

Seventh Series, No.17

Tuesday, August 14, 1984  
Sravana 23, 1906 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price: 4.00

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 14, 1984 | Sravana 23, 1906*  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the*  
*Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388 to suspend the proceedings of this house to discuss the unprecedented behaviour of the Deputy-Speaker yesterday insulting a senior Member like Shri Indrajit Gupta, violating all norms, and preventing a party member who had given notice for speaking at the Third Reading from speaking. We have never seen in the house for so many years such a violation of rules by a presiding authority.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने भी नोटिस दिया हुआ है, कल शाम को जो कुछ कहा वह बड़ा निन्दनीय है और आपत्तिजनक है। सारे नियम ताक पर रख दिये गये। थर्ड रीडिंग में बोलने का मौका क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

(Interruptions)

2

Sir, you allow us to make our submissions.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : नियमों को अगर उपाध्यक्ष जी काटेंगे तो उन्हें संचालन कौन करेगा। हमें उपाध्यक्ष जी के प्रति श्रद्धा है, लेकिन उनके बर्ताव के बारे में हम आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं। कल जो बर्ताव उन्होंने श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जैसे सदस्य के साथ किया और सारे नियमों को ताक पर रख दिया और डिबीजन की माँग की गई उसे भी उन्होंने इस तरह से किया कि आज तक इस हाउस में ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इस सदन में पहली बार ऐसी घटना हुई है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : थर्ड रीडिंग पर पार्टी के हिसाब से बोलने का कोई नियम नहीं है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : आपको मालूम ही नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जैसे आप यहां थे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : बिल पास हुआ ही नहीं है। मेरी माँग है बिल को दोबारा पास किया जाये इस सदन में।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to formally raise a point of order in regard to the proceedings of the house.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The Bill was not passed. The Opposition asked for a division, but it was not taken.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a point of order. There is a procedure for passing a Bill. The Chair has to take the opinion of the house. Yesterday the Chair did not take the opinion of the house and he announced that the Bill was passed without taking the opinion of the house.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you give your ruling, I want to read out the procedure that is set for conclusion of a debate. I have got with me the *Practice and procedure in Parliament* by Kaul and Shakhder, Vol. I; II I am reading from pages 788 and 789. It is stated :

"The Speaker puts the question and says"

The question is :

"That the Bill is passed"

And the Speaker repeats the motion as moved by the member. 'Those in favour will Say 'Aye' and those against will say 'No' .

If the opinion of the Speaker is not challenged, he says twice 'The Ayes have it.' and the question before the house is determined accordingly.

If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision on a question is challenged, the Speaker orders that the Lobby be cleared. After the lapse of about 3 minutes, the Speaker puts the question a second time and declares whether in

the opinion the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it. If the opinion so declared is again challenged, the Speaker directs that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by using 'Aye' and 'No' slips in the house or by members going into the Lobbies."

I want to point out to you on the basis of my experience yesterday that at the third reading stage. Shri Indrajit Gupta's name was called and he got up. when he was on his legs, Shri Ramavatar Shastri just reminded the Deputy Speaker as required by the required procedure, 'I have already given in writing a notice to speak on the Third Reading. I have given the points on which I would like to speak.' The Deputy Speaker shouted at both of them. He said, 'I will allow only one member from each Party.' 'Thereupon many of us got up and said that as far as the third reading is concerned, the question of Party affiliation does not arise. Even ten members from the same Party can speak if they give the points on which they want to speak. After that he said to Mr. Indrajit Gupta, If you do not want to speak, I will not allow.'

With your permission, I am making the submission. After Mr. Indrajit Gupta was told, 'If you do not want to speak, I will not allow.' he sat down. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, a senior Member was actually insulted. After that he did not hear and put the motion to vote and we did not have any opportunity to challenge his decision or ask for division. ....(Interruptions) Therefore, my contention is that the Bill is not passed.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The whole exercise is redundant. Since the Deputy Speaker gave his ruling that the Bill has been passed, we cannot re-open and question the ruling of the Deputy Speaker..... (Interruptions) Are you re-opening it *de novo* ? .....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Before you give the

ruling, we want to hear the tape. We are entitled to it. You also would like to hear the tape.

श्री एरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय का बिहेवियर बहुत खराब है दूसरे बिल पास नहीं हुआ है। तीसरे इस तरीके से हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स चलाना नियमों का हनन है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You are going to make some observation or you are giving your ruling ? I don't know. First of all I want to express my regret to the whole House. Generally I do not lose my temper easily here. Yesterday I was provoked. I did get a bit angry. For that I express regret.

There are two points only which you have to consider. One is whether this Bill was properly put to the House and its vote or opinion taken before it was declared passed. It is our conviction and everybody knows, that the sense of the House was not taken..., (Interruptions) You can see it in the record also. It was taken at an earlier stage. It was not taken at the final stage. You should hear the tape also. That is the most important point.

The second point is regarding the behaviour of the Deputy Speaker. I consider it to be an unseemly behaviour. He should not behave like. \*\* He is not entitled \*\* a member of the House.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You cannot discuss the conduct of the Deputy Speaker without a proper motion.....

(Interruptions)

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी तो कोई सुनता नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष जी, आप निर्णय दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

I do not know why are you all getting up together ? Please listen to me.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे आदमी एक साथ बात कर रहे हैं। इससे कोई तत्व नहीं निकलता है। आप कर रहे हैं। आप की बात एक ठीक है। उन्होंने अपने विषय में कहा है। बड़े सियाने आदमी हैं। बहुत पुराने पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं। हमेशा मैं देखता हूँ, वे संतोष से बात करते हैं। उन्होंने जो कहा है, उनको भी इस बात का खेद है। उन्होंने खेद व्यक्त किया है, मैंने भी टेम्पर लूज किया है।

He also feels it.

हर एक बात को ठीक ढंग से सुनना चाहिये। और करना चाहिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिये। आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं। आपने मेरी बात गड़बड़ कर दी।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उनको नहीं सुनना चाहिये, क्योंकि वे सरकार में बैठे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सुन लें।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इनको सुनना चाहिये या नहीं। ये सुनने के लिये नहीं बने हैं तो और किसलिये बने हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जब उपाध्यक्ष जी होते हैं तभी गड़बड़ी होती है, आपके समय में क्यों नहीं होती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उनके समय में जीरो-आवर में भी गड़बड़ी हो जाती है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRAH-BORTY : We would have brought a noconfidence motion against him for his behaviour. We do not have time because fourteen days' notice is required.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए दुनिया में भी कभी-कभी जो आदमी है.....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम सारे एग्री करते हैं इन्सान-इन्सान है। उसमें गुस्सा भी आ जाता है और उसमें गलतियाँ भी हो जाती हैं। हमें गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं कभी कभी बनावटी गुस्सा भी करता हूँ। यह मैंने इसलिये बता दिया कि सात दिन रह गए हैं। अगर मैं

करूंगा भी तो आप माफ कर देंगे। मैंने हमेशा यह कहा है...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sometimes you smile artificially also.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपकी महानता है। वैसे मैं इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उनके दिल का जो चोट पहुंची है, मैं उसके लिये क्षमा का प्रार्थी हूँ। यहां ऐसा सदन में हो मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता है। सदन में चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों या उधर के बैठने वाले हों, सभी सदस्य हैं। अब सारे यह समझें कि अपोजीशन और गवर्नमेंट अलहदा हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सारे भारत पर आप सारे लोगों का राज है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस हिसाब से सोचता हूँ।

They are all equally responsible.

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : साथ में हम चाय पीते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोचता हूँ कि उसका निर्णय उस हिसाब से हो सकता है। अगर नमी रहती, कोई गर्मी हो जाती है, ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि यह बात बढ़ जाती। मैंने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से बात की है जब वे रिकार्ड पर उपाध्यक्ष हैं, हमें उनके खिलाफ उस हिसाब से करना चाहिये, वह हमें नहीं तोड़ना चाहिये। अगर वे दो मिनट के लिये नाराज हैं, तो भी वे अपने हैं। हम उनको राजी कर लेंगे। आपको भी

राजी कर लेंगे। मैं बुलाकर राजी कर लूंगा। मैं आपसे क्षमा मांग लूंगा, मैं समझ लूंगा लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** वे समझने वाले नहीं हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एक बात आप भी नहीं समझते, मेरे भाई। एक प्रश्न है जिसके लिये चिन्ता है। मैंने पहले भी रात को यह सोचा था कि उसको सुन लें। रिकार्ड को सुनकर फिर जो व्यवस्था है, उसको कर दें। न होम मिनिस्टर को कोई व्यवधान था, न उनको शिकायत थी। वह समझते थे, यदि इसको दोबारा करना है तो उसमें भी मुझे कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। लेकिन प्रश्न इतना ही होगा कि सुनकर इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि सारी कार्यवाही होगी।

I cannot unpass a Bill and then pass it. It is impossible for me.

दूसरा एक और बिल आ रहा है, उसमें जितना चाहेंगे, उतना बोल देंगे। मैं आपको बताऊं।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं आपको बता दूंगा। बुलाकर सुनवा दूंगा। यह हाउस की चीज है। मेरी थोड़ी ही है। न गवर्नमेंट की है और न आप की है।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Why do you want to listen to the tape? Please listen to us.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं तो रोज ही सुनता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। आप देखते हैं किस तरीके से सौहार्द से, प्रेम से सब मिलकर काम करते हैं। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में हम तय करते हैं, आपसे सलाह लेते हैं, आप कहते हैं नहीं स्पीकर साहब, इसमें तीन घंटे या चार घंटे रख दीजिये लेकिन उसके बाद भी आपको पता है कि कल इस बिल पर 6 घंटे लग गये जबकि इसके लिये सिर्फ 2 घंटे ही रखे गये थे। अगर 10 मिनट और भी लग जाते तो आममान नहीं गिर जाता। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि सारा काम मिलकर होता है। कल जार्ज साहब 1 घंटा बोले जबकि 2 घंटे इस बिल के लिए एलाट किये गये थे। तो सभी मिलकर अपना अपना विचार कर लें तो काम चल सकता है। अब सात दिन के लिये क्या किसी की बुराई करनी है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप निश्चित रहिए सब ठीक ढंग से चलेगा और अगर आपको कोई तकलीफ हुई है तो मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ।

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** हिन्दी में यदि कोई बोलता है तो वे बिल्कुल नहीं सुनते हैं।

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, apart from what you and I want the procedural question of passing the Bill remains.

**PROF. K K. TEWARY :** Sir, re-opening of this issue will amount to censuring the Deputy Speaker. This should not be done. It will demoralise the Deputy Speaker. (Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किसी के खिलाफ कोई सेन्सर नहीं है। बात भाईचारे की है। सबको सिलकर एक साथ चलना है। डिप्टी स्पीकर हमारे हैं और हम भी उनके हैं। हम भी कभी कभी गुस्सा कर लेते हैं।



(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । किसी के खिलाफ कोई सेंसर नहीं है ।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, his logic was wrong. He did not allow Mr. Shastri because he was the second man from his party. Whereas I had given notice and also wanted to represent my party. He did not give me opportunity. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of logic here. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) \*\*

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Sir, 12,000 Tamilians have been rendered homeless in Sri Lanka. Ask the Red Cross to take up relief work there.

(Interruptions) \*\*

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed ; nothing goes on record. Please sit down.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I would submit that the party leaders in Tamil Nadu have given a call to observe independence day as a mourning day. It is not new to Indian politics. Even the former Chief Minister, Shri B. C. Roy, belonging to the Congress Party once gave a call to the people of West Bengal to observe the independence day as a mourning day on a particular occasion (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I want to say one thing. This is a party politics which you can do outside. Neither I subscribe to his views nor to yours. I am not going to appeal to

any party members this way or that way. It is their business. You all sit down ; we have already decided.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have you changed the direction of the agenda ? It looks like zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not changed anything except that I have been forced to do it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are grateful to you for giving permission to discuss this matter on the 21st, but it is too late. Everything has been destroyed ; only five buildings are left (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it ; I did not do it on my own. You were a party to that. I did it according to what you wished.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Reduction in the Prices of Drugs

\*334 SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of seven drugs have been reduced by Government ; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and extent of reduction in the price of each drug ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### Statement

(a) and (b) From 1st January 1984 to 31st July, 1984 the prices of four bulk drugs and 17 major formulations were reduced.



Annexure-I attached shows the names of these bulk drugs and formulations along with the extent of price reduction.

In addition, IDPL have also recently reduced the prices of 7 formulations. Annexure-II attached shows the names of these formulations along with price reduction.

### Annexure-I

*Details of Bulk Drugs and Formulations whose Prices Have Been Reduced After January 1984 to 31st July 1984*

Sl. No.	Name of the bulk drug/ formulation	Earlier price Rs./Kg.	Revised price Rs./Kg.	Extent of reduction Rs./Kg.
1	2	3	4	5

#### BULK DRUGS

1.	Sulphamoxole	269.88	235.23	34.65
2.	Salbutamol	35.65/gm.	19.63 gm.	16.02
3.	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	806.00	733.00	73.00
4.	Ethambutol	750.00	681.00	69.00

#### FORMULATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack Size	Earliear price Rs.	Revised Price Rs.	Percentage reduction
1.	Ampicillin Trihydrate Dry Syrup 250mg/ml.	40 ml. bottle	13.16	11.74	(-- ) 10.79
2.	Neproxin Tabs-250mg/tab.	10's strip	20.24	14.50	(—) 28.36
3.	Rifampicin Capsules 150mg/Capsule	100's bottle	99.68	83.88	(—) 15.85
4.	— do —	4's strip/ bottle	4.98	4.32	(—) 13.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Rifampicin Capsules 150mg/Capsule	12's bottle	12.76	10.86	(—) 14.89
6.	Rifampicin Capsules 300mg/Capsule	4's bottle/ strip	8.28	7.02	(—) 15.22
7.	— do —	100's bottle/ strip	183.10	151.50	(—) 17.26
8.	Rifampicin Capsules 450mg/capsule	3's strip	8.16	6.73	(—) 17.52
9.	Trimethoprim+Sulphametho- xazole 40mg+200mg/5ml.	50 ml. bottle	6.16	6.02	(—) 2.27
10.	— do — tabs. 80+400mg.	10×10's	61.20	51.08	(—) 16.54
11.	Fluocort Ointment	15 gm. tube	7.35	3.91	(—) 46.80
12.	Fluocort N Skin Ointment	5 gm. tube	3.00	1.85	(—) 38.38
13.	— do —	15 gm. tube	18.18	3.77	(—) 53.91
14.	Fluocort H Ointment	5 gm. tube	7.92	2.91	(—) 63.26
15.	— do —	15 gm. tube	21.94	6.97	(—) 68.23
16.	Fluocort Skin Lotion 0.025%	15 ml. bottle	4.42	2.60	(—) 41.18
17.	Fluocort Skin Lotion 0.025%	15 gm. tube	7.40	3.26	(—) 55.95

## Annexure-II

*Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited  
(Corporate Office)*

*Statement Showing Reduction in Prices*

Sl. No.	Products	Packing	Existing Price	Reduced Price	Extent of Reduction
			for Stockists and Hospitals (Rs.)	for Stockists and Hospitals (Rs.)	for Stockists and Hospitals (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Benzyl Penicillin Sodium salt IP 5 Lac IU	1 vial	1.72	1.50	0.22 (12.79%)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Benzyl Penicillin Sodium Salt IP 10 lac IU	1 vial	2.37	2.10	0.27 (11.39%)
3.	Fortified Procain Benzyl Pencillin 4 lac IU	1 vial	1.57	1.35	0.22 (14%)
4.	Tetracycline Caps. 250 mg.	10 × 10	41.48* 40.30**	35.00	6.48* (15.62%) 5.30**
5.	Tetracycline Caps. 250 mg.	1000's	383.10* 320.75**	290.00	93.10* (24.30%) 30.75**
6.	OTCIM Injeciton (Oxy. Tetracycline (Inj.))	10 ml	3.12	2.80	0.32 (10.25%)
7.	Idimox Caps. 250mg. (Amoxycillim Caps.)	3's	4.96	4.50	0.46 (9.27%)

\*Stockists

\*\*Institution

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : According to the statement made by the hon. Minister, the prices of certain bulk drugs have been reduced to the extent of Rs.34.65 to Rs.69.00 per kg. and those of certain formulations have been reduced to the extent of 10.79 per cent to 55.95 per cent during the period from 1st January, 1984 to 31st July, 1984. As you know, the availability of essential drugs has become a big problem in this country. It is not only the question of scarcity of essential drugs, it is the question of price also, which is beyond the reach of a common man. It is common knowledge that a large number of drug units do not devote even 20 per cent of their capacity to the production of essential drugs.

Nearly 80 to 90 per cent of output of foreign drugs companies consists of simple household remedies and vitamin preparations, because they get a high profit margin for

these products. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether instead of just piecemeal measures for reduction in the prices of essential drugs, he could bring in comprehensive measures regarding the whole drug affair. On July 19, in Hyderabad he made an announcement, in which, while expressing serious concern about the non-availability of drugs, he stated that he is going to bring a new policy whereby medicines for the masses would be available at cheap rates. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the comprehensive policy which he has proposed to bring in. What concrete steps is he going to take to see that people get free medicines and essential drugs at cheap rates?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as the present question is concerned, there is a slight confusion. The prices of the 7 drugs announced, were the prices of what is

known as ex-factory prices. This goes to the stockists or to the hospitals. But the stockists have their margin which they add to the prices, and that is 20 per cent. And then only the prices come to the consumers. Therefore, as far as consumer is concerned, the price that was reduced also is prorata reflected in the consumer prices. Therefore, now there is no confusion as far as this part is concerned. The figure that was given by me is different from the figure that appeared in newspapers. The difference is because of the stockists' commission. So, the factual thing is that.

On the larger question Sir, we are present following the Drug Policy of 1978, where according to different categories of drugs, the BICP recommend the prices according to costings that come to their notice and prices are either reduced or increased according to the BICP's recommendations. Therefore, on every occasion when this report comes, the prices get reduced or increased. We cannot have a general policy of fixing the prices permanently. Otherwise there will be no possibility either of reduction or of increase.

Now Sir, in the new drug policy that is on the anvil, we are likely to get the report of the Steering Committee in a day or two. After that it will come to the National Drug Council. Then I will be able to come before the Parliament and present you the drug policy, the object of which is to ensure production of essential drugs for the masses and also ensure its quality.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN :** Unfortunately, there is little correlation between the disease pattern in the country and the types of drugs manufactured. If you look at the statistics as such, in a way, the multi-national companies are responsible for this state of affairs. According to one estimation, 30 per cent of the world's leprosy patients are in India and 10 million people suffer from tuberculosis. But what is the pattern of production? In contrast, vitamins, tonics and anti-biotics account to 47.3 per cent of the production. I would like to just remind the hon. Minister to see the correlation.

Unless he takes some concrete steps, taking the whole pattern into consideration, unless the multinational companies are brought to follow a pattern which is conducive to the health of the people, the situation is going to be worse. I would like to know as to what the Minister's thinking is on this behalf.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Our thinking is that drugs which are essential for diseases like TB and leprosy, their production must be encouraged and increased indigenously. If necessary we should also import the drugs which we do not manufacture to meet the need of these drugs.

We are encouraging the production of drugs like Rifampicin which is useful both as an anti-TB and anti-leprosy drug. We are encouraging its production. I may inform the House that we have recently reduced the price of this anti-TB and anti-leprosy drugs substantially.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** I think that the Government has realized this fact that during the last few years, the prices of essential drugs have really increased to a very great extent. In order that the essential drugs are available to the people, prices of certain drugs have been reduced. But to-day, it is a fact that the common masses have to suffer a lot because of continuous rise in the prices of drugs. They are speaking only about essential drugs like anti-TB and anti-leprosy ones. The prices of medicines which the common people are using for fever, cold etc. and vitamins are continuously rising; and they are not available to the common man inspite of Government's best intentions. Does the Government consider that a time has now come when there should be a national health insurance policy so, that common people are insured not only for 56 or 7 essential drugs which they have categorized, but for those essential medicines which the common people are using to-day? Will the Government give consideration to this suggestion?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** As far as the question of price increase in the field of

drugs, as against the cost index of other articles is concerned, the position actually is that the price index of drugs and medicines from 1979-80 to 1982-83 increased from 135.2 to 176, whereas the price index of all commodities, taken together, increased from 217 to 288. So, as far as drugs and medicines are concerned, it cannot be said that they have increased in proportion to the general price index. (Interruptions) The base is the same : 1970-71 : 100. (Interruptions).

