is the trader who has got his money, who is the speculator who buys it up and he makes a profit while selling it to the user. This is not taxed. The man who finally buys it and sets up small scale industry, he will be subject to all these various items of taxation that exist. But the trader goes scot free. Therefore, one of the things, Mr. Minister, you will have to look into is that when you are selling your machinery which you do not require guarantee,...

Why are you smiling? I should, I have said Comrade Minister? O. K. Comrade Minister. Comrade Minister, I hope you will at least guarantee, when you are selling your machinery, that it goes to the user because these people in the small industries who come forward to buy your machinery are proprietary concerns with limited

money and they should not be left to the mercy of the trader because that is another form of blackmarketing that is going on. It is not only blackmarketing in cement, pig iron and coke but this is also a form of blackmarketing, though it is in a legalised form. Therefore, please ensure that it is the user who is buying it. I do not think it should be very difficult because you have got such a huge ministry and a whole lot of minions who have nothing to do except push files. Give them some useful work to do and check up whether it is really the users who are buying it.

Lastly, I come to technology. Many others have spoken about it. There is no time for me to go into details. As far as the BHEL-Siemens agreement is concerned, your R&D section is going to be seriously affected because after all, you have got an agreement which is for 10 or 15 years, why have you gone in for this long-ranging agreement? You have a whole lot of technicians in the country who are being turned out year after years from the various IITs engineering colleges and such institutions as the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. When we went to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in a committee, we were told, many times foreign teams are called. They spend three or five or seven weeks. What do they know about our country, about our talent and about all that exists in our country, about our capacities, etc.? Very often these so-called experts of the UN and various other international agencies or even from such firms as Siemens, come to the Indian Institute of Science and say, "You please write out the report. We will sign it". The Scientists we have are responsible scientists of international repute. We have got more than enough talent in this country. Why have this technology agreement? Why are you allowing industry to go in for technology agreements with various multi-national corporations, instead of seeing that our technology and our engineers are encouraged to come forward, are

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

given the wherewithal to carry out their work and contribute towards the growing discoveries in our country? Why should we spend the taxpayer's money on educating our students and our engineers, who desire to serve our people but are driven out for the simple reason that they are not given a field of work nor are they encouraged because the so-called technologists from the multi-national corporations and foreign collaborations agreements are allowed to infringe on the birth right of our scientists and our engineers?

श्री प्रमत्ता प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) :
सभापति महोदय, इस समय उद्योग मंत्रालय की मागों पर चर्चा को सुनते हुये मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हमारे विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों के मन में वहाँ पुरानी धारणा बनी हुई है कि उद्योगों का लक्ष्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, और जैसे इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देना उसका लक्ष्य नहीं है। हमारा वर्तमान सरकार ने पुरानी दिशा को छोड़ कर भ्रान्त की महा स्थिति को पहचाना है और अपनी उद्योग नीति का लक्ष्य यह निर्धारित किया है कि हम उत्पादन तो बढ़ाना है, लेकिन उसमें साथ साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि हमारे देश के करोड़ों बेरोजगार लोगों को काम दिया जाए, ताकि उद्योगों से जा उत्पादन हो, उसको खरीदने के लिये क्रय शक्ति इस देश के लोगों में रहे। सरकार की यह धारणा है कि हमारे देश में ऐसी हालत न हो कि उद्योगों में उत्पादन तो बढ़े, लेकिन लागत में क्रय-शक्ति न रहे, और न हम निर्यात कर सकें, और इस देश में एक मन्दार की स्थिति आए, कुछ दिनों पूर्व हमने देखा था कि हमारे देश में एक तरफ तो अभाव की स्थिति थी, लोगों के पास पहनने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं था कोई भी उपभोक्ता सामान खरीदने के लिये उनके पास पैसा नहीं था, और दूसरी तरफ कपड़े की अबार