As far as the general policy is concerned, this suggestion about insurance mainly concerns Health Ministry. But I agree that the matter should be taken into consideration. To-day, a large number of patients are treated under various health insurance schemes, like industrial workers etc. They are getting some benefit, but whether for the general public if any such scheme can be introduced, is a matter which deserves consideration.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : There are reports in the Press about drugs which are banned in Western countries, especially U.S. but being introduced in our country. This is creating very serious health problems to the people who are using them. Has the Minister seen such reports ? Has he taken note of them ? If so, does he propose to take some action on it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This again is a question for the Health Ministry, because I do not control the drugs, I do not know whether they should be used, and whether they are health hazards or not. Therefore, it would be better if the hon. Member directs this question to the Minister of Health.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Your Ministry should look into this and find out whether these drugs can be used here or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am sorry, I won't be able to help you.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I congratulate the Minister for reducing the

prices of these drugs. What is the percentage of reduction of vitamins like Refamecin, Themibatal, Pynadinamide, and I.N.H. the cost varies from Rs 15 to Rs 21 ? Is he importing all these bulk drugs ? Has he instructed any research agency to go into the details of this matter and produce the bulk drugs and investigate whether these can be made available in India so that the prices can be reduced to the maximum extent possible, according to the 20 point programme and the Alma Ata Declaration signed by the Prime Minister for 2000 AD and had been incorporated in the 20-point programme ? What about T.B. and leprosy no. 13 and 14 health for all ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I thank the hon. member for this suggestion. We will consider it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If the consumer price index based on the food articles is more than 40 per cent, what is the composition of these drugs indices and what is the weightage of essential drugs meaning thereby life saving drugs in the indices of drugs ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not have the information what is the basis. I go by the base year of the index : that is government figure. I want to know what is the package, etc. ?

श्री नीलाभाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने 1970 से लेकर अब तक द्रुग नीति में परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं किया। दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति से बनाई जाने वाली दवाइयों का उपयोग बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, या उनको बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री बतायेगी।

श्री वसन्त साठे : जहाँ तक ड्रग नीति में परिवर्तन का सम्बन्ध है, कोई भी नीति एकदम से एक या दो सालों में तो परिवर्तित नहीं हो सकती। उस के लिए देखना है कि अमुक दवाई का क्या असर है, तीन-चार साल उसको देखा जाता है। फिर मैंने पहले ही कहा कि नई ड्रग नीति लाने के लिए हमने नेशनल ड्रग कौंसिल बनाई है, जिसमें सारी इंडस्ट्रीज और इस लाइन में विद्वान लोगों को लिया गया है। उनकी सलाह पर ही हम नई पॉलिसी बनायेंगे। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति भी देश के लिए निहायत उपयोगी और आवश्यक है और उसको भी बढ़ाना चाहिए और हमारा यह प्रयास है कि उसको भी बढ़ाया जाए।

### फ़िल्मों में छोटे बच्चों की भूमिकाएं

\*335 श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छोटे बच्चों को फिल्मों में अभिनय करने के लिए भूमिकाएँ दी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे फिल्मों को देखने वाले बच्चों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, children of different ages are given roles for acting in some films. The mere fact that children have acted in films is not likely to

create bad impression on children seeing films. The films, however, do have a tendency to affect the impressionable minds.

(c) No Governmental measures are considered necessary.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर के लास्ट में कहा है कि फिल्मों देखने वाले बच्चों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है। तथापि फिल्मों में संवेदनशील मस्तिष्कों को प्रभावित करने की प्रवृत्ति अवश्य होती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि किसी फिल्म में अगर बच्चे जब काटते दिखाये जायें, किसी फिल्म में बच्चों को भीख मांगते दिखाया जाए, यदि हमारे बच्चे इस तरह के बुरे कामों में जाते हैं, किसी का मर्डर करने में जाते हैं, किसी झगड़े में शामिल हो जाते हैं, तो इस तरह के कृत्यों का क्या हमारे देश के छोटे बच्चों पर असर नहीं पड़ता, उससे पढ़ने वाले बच्चे प्रभावित नहीं होते। उनके अंदर भी ऐसे कामों को करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि मस्तिष्क ठीक होता है, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि उनका मस्तिष्क कैसे ठीक होता है, जब कि वे बुरे काम करने लग जाते हैं बुरे कामों को रोकने के लिए बहुत सी किताबों में भी और अखबारों तक में कई ऐसे लेख छपते हैं, जिनको पढ़कर हमारे बच्चे बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। इसकी रोकथाम के लिए मंत्री जी ने क्या कार्यवाही की, मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहता हूँ। उसके कारण हमारे बच्चे बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं उसकी रोकथाम के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री एच.के.एल. भगत : अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने स्वीकार किया है कि फिल्मों का



असर माइंड पर जाता है। यह इस बात पर डिपेंड करता है कि फिल्म किस प्रकार की है और उसका टोटल इफैक्ट माइंड पर क्या होता है। खाली चूंकि बच्चे फिल्म में काम कर रहे हैं महज इसी वजह से बच्चों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा, यह नहीं है, इस मसले को सारी फिल्म के साथ जोड़ना पड़ेगा। कुछ फिल्मों में बच्चों को अच्छे रोल भी दिए जाते हैं और बच्चों को अवार्ड भी दिए जाते हैं। बच्चों के काम करने का अच्छा असर भी होता है। बच्चा फिल्म में काम करता है उसका इफैक्ट अच्छा है या बुरा, यह सारी फिल्म पर डिपेंड करता है।

फिल्म में ऐसी चीज न हो, उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने रीसैटली, मैंने खुद भी पत्र लिखा है जिसमें फिल्म सर्टिफिकेशन बोर्ड को कहा है कि गाइडलाइन्स को स्ट्रिकटली एन्फोर्स किया जाये। उन्होंने कुछ प्रोसीजर भी स्ट्रीमलाइन किये हैं और एक्शन भी लिया है। जो फोर्लिंग इस हाउस में रही है कि फिल्म गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक हो, उसमें सैक्स ज्यादा न हो, बायोलैस न हो इस तरह की चीज न हो जिससे फिल्म का असर खराब न हो, इसके बारे में मैंने पत्र लिखा है।

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि गाइडलाइन्स दिये हैं, तो वह गाइडलाइन्स क्या हैं? मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि बच्चे अच्छा काम अच्छी फिल्म में करें, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन बुरे काम जो बच्चे करते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या गाइडलाइन्स हैं, वह मंत्री जी बतायें।

श्री एच.के.एल. भगत : आनरेबल मेम्बर गाइडलाइन्स के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं, तो गाइडलाइन्स के ऑब्जेक्टिवज ये हैं :—

I can read out some of the guidelines.

The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that—

(a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society ;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed ; and

(c) certification is responsive to social change.

उसके डिटेल्स में जाकर जो चीजें एवायड करनी चाहिए, उनके बारे में बहुत लम्बे प्वाइन्ट्स हैं जो की इस प्रकार हैं :-

In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that—

(i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified ;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence, are not depicted ?

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence ; cruelty and horror are not shown ;

(iii-a) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown ;

(iv) Human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity ;

(iv-a) visuals and words (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : बहान पढ़ना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : These guidelines have already been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, cinemas and... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He cannot speak against Miss Jayalalitha.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : He is always concentrating on Miss Jayalalitha. I am not worried about her.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मसले में मैं झगड़ नहीं होने दूंगा।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is there in the other House and what happens in the other House cannot be referred here.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is outside the House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, cinemas and cinema field have, in my humble opinion, spoiled the entire morality of the society in this country. Hon. Speaker as given an unequivocal assurance to this hon. House and through this House to the entire nation that violence, obscene scenes, and such other things are to be prohibited. But if you see the papers we see the effect. The hon. Speaker's reply is only amounting to a paper tiger, because actually it is not implemented and such things are not prohibited. I want the Government, rather I demand to ban all these things to save the morality of the future generation. Apart from that... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think it was the Ministry which was doing something, not the Speaker.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The question is, can the Government come for-

ward with any legislation to prohibit children from acting in the cinema field. ? Also, there is a retirement age for all men and women in Government service as well as for the Supreme Court Judges who retire at the age of 65. The High Court Judges retire at 62. But there is no limit or retirement age for cinema actresses. So many women actresses never reveal their age at all. Even motherly-aged artists are saying that they were born yesterday or day before yesterday.

That is the difficulty. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister, who is posing as young because of glasses and other things and looking very attractive also, whether any legislation will be brought prohibiting the children from acting in films and limiting the age for acting in films ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The Government have no intention of prohibiting children and putting any age bar for participating in films as also for politicians like him.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप जानते ही है कि सिनेमा इंडस्ट्री कुछ परिवारों के लोगों की इंडस्ट्री बन गई है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि प्रतिभा का विकास होना चाहिए। लेकिन प्रतिभा सिर्फ बम्बई में ही नहीं है और सिर्फ एक्टरों और एक्ट्रेसों के बच्चों में ही नहीं है, प्रतिभा गाँवों में भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गाँवों में जो लोग है, वे अपनी प्रतिभा का विकास कर सकें, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है।

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : As far as the film industry is concerned, it is in private hands. It is growing in all parts of the country. Today film industry in south has grown much more than in Bombay. Film industry in all language has grown. So far as the Government is concerned, National Film Development Corporation provides loan assistance for producing films of various kinds and categories. Loan assistance is given to



new people, young people also, who can give a good script. In a number of ways, the young professionals, amateurs and others are encouraged in this field whether they are from villages or other areas. It is a matter of satisfaction that some of our new directors, producers and artists have come up very well. They are from rural and other areas.

As far as people living in the villages are concerned, there is the question of encouragement of drama and other things and bringing radio and television. For that also, Government is making efforts.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Is the Minister aware of the fact that apart from some award winning films, most of the commercial films are full of crime, violence and sex? The Minister has already said that they have given the guidelines. If there is a violation of the guidelines, what action is taken by the Government? Does the Government possess any machinery to see that the guidelines are observed? If not, do they propose to have a machinery to take action so that this can be stopped?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Apart from the guidelines, there is a regular procedure for following the guidelines. There is a film certification board. Then there is a screening committee. They have recently streamlined the procedure. The screening committee observes the film. If they are not satisfied, then the second committee sits into it. Then the film certification board takes up the matter. Then if somebody is not satisfied, then the appeal goes to the tribunal, which is presided over by a judge of the High Court. Finally the Government have the power of revision. That is the procedure which is adopted.

As far as the first question is concerned, definitely I am not satisfied with all the films that are in the market. In some films sex and violence is there which I do not like. But in some cases we took the action. They went to the court and in many cases, we lost.

### Expansion and Improvement Plans of Bombay Telephones

\*337. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the development, expansion and improvement plans of Bombay Telephones for the Eastern Suburbs of Bombay for the next six years :

(b) the number of new exchanges expected to be opened ;

(c) whether there are any expansion plans for the existing exchanges ; and

(d) what will be the period of waiting for a telephone applicant in various categories during this period ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :** (a) Plans have been approved for addition of 22400 lines of capacity in telephone exchanges in the eastern suburbs of Bombay during the next three years. Additional allotment of capacity up to 1990 will be finalised when availability of resources during the 7th Plan is known.

(b) Following new exchanges will be opened during the next three years :

- (i) Ghatkopar — 5000 lines (electronic) (Unit-II)
- (ii) Sion — 10,000 lines — do —
- (iii) Mulund — 10,000 lines (crossbar)

Just commissioned.

Additional units are also proposed at Mankurd, Thane and Ghatkopar during the 7th Plan.

(c) Following expansions to existing exchanges are expected to be completed in the next three years :

Chembur — 1200 lines.

Pawai — 2600 lines.

Thane — 3600 lines.

(d) Average waiting period of 1 to 2 years for OYT and 3 to 4 years for Non-OYT may continue to be encountered on pending applications.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the Minister says that the average waiting period is one to two years for OYT. Is the Government aware that in the eastern suburbs of Bombay, even though the telephones are installed for long periods, they do not work. So, I would like to know whether the Government, while building new exchanges, is simultaneously thinking of building up an effective machinery to see that the telephones work in Bombay as soon as they are installed and they do not just become status symbol to be displayed to show that you have a connection though it may not be working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I have many times informed the House of the steps taken by the Government. As I have repeatedly said, the telephone network works at three places. First place is the switching which is at the exchange and we are introducing progressively more and more electronic exchanges whose performance is far superior, where less complaints are possible because there is an in-built computer which records every call that is made and even Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will not be able to have a complaint that the bill was wrong because each call is recorded. The second place is the cable which is technically called the external plant. As far as cables are concerned, we are thinking of introducing fibre glass cables which are more efficient. The third is the

telephone at your residence which in technical language is called the telephone instrument. Recently, we have signed an agreement with a company for improving the quality of the telephone instruments manufactured by IIL.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There are widespread complaints in Bombay about the excess billing. I would like to know whether, as part of the expansion plan, you are also going to put in some new machinery computer etc. by which this kind of fraudulent billing and corruption would come to an end ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I have already stated, in the new kind of electronic telephone equipment technology, each and every call, whether it materialises or not, is recorded in figures and you get a print-out. If you come with me to the telephone exchange in Bombay, I will show you personally that the print-out comes and you know which call you have made. So, there is less likelihood of any complaint about wrong billing as far as electronic digital switching equipment is concerned.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Is it being introduced only in Bombay ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : One electronic exchange each has been allotted and commissioned, more will come. For example, in Bombay this year, six will come up : in Delhi four more will come, and gradually major exchanges will become electronic digital exchanges.

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंदवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाम्बे में टेलीफोन सिस्टम में जो वरप्शन चल रहा है उसके बारे में मैंने इस सदन में तीन चार बार सवाल उठाए थे, उनके बारे में जवाब भी दिया गया था लेकिन अभी तक उसका कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ है।

मैं एक बान करना चाहती हूँ। मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि 10 हजार लाइन्स यहां दे रहे हैं, 20

हजार लाइन्स वहां दे रहे हैं लेकिन लोगों का अनुभव यह कहना है कि जब आप किसी से कहते हैं कि तुम्हें टेलीफोन मिन जाएगा तो उसको केनेक्शन नहीं दिया जाता है और जब किसी केस में जनरल मैनेजर से बात करते हैं तो केनेक्शन देने के बाद उसका टेलीफोन बिगड़ जाएगा। कहां कहां पर करप्शन है — यह भी मैं आपको बता सकती हूँ। मेरा एक सुझाव है। खार एक्सचेंज में एक व्यवस्था की गई थी कि जिनके नाम पर इस महीने या नेक्स्ट मंथ में टेलीफोन लगने वाला है उनके नाम लिखे जा रहे थे और जबसे नाम लिखे गये तबसे मेरा अनुभव है, मैंने पूछ-ताछ की है, खार एक्सचेंज में जो करप्शन चल रहा था लाइन देने के समय उसमें कुछ रोकथाम हो गई है और मिनिस्टर ने भी कुछ लिखा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आगे चलकर आप जिन लोगों को नई लाइन देने वाले हैं, तो क्या यह व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है कि बाहर बोर्ड पर उनके नाम और एड्रेस लिखे जायेंगे। मेरा अनुभव है कि टेलीफोन के बारे में लेटर आया है कि आपका नम्बर आ गया है, अगर आपको टेलीफोन जल्दी चाहिये तो एक हजार रुपए भरिये। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो करप्शन होता है, इसको रोकने के लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था करने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री ० मनु इंदरते : मेरी भी यही शिकायत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पता लगा कि घर में एक मत है।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I am happy that Prof. Dandavate agrees with her at least on this point.

As far as the exchange at Khar is concerned, we took a number of steps, as a result of which the complaints about alleged corruption were reduced. She has made one suggestion, but I do not know whether it is possible to extend it further. When you are giving 10,000 connections, to write 10,000 names on the board will be impossible. But what can perhaps be done, and I will consider it, is whether we can have a typed list which we can place on the Notice Board. Possibly, that can be done. I will examine it.

As far as corruption, is concerned I am very thankful to the hon. Member that she has brought to my notice two or three cases, where I could take immediate action. In some cases where, although we did not have enough proof, at least a reasonable doubt, on the basis of which transfer could be made, I have transferred some.

I will repeat my difficulty, which I mentioned earlier. Of course, it is no aspersion on any member. What happens is, I transfer some body. Immediately, another hon. Member comes and says "no" all that allegation is wrong, therefore, you please stay the transfer". In such a situation, what could I do. As far as I am concerned, I am personally convinced where there is at least some suspicion of corruption, the person concerned should be transferred.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भीम सिंह जी, आप क्या बम्बई में शामिल हैं।

श्री भीम सिंह : मैं बम्बई में तो शामिल नहीं हूँ, लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है, उसमें शामिल हूँ। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने तीन प्रकार की खामियों, इन्स्ट्रुमेंट, केबिल और मशीन के बारे में बताया। चौथे प्रकार की शामी पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका ध्यान गया है या नहीं। टेलीफोन आपरेटर ट्रंकाल्स पर दुकानदारों से पैसा फिक्स कर लेते हैं। पैसा नहीं देते हैं, तो टेलीफोन ही नहीं लगाते हैं या



झगड़ा करते हैं। जब शिकायत रिजनल आफिसर के पास जाती है, तो ट्रांसफर नहीं करते हैं। क्या मंत्री जी कोई पालिसी बनायेंगे जो टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर्स तीन साल तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में रह गये हैं उनकी दूसरे जिले में ट्रांसफर करें, ताकि कम्प्लेंट रुक सकें ?

**SHRI V.N. GADGIL :** You are right. There is a scheme of rotational transfer for certain level of officers, which is in operation. As far as telephone operators are concerned it depends. There are 10,000 exchanges in India and thousands of operators. If any specific case is pointed out to me, I will take action. The suggestion is that we should have uniform policy, that if an operator works at a place for three years, then we should transfer him. I shall certainly consider it. But, subject to correction, as far as I recollect, earlier such a policy was there, but in the negotiations with the unions, it was changed.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन से मैं बहुत तंग हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब से क्या तंग हो।

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह :** मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इसको अपने हाथ में ले लूँ।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I move a motion to that effect.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह :** जब से मैं मंत्री बना हूँ, मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि गुरुदासपुर में टेलीफोन मिल जाये। टेलीफोन करता हूँ वहाँ से कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। कहते हैं कि चौधरी साहब आप लैटर लाते तो जवाब आ जाता। मैं हैरान हूँ कि क्या करें। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप टेलीफोन क्यों लगाते हों, जितना आप

करते हैं, उतना करना चाहिए। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि हार्ट-एटैक हो जाता है। ऐसी निकम्मी चीज है। बहुत बुरी चीज है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि मैं तो गालियाँ निकालने वाला आदमी हूँ, वे तो औरतें हैं, मैं तो गालियाँ भी नहीं निकाल सकता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Charging High Price for Proxyvon

\*336. **SHRI ANWAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether six tablets of proxyvon are being sold at Rs. 4.84 ;

(b) the approved price of these tablets and the reason for selling them at such a high price ; and

(c) the action taken to bring down the price to help consumers ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c) According to Indian Pharmaceutical Guide, 1983, the maximum retail price of Proxyvon Capsules of Panama Industries & Laboratories is Rs. 4.68 for 6 Capsules. Government have not approved any price of these Capsule under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. M/s. Panama Industries & Laboratories who are operating in the Small Scale Sector had not so far obtained price approval from the Government though their sales turnover is reportedly higher than Rs. 50 lakhs. A Show-Cause Notice has been issued to the Company along with the directions to submit application for price fixation under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

### Use of Aircraft in Elections

\*338. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5127 on 27 March, 1984 and state :

(a) whether aircraft were used by political parties for electioneering in the last elections to Lok Sabha in 1980 and also to State Assemblies thereafter ; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken and detailed guidelines framed for use of aircraft in the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The information was sought from all the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. While replies from the Government of Bihar and Maharashtra are yet to be received, replies received from others indicate that only the Government of Madhya Pradesh permitted the Janata Party to use its aircraft during 1980 Lok Sabha elections on charter basis. This was permitted under the authority of the then Chief Minister in terms of Rule 12 of Rules for the use & control of the Government Aeroplanes, 1959.

(b) No specific guidelines, except those provided in the Model Code of Conduct, have been issued.

### Production of Films on Mythology, History, Etc.

\*339. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to produce films on mythology, history, heroism chivalry and archaeology ;

(b) the reasons for holding film fairs in order to award prizes to villains and heroes of violence and sex ; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban such films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The production of feature films in the country is confined mostly to private sector. The Government therefore, have no proposal to produce films on such topics. However, the National Film Development Corporation do consider advancing loan to films on such subjects as and when suitable scripts are received and the same are acceptable to the Corporation.

(b) and (c) The National Film Festival aims at encouraging production of good quality films in the country. The awards are given for thematic contents, social relevance and technical qualities etc. of films and for excellence in different cinematic arts. There is, however, no effort to promote films on sex and violence in these awards and there is, therefore, no reasons to ban such pictures.

### Allotment of Government Quarters to P&T Employees

\*340. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules of allotment of Government Quarters to P&T employees are different than those of the Directorate of Estates (Ministry of Works & Housing) ;

(b) in how many cases the P&T Department have allotted Government accommodation by giving double benefit viz. ad-hoc allotment and allotment in centrally located area (DIZ area) during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) whether Government propose to make changes in these rules ;

(d) whether any representation from the recognised Unions of P&T Department have been received in this connection ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have a different set of rules for P&T pool. However general guidelines regarding allotment of quarters issued by Directorate of Estates are adopted for P&T Pool also.

(b) Three type-I quarters were allotted on ad-hoc basis to the officials of their entitlement in 'G' Point (DIZ area) in the year 1983-84 to enable them to vacate higher type of quarters in their possessions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above question does not arise.

लिग्नाइट और ताप बिजली संयंत्रों में उसका उपयोग

\*351 श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले में कपुरडी गाँव में मेसर्स मिनेरल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड और भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग केई माध्यम से कोई व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक अनुमानतः लिग्नाइट के कितने भंडारों का पता चला है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त लिग्नाइट का उपयोग करके लिग्नाइट पर आधारित ताप बिजली संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के संबंध में एक तकनीकी-आर्थिक संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. जिवशंकर) :

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1983 से बाड़मेर जिले के कपुरडी क्षेत्र में नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन के सम्पूर्ण प्रभार में लिग्नाइट भंडारों का विस्तृत समन्वेषण किया जा रहा है। समन्वेषण कार्य का समन्वय योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित एक विशेषज्ञ ग्रुप कर रहा है और समन्वेषण अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है पिछले माह कोयला विभाग में हुई एव बैठक में समन्वेषण कार्य की पुनरीक्षा भी की गई थी। इस बैठक में सभी संबंधित व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे जिनमें राजस्थान सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी थे। बैठक में समन्वेषण की गति तेज करने के उपाय तय किए गए और यह नोट किया गया कि 1984-85 के अंत तक ही लिग्नाइट के संभावित भंडारों की पूरी और स्पष्ट तस्वीर सामने आ सकेगी। किन्तु फिलहाल उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर 100 मीटर गहराई तक लगभग 55 मिलियन टन के भूतत्वीय भंडार अनुमानित किए जाते हैं जिसमें लिग्नाइट और ऊारी मलवे का अनुपात 1:15 है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।



### Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

\*342. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for expansion of telephone exchange in the State of Madhya Pradesh to provide more telephone connections ;

(b) the names of the telephone exchanges in Khargone District which are likely to be expanded ; and

(c) the number of new telephone lines likely to be added in each exchange in that State during 1984-85 ?

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

(b) The names of telephone exchanges in Khargone district, likely to be expanded during 1984-85 are given below :

Name of exchange	To be expanded by
1. Barwaha	50 lines.
2. Khargone	120 lines.
3. Bhikagaon	10 lines.
4. Sendhwa	120 lines.

(c) Number of new telephone lines likely to be added in Madhya Pradesh in 1984-85 is about 10000. List of major exchanges to be expanded during 1984-85 is given in the attached Statement.

### Statement

#### List of Exchanges to be Expanded in 1984-85

Name of Exchange	No. of lines	From — To
1. Jabalpur XB	1000	(7000-8000)
2. Gwalior XB	500	(4500-5000)
3. Bhopal Area	1200	(5100-6300)
4. Bhopal City	1500	(4500-6000)
5. Raipur	900	(5400-6300)
6. Ujjain	600	(2400-3000)
7. Bilaspur	600	(1800-2400)

### MAX-II

1. Nrsinghpur	300 Main	Conversion from CBNM
2. Shahdol	400 Main	-do-

1	2	3	4
3.	Morena	100	(500-600)
4.	Mandsaur	100	(700-800)
5.	Rewa	100	(700-800)
6.	Damoh	100	(400-500)
7.	Dairagarh	100	(300-400)
8.	Dewal	200	(700-900)
9.	Bushanpur	100	(1000-1100)

**CBM**

1.	Ambikapur	120	(360-480)
2.	Bhind	120	(360-480)
3.	Corba	120	(600-720)
4.	Neemuch	120	(840-960)
5.	Ratlam	360	(1560-1920)

**CBNM TO CBM CONVERSION**

1.	Bedul	60	(300-360)
2.	Khargone	120	(240-360)
3.	Chhattapur	60	(300-360)
4.	Shivpur	180	(300-480)
5.	Dhar	0	(240-360)
6.	Sendhwa	160	(200-360)

**EXPANSION CBNM**

1.	Shahjahanpur	80	(220-300)
2.	Nagda	50	(200-250)
3.	Manidragarh	50	(150-200)
4.	Umaria	40	(60-100)
5.	Parasia	80	(220-300)
6.	Junnardeo	50	(100-150)



### Production of Molasses, Alcohol and Industrial Alcohol

\*343. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of molasses and alcohol in the country with potable and industrial break up for the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been production of power alcohol also in this period ; if so, the quantity thereof ?

(c) the demand of industrial alcohol in the country for the last four years ; and

(d) whether there is a trend to divert industrial alcohol into potable one by the States ; if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) A statement indicating the production of molasses and alcohol, and consumption of alcohol, including consumption for industrial purposes, in the country, during the last three alcohol years, is attached.

2. If required, absolute alcohol can be used as power alcohol for admixing with

petrol. As per available information, there are, at present, five distilleries in the country with facilities to produce absolute alcohol (ethyl alcohol 99.5% v/v). Information in respect of actual production of absolute alcohol is not being compiled separately.

3. Projections of demand of industrial alcohol is made by the respective State Governments and reported to the Central Molasses Board every year. Such projections made during each of the last four years has been as follows :

Year	Qty. in lakh litres
1979-80	2991.50
1980-81	3342.83
1981-82	3259.13
1982-83	3324.86

4. The allocations of alcohol are made from surplus States to deficit States by the Central Government. From the alcohol year 1983-84, such allocations are being made separately for industrial and potable purposes. No reports have been received to indicate that there has been any diversion in the use of the alcohol so allocated. The States surplus in alcohol, make their own allocations for these uses.

### Statement

#### Production of Alcohol During 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

	1980-81	1981-82	(in lakh litres) 1982-83
PRODUCTION	4308.56	5153.74	5355.00
CONSUMPTION			
Industrial Consumption	1908.89	2228.77	2183.97
Potable Consumption	2079.15	2540.22	2862.55
Others	183.64	293.47	331.99
Total Consumption	4171.68	5062.46	5378.51

## MOLASSES

(in lakh tonnes)

PRODUCTION	21.90	39.93	33.75
<hr/>			
UTILISATION			
For alcohol Production	18.872	22.061	23.255
For other uses	1.956	2.705	5.592
<hr/>			
TOTAL UTILIZATION	20.820	24.766	28.847

## Production of Telephone Equipment

\*344. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL ;  
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR  
GOYAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 22nd July, 1984 regarding 'P&T facing acute phone shortage' and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of telephone equipment in the country and it is not possible to meet full requirements of telephones of the two exchanges one in Idgah Delhi and the other in Worli at Bombay ;

(b) if so what steps are being taken to provide telephone equipment for these two exchanges ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to instal more telephone equipment producing units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. So far as telephone equipment for the whole

country is concerned. As for telephone instruments for Idgah (Delhi) and Worli (Bombay), there is no shortage.

(b) Question does not arise for these two exchanges mentioned in (a) above.

(c) Two new factories for manufacture of 5 lakh lines each per year of Electronic digital switching equipment are being set up in the country at present. Steps are also taken for augmentation of capacity for manufacture of telephone instruments transmission equipment and other telephone accessories.

## Power Generation Target for Maharashtra During Seventh Plan

\*345 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for Maharashtra for power generation both in Public and private sectors during the Seventh Plan period and

(b) the outlay proposed by the Centre for assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The size of the power programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized.

Recommendations made at the Conference of Chief Electoral Officers

\*346. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-day Conference of Chief Electoral Officers was held at New Delhi on 13 July, 1984 to discuss the various steps to be taken during the elections and also the forthcoming elections ;

(b) if so, whether a large number of recommendations including those relating to holding of simultaneous poll to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies were made ;

(c) the details of the recommendations made in the Conference ; and

(d) whether Government are considering these suggestions for implementation during the coming elections ?

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

(b) and (c) The Election Commission has informed that the various recommendations made at the Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers are being formulated and such of the recommendations as would require concurrence of the Central Government or legislation will be forwarded to the Government in due course.

(d) Government await proposals of the Commission.

Setting up of T.V. Centres in Bihar

\*347. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the districts of Bihar namely Nalanda, Nawada, Aurangabad, etc. have not yet been covered by television programmes;

(b) whether none of the television stations at Muzzaffarpur, Patna and Gaya cover these areas as all of them have very low power transmission stations; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to cover these areas also for television programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Nalanda, Nawada and parts of Aurangabad districts are expected to receive TV service from the 10 KW TV Transmitter under installation at Patna which will be commissioned by the end of the current year. With the implementation of the schemes in hand, by the end of 1984-85, TV service would extend to 31 districts of Bihar and cover about 75% population of the State.

Effect of Computers on Labourers

\*348. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether import of computers will adversely affect the welfare of the labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Certain guarantees to the effect that there will not be any retrenchment, any worker rendered surplus would be absorbed, there will not be any loss of earnings or wages, there will not be any adverse affect on conditions of work, etc, and that there would be adequate safeguards to protect the interest of workmen, have to be furnished by the applicants before permission for import of computers is considered. In view of these conditions, import of computers will not affect adversely the welfare of labourers.

#### Plan to Modify Power Units in Delhi

\*349. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to modify power units in Delhi; if so, the details thereof and the amount involved;

(b) when the work is likely to be started and how far it will help in increasing the power generation capacity; and

(c) whether Government will consider modifying other power plants in the country particularly in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) DESU has prepared schemes for the renovation of its generating plants at the Indraprastha and Rajghat power stations. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs 12.73 crores. Work on the renovation programme has already commenced in 1983-84 and is expected to be completed in 1985-86. An additional generation of 490 MU per year is expected after the programme has been implemented.

(c) A Centrally sponsored scheme for renovation and modernisation of about 36 thermal power stations in the country, costing about Rs. 500 crores spread over three years, has been approved by Government. Dhuvaran, Gandhi Nagar and Ukai thermal power stations of Gujarat Electricity Board are also included for renovation in the scheme.

#### Films selected for Films Festival to be Held at Tashkent

\*350. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian films are very popular in the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether some delegation visited India for selection of Indian films to be exhibited at the filme festival to be held at Tashkent in the near future

(c) if so, the number and titles of Indian films selected by the visiting delegation; and

(d) the names of Indian Film Stars Directors/Producers etc. who have been invited by the visiting delegates at the film festival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A Russian delegation visited India for selection of Indian films to be exhibited at the Tashkent Film Festival which was scheduled to be held from 23rd May to 2nd June, 1984.

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

## Statement

I. *List of Indian Films Invited for Tashkent Film Festival, 1984*

1. Dard Ka Rishta
2. Razia Sultan
3. Taqdeer
4. Mashaal
5. Kalka
6. Boxer
7. Rang Birangi
8. Mandi
9. Anand Aur Anand
10. Mazdoor
11. Tarang
12. Pukar
13. Teri Kasam
14. Banker Margayya
15. Tohfa
16. Ardh Satya
17. Ek Jaan Hain Hum
18. Utsav
19. Agar Tum Na Hote
20. Sagar Sangamam
21. 36 Chowringhee Lane
22. Olangal
23. Namak Halal
24. Woh 7 Din
25. Phatikchand
26. Betaab
27. Maa

II. *List of Film personalities Invited to Tashkent Film Festival 1984.*

1. Mrs. Malati Tambay Vaidya
2. Shri Mrinal Sen
3. Shri Raj Kapoor
4. Shri Gulshan Rai
5. Shri Gobind Nihalani
6. Shri S. Balachander
7. Shri Girish Karnad
8. Shri M. Sawani
9. Shri S. Krishnaswamy
10. Smt & Shri T.S. Narasimhan
11. Shri Ramamurthy (FPGSI)
12. Shri Rajendra Singh
13. Shri Ghukhani, J.
14. Shri S.K. Jain
15. Miss Poonam Dhillon
16. Miss Smita Patil
17. Miss Zeenat Aman
18. Miss Savita
19. Miss Surekha
20. Shri Amitabh Bachan
21. Shri Shashi Kapoor
22. Shri Dev Anand
23. Miss Asha Sachdev
24. Shri Sanjay Khan
25. Shri Gul Anand
26. Miss Sujata
27. Shri Ali Peter John



28. Shri Harbhajan Singh
29. Shri V.P. Sathe
30. Smt & Shri A.K. Mishra
31. Shri Ravi Mishra
32. Shri Sanjeev Bhargava
33. Shri Rajiv Bhargava
34. Smt. & Shri S.K. Aggarwal
35. Smt. Geeta Sen
36. Smt. & Shri Utpal Dutt
37. Shri Amal Bhattacharya
38. Shri Tapas Dhar
39. Shri N. Ghosh
40. Shri R.A. Jalan
41. Shri Shekhar Chatterjee
42. Smt. Pushpa Chokhani
43. Smt & Shri R.D. Bansal
44. Smt. & Shri Kamal Bansal

#### Production of Natural Gas from Bombay High

\*351. SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the current daily production of natural gas from Bombay High off-shore fields; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to allow Bombay High natural gas for power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The average daily production of associated gas from

Bombay High during the first quarter of 1984-85 was 10.7 million cubic metres.

(b) Associated gas from Bombay High is being supplied for power generation to a limited extent.

#### Seminar on Effective Maintenance of Fertilizer and Chemical Plants

\*352. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two-day Seminar on effective maintenance of fertilizer and chemical plants has pointed out that unscheduled stoppages due to mechanical failures in the fertilizer plants has led to a production loss of 4,21,000 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizer and 50,000 tonnes of phosphatic pentaoxide during 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such mechanical failures ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The proceedings of the two-days Seminar on effective maintenance of fertilizer and chemical plants, stated to have been held, have not come to the notice of the Ministry. Presumably, the reference is to the loss of production of 4,21,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 50,000 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$  during 1983-84 due to 'equipment problems'. These include mechanical failures, damage to equipments due to power shocks etc. and design deficiency. Apart from regular preventive and predictive maintenance by the fertilizer units, they have also drawn up plans for renewal, replacement, debottlenecking etc. and installation of balancing equipment, wherever necessary, to overcome these problems. So far as damage due to power shocks is concerned, as a matter of policy, the Ministry is ensuring through various schemes that such damage on account of power failure or voltage dip is minimised through installation of captive generating capacity to the maximum extent feasible and economically justifiable.

चंद्रपुर, नागपुर और यवतमाल क्षेत्रों में कोयले का खनन

\*353. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चंद्रपुर, नागपुर और यवतमाल क्षेत्रों में कोयले के विशाल भंडार हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य कब प्रारंभ होगा और उसमें विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य प्रारंभ होने से क्षेत्रवार कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की आशा है और इन क्षेत्रों में कितनी मात्रा में कोयले के उत्पादन की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) जी, हाँ। वर्धा घाटी कोयला क्षेत्र चंद्रपुर और यवतमाल जिले में फैले हुए हैं और उमरेर, काम्पटी सिलेवाड़ा कोयला क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर जिले में फैले हुए हैं तथा इन क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः लगभग 1257 और 785 मिलियन टन के प्रमाणित कोयला भंडार हैं।

(ख) इन कोयला क्षेत्रों में खनन कार्य पहले ही आरंभ किया जा चुका है। कुछ नए खनन योग्य ब्लाक निदिष्ट किये गए हैं। इन नए कोयला ब्लाकों में कोयला निकालने के लिए परियोजनाएँ बना ली गई हैं बनाई जा रही हैं।

(ग) इन कोयला क्षेत्रों के कार्यरत खानों में इस समय लगभग 33500 व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं। इन कोयला क्षेत्रों से उत्पादन वर्ष

1984-85 में 9.58 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान है और उसके 1989-90 तक बढ़कर 14.93 मिलियन टन तक हो जाने की आशा है।

#### Regularisation of Unauthorised Displaced Persons Colonies in the Country

3297. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the many unauthorised colonies for displaced persons which had come up throughout the country after partition ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to regularise such unauthorised colonies by providing rehabilitation assistance to displaced persons through State Government ; and

(c) if so, the names of such colonies and the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Regularisation of unauthorised colonies, if any where locals or displaced persons may be living, is the concern of the State Government ;

(c) In West Bengal, the State Government was authorised to acquire land for resettlement of displaced persons in 324 D.P. squatters' colonies, the details of which are available in Appendices X, XV to XVIII of the Report of the Working Group already placed in the Library of the Parliament.

#### Applications for LPG Gas Connections

3298. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have applied for L.P.G. gas connections since

January, 1980 from different State with special reference to Bombay and Delhi ;

(b) how many connections were sanctioned and how many are in the waiting list ;

(c) the criteria for sanctioning the connection ;

(d) whether it is a fact that consumers from Delhi are getting more than one connections whereas the residents of cities like Bombay have to wait for years together to get a single connection ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(c) Gas connections are released according to the waiting list on the basis of maturity of an individual's registration and the phased enrolment plan of the oil industry

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### ESI Dispensary in Jamnagar

3299. SHRI DANBATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land for construction of E.S.I. dispensary in Jamnagar (Gujarat) has been allotted ;

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to complete the construction work of dispensary building ; and

(c) when this dispensary will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is reported to have already acquired land for construction of two dispensaries in Jamnagar.

(b) The Plans and estimates for construction of dispensaries were sanctioned by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in January, 1984 and the construction work is expected to start shortly.

(c) There are three dispensaries already functioning in rented building in Jamnagar. Two of these dispensaries will be shifted to the Corporation's own building as soon as the buildings are ready for occupation.

#### Compulsory Cost Audit of Companies by Cost Accountants

3300. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sachar Committee in its report on Companies Act and MRTP Act had recommended continuous cost audit and it was not taken up by Government due to requisite staff strength not being available to scrutinise cost audit reports ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cost Accountants qualified from the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India are now available in adequate number ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not introducing compulsory cost Audit of all manufacturing concerns in place of cost audit in selected industries only ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The recommendations of the Sachar Committee relating to the Companies Act, including that pertaining to continuous cost audit, are still under the



consideration of the Government. The presumption that the recommendation of the Sachar Committee on continuous cost audit has so far not been taken up as the requisite staff strength not being available to scrutinise cost audit reports, is not correct.

(b) As on 31st March, 1984, there are 676 qualified Cost Accountants holding Certificate of Practice from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India. In the present circumstances, this number does not seem to be inadequate.

(c) A pre-requisite for ordering cost audit under Section 233B of the Companies Act 1956 is the maintenance of Cost Accounting Records by a company, as prescribed by the Cost Accounting Record Rules under Section 209 (1) (d) *ibid*, for any class of companies engaged in manufacturing, etc. activities. The process of prescription of Cost Accounting Record Rules is a continuous and time consuming task. So far, 29 classes of companies have been covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules and in respect of companies belonging to these classes, cost audit is ordered from time to time.

मध्य प्रदेश स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में खाली पद

3301. श्री लक्ष्मण शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश स्थित विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में बहुत से पद खाली पड़े हैं और यदि हो, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और पद कन से खाली पड़े हैं तथा आकाशवाणी बस्तर में श्रेणी-वार कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जगदलपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के उद्घोषक तक भी दिहाड़ी के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के 9 केन्द्र हैं। उन्हें नीचे दर्शाया गया है:—

1. भोपाल
2. इन्दौर
3. ग्वालियर
4. रीवा
5. रायपुर
6. छत्तरपुर
7. जगदलपुर
8. अम्बिकापुर
9. जबलपुर

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र उद्घोषकों को दैनिक मजूरी पर नहीं लगाते। अवकाश आदि पर नियमित कर्मचारियों की अनुपस्थिति के कारण या रोजगार कार्यालय कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, आदि जैसे प्राधिकारियों से उपयुक्त नामांकनों की प्राप्ति में देरी होने के कारण हुई रिक्तियों पर, केन्द्र परीक्षा/मूल्यांकन आदि के पश्चात् उपयुक्त अर्हक व्यक्तियों को नैमित्तिक आधार पर लगाते हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लगाए जाने/अनुबन्ध की अवधि प्रतिमास 6 दिन की होगी।

इन केन्द्रों पर समूह "क-घ" के पदों में तथा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्गमें (1) 1.8.1984 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार रिक्त पदों की संख्या (2) तारीख जिनसे वे खाली हैं, के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जाएगी तथा सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges in M.P.