लगे हुये थे और उनके बिकने का कोई अवसर नहीं था। ऐसी स्थिति आज हम नहीं होने देना चाहते, इसलिये एक नई दिशा की ओर हमारा सरकार बड़ी है जिसमें सर्वप्रथम लक्ष्य हमारा यह है कि हम देश के लोगों को रोजगार नुहैया करे और वह रोजगार हम तभी नुहैया कर सकते हैं जब इस देश में लोगों को छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में, घरेलू उद्योग क्षेत्र में हम काम दें। अगर यह हमें करना है तो निश्चित ही कभी कभी उत्पादन में ह्रास भी हो सकता है, घटबढ़ भी हो सकता है। बड़े उद्योग पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता भी हो जाती है।

एक तरफ तो यह बात कहने है कि मानापलो हाउसज पर आप कोई राक नहीं लगा रहे हैं, इनफ़ मुनाफ़ पर रोक नहीं लगा रहे हैं, इनकी वृद्धि को आप नहीं रोक रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह भी कहते हैं कि आप देश का पोछे ले जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ गांधी जी का बान भी हमारे कांग्रेस के लोग करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ महात्मा गांधी की नातियों का उपहास भी करते हैं और कहते हैं कि एप्रॉप्रियेट टेक्नालाजी का नाम पर आप देश का पोछे ले जा रहे हैं। यह तो जा विकसित देश है वे चाहते हैं कि हम पोछे रहें और उन्हीं के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये आप एप्रॉप्रियेट टेक्नालाजी को बात करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। इससे स्पष्ट जाहिर होता है कि हम गहराई तक इस देश की समस्याओं को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं कि हमारी वर्तमान सरकार ने समझा है और वर्तमान उद्योग नीति इसी आधार पर आज चल रही है। इसी का लेकर हर एक जिले में उद्योग केंद्रों की स्थापना की गई है। अब यह तो स्वाभाविक है कि जब हम नई नीति पर चलते हैं, एक नई राह प्रश्रित्यार करते हैं तो कुछ अड़चने आती हैं। लेकिन इतनी अड़चने आज नहीं हैं। पहले साल में 1977-78

मे बरूर 3.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में हुई। लेकिन इस साल 78-79 का जो वर्ष है इसमें पिछले 8-9 महीनों का अप्रैल से लेकर अक्टूबर तक का जो ग्रोथ रेट आया है वह 7.5 प्रतिशत है जो कि पिछले साल की अपेक्षा करीब दुगुना है और सन 70 से लेकर 78 तक जो औसत उत्पादन वृद्धि थी उससे काफी अधिक है। इस पर हमें गर्व करना चाहिए और इस बात की हम अनदेखी नहीं करना चाहिए। इसको कैसे भुला सकते हैं? क्या इस बात को आप असत्य मानते हैं? पिछले 8-10 महीना के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जिस में यह बताया गया है कि हमारी उत्पादन वृद्धि 7.5 है इसको क्या आप असत्य मानते हैं और क्या इसके पीछे क सालों में उस समय किसी भाषाल, केवल एक साल 76-77 को छोड़ कर बाकी किसी भी वर्ष में इतना उत्पादन था? यह ग्रोथ रेट कभी थी? लेकिन आज 7.5 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ रेट है और अनुमान हमारा यह है कि इस वर्ष 78-79 के अन्त तक क जो अन्तिम आंकड़े तैयार होंगे उसमें 8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में होगी और अगले साल इस ग्रोथ रेट में और भी वृद्धि होगी। यह कोई साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है। इस उपलब्धि पर हम गर्व करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है, बार बार यहाँ पब्लिक सैक्टर पर हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत बड़ा प्रहार किया है और कहा है कि यह पब्लिक सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स जो है इनमें तो घाटा हो रहा है, इसलिये इसकी उपयोगिता पर उन्होंने शका व्यक्त की है और इस तरह की बात की है कि जैसे इस पब्लिक सैक्टर को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। लेकिन यह कहते हुये वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर...