3302. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for increasing the capacity of each Telephone Exchange in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1983-84 and the reasons for not achieving this target and the time by which it will be achieved ;

(b) the details of the programme for setting up of new Telephone Exchanges and expansion of the existing Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details of the programme and the progress in regard to introducing S.T.D. system in Madhya Pradesh during the Year 1984-85 and the names of the new places where it will be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) List of 79 exchanges in M.P. circle for which expansion in capacity was planned in 83-84 has already been furnished in reply to Q. No. 641, to the Hon'ble M.P. in Lok Sabha on 28.2.84. Out of these 31 exchanges listed in the annexure could not be expanded for

reasons stated therein. These exchanges will now be expanded in 84-85 subject to availability of adequate demand.

(b) In addition to 31 expansions carried over from 1983-84, following new expansions are planned.

#### 1. Expansion of existing exchanges

Type of Exch.	No. of Exchs	Total capacity to be added (lines)
MAX-I	5	4300
MAX-II	5	600
Manual	10	1320

About 30 new exchanges of capacities between 25 to 50 lines are also planned during 84-85.

(c) STD facility will be extended to following stations in M.P. during 84-85.

1. Drug
2. Burhanpur
3. Raigarh
4. Vidisha

#### Statement

*Expansion of exchanges (31) targeted for 1983-84 which could not be completed due to the reasons given against each.*

Name of Exchange	Type	Lines	Remarks
1. Gwalior	XB	500	Supply of important stores delayed, now completed.
2. Ratlam	Manual	120	Accommodation could not be arranged.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Mandsaur	Strowger	100	Supply of important stores delayed.
4.	Morena	,,	100	,,
5.	Satna	,,	100	,,
6.	Nagda	Manual	20	Stores not received.
7.	Shajapur	,,	80	CBNM board not received.
8.	Manendragarh	,,	50	,,
9.	Umaria	SAX	40	,,
10.	Parasia	Manual	50	,,
11.	Junardeo	,,	50	,,
12.	Mahasamund	,,	30	,,
13.	Bhikangaon	SAX	10	,
14.	Chirimiri	Manual	50	,,
15.	Akaltara	SAX	10	,,
16.	Naila	,,	10	,,
17.	Nalkheda	,,	10	,,
18.	Garoth	,,	45	Now completed, delayed due to late supply.
19.	Thandla	,,	10	Due to late supply.
20.	Hirrimines	,,	10	Inadequate demand.
21.	Birsinghpurpali	,,	10	Due to delayed supply.
22.	Pendra Road	,,	45	Unit received late.
23.	Baikunthapur	,,	45	,,
24.	Dhanpuri	,,	45	,,
25.	Saikheda	SAX	15	Inadequate demand.
26.	Kurud	,,	10	Unit received late.
27.	Nainpur	,,	25	Inadequate demand.
28.	Sukma	,,	10	,,
29.	Raipur	Strowger	300	Power plant faulty and meters not received.
30.	Ujjain	,,	300	Major items not received.
31.	Bhopal	,,	900	Major items not received.

### Regional Repair Facilities for Power Stations

3303. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create regional repair facilities for heavy equipments of power stations with a view to reducing the duration of forced outages as well as to improve their capacity utilisation ;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on this proposal ; and

(c) other measures proposed to be taken to improve the capacity utilisation of the equipments of power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Heavy Power Equipment Repair Shop is being set up under the Department of Power to cater to the needs of the power stations located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.45 crores.

(c) A Scheme has been drawn up for renovation/modernization of thermal plants, with a view to improve their capacity utilisation.

### Upgradation of Gauhati T.V. Centre

3304. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether under the new television expansion plan, Gauhati was also given more service and upgradation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A full-fledged TV Centre comprising TV Studio for programme production and 10 KW Transmitter is under implementation as part of the Sixth Plan. Transmitter building and tower are under construction. Pending completion of tower, the transmitter is purposed to be energised with 1 KW power output by October, '84 in place of the existing Low Power Transmitter. The Transmitter will be commissioned on full power of 10 KW during 1984-85. Studio equipment for colour operation has been ordered and is expected to be received during 1985-86.

A Programme Production and feeding Centre is proposed to be set up at Gauhati as part of the scheme for expansion of TV in the North-East Region. Equipment for this Centre has also been ordered.

### Unemployment of Workers in Orissa Due to Strikes and Lockouts

3305. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 18 lakh man-days have been lost in Orissa during the last few years due to strikes, lay-offs and closures ;

(b) the approximate number of workers in various sectors viz., agriculture, mining, construction etc. who have been rendered unemployed ;

(c) whether according to a survey, there are about one crore workers seeking work in the State of whom 15,00,000 are completely unemployed and about 3,00,000 under employed ;

(d) whether any definite plan has been or is being formulated at the moment in

consultation with the State Government to provide employment to these people ; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### Setting up of Antibiotic Units in Eastern Region

3306. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up industrial units to produce antibiotic medicines in the Eastern Region in general and West Bengal in particular ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof : and

(c) if not, whether Government are contemplating to initiate any programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : (a) to (c) Two public sector drug undertakings viz. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and one Company presently under Government management viz Bengal Immunity Company Limited, are already engaged in the manufacture of antibiotics formulations in West Bengal.

#### Reconstitution of Telecom Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh

3307. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunications Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh has since been reconstituted ;

(b) if so, the composition thereof as on date : and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be reconstituted, the reasons for delay and the date when the previous Committee completed its term ?

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

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

(c) The term of the previous Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh expired on 31.5.1983. The constitution of the new Committee is being processed and is likely to be constituted shortly.

#### Upgradation of Mohiuddin Branch Post Office

3308. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7841 on 17 April, 1984 regarding Upgradation of Mohiuddin Branch Post Office and state ;

(a) whether the action of collection of details of Postal traffic and relevant figures of Mohiuddin Branch Office have been completed ;

(b) if so, whether the statistics are in favour of upgradation of Mohiuddin Branch Office into a departmental one ;

(c) whether any documents from the representative of the people of Mohiuddin village dated 15.7.83, 10.10.83, 16.1.84, 7.2.84, 11.5.84 and 6.7.84 have been received alleging that wrong figures have been supplied

to Government by the authorities in respect of upgradation of Mohiuddin Branch Office ; and

(d) whether the said document has been examined and if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Documents received from the public have examined along-with the fresh statistics collected at Sub-divisional, divisional as well as Circle level to check the correctness of the figures.

#### Discovery of Natural Gas at Kahanva Village, Gujarat

3309. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports about natural gas find at a depth of 1700 metre from a well at Kahanva village of Jambusar Taluka of Broach District in Gujarat ;

(b) the potential of the gas-field : and

(c) the number of wells already drilled at the new gas field and its commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. This well is located in an earlier known Dabka oil and gas field,

(b) and (c) 16 wells have been drilled so far in this field. The field is yet to be fully delineated.

#### Thermal Power Stations with BHEL Sets and Their Capacity Utilisation During 1983-84

3310. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding 210 MW Thermal Power Stations containing the Boilers/TG sets manufactured by BHEL and or other sources including imports separately which have been installed in the country ;

(b) the details regarding the date of commissioning of such plants and the capacity utilisation of each of these plants during the year 1983-84 ; and

(c) the reasons for the low capacity utilisations in the case of plants which are operating below 50 percent level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The details regarding 200/210MW thermal units and their plant load factors during 1983-84 are given in the attached statement. Out of these units, only unit No. 1 of Ramagundam super thermal power station is an imported unit. Both boilers and TG sets of all the other units were supplied by BHEL.

(c) The Plant Load Factor of most of the 200/210 MW thermal units supplied by BHEL was over 50 per cent in 1983-84. There are several reasons for the lower PLF of some of these units, such as the fire accident at Obra thermal station, poor quality and inadequate quantity of coal supplied, various deficiencies in equipment, deficiencies in operation and maintenance, and system constraints, etc.



## Statement

*Details of 200/210 MW units both indigenous and imported*

Sl. No.	Station	Unit No.	Date of commissioning.	Capacity (MW)	P.L.F. % 1983-84
1.	Obra	11	31-12-77	200	14.2
2.	Koradi	5	15-7-78	200	58.6
3.	Badarpur	4	2-12-78	210	40.0
4.	Obra	10	14-1-79	200	21.3
5.	Ukai	3	21-1-79	200	52.1
6.	Nasik	3	26-4-79	210	61.6
7.	Satpura	6	27-6-79	200	51.2
8.	Tuticorin	1	9-7-79	210	58.1
9.	Bhusawal	2	30-8-79	210	54.4
10.	Ukai	4	11-9-79	200	47.5
11.	Vijayawada	1	1-11-79	210	88.0
12.	Obra	9	26-1-80	200	13.9
13.	Nasik	4	10-7-80	210	42.3
14.	Satpura	7	20-9-80	210	25.4
15.	Parli	3	10-10-80	210	65.2
16.	Vijayawada	2	10-10-80	210	85.4
17.	Tuticorin	2	17-12-80	210	42.0
18.	Nasik	5	30-1-81	210	55.6
19.	Obra	12	28-3-81	200	42.4
20.	Dugapur	4	5-12-81	210	42.3
21.	Badarpur	5	25-12-81	210	55.6
22.	Singrauli	1	14-2-82	210	72.7
23.	Wanakbori	1	23-3-82	210	46.6
24.	Koradi	6	30-3-82	210	32.3



1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tuticorin	3	16-4-82	210	56.5
26.	Bhusawal	3	4-5-82	210	30.6
27.	Obra	13	21-7-82	200	59.8
28.	Bandel	5	8-10-82	210	44.7
29.	Singrauli	2	25-11-82	210	38.0
30.	Satpura	8	2-1-83	210	54.4
31.	Koradi	7	13-1-83	210	*
32.	Wanakbori	2	15-1-83	210	51.6
33.	Korba STPS	1	1-3-83	210	61.9
34.	Singrauli	3	28-3-83	210	47.8
35.	Korba West	1	21-6-83	210	64.8
36.	Chandrapur	1	15-8-83	210	*
37.	Ramagundam STPS	1	27-10-83	200	*
38.	Korba STPS	2	31-10-83	210	62.8
39.	Singrauli	4	2-11-83	210	82.4
40.	Singrauli	5	26-2-84	210	*
41.	Satpura	9	27-2-84	210	*
42.	Wanakbori	3	15-3-84	210	*
43.	Korba STPS	3	17-3-84	210	*
44.	Korba West	2	30-3-84	210	*

\* In respect of new units, the plant load factor has not yet been calculated.

#### Uniform Civil Code

3311. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government regarding  
the Uniform Civil Code ; and

(b) by what time Government propose  
to fulfil the directive Provision of the  
Constitution in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN  
NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Enactment  
of Uniform Civil Code will require changes

in the personal laws of the minority communities. The policy of the Government has been not to effect any changes in the personal laws of a minority community unless the initiative therefor comes from the community itself. As and when Government is satisfied that there is a favourable response from the different minority communities, it will come forward with the proposal to enact Uniform Civil Code.

### Proposal to Change Present System of Regulator of LPG Cylinders

3312. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are changing the present system of regulator of the LPG cylinders ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the cost involved for changing each regulator ;

(c) the names of the cities in which these are being changed ;

(d) the total number of LPG cylinders in use in the country ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to change the present system of regulator through-out the country ; and

(f) if so, by when it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing 'F' & 'MB' types of regulators are being changed to the new 'SC' (self closing) type in a phased manner mainly for safety considerations and for purpose of standardisation. The comparative costs of the various types of regulators as on March, 1983 are :

'MB' type — Rs. 45 (app.) per regulator

'F' type — Rs. 32.28 per regulator

'SC' type — Rs. 41.98 per regulator

(c) Out of 776 cities covered by LPG agencies, the conversion programme has been taken up in 198 cities.

(d) About 104 lakhs.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. It is expected that it would take about 3-4 years to complete the conversion throughout the country.

### Discovery of Coalfields in Singrauli Coal Belt

3313. SHRI K. MAILANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Geologists claim to have discovered under the Deccan plateau of Central India a huge sedimentary basin potentially rich in oil and gas and possible massive coalfield contiguous to the Singrauli coal belt ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a strong possibility of finding coal in this region and being only 100 metres below the Deccan plateau the coal can be removed by surface mining ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Geological Survey of India is not aware of Huge sedimentary basin rich in oil and gas beneath the deccan trap. Also no massive coalfields contiguous to Singrauli coal belt have been discovered by them.

(b) and (c) The present status of exploration does not indicate occurrence of

coal below the trap in this region. The possibility of existence of coal bearing sediments in the southern part of Singrauli Coalified beneath the huge cover of upper Gondwana sediments and deccan trap are still to be established during the future exploration.

#### Maintenance of Aeroplanes by Large Industrial Houses

3314. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of large industrial Houses allowed to maintain their own fleet of aeroplanes; the type of aircrafts and whether these are allowed for purposes other than the Company's legitimate business;

(b) the check exercised by Government over the misuse of these plane for political purposes or for carriage of the Company's Executives' familie/relations/friends; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any manifest of the passengers carried is filed with any Government authority; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) There are no provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 requiring companies registered under the said Act, either to obtain any permission/approval of the Department of Company Affairs for owning and/or maintaining aeroplanes or for any return/report about their use to be filed with this Department. This Department, accordingly, has no information to furnish.

#### देश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

3315. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितने दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और कितने दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का कितने क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या को लाभ पहुंच रहा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच.के.एल. भगत) : (क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में 6 दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

-(ख) कवर किए जाने वाला क्षेत्र-21,300 वर्ग किलोमीटर। कवर की जाने वाली जनसंख्या-67.39 लाख।

#### Scarcity of Diesel, Petrol etc. in Bihar

3316. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 669 on 28.2.84 regarding scarcity of Diesel, Kerosene, Urea, etc. in Bihar and state :

(a) whether scarcity of diesel, petrol etc. still persists even in the district Headquarters of Madhubani and around;

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome the same;

(c) whether there have been demands for opening of new diesel-petrol supply pumps at Kamtaul and Jaley in Darbhanga district and Banipatti in Madhubani district;

(d) if so, the latest position;

(e) whether there are proposals to change the supplier of kerosene etc. at

Benipatti with comparatively satisfactory distribution; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The supplies to Madhubani District were disrupted in July, 1984 due to road breaches caused by heavy rains and floods. Supplies from alternative routes have been arranged and the position is now returning to normal.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Selection for retail outlet dealerships at Kamtaul in Darbhanga District and at Basiata in Banipatti block in Madhubani District is in progress. As regards Jaley in Darbhanga district, survey is being conducted by the oil industry to assess the feasibility of opening a new retail outlet under its next Marketing Plan.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Question does not arise.

#### Use of L.P.G. Cylinders for Welding Purposes

3317. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG Cylinders are being used for welding purposes to a very large extent in the country causing shortage of LPG to domestic consumers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the use of these cylinders for welding and other industrial purposes is more hazardous and dangerous than the acetylene; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The present policy is to release LPG for industrial use only where it is technologically essential. Release of LPG for welding purposes is prohibited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### जैलौर, राजस्थान में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना करना

3318. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार राजस्थान-के जैलौर जिले में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और आकाशवाणी केन्द्र कब स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) आकाशवाणी

जोधपुर का आकाशवाणी ट्रांसमीटर जालौर जिले के मुख्य भागों में प्राथमिक ग्रेड सेवा पहले ही उपलब्ध कर रहा है। इसलिए, वहां पर अलग केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कोई आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की जाती।

#### दूरदर्शन

जालौर जिले में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए

भावी योजनाएं बनाते समय इसे ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Time Signal Service through INSAT-IB

3319. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to start a Time Signal service through INSAT-IB;

(b) if so when it is expected to be started; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Request of National Physical Laboratory for dissemination of Time Signal Service through INSAT-IB has been approved on an experimental basis for three years by INSAT Coordination Committee.

(b) The experimental service is to start within a year.

(c) National Physical Laboratory is conducting feasibility studies with specific experiments using INSAT-IB.

**बिहार में बंद पड़ी कोयला खानों को पुनः खोलना**

3320. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, बिहार सरकार को लगभग 200 बंद पड़ी कोयला खानों को पुनः खोलने की अनुमति दी है जैसा कि

दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 1984 के "आयवर्त" में प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन 200 कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी कार्य निष्पादन के लिए क्या प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Promotion of Departmental Employees in I.T.I.s, Delhi

3321. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrator in I.T.I.s, Delhi instructed in February/March 1981 that Departmental employees should not be deprived of promotion while changing the Recruitment Rules for Class-I Senior Posts and their cases be referred to U.P.S.C.

(b) if so, whether it was done after March, 1981.

(c) whether, U.P.S.C. had recommended about a year back that departmental employees should not be deprived of promotion to Class-I Senior Posts.

(d) if so, whether above mentioned recommendations have been implemented and

(e) if not the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No such instructions were issued in February/March, 1981. However, the Recruitment Rules



for the Sr. Class I posts in the Directorate of Training & Technical Educational were notified vide Notification No. F.2 (67)/76-S, II Vol. I, dated the 19th July, 1981 and according to these Recruitment Rules only degree holders were eligible to be considered for promotion in the Sr. Class I posts in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600. After Notification of the above Recruitment Rules, various representations from the departmental Associations were received and it was decided to amend the existing Recruitment Rules and, accordingly, a reference was made to the Commission in November, 1982. However, in the revised Recruitment Rules, the educational qualifications were not proposed to be changed but it was desired to add the following note below the educational qualification :-

"The requirements about the educational qualification shall not be applicable in case of such departmental candidates holding the feeder posts on regular basis on the promulgation of the amendment."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Commission had, advised in July, 1982, that in order to safeguard the service interest of the departmental candidates holding the posts on regular basis and who do not possess degree in Engg. a provision may be made under column 10, of the Recruitment Rules, for posts of Principal, I.T.I., Pusa and Arab-ki-Sarai, Asstt. Director (Trg.), etc., in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600, that the requirement about the educational qualifications may not be made applicable in case of such departmental candidates holding the feeder posts on regular basis on the date of promulgation of the amendment.

(d) As already stated against (a) & (c), the above recommendations have been accepted and necessary proposals have since been sent to the U.P.S.C. in order to amend the existing Recruitment Rules but formal approval of the Commission is still awaited

### Expansion of Ulhasnagar Telephone Exchange

3322. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Ulhasnagar Telephone exchange expansion programme; and

(b) when the same is likely to be completed and commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) A 7,000 lines imported cross-bar exchange to replace the existing 3,600 lines manual exchange, is now under installation.

(b) This is expected to be commissioned during 1985.

### बादली, दिल्ली में गैस कनेक्शन

3323. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बादली, दिल्ली में अब तक गैस के कितने कनेक्शन जारी किए गए हैं और वहां पर गैस सप्लाई करने वाली एजेंसियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : बादली के 10 उपभोक्ता मैसर्स आलोक गैस एजेंसी, माडल टाउन, दिल्ली के गोदाम से एल०पी०जी० की सप्लाई प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

### Accommodation Acquired by P & T Department on Rental Basis at Jer Mahal Kalbadevi' Dhobitalao, Bombay

3324. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T Department has acquired on rental basis, premises at Jer Mahal Kalbadevi, Dhobitalao, Bombay @ Rs. 1,36,500/- per month;

(b) the other detailed terms and conditions as set out in the agreement entered into for the purpose;

(c) the name of the owner and name of the party with whom the agreement has been entered into; and

(d) the specific reasons which compelled the department to acquire these premises at such a high rent and who authorised the transaction?

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

(b) The lease is for seven years from 1.10.83. No advance or loan has been given. Rent includes taxes and outgoings. Other terms and conditions are as per departmental standard lease agreement in form GENL-8.

(c) Shri Rusi Lal Taraporewala and other trustees of the Estate of HD Taraporewala Trust are the owners. Lease agreement has been entered with M/s. Madhav Anantgiri associates M/s. Karsandas Bhanji and M/s. Lumala Investment and Finance Private Limited.

(d) The accommodation was hired to provide adequate working space for Bombay RMS and Central Packet Sorting Office which were facing shortage of accommodation of 25,500 square feet. As a result capacity to deal with mails was very much restricted. On the basis of the recommendations of the Fair Rent Assessment Committee, the Postmaster General, Maharashtra Circle approved the rent.