श्री धनराज राव (चिरयिकील) .
हम नहीं कहते हैं।

Your Janta Party is trying to demolish it

हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को डिफेंड करते हैं। आप की जनता पार्टी के लोग ऐसा कहते हैं।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री: आपने नहीं कहा हूँ, लेकिन इस बात की वकालत इस तरह से की गई और पब्लिक सैक्टर पर हम तरह का प्रहार किया गया है कि जैसे उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर पर विचार करते हुये हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि यद्यपि जितनी इस देश में पूँजी उद्योगों में लगी हुई है उसका केवल 40 प्रतिशत अंश ही पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, 60 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट सैक्टर में लगा हुआ है, लेकिन 40 प्रतिशत पूँजी के लगे होंगे वे बाद भी दो तिहाई अंश से ज्यादा इसमें लगे हुये हैं। 210 98 लाख मजदूर उद्योगों में लगे हुये हैं जिसमें से 143 5 लाख केवल पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं और जहाँ 60 प्रतिशत की पूँजी लगी हुई है प्राइवेट सैक्टर में वहाँ केवल 70 लाख लोगों को काम मिला हुआ है। इस बात को भूलिये मत। 70 लाख से दुगुने 143 5 लाख लोगों को पब्लिक सैक्टर ने काम दिया है जहाँ केवल 40 प्रतिशत पूँजी लगी हुई है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर ने केवल 70 लाख लोगों को, एक तिहाई से भी कम लोगों को काम दिया हुआ है। इसके बाद भी जो प्रति वर्ष काम देने का, रोजगार देने का प्रतिशत है वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में केवल 2.2 प्रतिशत है और पब्लिक सैक्टर में 3.8 प्रतिशत है। इन बातों की तरफ अनदेखी करनी चाहिए क्या? इतने लोगों को वहाँ पर रोजगार मिल रहा है।

इसके अलावा टैक्स इवेजन और दूसरी माल-प्रैक्टिसेज जो है, जिस तरह का अण्टाचार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है उसकी तुलना आप पब्लिक सैक्टर से कीजिये। पब्लिक सैक्टर का घाटा जो है उसमें आप इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि वे एक्साइज

[श्री यशुना प्रमाद शास्त्री]

भी चुकाते हैं, प्रांतों के टैक्सेज भी देते हैं, रायल्टी भी देते हैं और वह सारा पैसा भी तो सरकारी खजाने में ही जाता है। दूसरी ओर प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग कितना अधिक टैक्स इवेजन करते हैं—क्या इस पर भी कभी आपकी नजर गई है? टैक्स इवेजन पब्लिक सैक्टर में सम्भव नहीं है। स्वयं कानून मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में बताया कि एम० आर० टी० पी० ए० के होते हुये भी उनके मुनाफे पर कोई रोक नहीं लगी है और नाजायज फायदा उन्होंने उठाया है। आज 6 हजार करोड़ की पूंजी केवल बीस बड़े घरानों के पास है। यह धन अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर के पास होता तो उसका उपयोग हम देश के विकास के लिये हो सकता था क्योंकि आज देश में धिकांग की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज अगर म्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का जाल बिछाना हो, गरीबी की रेखा में नीचे के लोगों को रोजगार देना हो तो उसके लिये पूंजी निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी। यह पैसा कहा से आएगा? इसी तरह से मुनाफाखोरों के पास उद्योग धधे बने रहे और वे मुनाफा कमाते रहे, उन पर कोई अंकुश न हो तो फिर इस देश के विकास के लिये धन कहा से मिल सकता है? छठी योजना में 11 खरब 60 अरब खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। देखने पर यह बड़ी धनराशि मालूम होती है लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि यदि आप इस देश के 65 करोड़ लोगों में उसको बांटें तो प्रति व्यक्ति केवल 300 रुपये का खर्चा होता है। इतना कम पैसा खर्चा करके आप इस देश के लोगों

का जीवन स्तर कैसे ऊंचा उठावेंगे? यदि इसके लिये पैसे की आवश्यकता हो तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर केवल अंकुश ही नहीं, इस मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को समाप्त करके सारे उत्पादन के साधन जनता के हाथ में आने चाहिए और इस प्रकार से पब्लिक सैक्टर का उपहास एवं जनता के पक्ष के माथ खिलवाव नहीं होना चाहिए। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मुनाफे पर अंकुश लगना ही चाहिए।

श्रामन इसके अलावा कुछ क्षेत्रों में हालत बड़ी गम्भीर है जैसे कि सीमेंट का मामला है। मार्मेट की बड़ी कमी है। यह सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि सीमेंट का आयात करना पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार कुछ मामलों में हालत बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है। मैं चाहूंगा उद्योग मंत्री जो इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें। सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए हमारे देश में इतने अधिक साधन हैं, मार्मेट का हम इतना अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं कि बाहर से उसको मगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। इस संबंध में मार्मेट वाला न तो कोई काम किया नहीं था। न तो उनका सिंचाई का साधन बनाने थे, न गरीब लोगों के लिए घर बनाने थे और इसलिए उन्होंने सीमेंट का उत्पादन की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई। आज देश में सीमेंट की बड़ी कमी है क्योंकि बहुत पैमाने पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं। लाखों हेक्टर भूमि पर सिंचाई का साधन उपलब्ध करने हैं, घरेलू उद्योग-व्यवहों को बढ़ाना है। इन कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट की आवश्यकता है। चूकि सीमेंट की कमी है इसलिए उसका आयात करना पड़ रहा है। जितनी जल्दी सीमेंट का आयात बन्द हो उतना ही अच्छा है। अधिक आयात करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जायेगी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा का भण्डार है उसको हम इधर-

उधर खर्च करके और उसका वास्तविक सद-
 उपयोग न कर सकें। इसलिए इस बात की
 बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जहा पर सीमेंट
 के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में कच्चा माल है वहा
 पर जल्दी से जल्दी सीमेंट के कारखाने स्था-
 पित किए जायें ताकि सीमेंट का आयात न
 करना पड़े।

मैं स्वयं जिस क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ—मध्य-
 प्रदेश के रोवा सभाग से—वहा चूने का पत्थर
 और कोयला अगार मात्रा में उपलब्ध है,
 यदि उस का पूरा उपयोग किया जाय तो वहा
 पर एक करोड़ टन सीमेंट बन सकता है, इतना
 अधिक कच्चा माल वहा पर उपलब्ध है।
 इस के लिए आप को कोई विशेष धन एकत्रित
 नहीं करना पड़ेगा, कास्ट-आफ-प्रोडक्शन भी
 वहा कम आयेगी, क्योंकि कच्चा माल वही
 पर उपलब्ध है।

इसी तरह की बात इस्पात की है।
 हालांकि उस का इस मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्ध नहीं
 है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यह
 बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है कि हमारे देश में अपार
 आयरन-और पडा है, करोड़ों टन आयरन-और
 है, लेकिन उस की खपत नहीं हो रही है।
 जापान खरीदता नहीं है, हम उस का उपयोग
 नहीं करते हैं, हम की बाहर से स्टील आयात
 करना पड रहा है क्योंकि हम अपने देश में
 स्टील का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं कर
 पा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में इस समय जो स्टील
 के कारखाने हैं, उन में उत्पादन घटता जा रहा
 है, यह बड़ी शोचनीय स्थिति है। दिन-प्रति-
 दिन स्टील का कीमतों में वृद्धि की जा रही है—
 इस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से आटोमोबाइल इण्डस्ट्री की
 हालत भी बड़ी शोचनीय हो गई है, उन से
 दिन-प्रतिदिन घाटा होता जा रहा है।
 इस का मूल कारण यह है कि यह इण्डस्ट्री
 व्यक्तिगत हाथों में है। सरकार को शीघ्र-प्रति-

शीघ्र इस इण्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना
 चाहिए, जिस से कि उन की क्षमता का पूरा