### Jor Bagh Telephone Exchange

3325. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of telephone connections in Lodhi Colony remain frequently out of order due to lack of proper maintenance of the telephone lines by the Jor Bagh Exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reports/complaints lodged with the said Exchange are not attended to promptly; and

(c) if so, facts in this regard and the steps being taken to streamline the work of the Jor Bagh Telephone Exchange to remove hardship to the telephone subscribers in Lodhi Colony?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. In July, 1984 there was one cable fault affecting about 40 telephones and this cable fault was attended to expeditiously. There was no other cable fault affecting Lodhi Colony.

(b) No, Sir. Complaints lodged in Jorbagh exchange are attended to promptly. Proper watch and monitoring is also kept on the disposal of complaints booked with the exchange.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. However, efforts are being made to Upgrade and further improve the working of telephones not only in Lodhi Colony but in the whole Jor Bagh Exchange.

### New Telephone Connections from Janpath Telephone Exchange

3326. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone connections sanctioned from the Janpath Telephone Exchange during the financial year 1983-84 and upto 31st July, 1984 under each category;

(b) how many telephone connections were sanctioned on out of turn basis under each category from Janpath Exchange during the financial year 1983-84 and upto 31st July, 1984 ;

(c) the date upto which the persons registered for telephone connections in this exchange have been provided telephone connections in the general category as on 31st July, 1984 ; and

(d) the further programme for sanctioning more telephone connections under general category in 1984-85 and the date in the waiting list likely to be covered ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The number of telephone connections sanctioned from Janpath telephone exchange under each category are given below :

	During financial year 1983-84	from 1.4.1984 to 31.7.1984
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OYT-Special	146	16
OYT-General	102	8
Non-OYT-General	549	26
Non-OYT-Special	83	8
Non-OYT-SS	19	16

(b) The number of telephone connections sanctioned under each category on out of turn basis from Janpath Telephone Exchange are given below :

	During financial year 1983-84	From 1.4.1984 to 31.7.1984
--	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

OYT-Special	40	14
OYT-General	7	4
Non-OYT-General	7	2
Non-OYT-Special	8	3
Non-OYT-SS	8	16

(c) Persons registered upto 16.9.1980 under general category in this exchange have been sanctioned telephone connections as on 31st July, 1984.

(d) On commissioning of the Kidwai Bhawan '331' Telephone exchange expected during 1984-85, more telephone connections under all categories would be sanctioned. Persons registered upto 1.8.1984 under general category are likely to be covered.

तेल की खोज में सहयोग देने वाले देश

3327. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में तेल की खोज में सहयोग देने वाले देशों के स्थान बार नाम क्या हैं; आर

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त उपलब्धियों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) इस समय केवल यू० एस० एस० आर० ही एक ऐसा देश है जो पश्चिम बंगाल तथा त्रिपुरा क्षेत्रों में द्विपक्षीय करार के अन्तर्गत भारत के साथ तेल

अन्वेषण सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापों में सहयोग कर रहा है।

(ख) इस सहयोग से तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को इन क्षेत्रों में नई प्रौद्योगिकी को लगाने तथा तेल संभाव्यता के अन्वेषण में सहायता मिली है।

#### Harassment of People by Protectorate of Emigration

3328. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that persons going to the Gulf countries are harassed by the protectorate of Emigration and the passport issuing authorities; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. A number of measures have been taken to simplify the procedures for granting emigrations clearance and suspension in order to prevent harassment to the public.

#### Chief Producer of Films Division

3329. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the Chief Producer of Films Division retired from office ;

(b) whether he is still occupying the office ;

(c) if so, on what grounds ;

(d) whether any honorarium or award is being contemplated to be given to him ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Shri N.S. Thapa, who had held the post of Chief Producer, Films Division retired from Government service on 31st March, 1983.

(b) to (e) Before his retirement, Shri N.S. Thapa, had made a request to be allowed to complete some films which were being produced and directed by him while he was holding the post of Chief Producer. He offered to complete these films without any payment of fees for production, direction or writing of scripts and commentaries. This offer was agreed to by the Government. Besides this, some films on freedom struggle are being made by Films Division under the supervision of Shri Thapa. He offered his services for this work also without any payment. Since the post of Chief Producer is vacant, Shri Thapa has been accommodated in the Chief Producer's room for the present for the sake of his supervision over the films under his production.

#### Quantum of Gratuity Payable to Employees

3330. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the judgement of the Gujarat High Court, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court, whereby the quantum of gratuity payable to a salaried employee should be calculated by dividing his monthly salary by 26 (working days) and multiplying it by 15, where 15 day's salary is his entitlement ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to amend the Rules on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government accepts the judgement and as such, there is no question of making any amendment either in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Rules framed thereunder.

#### Hydel Projects of Andhra Pradesh and Cooperation by Sweden

3331. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether selection of sites was done in Andhra Pradesh for constructing five hydro-electric projects with Swedish aid ;

(b) if so, whether Minister for Electricity, Government of Sweden had consultations with the Central Government ;

(c) whether any discussion took place between the Minister for Electricity, Sweden, and the Energy Minister in June, 1984 for mutual cooperation in Energy sector ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Sweden have expressed interest in the setting up of a few micro hydel plants in India on demonstration basis. Accordingly, five sites in Andhra Pradesh, three sites in Orissa and one site in Rajasthan have been suggested to the Swedish authorities for being funded from the Swedish grant.

(b) to (d) The Swedish Minister for Energy visited India in June, 1984 and had

discussions with the Minister of Energy regarding Indo-Swedish cooperation in the Energy Sector. The areas identified for such cooperation include consultancy for investigations of the Dhauliganga Hydro-electric project and HVDC Simulator for the Central Power Research Institute.

Ethnor Ltd. Subsidiary of M/s. Johnson & Johnson

3332. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

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

(a) whether M/s Johnson & Johnson, a Multinational Company, New Delhi has set up a small scale industry in the name of Ethnor Ltd. as its subsidiary ;

(b) if so, whether prior permission was obtained from Government to set up the Ethnor Ltd. ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Department of Company Affairs have no information whether Messrs Johnson & Johnson Ltd. have set up a small scale industry in the name of M/s. Ethnor Ltd. The latter company had been a subsidiary of the former company even before the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 came into force on 1.6.1970. The question of obtaining permission under the M.R.T.P. Act did not, therefore, arise.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.



### अल्कोहल पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

3333 श्री रामनाल राही : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सीरे की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अल्कोहल पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना संबंधी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं तथा किन-किन व्यक्ति को ये लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) लघु क्षेत्र में अल्कोहल पर आधारित रसायन एकक स्थापित करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। तथापि ऐसे एककों का पंजीकरण करते समय संवद राज्य का उद्योग निदेशालय राज्य में अल्कोहल की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखता है।

ऐसे पंजीकरणों से संबंधित विवरण तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### State-wise Approval of Multipurpose and Hydel Projects

3334. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of multipurpose and hydro electric projects approved so far, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of such projects for which approval is still awaited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Information is given at Statement-I.

(b) Information on the Projects which have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority but awaiting investment decision and the Projects under consideration of the Central Electricity Authority is given at Statements II and III respectively.

#### Statement-I

*No. of Multi-purpose projects with power Component/Hydro-electric projects which have been approved after 1st April 1981*

S No.	State	No. of Projects
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1
3.	Kerala	2
4.	Tamil Nadu	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
7.	Maharashtra	3
8.	Bihar	1
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3
11.	Karnataka	1
12.	Orissa	1
13.	Nagaland	1
Total ;		20

#### Statement-II

*No. of Multi-purpose projects with power Component/Hydro electric projects which have been Cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting investment decision*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1
2.	Punjab	1

3. Uttar Pradesh	3
4. Madhya Pradesh	1
5. Karnataka	2
6. Kerala	2
7. Orissa	2
8. West Bengal	2
9. Sikkim	1
10. Maharashtra M.P./ Gujarat	1

Total : 16

### Statement-III

*No. of Multi-purpose projects with power component|Hydro-electric projects under examination in Central Electricity Authority*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3
2.	Punjab	4
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	10
6.	Maharashtra	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh  Uttar Pradesh	1
8.	Kerala	8
9.	Tamil Nadu	6
10.	Andhra Pradesh	3
11.	Karnataka	2
12.	Orissa	2
13.	West Bengal	1
14.	Bihar	1
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	2

Total : 61

कुवैत में भारतीयों की दुर्वशा

3335. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

श्री शिव शारण वर्मा :

श्री राम किकर :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को उन भारतीयों को बुरी दशा की जानकारी है जो जाली पासपोर्ट पर कुवैत तथा अन्य देशों को गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो उनकी दशा को सुधारने तथा पासपोर्टों की कड़ी जांच करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है; और

(ख) कुवैत तथा अन्य देशों में कितने भारतीय नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और उन्हें भारत वापस बुलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) अभी तक ऐसी कोई शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

विदेश जाने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों के पासपोर्टों की जांच उत्प्रवास अधिकारियों द्वारा एयरपोर्ट पर की जाती है। ये अधिकारी विभिन्न सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के नियंत्रणाधीन हैं जहां पर उत्प्रवास जांच स्थल (चेक पोस्ट) मौजूद हैं।

(ख) कुवैत और पश्चिम एशिया के अन्य देशों तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका के क्षेत्र में लगभग 9 लाख भारतीय काम कर रहे हैं तथा सरकार को इन भारतीयों द्वारा व्यतीत किए जा रहे

नारकीय जीवन की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। तथापि, मजदूरी का भुगतान न करने/देरी से भुगतान करने, घटिया रहन-सहन व कार्य दशाओं, ठेके के प्रतिस्थापना आदि से संबंधित कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा इन शिकायतों की शीघ्रता से जांच की जाती है। उस व्यक्ति को भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हर तरह की सहायता दी जाती है जो उन्हें भारत वापस आने के लिए अनुरोध करता है।

#### Introduction of new Drugs in the Country

3336. SHRI BANWARI LAL :  
SHRI SATYANARAYAN  
JATIYA :

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

(a) the number and names of new drugs introduced in the country in the last three years and companies which introduced them and whether they have been introduced under generic names or brand names ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of new drugs introduced has declined sharply in recent years due to Government's policy of not permitting use of brand names ; if so, whether Government propose to permit brand names of new drugs ;

(c) whether these drugs are produced from basic stages or they are imported in bulk and tableted and sold in the country ; and

(d) what are the drugs produced from basic stages and what are produced from imported bulk drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) As intimated by Ministry of Health, names of the new drugs introduced in the country during the period April 81 to March 84 are given in the attached statement. To the extent information is available out of these drugs, Sodium Valproate, Danazol and Cisplatin are being produced indigenously.

Single ingredient preparations of the above drugs except for Danazol and Rosoxacin are, to the best of Ministry of Health's knowledge, being marketed under generic names. In respect of Danazol and Rosoxacin M/s. Win-medicare Pvt. Ltd., Modipuram, have obtained a stay order from the Delhi High Court and are marketing these drugs under brand names.

The entire question of granting approval to the marketing of single ingredient preparations of new drugs either under brand or generic name is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

#### Statement

Name of the New Drug	Name of the Company
1. Ketoprofen	M/s. May & Baker, Bombay.
2. Intralipids Fat Emulsion	M/s. Astra-IDL, Bangalore.
3. Sodium Valproate	M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Metrizamide	M/s. Win-medicare Pvt. Ltd., Modipuram, U.P.

1

2

5. Danazol	M/s. Win-medicare Pvt. Ltd., Modipuram, U.P.
6. Metoprolol Tartrate	M/s. Astra-IDL, Bangalore.
7. Cisplatin	M/s. Tamilnadu Dadha Pharma- ceuticals, Madras.
8. Urokinase for injection	M/s. Win-Medicare Pvt. Ltd. Modipuram, U.P.
9. Rosoxacin	M/s. Win-medicare Pvt. Ltd., Modipuram, U.P.
10. Sulphadoxine	Introduced in combination with Pyrimethamine by M/s. Walter Bushnell, Bombay.
11. Human Diploid Cell Rabies Vaccine	M/s. Serum Institute of India, Pune.

#### Shortage of Chartered Accountants for Auditing

3337. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND  
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
required number of Chartered Accounts are  
not available in each State for auditing the  
cases having turnover of more than Rs. 40  
lakhs as required under the Company Law ;

(b) if so, the total number of Charter-  
ed Accountants available for this job in each  
state and also the expected total number of  
cases which have to be audited as per law  
by the Chartered Accountant in each State ;

(c) whether Government propose to  
permit Income Tax practitioners to audit the  
accounts when the Chartered Accountants  
are not available in sufficient number to meet  
the requirement ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and  
what is the alternative ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN  
NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The  
provision for audit of accounts of entities  
having turnover exceeding Rs 40 lakhs is  
contained in Section 44 AB inserted in the  
Income Tax Act, 1961, by the Finance Act,  
1984, and not under the Companies Act,  
1956. The number of persons liable to have  
their accounts audited under the aforesaid  
Act may not exceed 1,50,000. As on 31st  
March 1984, out of total 32,329 Chartered  
Accountants, more than 21,000 are in practice  
and their number is considered adequate to  
meet the requirements of audit. The break  
up of the number of Chartered Accountants  
in practice in each State and the number of  
accounts they have to audit State-wise is not  
readily available.

(c) There is no such proposal under  
consideration of the Government at present.

(d) A Chartered Accountant has the professional Qualification and technical competence to audit accounts and report on the accounts examined, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account. Under Section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956 only a Chartered Accountant is competent to audit the accounts of a company. It is not considered appropriate to permit income-tax practitioners to carry out audit of accounts for purposes of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 as they do not have the professional qualification for the purpose.

#### Delay in Ravi-Tawi Project

3338. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Indian Express dated 17 July, 1984, where in it has been stated that there has been considerable delay in the construction of Thein Dam and the Shahpur Kandi Barrage by the Punjab Government resulting in delay of work of the Ravi-Tawi Irrigation Project ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Thein Dam Project is under execution by the Govt of Punjab. The progress has, however, been slow due to constraints of resources with the State Government. As regards shahpur Kandi Project, it is yet to be approved by the Govt. of India pending resolution of certain inter-State aspects including concurrence of the J&K Govt. to pay their share of cost in the Project.

The Ravi-Tawi Irrigation Project comprises Tawi Lift Canal and Ravi Canal

Projects. The work for Tawi Lift Canal has already been completed. The work of Ravi Canal, which is to off-take from the proposed Shahpur Kandi Barrage, is in progress. J&K Govt. have informed that out of a projected irrigation potential of 53,900 ha. on Ravi Canal, a potential of about 40,000 ha. would be created before the completion of Thein Dam and Shahpur Kandi Projects. The existing canal system in J&K and the Ravi Canal Project would enable J&K to utilise 0.46 MAF out of their total share of 0.65 MAF in the surplus Ravi-Beas waters in the pre Thein/Shahpur Kandi State.

#### Exploration for Oil off Kerala Coast

3339. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :  
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exploratory work for oil was undertaken off the Kerala Coast in the past ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved and the steps being taken to intensify the oil exploration work in the Kerala region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two exploratory wells were drilled in Kerala offshore but no indications of hydrocarbon were available. It is proposed to drill an exploratory well in offshore Kerala-Konkan areas during 1984-85.

चुनाद चुधार

3340. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :  
श्री चित्त बसु :



प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :

श्री दौलत राम सारण :

श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

श्री छोटू भाई गामित :

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी, कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू सत्र के दौरान दल-बदल पर प्रतिबन्ध चुनावों में होने वाले भारी खर्च पर नियंत्रण, राजनैतिक दलों का रजिस्ट्रेशन और राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा चुनाव खर्च के लेखे का रखरखाव, कम्पनियों द्वारा दिए जाने वाले चन्दे का हिसाब और मतदाताओं को परिचय पत्र जारी करने जैसे चुनाव सुधारों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कानून बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सदन में इस प्रकार का विधान कब तक लाए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार की इस मामले में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) : निर्वाचन आयोग ने निर्वाचन सुधार करने के लिए जिस प्रस्ताव समूह की सिफारिश की है वह अभा विचाराधीन है। उनमें से कुछ के दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे और उनके बारे में गहराई से अध्ययन तथा राजनैतिक दलों, राज्य सरकारों, आदि से और आगे विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता होगी। अतः विधायी प्रस्तावों के पुनः-स्थापन के लिए कोई निश्चित समय सीमा बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

फोटो पहचान पत्र के मामले में तारीख 13. 3. 84 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2714 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने अभी इस स्कीम की अन्य राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को लागू न करने का निश्चय किया है।

#### Projects Undertaken by IPCL

3341. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the series of projects of national importance that have been undertaken by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 350 crores ; and

(b) the impact of these projects on drip irrigation schemes for improving agricultural yields in drought prone areas, extension of various applications of plastics in agriculture on combined cycle basis and spinning of acrylic fibre on ambar charkha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The following projects at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 316.50 crores have been taken up by M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited :

Expansion of :—Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) plant by 10 000 tonnes/annum.

—Polypropylene plant by 25,000 tonnes/annum.

—Acrylic Fibre plant by 12,000 tonnes/annum.

—Xylenes plant by 56,000 tonnes/annum.

—Linear Alkyl Benzene by  
13,500 tonnes/annum.

Establishment of plants

to manufacture :— PVC : 55,000 tonnes/  
annum.

—Petroleum Resins 5,000  
tonnes/annum.

(b) The output of plastics is expected to have developmental impact on agriculture and irrigation. Use of Acrylic Fibre on Ambar charkha is considered feasible.

#### Opening of Small Exchanges and Public Telephones in Rural Areas of Orissa

3342. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places selected for opening new small exchanges and public telephones in rural areas of Orissa by Orissa Telecommunication Circle of his Ministry during the year 1984-85, district-wise ;

(b) the norms and priority given while identifying and taking decision for opening the proposed small exchanges and Public Telephones in Tribal areas of that State ;

(c) the small exchanges and public Telephones opened during the year 1983-84 in Tribal areas under the Rural Areas Development Scheme, the names thereof, district-wise ; and

(d) the instruction given by that Circle to the concerned authorities of the Tribal and Backward districts for the development of telecommunications in these areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given at Statement-I.

(b) The information is given at Statement-II for opening of small exchanges and Statement-III for opening Public telephones.

(c) The information is given at Statement-IV.

(d) Policy for development of Telecom. in Tribal and Backward areas is uniform throughout the country. Instructions are given as per Statement II and III mentioned above.

#### Statement

*The names of places selected for opening 25 line new small Exchanges*

Sl. No.	Name of place	District
1.	Bant	Balasore
2.	Dehurda	— do —
3.	Belpara	Bolangir
4.	Mahadevpalli	— do —
5.	Aul	Cuttack
6.	Bentakar	— do —
7.	Khuntuni	— do —
8.	Mangalpur	— do —
9.	Patkura	— do —
10.	Sarubali	— do —
11.	Bhuban	Dhenkanal
12.	Nalco Nagar	— do —
13.	Rayagada	Ganjam
14.	Bismagiri	— do —
15.	Raisuan	Keonjhar
16.	Balimela	Koraput
17.	Raruan	Mayurbhanj
18.	Bhapur	Puri
19.	Nirakarpur	—do —

20.	Satasankha	Puri
21.	Phiringia	Phulbani
22.	Kantamal	— do —
23.	Ghess	Sambalpur
24.	Melchhamunda	— do —
25.	Padiabahal	— do —

(a) (ii) 130 New Public Telephones proposed to be opened during 1984-85. The names of places are yet to be identified.

#### Statement-II

#### *Policy Regarding Opening of new Telephone Exchanges in Rural/Backward and Hilly Areas*

Under the normal rules of the Posts & Telegraphs Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue. With increasing cost of equipment, stores and labour, however, it has been found that a large number of projects for small exchanges in rural areas prove unremunerative not only in the initial stages but also after the full connectable capacity is utilized. To permit extension of telephone services in rural areas, following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges upto 100 lines capacity has been adopted with effect from 1-4-1980. This is subject to availability of finance and materials.

- (i) A small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines, capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges shall be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.

- (ii) A 10 lines exchange may be opened, provided there is a minimum telephone demand for 5 (five) such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5kms of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure. (This is not applicable for the time being since a 10 lines small automatic exchange is still being developed, reference may also please be made to para (v) below.

- (iii) The 10 lines exchanges may be replaced by or a new 25 lines exchange may be installed if there is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms of the Central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 40 percent of the anticipated A.R.E.