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उद्योग मन्त्रालय की
 मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और पुनः यह मांग
 करता हूँ कि कम से कम इस्पात, एलुमिनियम,
 आटोमोबाइल, सीमेंट और कागज के कारखानों
 का शीघ्र-प्रतिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।
 ये उद्योग सार्वजनिक सहायता में आने चाहिए।
 मैं कागज के सम्बन्ध में बतलाना
 चाहता हूँ—मेरे अपने प्रदेश में शहडोल जिले
 में बिरला का एक कागज का कारखाना है,
 जिस से जानबूझ कर पिछले तीन महीनों
 से उत्पादन को बन्द कर दिया गया है।
 तमाम मजदूरों को काम से अलग कर दिया
 गया है। जहा पर प्रतिदिन 100 से 80 टन
 कागज बनता था, आज केवल 1.5 टन कागज
 का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। जानबूझ कर
 देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ खिलवाड़
 किया जा रहा है। इस तरह की विसंगत
 स्थिति को शीघ्र दूर किया जाना चाहिए।
 आप जानते हैं इस समय देश में कागज की
 भी कमी है, न्यूज-प्रिंट की कमी है। इन का
 आयात करना पड रहा है, जबकि इन के रा-
 मँटीरियल की हमारे यहा कोई कमी नहीं है।
 स्वयं मध्य प्रदेश में इतना अधिक बांस है,
 इस का दूसरा रा-मँटीरियल जिसे “सलई”
 की लकड़ी कहते हैं—वह बहुत अधिक
 मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, यदि उन का पूरा उपयोग
 किया जाये तो देश में कागज की कमी हो ही
 नहीं सकती। लेकिन जब तक यह उद्योग
 व्यक्तिगत हाथों में रहेगा, इस तरह की बनावटी
 कमी उत्पन्न कर के वे लोग इस देश की जनता
 को लूटते रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी
 को पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूँ—उन्होंने नई नीति
 और नई दिशा का निर्धारण किया है और मैं
 यह कामना करता हूँ कि वे इन नीतियों को

[श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

सरुनतापूर्वक चना सके और हम देश के लोते को काम दे कर ममानता की राह पर आगे बढ़ा सके ।

श्री छत्रिभूषण शर्मा (मुरैना) सभापति महोदय, माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने 1979-80 के लिए विभाग के लिए अनुदान की जो मांग रखी है, मैं उनका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

माननीय सभापति जी प्रतिपक्ष की ओर से बड़ी जोर-शोर में झाल चना की गई है, लेकिन पिछले 30 सालों में जब-जब इन में परिवर्तन हुए, इन के उद्योग मंत्रियों ने औद्योगिक नीतियों में परिवर्तन तो किये, लेकिन कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठाया गया । परन्तु हमारे उद्योग मंत्री जी जैसे ही उद्योग विभाग का कार्यभार सम्भाला, जनता पार्टी की रीति और नीति के अनुसार अनेक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किये । आप को मान्य है—प्रायोगिक लाइसेंस नीति एवं प्रक्रिया में बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया तथा उन की सीमाओं को घटाया और बढ़ा गया । बड़े उद्योगों में 5 करोड़ की सीमा तो घटा कर 3 करोड़ किया गया और मध्यम-उद्योगों के लिए 1 करोड़ की सीमा को बढ़ा कर 3 करोड़ किया । हम से स्पष्ट है कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में जो कहा गया था, सरकार ने उन अधिकांश सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया, खास तौर से लाइसेंस प्रणाली में जो परिवर्तन किया है—वह हमारे दल की स्पष्ट घोषणा के अनुसार हुआ है—इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं उस क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूँ जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । वैसे

तो सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य ही पिछड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उस में भी मुरैना जिला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । हमारे प्रदेश में 45 जिले हैं और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि आप ने जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर के लिए औद्योगिक पिछड़े एरिया घोषित किये हैं, उन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में सिर्फ 22 जिलों को लिया है और हम में भी यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो सम्पूर्ण जिले हैं उन को घोषित नहीं किया है बल्कि उन में एक या दो ब्लॉक को या तहसील को मैनफैक्ट किया है । मैं चाहूँगा कि सम्पूर्ण जिले का औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा राज्य होने के कारण यन्त्र पर कुछ ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं खोले जाते हैं । वहाँ पर उद्योग खोलने में लोग असमर्थ रहते हैं । मेरी आप से क्रमबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में आई० डी० पी० एन०, एच० एम० टी० और बी० एच० ई० एल० के कुछ कारखाने चालू किए जाने चाहिए जिससे वहाँ के बेरोजगार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को रोजगार मिल सके । ऐसा आप करेंगे, तो आप की बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

आप ने एच० एम० टी० की 25वीं वर्षगांठ पर यह घोषणा की थी कि हम एच० एम० टी० के 25 कारखाने देश भर में खोलेंगे । मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस घोषणा के मुताबिक आप मध्य प्रदेश में एच० एम० टी० का कारखाना खोलें । इसी प्रकार से इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री का कारखाना भी मध्य प्रदेश में खोला जाए । इस से वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा ।

मैं आप का ध्यान एक बात की ओर और आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा । यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य

की बात है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट का इतना रा-मैटीरियल उपलब्ध है लेकिन फिर भी हमें बाहर से सीमेंट आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में, मुरैना जो मेरी कास्टीटुयेसी है, वहां पर सवलगढ, क्लारम और शिवपुर के ग्रामपास सीमेंट के पत्थर हैं, जिन के बारे में जियोलाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट ने अपनी रिपोर्ट यह दी है कि अगर वहां पर कारखाना डाला जाए, तो 5 लाख टन रोज सीमेंट वहां उपलब्ध हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार में सतना और कई दूसरी जगहों पर भी सीमेंट के पत्थरों के पर्याप्त भंडार हैं। वहां अगर सीमेंट के कारखाने डाले जायेंगे, तो उन से पब्लिक को लाभ हो सकता है। सीमेंट की वितरण प्रणाली में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। मेरी आप में प्रार्थना है कि सीमेंट का वितरण अगर सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी, तो उस से लोगों को सीमेंट मिल सकेगा और सीमेंट में जो मिलावट होनी है, वह भी बन्द हो सकती है। आज तो सीमेंट में मिलावट होने से बहुत में मकान गिर जाते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस में भी सरकार को रोकना चाहिए।

एक बात यह और कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं जैसे टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया और मिश्रानिया, इन की पूंजी जो पहले 50 करोड़ रुपये थी, वह अब बढ़ कर 200 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। यह पूंजी नहीं बढ़ने देनी चाहिए और इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। दूसरी तरफ जो सरकारी क्षेत्र में आप की 13,000 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है, वह कम है। उस क्षेत्र में पूंजी को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में जो घाटा होता है, वह इसलिए होता है कि अफसरशाही ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं करती है। इस में उन लोगों के ट्रांसफर और परिवर्तन की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

आप यह भी देखेंगे कि कागज की कमी हर जगह दिखायी देती है और यह कमी गलत ढंग की वितरण व्यवस्था होने के कारण है। इस से लोगों को कागज ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आप में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी कारखानों में जो या के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर होते हैं, उन में आप कुछ जनता के प्रतिनिधि भी रखें। चाहे समद सदस्य हों या और व्यक्ति हों जिसमें कि लोग वहां ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें, उन पर अकुश रहे। इस तरह भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा।

ज्यादातर देखा जाता है कि कृषि क्षेत्र में बिजली की कमी दिखायी देती है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी बिजली का अभाव दिखायी देता है जिससे कि कारखानों उत्पादन पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस के लिए काफी स्काप है। अगर आप बिजली की कम का दूर करना चाहते हैं तो कोयले के आधार पर और भी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। लेकिन ज्यादातर यह देखा जाता है कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि होती रहती है। मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए, इन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