- (iv) The 25 lines exchange may be replaced by a 50 lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50 lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated A.R.E.

- (v) In general, the initial capacity of a small automatic exchange at a new station should not exceed 10 lines. However, in view of the fact that development works is still in progress on a 10 lines electronic SAX and the smallest exchange available as on date is of 25 lines exchanges till 10 lines SAXs are available freely, subject, of course to the minimum demand for 10 regular private and public connections (other than service).

The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening, expansion of automatic exchanges.

2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 operators to provide round the clock service through out the week. As such opening of small manual exchanges involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.

3. Thus at present Heads of Telecommunications Circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with prescribed advance deposit of Rs.100/-For this purpose the prospective subscribers may contact the Sub-Divisional Officer Phones/Telegraphs of the area.

4. The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment power plant, batteries, Cables, line materials etc. It therefore, may take upto about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the scheme is approved.

### Statement-III

#### *Revised Policy for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs)/Combined Offices (COs) in Rural Areas*

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of the P & T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P & T Board has decided as follows :

- (i) While the present policy, as detailed in the following pages will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases, where the multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.
- (iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.
- (iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/= (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 Km side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers, lakes deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km. accessibility objective has been Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The Project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

#### Statement-IV

*Small exchanges of 25 lines each and Public telephones opened during 1983-84 in Tribal Areas*

#### Small Exchanges

Sl. No.	Name of place	District
1.	Mitrapur	Balasore
2.	Bolani	Keonijhar
3.	Dhemkikote	— do —
4.	Jajangeer	— do —
5.	Swampatna	— do —
6.	Ambadola	Karaput
7.	Baragaon	Sundargarh

#### Public Telephones

Sl. No.	Name of place	District
1.	Chhātrapur	Balasore
2.	Kansa	— do —
3.	Badakolakoli	Ganjam
4.	Chheligada	— do —
5.	Khajuripada	— do —
6.	Badaghagara	Keonjhar
7.	Basantapur	— do —
8.	Binjibahal	— do —
9.	Chamakpur	— do —
10.	Erendei	— do —
11.	Khamdadhar	— do —
12.	Parasala	— do —
13.	Podanga	— do —
14.	Sanghagara	— do —
15.	Sitabinji	— do —
16.	Bhejhandi	Koraput
17.	Chandeli	— do —
18.	Girila	— do —
19.	Maidalpur	— do —
20.	Sikapalli	— do —
21.	Ambagodia	— do —
22.	Badamtalia	Mayurbhanj
23.	Bamda	— do —
24.	Bhuasuni	— do —
25.	Jhariadihi	— do —
26.	Kundabai	— do —
27.	Purunia	— do —
28.	Sarat	— do —
29.	Sulaipat	— do —
30.	Barakhama	Phulbani
31.	Gumagada	Phulbani
32.	Sundurkumpa	— do —
33.	Barsuan	Sundargarh
34.	Khuntagaon	— do —
35.	Lanjiberana	— do —



## Statement

*Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations*

- 
1. District Headquarters.
  2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
  3. Tehsil Headquarters.
  4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
  5. Block Headquarters.
  6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.
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CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

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

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CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
COMBINED OFFICES

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

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

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

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

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8. Out of the way places
- 

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

- a. Should be beyond 20 Kms (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

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

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

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

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Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/ townships.

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CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

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

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
COMBINED OFFICES.

- a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- b. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs.2000/—p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs.5000/—p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

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9. All other stations.

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CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

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

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF  
COMBINED OFFICES.

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

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

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

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established ; and

- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.
- (2) No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss of another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

गलत बिल बनाने के बारे में शिकायतें

3343. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा के संसद सदस्यों की ओर से गलत टेलीफोन बिलों के लिए प्रभारों की कटौती के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने संसद सदस्य हैं, जिन्होंने ऐसी शिकायतें भेजी हैं और उन शिकायतों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने कुछ संसद सदस्यों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गलत टेलीफोन बिलों के लिए, उनके वेतन में से प्रभारों की कटौती नहीं की जाएगी और यदि हाँ, तो गलत टेलीफोन बिलों से सम्बन्धित ऐसे प्रभारों की इन सदस्यों के वेतन में से अब भी कटौती करते रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के ऐसे गलत टेलीफोन बिल बनाने के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हो तो सत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ, 1.4.1983 से 30.6.1984 की अवधि के दौरान पचासी (85) संसद सदस्यों से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं इसमें से सत्तहत्तर (77) शिकायतें अधिक राशि के टेलीफोन बिलों के बारे में थीं, और शेष आठ (8) ट्रंक काल प्रभार के बारे में थीं।

(ख) और (ग) बिल मीटर रीडिंग और ट्रंक काल टिकटों के आधार पर बनाए जाते हैं। जब तक कोई जाँच नहीं की जाती, तब तक यह निर्णय करना संभव नहीं होता है कि बिल गलत है। जब कोई विशेष मामला जानकारी में आता है, तो औचित्य सिद्ध होने पर स्थगन आदेश जारी किए जाते हैं।

#### Telecommunication Services in Orissa

3344. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment as to the extent of damage caused to the telecommunication services in the State of Orissa in the recent rain and flood ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the efforts made by his Ministry to re-establish necessary telecommunication services in the State ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The extent of damage to the telecommunications services is as under :—

(i) On 25-4-84, a 90 Meter Microwave tower at Haldibari near Dhenkanal town was uprooted due to heavy storm. Estimated loss is Rs.15 lakhs.

(ii) On 26-5.84 telecommunication services to Western Orissa was dislocated due to storm. The details are as follows :—

a. A 100 lines Small Automatic Exchange at Sonapur in Bolangir District was damaged when the roof of the rented building was blown off in storm. Power Plant and battery was also damaged. Estimated loss ... 1 lakh.

b. Local lines network at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar were also effected. About 500 telephones at each place were disrupted. Estimated cost of restoration ... Rs.30,000 in each case.

c. Bhadrak overhead alignment was also damaged. Estimated cost of restoration ...Rs. 15000/- .

(c) All out efforts were made to restore the communications on a war footing by diverting manpower and necessary stores from other works.

(d) Telecommunication services in Western Orissa dislocated due to damage to the lower were restored by diverting traffic via Calcutta, Bombay Main microwave route.

Local telephone services at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Sonapur, Bhadrak were restored expeditiously. Immediately a new building was hired at Sonapur and new switch board, power plant and battery were installed.

#### Plan to Electrify All Villages of Orissa

3345. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been suggested by the State of Orissa (Orissa State Electricity Board) to the Centre to electrify all the 52,000 villages in the State of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the State Government has sought financial assistance from the Centre in this regard ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the domestic and agricultural sectors are still plagued by power cuts ;

(e) if so, the details regarding the plan ; and

(f) the steps Central Government have taken and guidance given in favour of Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa/Orissa State Electricity Board have not suggested any specific plan to electrify all the villages in the State and financial assistance required therefor.

(d) to (f) The arrangements for supply of power within the State in relation to the type of consumers etc. are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government and the State Electricity Board. As and when the availability of power does not match with the requirement, restrictions on consumption have to be imposed ; however, recognizing the priority needs of the agriculture sector, in the guidelines issued to the State Governments for power supply to various types of consumers, agricultural pumping has been included in the group of essential category of consumers. The State Governments/SEBs have been advised to assure supply of power for six to eight hours a day in the rural areas for agricultural purposes.

झंझा, गुजरात में नया कासबार टेली गेन एक्सचेंज

3346. श्री मोती साई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में ऊंझा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज राज्य में सबसे अधिक राजस्व अर्जित करने वाला एक्सचेंज है;

(ख) क्या इस एक्सचेंज में अधिक कार्यभार को देखते हुए क्रसबार एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दी गई है और नए एक्सचेंज के शुरू न होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस 'कॉएविशयल' प्रणाली की स्वीकृति भी दी गई है और यदि हा, तो इस प्रणाली को शुरू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, क्या स्थानीय केबलों के लिए टेलीफोन केबिनेट पिलर प्रणाली की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है, लेकिन अभी तक शुरू नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) पहले ही स्वीकृति की जा चुकी सभी प्रणालियों के कार्यान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) (एक) 3000 लाइनों का क्रसबार एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की परियोजना की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। एक्सचेंज की इमारत तैयार न होने तथा उपस्कर प्राप्त न होने के कारण स्थापना कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जा सका।

(दो) इस समय तक कोएक्सिअल केबिल प्रणाली, जिसका ड्रापिंग स्टेशन ऊंझा में है, का कार्य चल रहा है।

(तीन) ऊंझा के लिए केबिनेट-पिलर योजना की मंजूरी दे दी गई है तथा 1985 के दौरान अपेक्षित

साज-सामग्री की सप्लाई हो जाने के बाद कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) योजना का क्रियान्वयन चल रहा है तथा इसके 1987 में पूरे हो जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

#### Report of High Power Committee on Soda Ash

3347. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sittings of the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash held so far and when it is likely to submit its report to Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that consumers have been informed by Government that the question of price reduction of Soda Ash is linked with the whole issue being considered by the High Powered Committee ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have also advised the producers not to increase their prices during the intervening period ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The High Powered Committee on Soda Ash have had one meeting so far. In this meeting, it was decided to form two Sub-Committees of the High Powered Committee. These two Sub-Committees of the High powered Committee on Soda Ash have already been constituted and both have also started functioning. It is expected that their deliberations will proceed expeditiously to enable the High Powered Committee to submit its report to the Govt. expeditiously.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present, there is no statutory control on the price of Soda Ash. However,



the prices of producers are being informally monitored. Recently, when the producers reported their increased prices of Soda Ash to Govt., attributing the increases to increase in input costs such as coal, freight, power and jute bags, the producers have been asked to re-examine whether the quantum of increase was justified.

**Supply of Power to Delhi by Badarpur and Outstanding Dues Therefor**

3348. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) receives the entire power production of 720 MW Badarpur power station of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) ;

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

(c) the per unit price of electricity supplied to DESU by NTPC ;

(d) the per unit price of electricity paid by the consumers to the DESU ;

(e) how this gap between the buying and selling prices of electricity is met by DESU ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the DESU has not paid to Badarpur for years ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts**

3349. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending up to June, 1984 in the High Courts and the Supreme Court separately ; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of the pending cases within a reasonable time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the attached Statement I.

(b) It is not possible to fix time limit for disposal of cases. Steps taken to dispose of the pending cases are as given in the attached Statement II.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Cases Pending in Supreme Court & High Courts*

Name of the Court.	Number of cases pending	
	(As on 1.6.1984)	
Supreme Court.	Regular matters	hearing 44,579
	Admission & Miscellaneous matters	93,724
	Total :—	1,38,303

High Courts	Number of cases pending	
	(As on 31.12.1983)	

Allahabad	1,97,516
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Andhra Pradesh	69,691
Bombay	93,410
Delhi	57,889
Gujarat	32,159
Himachal Pradesh	9,053
Jammu & Kashmir	22,290
Karnataka	1,16,564
Kerala	72,724
Madhya Pradesh	45,486
Madras	1,11,491
Orissa	17,591
Patna*	54,582
Punjab & Haryana	33,285
Rajasthan	42,986
Sikkim	71
	(As on 30.6.1983)
Calcutta	1,09,031
Gauhati	12,541

\*Main cases only.

### Statement-II

#### Steps Taken From Time to Time to Reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court and High Courts :

1. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).
2. The Code of Criminal procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

3. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 423 on 1st August, 1984.
5. The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.
6. The supreme Court has also taken the following measures
  - (i) Priority is given to certain matters ;
  - (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily ;
  - (iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing ;
  - (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.
  - (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the

parties have filed their counter affidavits and affidavits in reply.

7. Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- a. Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.
- b. Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
- c. Dispensing with printing of records.
- d. Expenditing and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

8. The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

9. The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

10. The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

a. To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice ; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

b. To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

c. To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

11. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

**Special Programmes and Features to Mark the Golden Jubilee of Congress Socialist Party in India**

3350. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1984 marks the Golden Jubilee of the formation of the Congress Socialist Party in India in 1934 heralding the birth of a democratic socialist movement in India.

(b) if so, whether Doordarshan and Akashvani propose to arrange some special Programmes and features to mark this Golden Jubilee ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) No such information has been received either by AIR or Door-darshan ; however, the media will cover the events if any on the basis of their news value in news bulletins and programmes.

#### Import of TIOC for Manufacturing Erythromycin

3351. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the import of TIOC made by the various units, source, of its import and the price of imports during the last three years, year-wise and consignment-wise ;

(b) the production of each unit for Erythromycin and the rate Erythromycin sold by each unit during last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that large irregularities have been committed in the import of TIOC and sale of Erythromycin ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a concessional custom duty on TIOC, if so, the justification for keeping concessional duty ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that IDPL Plant of Erythromycin is lying idle on account of above reasons inspite of the fact that almost Rupees four crores has been spent thereon and the steps his Ministry is taking to mend the decisions ?

#### THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Information to the extent available is given in the attached Statement at Statement-I.

(b) A Statement showing the production of Erythromycin by various units during the last three years is at Statement-II. M/s. Bombay Paxwell Pharmaceutical Private Limited have reported that they have not sold Erythromycin and its esters at price higher than the Government approved price during the last three years, Year-wise, information about the sale price of Erythromycin by other units is not available.

(c) No irregularities in the matter of import of TIOC has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Y			E			A			R		
		1981-82			1982-83			1983-83					
		Quantity	C.I.F. Value	Source	Quantity	C.I.F. Value	Source	Quantity	C.I.F. Value	Source			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
1.	Alembic Chemicals		Nil			Nil			Nil				
2.	Bombay Paxwel Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6186.378	4843077.58	* 5236.775	4337918.93	* 4715.91	4353503.26			*			
				(Upto Feb., 84)									
				* (Brazil/Itali/U.S.A./West Germany/France)									
3.	Priti Organics Pvt. Ltd.	300	217000.00	**4459.214	4001000.00	** 5534.263	5048000.0						
				** (Not furnished by the company)									
4.	Swati Chemicals		Nil	469.883	434801.37	*** 198.75	185628.02						
				*** (West Germany, Italy)									
5.	I.D.P.L.		Nil		Nil				Nil				
6.	Chemifine	19254.04	\$ 78.95/kg	8245.69	\$95/kg				N.A.				
				(U.S.A., Italy and West Germany)									
7.	*Themis Pharmaceuticals	10226.18	Rs. 598.20/kg	13199.10	Rs. 725.56/kg.								
				(Hungary, Italy and West Germany)									
	*YEAR ENDING JUNE												

### Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Name of the Drug	Quantity produced (Kgs.)		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd.	Erythromycin Estolate	6274	6551.40	7046
		Erythromycin Stearate	4644	4917.41	6971.60
			(1981-82)	(1982-83)	(1983-84)
2.	M/s. Bombay Paxwell Pvt. Ltd.	Erythromycin Estolate	3819.8	4822.30	4141.2
		Erythromycin Stearate	3672.8	1681.3	2093.1
		Erythromycin Base	333.3	36.7	1.4
3.	M/s. Chemifine	Erythromycin Estolate	17022.42	19933.80	17005.40
		Erythromycin Stearate	Nil	1818.0	1336.0
		Erythromycin Base	Nil	Nil	226.50



**Production and Import of Doxycycline  
Formulations**

3353. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of manufacturers of Doxycycline formulations and approved prices and sales prices of their Doxycycline formulations during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the details of companies licensed to produce Doxycycline, their licensed capacity, stage of manufacture and production of each during last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the quantity of Doxycycline purchased by them from different sources and price paid for such purchases and how much quantity has been supplied by the State Trading Corporation to each of these companies during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) the reasons for canalising the imports of Doxycycline through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The following are the names of the major formulators of Doxycycline :—

1. Aristo Pharma, Bombay.
2. Dolphin Labs.
3. U.S. Vitamins.

4. I.D.P.L.

5. Bengal Chemicals

6. Biochem Pharmaceuticals Ind.

7. Pharmaceutical Company of India.

8. Unique Pharma

9. Ranbaxy Labs.

A Statement showing the leader prices notified for the various packs is attached. Sale prices during the last three years, year-wise are not available.

(b) A Statement showing Organised Sector Units, their licensed capacity and production during the last three years is attached. The production of these units is from Oxytetracycline.

(c) M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals Industries have furnished the details of purchases made by them from various sources. During the year 1983-84, they purchased 55 kgs. of Doxycycline from M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. Ltd. and purchase price varies from consignment to consignment. Purchases during the earlier years have been from Export Houses and Others. They have not made any purchase from State Trading Corporation during the year 1979-80 to 1983-84. Similar details from other companies are not available.

(d) The imports of Doxycycline were canalised to protect indigenous production from basic stage against imports and also to make available this drug at fair and reasonable prices.

## Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation and composition	Pack Size	Leader Price	Date of announcement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Doxycycline Dry Syrup	25ml	6.28	8.7.1981
	50mg/5ml (base)	Bottle	5.32	29.10.1983
2.	Doxycycline Capsules	2 Caps. vial	4.34	8.7.1981
	100mg. base/cap.	stirp	3.52	29.10.1983
3.	-do-	3 Caps. vial	6.48	8.7.1981
		S	4.88	29.10.1983
4.	-do-	4's S/	7.44	8.7.1981
		Bottle	5.34	29.10.1983
			7.34	15.6.1984
5.	Doxycycline Caps.	6's S/	10.56	22.7.1981
	100mg. base/cap.	Bottle	7.54	29.10.1983
6.	-do-	10's S/	16.62	8.7.1981
		Bottle	12.82	29.10.1983
7.	Doxycycline Inj.	10ml vial	11.76	21.6.1982
	50mg./ml		9.68	29.10.1983
	-do-	2ml vial	2.92	21.6.1982
			2.52	29.10.1983
9.	Doxycycline Inj.	5ml vail	4.44	21.6.1982
	100mg/5ml		4.38	29.10.1983
10.	Doxycycline Hcl. 0. 5%	15gm. tube	10.06	3.12.1983

## Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity 'MT'	Production during		
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IDPL	5.00	0.61	0.01	Nil
2.	*M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	2.50	0.55	0.68	1.66
3.	M/s. Gujarat Synthetic Drugs	5.00	—	—	—
		12.50	1.16	0.69	1.66

\* Also hold registration with the D.G. TD, for a capacity of 10 MT.

### Transfer of Badarpur Employees to N.T.P.C.

3354. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (d) and (e) of Starred Question No. 709 on 17th April, 1984 regarding transfer of Badarpur Employees to NTPC and state :

(a) whether those Badarpur based Central Government employees of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station who have not been absorbed in the service of National Thermal Power Corporation and continue to be on deputation with them, have ever been considered for proforma promotion by their parent Department viz. the Central Electricity Authority at the time when other employees of the authority in the same grade were promoted to higher grades ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how the Central Electricity Authority propose to protect the interests of these employees ?

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

### Majia Thermal Project in Seventh Plan

3355. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government is considering to set up Mejia Thermal Power Project in Bankura district in Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, when the work will begin and when it will be completed and total cost of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission's approval is yet to be obtained for this project. It would take a minimum of 5-6 years for construction after the sanction. The estimated cost of the project comprising of  $3 \times 210$  MW Units is Rs. 566 crores based on 1983-84 prices.

### Publication of Yojana and Akashvani in Local Languages

3356. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for publication of Yojana and Akashvani in local languages as enumerated in the Constitution ;

(b) the languages in which these magazines are being published ;

(c) whether Government have done any survey about the popular demand of Yojana and Akashvani in local languages in different States ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) 'Yojana' disseminates information about Five Year Plans and acquaints general public about the progress achieved through Planning. 'Akashvani' provides advance information to the public about the programmes broadcast by All India Radio Stations. These journals are brought out in several languages to provide wider coverage.

(b) 'Yojana' 'Akashvani' and other titles

English, Hindi, Assammese, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Telgu and Urdu,	English, Hindi, Urdu, Assammese, Bengali, Telgu, Tamil and Gujarati.
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(c) and (d) No survey was conducted in respect of Yojana Editions. In respect High-Powered Committee was set up in 1979 to review their of working. A copy of recommendations and Action Taken Report is Akashvani laid on the Table of the House. (Placed—1 in library, See No. LT. 8593/84).

**Minimum Wages for Workers Engaged  
in Unorganised Sector**

3357. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reconsidering to revise the minimum wages for workers engaged in the unorganised sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the minimum wages to be fixed.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Minimum wages are revised under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 by the Central Government and the respective State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for the scheduled employments with which they are concerned. No minimum wages are prescribed for the unorganised sector as a whole.

**Setting up of T.V. Station at Kharagpur in  
West Bengal**

3358. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had earlier stated that Kharagpur in West Bengal will have a TV Relay Centre in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, when that Centre will be started ; and

(c) whether the same can be so arranged that it may cover the Olympic games and sports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Low Power TV Transmitter at Kharagpur has started functioning from 4.8.84 and carries Olympic Games and sports programme telecast from Delhi DDK via INSAT-IB.

**Memoranda from Biecco Lawrie Employees'  
Union**

3359. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received Memoranda from Biecco Lawrie Employees' Union regarding proper management and administration of Biecco Lawrie Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government have received a communication from the Chief Minister of West Bengal with regard to the threatened closure of the said Undertaking ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) The Company has been giving an unsatisfactory performance for almost a decade and its accumulated loss was Rs. 12.36 crores as on 31.3.84. During the last few years Government have invested

sizable funds for removal of obsolescence of equipment and for otherwise helping the company. It has not been possible to reverse the declining trend in spite of the efforts of the Government and the management of the company. The question of the future of this company is currently under the examination of the Government and a final decision is yet to be taken.

**Proposals by Indian and Foreign Firms for Huge Platform Complex in Bombay High**

3360. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the Indian and foreign firms which have submitted proposals for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's huge platform complex in Bombay High and the comparative terms offered by each ; and

(b) to whom the contract has been awarded and on what terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Against open tenders for the South Bassein platform floated by the ONGC, offers were received from the following eight companies :

1. Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan.
2. Hyundai Heavy Industries, Korea.
3. Snam Progetti, Italy
4. Red Path Dorman Long, U.K.
5. Daewoo Ship Building and Heavy Machinery Ltd., Korea.
6. Modernmott International, UAE.
7. Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company.
8. Samsung, South Korea.

These tenders are presently under evaluation by the ONGC and it will not be desirable to disclose any comparative details at this stage.

**Appointment of News Readers**

3361. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of appointment of the news readers of the TV; and

(b) whether there have been cases of discrimination in the renewal of the contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) At present, depending on their programme requirements, News Readers are engaged by respective Doo.darshan Kendras on assignment basis after selection by a Committee in accordance with prescribed criteria. The terms and conditions of these assignments relate mainly to the fee payable for each performance and observance of discipline for ensuring smooth working of the news room. For News Readers engaged in the past as staff artists, the terms and conditions relate generally to matters like fee scale, conduct, leave etc.

(b) No, Sir.

**Setting up of Benches of High Courts in Various States**

3362. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawant Singh Commission report on establishment of permanent Benches of the High Courts of Allahabad,



Gauhati, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report; and

(c) the locations where the permanent benches of High Courts are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Sarin Committee Report Regarding Supply and Availability of Telephones**

3363. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarin Committee had prepared detailed study about the production, availability and need for telephones in the next two years;

(b) whether the Sarin Committee had submitted recommendations for improvement in the supply and availability of telephones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Sarin Committee has made recommendations to advance the Telecom targets of Sixth Five year Plan relating to production and availability of telephones.

(c) The Committee has recommended that the gap between demand and provision of facility for local telephone exchange connections should be advanced to March 1988 (as against March 1990 proposed in the Sixth Plan).

(d) The recommendation has not been accepted by the Government due to lack of resources and financial constraints.

**Setting up of Short Wave Transmitter at Leh**

3364. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transmitter of the Leh Station of the AIR has become old and weak with the result that the majority of population living in Kargil, Zaskar, Nubra and Changthang are deprived of the Radio Programmes and news broadcast by Leh Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been persistent demand from the people of Ladakh to install a short wave transmitter at Leh to counter the strong propaganda of the so-called Azad Kashmir Radio, Radio Beijing and the BBC and also to have better coverage of the distant rural areas of Ladakh by the Leh station; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The 10 KW MW Transmitter at All India Radio, Leh was commissioned in 1971 and continues to radiate the rated power. However, Kargil, Zaskar, Nubra and Changthang are not in the primary service area of this transmitter.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Such a proposal will be considered as part of the proposals for the 7th Five Year Plan.

### Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher

3365. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the  
establishment of super thermal power station  
at Talcher was included in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons why the above  
proposal has not been implemented so  
far;

(c) whether it is expected to be taken  
up by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite  
the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF  
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Thermal Power  
Corporation (NTPC) has submitted a  
feasibility report for installations of two  
units of 500 MW each in the first stage of  
Talcher Super Thermal Power Project. An  
investment decision can be taken after the  
Project has been appraised by Central  
Electricity Authority for techno-economic  
approval. Preliminary action such as estab-  
lishing necessary coal linkages for the project  
has already been initiated.

### Possibilities of Oil in Himalayas

3366. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether China has succeeded in  
locating large oil deposits on their side of the  
Himalayas;

(b) if so, whether there are possibili-  
ties of oil on Indian side of the Himalayas

(c) whether his Ministry has any  
plans for vigorous oil exploration this side  
of the Himalayas in the light of the Chinese  
experience; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI  
SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No such  
commercial discovery has been reported so  
far.

(b) Based on available data, the  
Himalayan Foothills are considered prospec-  
tive for hydrocarbons.

(c) and (d) Oil and Natural Gas  
Commission have conducted detailed surveys  
and have identified 9 locations for drilling  
in Himalayan Foothills. The drilling work  
is expected to be taken up in 1985.

### Extension of Contract with CFP of France

3367. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether CFP of France is to  
extend its present fouryear contract for  
another six years with Oil and Natural Gas  
Commission for Bombay High;

(b) if so, full details of the new agree-  
ment and reasons which necessitated the  
new contract; and

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas  
Commission and Government are satisfied  
with the results and returns of the first two  
contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) The results of the first contract and the ongoing second contract due to expire on 5.4.85 have been satisfactory so far.

**Sixth Plan Outlay for Power Schemes Specially for Orissa**

-3368. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan outlay for different schemes under power sector in various State;

(b) the amount spent so far by each State out of the total allocation made for each State for implementing those schemes in power sector;

(c) what are the schemes implemented in Orissa in the power sector during the above plan period and the amount spent thereon; and

(d) the details of the progress made in implementing those schemes in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Approved outlays for the Sixth Plan for each State in the Power Sector and year-wise expenditure incurred by each State in the first four years of the Plan period are given in statement I.

(c) and (d) The Sixth Plan power programme envisaged an addition of 560MW of new generating capacity in Orissa, out of which two units of 110 MW each at the Talcher (Extension) Thermal Power Station have been commissioned. During the current year, unit I of the Rengali Hydro-electric Project (50MW) is expected to be commissioned. The balance capacity, comprising Rengali Hydro-electric Project - Unit 2 (50MW) and Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project (3×80MW) is likely to get commissioned in the Seventh Plan. The Upper Indravati (4×150MW) and Hirakud Stage-III (1×37.5 MW) Hydroelectric Project are also under execution.

The details in regard to the expenditure and progress of Work on the ongoing schemes are given in statement II.

**Statement I**

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sixth Plan approved outlay.	Expenditure			
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	789.70	138.06	132.75	136.66	146.00
2	Assam	370.30	78.71	77.10	78.14	108.35
3.	Bihar	800.00	107.10	140.57	132.49	98.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Gujarat	941.50	127.85	163.11	166.23	234.42
5.	Haryana	545.00	69.46	86.20	118.14	121.64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	139.73	21.59	23.37	36.79	38.45
7.	J & K	170.00	19.81	22.20	24.36	27.75
8.	Karnataka	601.40	106.68	139.36	139.82	166.74
9.	Kerala	312.73	69.40	70.10	48.23	62.50
10.	M.P.	1500.00	221.08	259.33	296.76	344.60
11.	Maharashtra	2157.00	327.85	330.90	399.27	418.29
12.	Manipur	18.65	3.10	2.29	2.62	4.50
13.	Meghalaya	45.00	6.51	5.97	4.50	9.50
14.	Nagaland	15.25	2.50	2.95	2.77	3.43
15.	Orissa	410.00	71.27	82.79	79.19	88.20
16.	Punjab	732.94	103.10	139.66	200.30	214.05
17.	Rajasthan	675.00	110.01	119.37	105.68	115.08
18.	Sikkim	12.00	2.64	2.44	2.49	2.30
19.	T.N.	1022.80	159.89	174.52	191.04	180.00
20.	Tripura	22.11	3.91	4.19	4.67	5.55
21.	U.P.	2125.90	265.18	347.07	388.79	432.03
22.	West Bengal	886.55	137.47	130.56	116.32	141.01

## Statement II

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Actual expenditure				Approved outlay for 1984-85.	Progress of Works
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 anticipated		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Talcher TPS (Extn) Units 5&6 (2×110MW)	1.00	6.27	5.30	1.58	0.60	Unit 5 commissioned in 1981-82. Unit 6 commissioned in 1982-83
2.	Rengali HEP (2×50MW)	11.71	13.21	14.11	17.42	10.72	Dam excavation has been completed and masonry/concreting works are nearly complete. Pen-stock and penstock gates have been installed and 17 out of 24 spillway gates are operational. Scroll case erection has been completed for Unit 2. Erection of rotor of Unit 1 in service bay is in progress and assembly of stator sector has been completed.
3.	Upper Kolab HEP (3×80MW)	20.57	19.58	20.86	21.00	20.00	The concreting and masonry Works of dam are in an advanced stage. Excavation of head race tunnel is in progress and these of surge shaft and penstock tunnel has been completed. Draft tube of Unit 1 has been concreted. Civil Works of Power House are in progress.
4.	Hirakud Dam stage-III (Unit No.7) (1×37.5MW)	0.25	0.25	0.34	5.00	7.00	Excavation of pit area and tail race channel widening is under-way. Orders for equipment have been placed.
5.	Upper Indravati HEP (4×150MW)	8.42	6.80	4.04	7.79	14.00	Infrastructural works are in an advanced stage of completion. Foundation excavations works of the Dam and excavation of Head Race Channel and power House are in progress.



**Closure of Industrial Units Belonging to Birlas, Bangurs and Goenkas Between 1980-1984**

3369. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units of large and MRTP houses belonging to Birlas, Bangurs and Goenkas closed down between 1980 to 1984 giving the names of units and the number of workers affected thereby; and

(b) what specific steps have been taken by Central Government to reopen these units and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) In the Ministry of Labour, information is maintained only with regard to closures due to reasons other than industrial disputes. A statement on the number of such closures and workers affected for the years 1980-1983 is attached. Specific information relating to the number of large and MRTP units closed down during these years is not maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Years	No. of Units Closed	Workers Affected
1980	338	18,164
1981	349	37,377
1982 (P)	286	26,602
1983 (P)	193	34,557

(P) = Provisional.

**ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता**

3370. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, नई दिल्ली प्रत्येक वर्ष अधिक से अधिक लाभ अर्जित कर रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्य को व्याज की घटी दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध करा कर सहायता न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : (क) जी हां,

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम एक विकास वित्त संस्थान है और यह राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को जिन राज्यों में बिजली बोर्ड कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनमें राज्य सरकारों और राज्यों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के क्रियान्वय के लिए ग्रामीण बिजली सहकारिताओं को ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता करता है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को दी गई ऋण सहायता की शर्तें अन्य क्षेत्रों की शर्तों की अपेक्षा अधिक उदार होती है।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ग्रामीण बिजली सहकारिताओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शेयर पूंजी में योगदान के लिए 2 से 5% के बीच सामान्य व्याज की दर पर ऋण देता है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और ग्रामीण बिजली सहकारिताओं के लिए उपलब्ध कराया गया रियायती वित्त पोषण का मध्य प्रदेश में काफी अधिक लाभ उठाया गया है। इस राज्य में अब तक 2441 लाख रु० की

वित्तीय सहायता से 13 ग्रामीण बिजली सहकारिताएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

### उत्तर प्रदेश में टांडा में ताप विद्युत केन्द्र

3371. श्री राम श्रवध : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के फैजाबाद जिले में टांडा में 12 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसके प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय चरण मार्च, 1984 तक पूरे हो जाने थे परन्तु अभी तक इसका प्रथम चरण भी तैयार नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या निर्धारित समय के भीतर इस योजना के पूरे न होने का कारण धन की कमी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसकी नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद ख़ाँ : (क) से (घ) टांडा ताप विद्युत परियोजना, जिसमें 110-110 मेगावाट की चार यूनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित की जानी है, 159.25 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मार्च, 1979 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। इस परियोजना को पूरा होने में विलम्ब हुआ है जिसका मुख्य कारण निधियों की कमी होना है। चालू करने का मूल कार्यक्रम, छठी योजना के अनुसार और अब प्रत्याशित कार्यक्रम नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

यूनिट का नाम	मूल कार्यक्रम	छठी योजना का कार्यक्रम	अब प्रत्याशित कार्यक्रम
टांडा			
यूनिट-1	9/83	9/83	3/86
यूनिट-2	4/84	6/84	9/86
यूनिट-3	10/84	11/84	3/87
यूनिट-4	3/85	3/85	9/87

### O.N.G.C. Programme for Exploratory Drilling

3372. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to dig exploratory wells in the Bay of Bengal basin ;

(b) if so, the full and complete details there of ; and

(c) how many wells were dug by the Commission during the last three years and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission have identified 5 offshore locations for drilling in the shallow marine area in Bengal basin. Drilling is expected to be taken up during 1985.

(c) No well has been drilled so far by ONGC in the offshore part of Bengal basin.

### Setting up of Radio Station at Keonjhar Orissa

3373. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be Pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned in 1984-85 for setting up Radio Station at Keonjhar in Orissa ;

(b) the progress made so far in the opening of Radio Station at Keonjhar ; and

(c) the expected time of the beginning of various programmes in Keonjhar radio station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Rs. 13.2 lakhs is the Budget Grant for this station in 1984-85.

(b) and (c) A suitable site has been acquired. Building estimates have been sanctioned. Action to take up the construction work, is on hand.

The station is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86.

### Permission for Production of Film "A Passage to India"

3374. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether permission has been given to Mr. David Lean, a Veteran British Film Director to produce the Film 'A Passage to India' at Hills near Ramanagar-Bangalore-Mysore Road (Karnataka) ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Film Director and his party are creating caves by blasting huge rocks which are monumental and said to be the oldest rock of the world ;

(c) whether permission has not been taken from Geology Department or Conservator of Forests etc to deface rare rocks or forest wealth ; and

(d) whether Government will make a detailed enquiry to ensure that not damage is done to the rocks ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) M/s. G.W. Films Limited, London were granted permission to shoot the film 'A Passage to India' in India. The film was directed by the British Film Director, Mr. David Lean.

(b) and (c) Central Government is not aware of any blasting of the huge rocks which are said to be the oldest rocks of the world. M/s. G.W. Films' request to hold discussions with several officers of the State Government of Karnataka was forwarded to the State Government for necessary action. M/s. G.W. Films directly approached the concerned authorities and obtained permission to cut the caves.

(d) Since no permission was sought from the Central Government to cut the caves, the circumstances under which the caves were allowed to be cut will be ascertained from the State Government before considering the question of an enquiry.

### T.V Stations in India

3375. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of TV stations set up in the country till date, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : 94 TV Stations have been set up in the country as on 13.8.84, as per list enclosed.

## Statement

S. No.	STATE	LOCATION OF TV CENTRE
1.	Assam	1. Gauhati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada 2. Hyderabad 3. Vishakhapatnam 4. Kakinada 5. Warangal 6. Rajamundry 7. Nellore 8. Nizamabad 9. Kurnool 10. Tirupati 11. Cuddapah 12. Karimnagar
3.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Patna 3. Gaya 4. Munger
4.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Pij 3. Surat 4. Vadodra
5.	Haryana	1. Hissar
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kulu 2. Simla
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Srinagar 2. Jammu
8.	Karnataka	1. Gulbarga 2. Bangalore 3. Mangalore 4. Davangere 5. Bhadravati

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	1. Trivandrum 2. Cochin 3. Calicut
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Raipur 4. Jabalpur 5. Gwalior 6. Bilaspur
11.	Maharashtra	1. Bombay 2. 3. Nagpur 4. Nasik 5. Kolhapur 6. Akola
12.	Manipur	1. Imphal
13.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
14.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
15.	Orissa	1. Sambalpur 2. Bhubaneshwar
16.	Punjab	1. Bhatinda 2. Jalandhar 3. Amritsar 4. Pathankot
17.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur 2. Suratgarh 3. Jodhpur 4. Kota 5. Bikaner 6. Udaipur 7. Alwar 8. Ganganagar 9. Khetri



1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	1. Gangtok
19.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madras 2. Tiruchirapalli 3. Salem 4. Vellore
20.	Tripura	1. Agartala
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Gorakhpur 2. Mussorie 3. Lucknow 4. Kanpur 5. Allahabad 6. Agra 7. Deoria 8. Bareilly 9. Jhansi 10. Sultanpur 11. Rai Bareilly 12. Shahjahanpur 13. Nainital
22.	West Bengal	1. Calcutta 2. Asansol 3. Kharagpur 4. Bardhaman 5. Malda

#### UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	1. Port-Blair
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1. Itanagar
3. Delhi	1. Delhi
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	1. Panaji
5. Mizoram	1. Aizwal
6. Pondicherry	1. Pondicherry

### Decrease in Indigenous Production of Bulk Drugs due to Imports

3376. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increasing trend of import of bulk drugs is due to the Government's policy of not allowing companies which are manufacturing these drugs in the country and which are capable of increasing their production if they are allowed to produce more ; and

(b) the drugs and the quantity and value of each of these drugs which could be manufactured by the existing manufacturers with plant and equipment already installed ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to precisely assess the quantity and value of the imported bulk drugs which could be manufactured by the existing manufacturers with plant and equipment already installed. However, in order to step up the production of these drugs all assistance including by way of import of technology, wherever necessary, is being rendered by the Government.

### बोध घाट पन बिजली परियोजना

3377. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित "बोधघाट" पन बिजली परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए एक घने और सहृदयपूर्ण जंगल को काटना पड़ेगा और यदि हां, तो उक्त वन को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति पहुंचेगी और उसका परिस्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ख) इस परियोजना पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी, और इसको पूरा करने की निर्धारित अवधि अधिस्थापित क्षमता और उत्पादन क्षमता का बोझ क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री आशिष मोहम्मद ख़ाँ : (क) और (ख) बोधघाट जल विद्युत परियोजना को, जिसमें प्रारम्भ के वर्षों में 1357 मेगावाट आवर का कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन समेत 125 मेगावाट की चार यूनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित किए जाने परिकल्पना की गई है, इनके 1990-91 तक चालू किए जाने की आशा है। नवम्बर, 1983 में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में वार्षिक योजना पर विचार-विमर्श के अनुरार परियोजना की लागत 475.6 करोड़ रुपए है।

परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बोधघाट बांध से 12640 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जायेगा जिसमें 5676 हैक्टेयर वन भूमि है। जलमग्न क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले वृक्षों की वास्तविक संख्या तथा इनकी लागत के बारे में अभी तक अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है तथापि पर्यावरण विभाग ने बोधघाट परियोजना से पर्यावरण संबंधी प्रभाव का निर्धारण करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है।

### Orders for Supply of Insulators Required for Telecommunications

3378. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted regarding the placing of orders for supply of insulators required for telecommunications ;

(b) whether certain trading organisations who are not actual manufacturers have

been given orders for supply of substantial quantities of insulators ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the parties which had received such orders but could not execute the work even after two years of receiving the orders ; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Procurement is decided on the basis of competitive tenders called by the Department. Quantities are decided according to the rates quoted by the successful tenderers. Their performance in supplying the item in the past is also a criterion in deciding the quantity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) All the parties on whom bulk orders were placed in July, 1982 (i.e. two years back) have mostly completed the supplies.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### Investment made on R & D by Drug Companies

3379. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
DR. PRATAP WAGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drug companies in the private and multi-national sectors are not keen to spend on research and development (R & D) of essential drugs as compared to public sector enterprises, while the former are always clamouring for a rise in prices of their products and paying fantastic pay and perks to their executives—Sales and others ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that little efforts are being made in the drug industry to conduct basic research for development of new drugs ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to prevail upon the private sector drug multinational companies to step up their R & D programmes in order to reduce the cost of the drugs instead of producing essential drugs from the intermediate or penultimate stages only ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Pharmaceutical companies in various sectors of drug industry are engaged in Research and Development activity. Their Research and Development work primarily pertains to research on new drugs, import substitution, process development etc. As per records of the Department of Science and Technology, Research and Development expenditure of these companies is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 8594/84).