महापति महादय, मध्य प्रदेश में पर्याप्त वन सम्पदा है। वहां खनिजों का भी भण्डार है। इस के साथ साथ वहां कोयले का भी भण्डार है। इन सारी चीजों का दोहन किया जाना चाहिए और बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि इस सारी सम्पदा का लाभ मिल सके। आज हम देखते हैं कि कोयले के अभाव के कारण कई गाड़िया बन्द करनी पड़ी हैं। भारत सरकार के विभागों में

[श्री छविदाम प्रगल]

आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिए। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय कहता है कि हमें रेलवे विभाग डिब्बे नहीं देता, रेलवे विभाग दूसरी बात कहता है। अगर इन विभागों में आपस में तालमेल होगा तभी काम हम आगे बढ़ा पायेंगे और तभी काम ठीक हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि "22 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में 366.44 लाख रुपये के पूँजीगत निवेश से 4156 नए एककों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है जिनमें 31-12-78 तक 10,071 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश में स्वीकृत किये गये 45 जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों में से 22 पिछड़े उद्योग केन्द्र घोषित किये गये हैं।" उद्योग मंत्री ने यह भी कहा था कि हम इनको बढ़ा कर के ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इतने बड़े प्रदेश में इन उद्योग केन्द्रों के माध्यम से केवल दस हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। यह न के बराबर है। जितने भी पिछड़े केन्द्र हैं वे भी उद्योग केन्द्र ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे मुरैना जिले में कई लोगों में आबेदन पत्र दिये हैं जो कि बिस्त निगम के विचाराधीन हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम इन आबेदन पत्रों को एक ही टेबल पर निबटायेंगे। इसके लिए आपने सचालक की नियुक्ति की थी, डायरेक्टर तैनात किया था। मंत्री जी देखें कि इन लोगों के आबेदन पत्र बिस्त निगम के अधीन विचाराधीन हैं जिनका निबटारा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिए जितने भी आबेदन पत्र

आयें उनको एक ही टेबल पर निबटारा जाए। सारी सुविधाओं को एक ही टेबल पर प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं कुछ उद्योगों के बारे में आपके सामने आकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ जिनकी क्षमता का अन्य क्षेत्रों पर भी असर हो सकता है। अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के उत्पादन के ब्योरेवार आकड़ों की 1977 की उसी अवधि के आकड़ों से तुलना करने पर यह पता चलता है कि पेरार्थ की मीसम के जून 1978 तक चलते रहने के कारण चानी के उत्पादन में 149.6 प्रतिशत की अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रकार शिन्धू आहार के उत्पादन में 9.3 प्रतिशत की, बिस्कुटों के उत्पादन में 6.5 प्रतिशत की, वनस्पति के उत्पादन में 21.5 प्रतिशत की और नमक के उत्पादन में 32.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इसी प्रकार से पूँजी निवेश के कुछ आकड़े भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

19 hrs. . .

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री छविदाम प्रगल : वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और जीपों आदि के उत्पादन में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई।

उधर छोटे लोग जो स्कूटरों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनका उत्पादन घटा है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार और भी बहुत से छोटे उद्योगों में गिरावट आयी है, जैसे चमड़े और रबड़ के जूतों, अखबारों कागज, पिसाई की चकियाँ, क्लोरमफेनिकोल, पॉलिएस्ट्रिन, सिन्थेटिक रबड़, सल्फा दवायें, कॅप्रोलेक्टम और एजो रजक पदार्थ। जहाँ तक जूतों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके उत्पादन में कम्बो एक बड़े यूनिट में हड़ताल होने के कारण हुई थी। यह हड़ताल अब समाप्त हो गई है। पिसाई की चकियों के

उत्पादन में कमी पिछले वर्ष अधिक
उत्पादन होने के परिणामस्वरूप हुई ।

समापति सहोदय : अब आप बैठ
जाइये । बहुत समय आपको मिल चका
है । अब 7 बजे गए हैं ।

The House now stands adjourned
till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednes-
day, April 18, 1979/Chaitra 28,
1901 (Saka).