#### Programmes Launched by Central Board of Workers Education During 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Orissa

3380. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the various programmes launched by the Central Board for Workers Education during 1983-84 and 1984-85 (uptil 30-6-1984) for training, of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa viz. Workers Teachers Training, Workers Training, Short-Term Special Training Programmes, Rural Workers Education Programmes, and Programmes, for Small Scale/Unorganised workers at various levels ;

(b) the number of workers thus imparted training during the above period ; and

(c) various programmes which are in hand and the number of Scheduled Tribes to be trained under these programmes during the remaining period of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The programmes conducted by the Central Board for Workers Education are common for all workers irrespective of caste and tribe. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 (uptil 30.6.84) the following programmes were launched by the Central Board for Workers Education in Orissa for Workers, including Scheduled Tribes :

- (1) Worker Teacher Training Courses (3 months)
- (2) Unit level classes
- (3) Short-Term Training Programmes
- (4) Functional Adult Literacy Classes
- (5) Rural Workers Education
  - (i) 5-day Camps
  - (ii) 2-day Camps
- (6) Unorganised Sector-5-day Camps
- (7) Joint Seminars for Representatives of Workers and Employers.

(b) The number of Scheduled Tribes Workers imparted training under the various programmes during 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto June, 1984) are as under ;

	1983-84	1984-85
i) Functional Adult Literacy Classes :	197	Figures are not available as these are compiled on yearly basis.

## ii) Rural Workers Education

- |                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| (a) 5-day Camps | 1319 |
| (b) 2-day Camps | 18   |

iii) Unorganised Sector  
5-day camps 262

iv) Joint Seminars for representatives of Workers and Employers. 11

Figures for Scheduled Tribes under categories 1 to 3 above viz. Worker Teachers Training courses ; Unit Level Classes and Short Term Training Programmes are not tabulated separately.

(c) All the programmes referred to in reply to Part (a) of the Question will continue during the remaining period of the year. Separate targets for Scheduled Tribes are not fixed.

## Setting up of a Plastics Processing Unit in Koraput, Bihar

3381. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, while inaugurating the 25th All India Plastics Manufacturers Conference in Bombay on the 20th July, 1984, he called upon the plastics industry to join the national endeavour for economic development of backward areas by setting up processing units there ;

(b) whether he will consider the desirability of setting up of such a Unit in the backward tribal area of Orissa like Koraput or nearabout ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No proposal has been received for setting up a unit in Koraput or nearabout.

(c) Does not arise.

Waiting List for L.P.G. Connections and Opening of New L.P.G. Agencies in Orissa

3382. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the waiting list for LPG connections is increasing year after year ;

(b) if so, the present outstanding waiting list for new LPG connections in each State and Union Territory and particularly in Orissa State ;

(c) the number of connections likely to be released during the year 1984-85 in each State ;

(d) the steps being taken to achieve the target :

(e) the criteria adopted to open new LPG agency in a particular city ; and

(f) the number of cities on waiting list which will have new LPG agency during the year 1984-85 and names of such cities in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) It is planned to enrol 16 lakhs customers in the entire country during the

year 1984-85. The actual number to be released in each State will depend on the commissioning of new distributorship and the availability of other infra-structural facilities.

(d) The following steps are being taken for giving connections to persons on the waiting list and new customers :

(i) Procurement of adequate number of cylinders, pressure regulators and valves.

(ii) Procurement of adequate number of tank wagons and tank lorries.

(iii) Establishment of adequate bottling capacity by commissioning new bottling plants and expanding the capacity some existing ones.

(iv) Commissioning of adequate number of distributorships during the next two years.

(e) The Oil Industry prepares its LPG Marketing Plan every year, after taking into account the population of the location, economic viability based on demand potential for an LPG agency and supply logistics.

(f) The following locations have been proposed in the 1984-85 Marketing plan for opening of LPG distributorships in Orissa :

Rourkela, Kulad, Bhubaneswar, Rajgangpur, Titlagarh, Cuttack and Birmittapur.

#### Statement

Name of the State	No. of persons in the waiting list as on 30.6 1984.
Andhra Pradesh	... 2,90,799
Bihar	... 56,783



Gujarat	...	3,50,090
Haryana	...	1,46,380
Himachal Pradesh	...	9,000
Karnataka	...	73,815
Kerala	...	6,896
Madhya Pradesh	...	2,09,439
Orissa	...	19,800
Punjab	...	1,09,798
Rajasthan	...	1,51,798
Tamil Nadu	...	49,461
Uttar Pradesh	...	4,14,607
West Bengal	...	32,000
Chandigarh	...	60,699
Delhi	...	5,63,459
Pondicherry	...	2,000
Jammu & Kashmir	...	11,502
Maharashtra	...	8,26,234
Goa	...	31,894
Dadra Nagar Haveli	...	680
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,17,134</b>

#### State-wise Comparison on Production of Chemicals

3383. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the share of West Bengal and the Eastern Region in the total value of chemicals produced in the country as in 1964, 1977 and 1983 ;

(b) the shares of Bombay and Gujarat during the same periods ; and

(c) the reasons why some States are going ahead and some are lagging behind ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :  
(a) and (b) Statewise statistics of value of production of chemicals in the country is published in the Annual Survey of Industries, by the Central Statistical Organisation. Statewise, such statistics have been compiled by this organisation from 1976-77 to 1980-81. The percentage share of the Eastern Region, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the total value of productions in the country is as under :

	1976-77	1980-81 Prov.
Eastern Region (including West Bengal)	10.48%	8.75%
Maharashtra	40.00%	36.26%
Gujarat	15.31%	17.64%

(c) Industrial development in a State would depend on various factors, like proximity to raw-materials, fiscal incentives offered by the State, availability of infrastructural facilities, industrial relations and entrepreneurial preference. The inter se difference in growth rate between different States will be relatable to all or any of these factors.

#### Setting up of Second Thermal Plant in Maharashtra for Processing Oil and Gas

3385. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have drawn the attention of Central Government that the capacity of existing Urban Gas Thermal Project and the other plants at Hajira would not be sufficient for processing the increased production of oil and gas in this region and have requested for the setting up of a second thermal plant in the State, South of Urban for processing ten million tonnes of oil per annum and twelve Million Cubic Metres of gas per day ;

(b) whether the State Government have already got some suitable surveys done by very reputed consultants for this purpose ;

(c) whether the State Government have assured that other infra-structural facilities are also available at this location and the second plant can go into construction speedily without much difficulty; and

(d) if so, whether government have considered the proposal in detail and their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Shortage of Wireless Telegraphists in the Country

3386. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of wireless telegraphists in the country and the N.W. Telecom Circle in particular,

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof and the names of the wireless offices which are lying closed on account of this shortage alongwith the dates with effect from which they have been closed, State-wise for the constituent States of this Circle;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken for overcoming this shortage; and

(d) whether Government would refund the amount of rent and guarantee for the period for which they have remained closed to the parties concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) There is no cadre of Wireless Telegraphists in the Department. There are only wireless operators and there is a general shortage but not acute including NW Circle.

(b) The shortage of wireless operators on the whole is to the extent of 25% only. But some wireless offices are lying closed only in NW Circle on account of shortage of wireless operators. The names of the stations closed in NW Circle are :—

Name of Station	State	Date from which closed
Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	24-5-83
Bilaspur	-do-	13.12.81
Bharoli Kalan	-do-	29.12.81

(c) The new wireless operators have been recruited and are under training. The position is likely to improve by December, 1984.

(d) No, Sir. There is no provision for refund in the Rent and Guarantee terms.

#### Setting up of T.V. Transmitters/Relay Centres in Hilly Areas

3387. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether hilly States/areas are being given any preference regarding the setting up of New T.V. transmitters/Relay Centres in the programme of expansion of T.V. in the country;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the details of such new transmitters/Relay Centres which have been set up in North Western and North Eastern Hill States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

(a) and (b) Due priority has been accorded to the remote and hilly areas of the country in providing TV service subject to availability of resources. Low Power TV Transmitters were set up in each of the seven States/ Union Territories in the North-East as also at Gangtok in November, '82. High Power Transmitters at Gauhati and Agartala ; and Low Power TV Transmitters at Dibrugarh, Texpur, Loktak and Tura are under installation. In addition, a Plan for expansion of TV in North-East region has been approved at an outlay of Rs. 36.43 crores. Eight high power TV transmitters with programme production facilities and six low power transmitters are proposed to be provided in the area.

A number of TV Transmitters are being provided in the hilly areas of North-West. At present, HPT at Srinagar and LPTs at Simla, Jammu and Kullu have been functioning in the hilly areas of North-Western States. HPTs of 10 KW at Kasauli and Poonch, and LPTs of 100 W at Leh and Kargil are proposed to be set up during 1984-85. Also the existing LPT at Jammu is proposed to be replaced by an HPT of 10 KW during 1984-85. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas will be taken up in the future plans depending upon the availability of resources.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Losses of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

3388. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paid up capital of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is Rs. 4.11 crores and the losses up to date are more than Rs. 29 crores ;

(b) whether it is fact that in leather works units, where the sales value of products was lower than the value of the materials

consumed, it would have been more economical to pay idle wages to workers than to produce ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF  
LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI  
DHARMA VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The leather works unit sustained losses because of poor performance which again was mainly due to :—

- (1) inability of the Corporation to generate internal resources for meeting its working capital requirements ;
- (2) acceptance of orders at lower rates to keep the unit going ;
- (3) non-availability/dearth of raw materials of requisite specifications;
- (4) increase in overhead expenses ;
- (5) unscheduled and prolonged power cut ;
- (6) enhancement of wages and DA ;

The unit was however, kept going not to avoid payment of idle wages but to have entry in the market as an approved supplier by accepting orders, sometimes, at lower rates. Now the production has increased to a great extent and the company is securing orders at competitive rates.

#### Scheme for Revamping of Bandel Thermal Power Station in West Bengal

3389. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal State Electricity Board has submitted a scheme to

the Central Electricity Authority for revamping the Bandel Thermal Power Station which envisages to raise the derated capacity of the four units to their original level and annual generation rise by 300 million units ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and how long it will take to clear the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) West Bengal State Electricity Board has submitted a scheme to the Central Electricity Authority for revamping 4 units of 80 MW each at Bandal thermal power station presently working at 65-70 MW. The State Electricity Board envisage to raise the annual generation of these units to 1900 MU as against the average generation of 1525 MU during the last five years.

(b) The scheme has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and discussions were held with engineers of the West Bengal State Electricity Board. Certain clarifications/details regarding the scheme are to be given by State Electricity Board. On receipt of these clarifications/details the scheme will be processed for clearance.

#### **Increase in Prices of Nylon Tyrecord and Polybutadiene Rubber**

3390. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent increase in the prices of nylon tyrecord and polybutadiene rubber has led to an additional burden to the tune of Rs. 40 crores on the domestic tyre industry ;

(b) is so, the justification for allowing this increase ;

(c) when the cost-audit of this item was last got done, the findings thereof and how far it justified an increase ;

(d) if no cost audit was done, whether his Ministry proposes to take necessary action in this matter in consultation with other Ministries/authorities concerned ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) There is no price control on nylon tyre cord and Polybutadiene rubber. The prices of these items have registered a marginal increase in the recent months.

(c) to (e) A cost study of nylon tyre cord industry is underway.

Cost study of polybutadiene rubber (which is presently being manufactured in the Central Public Sector only) is not considered necessary at present.

#### **Oil Drilling by Industrial Houses**

3391. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted some Industrial Houses like Larsen & Toubro, Mahindra and Mahindra and few others to undertake oil drilling operations in the country in collaboration with some foreign experts ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals approved, the names of the foreign collaborators and the areas assigned to them and their terms and conditions ;

(c) whether some foreign giant named Baker International has already made a foray in entering into a joint venture in India ;

(d) if so, the details of this proposal ;  
and

(e) the particulars of the party likely to take up drilling work in the Port Canning Area in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal with the ONGC.

(e) Oil exploration in West Bengal is being conducted by the ONGC departmentally.

#### Search for Oil in Calcutta

3392. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Search for Oil in Calcutta' appearing in the 'Statesman', New Delhi edition of 22nd July, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, the assistance, technical or otherwise, which his Ministry or the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or other expert agencies propose to render to the Calcutta Port Trust for oil exploration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The news item appearing under the caption 'Search for Oil in Calcutta' in the Statesman, New Delhi of 22.7.1984 refers to the plans of M/s. Burn Standard Company Limited for acquiring land from the Calcutta Port Trust for setting up facilities for manufacture of

offshore platforms. Therefore the question of any assistance to the Calcutta Port Trust for oil exploration does not arise.

#### बिहार के जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

3393. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के प्रत्येक जिला-मुख्यालय में एक-एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के लिए प्राथमिकता के निर्धारित की है ; और

(ख) बिहार के ऐसे जिला-मुख्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जहां अभी तक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं ; और इन्हें कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 20 जिला मुख्यालय, ऐसे हैं जहां अभी तक स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित नहीं किए जा सके हैं । इन स्थानों में 7 वीं योजना के दौरान स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ।

#### Allotment of Gas Agencies in Bihar Sharif and Hilsa in Bihar

3394. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for determining the number of cooking gas agencies in different cities of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one agency in Bihar Sharif, the district



headquarters of Nalanda District in Bihar State and in Hilsa sub-Division there is no agency at all, as a result of which the consumers have to face a lot of difficulties ; and

(c) -if so, whether Government propose to provide one more agency in Bihar Sharif and one agency in Hilsa also and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA) : (a) The Oil Industry prepares its LPG Marketing Plan every year, after taking into account the population of the location, economic viability based on demand potential for an LPG agency and supply logistics.

(b) and (c) The existing marketing potential does not justify another distributorship at Bihar Sharif. Connections are being released through the existing dealership till it reaches the prescribed numerical ceiling. The present marketing potential of Hilsa does not justify opening of an economically viable LPG distributorship there.

#### Set Back Suffered by Rural Electrification Programme

3395. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural electrification programme has suffered a set back in the country during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Central Government have issued fresh instructions to the State Governments under the Prime Minister's new electrification programme in the country ;

(d) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(e) the steps being taken to achieve the targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Over 51,000 villages have been electrified and over 6.60 lakh pumpsets/tubewells energised during the last two years (1982-84).

(b) Does not arise.

(a) and (d) Rural Electrification Schemes are being formulated and implemented by the States and Union Territories/ State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in their respective areas under the State Plans, supplemented by financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and financial institutions. While the formulation and implementation of RE schemes rests primarily with the State Electricity Boards, the REC also assists them in this respect. High priority is being accorded to the implementation of Rural Electrification Schemes which form part of the revised 20-Point Programme.

(e) During the first four years of the Sixth Plan (1-4-1980 to 31-3-1984) 97,900 villages have been electrified and 13,44,936 pumpsets/tubewells energised in the country. With a view to further accelerate the tempo of rural electrification works, efforts are continuously being made to increase the availability of power and strengthen distribution facilities in the rural areas, within the resources available.

#### Setting up of Small Power Stations

3396. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct small power stations in the country and particularly in power deficit States to meet the requirement of power for industry and agriculture ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Emphasis is being laid on the development of micro|small hydro-electric schemes under the 20-Point Programme. The perennial hill stream and the irrigation canal, falls are tapped for the setting up of such schemes, to meet the power requirements of the isolated & far-flung areas.

Presently, 80 micro|small hydro-electric schemes with total installed capacity of 159 MW are under operation in various parts of the country. Besides a number of schemes are under execution, investigation and examination by Central Electricity Authority, details of which are given in the Statement enclosed.

#### Statement

S. No.	Category	No. of Schemes	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Schemes under execution/construction.	63	137
2.	Schemes cleared by Central Electricity Authority & awaiting investment decision.	28	102.8
3.	Schemes under processing for techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority,	55	190
4.	Schemes under investigation.	143	381

#### Customers Compelled by LPG Agency Holders to Purchase Gas Stove

3397. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that L.P.G. agency holders are compelling the customers to purchase gas stove from them ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received certain complaints against those agencies ;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received during the year 1983 and January-June, 1984 ; and

(d) the action taken against the agencies which refused to issue gas cylinders to those customers who purchased the stove from outside ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Occasional complaints have been received.

(c) No compilation of such complaints is maintained.

(d) According to the standing instructions the customers has the choice of purchasing gas stove from any source provided it has ISI certification. Any complaint received about a dealer forcing customers to buy gas stoves from him is thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken, in accordance with the guidelines prescribed.

#### Manufacture of Gas Alarms to Detect Leakage in LPG Gas Cylinders

3398. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted licences or permission to manufactures of gas alarms, in order to detect leakage in LPG gas cylinders ;

(b) how many of these manufacturers have supplied gas alarms ;

(c) whether it is a fact that public was cheated by some defective gas alarms ;

(d) whether this fact has come to notice of Government and the action taken against such manufacturers ; and

(e) the role played by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and other Government Oil Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Oil industry has not given permission for manufacture of any gas alarm which detects leakage in LPG cylinders.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) No complaint of such nature has been received by Government.

(e) Does not arise.

#### News and Views Broadcast by Different Foreign News Media

3399. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carefully monitored the news and views broadcast by the different foreign news media since the security forces were deployed and particularly since the army had moved into action in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the country-wise break up of these views ; and

(c) whether Government have taken up with those countries whose broadcasts and media had deliberately encouraged the terrorists and if so their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The All India Radio monitors a select number of programmes from various Radio Stations in the world. In the course of such monitoring, slanted or distorted versions were noticed in broadcasts from Radio Pakistan and BBC on the Punjab situation.

The Radio Pakistan's broadcasts tended to create an exaggerated picture of the limited action against terrorists. The BBC projected the issue as one involving action against Sikhs generally and to create an impression that the problem was one of one community pitched against another. There were also critical comments on alleged denial of greater autonomy demanded by Sikhs. Incidentally the broadcast of Jagjit Singh Chauhan allowed by BBC was highly provocative and derogatory to India.

The other broadcasting organisations did not put out any objectionable material.

(c) Yes, Sir. The information is as under :

- (i) Our Mission in U.K. took up the matter strongly with the Chairman of the BBC and the Minister of State in the Foreign Office and the Home Office. Immediate remedial action was sought. As a result of our protests, the Minister of State in the U.K. Foreign Office conveyed her regrets to our Acting High Commissioner in U.K. and also stated that Dr. Chauhan's statements were "most objectionable".

- (ii) As regards objectionable coverage by Pakistan Radio/TV, the matter was raised by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in the course of his visit to Islamabad during July 1984 when he drew the attention of the Pakistan authorities to such objectionable coverage by Pakistan Radio and TV.

- (iii) In Canada also attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that offensive pronouncements by those encouraging the terrorists were getting coverage in the Canadian Media.

**Trade Union Rights for Central Government Employees and state Government Employees**

3400. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether trade union rights have been granted to the Central Government employees and the employees of the State Legislatures ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether some State Governments have granted trade union rights to the State Government employees of their States ; and

(d) if so, the names of those States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) At present no restrictions exist on the right of the Central Government employees to form associations or unions. However, only such associations or unions of employees which satisfy the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 enjoy rights under the Act. Other employees can form service associations which can be

recognised under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees.

So far as the employees of State Legislatures and State Governments are concerned, details are not available.

**Public Call Offices in Banswara Doongarpur District of Rajasthan**

3401. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages/ panchayat both from Doongarpur and Banswara Districts which have applied for public call offices at various places, but not provided so far because of shortage of long-distance Telephone Exchanges ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are following discriminatory policy in telecommunication development between rural poor villages and posh rich urban cities and towns ;

(c) if so, the enunciation of clearcut policy of his Ministry for rural areas ; and

(d) the quantum of amount spent during last two years, year-wise, on expansion of rural telecommunication and urban telecommunication separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Twenty-two villages in Doongarpur and Banswara districts have applied for Public Call Offices. Public Call Offices at five of these villages have already been provided. A Long Distance Public Call Office for one village and a small Auto exchange for another village is planned for 84-85. Four other Long Distance Public Call Offices are planned during 7th Five Year Plan. The remaining eleven places are not entitled to Long Distance Public Call offices on subsidized basis.

(b) The Government is following a liberalized policy for development of tele-communications facilities in rural backward villages.

(c) The norms as per the policy are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-8595 84).

(d) The Expenditure on Telecommunication Development for urban and Rural area is not accounted for separately. However the expenditure on Telephone Districts which are wholly for urban areas and for the circles which are mostly Rural is indicated below :

(Fig. in crores of Rs.)

	Expenditure during 1982-83	Expenditure during 1983-84 (Final Grant)
Territorial Tele-com. Circles as a whole.	256.27	187.30
Telephone Distts. as a whole.	227.18	332.36
Functional Circles whose activities benefit circles as well as District.	72.13	114.94

टी. वी. लाइसेंस शुल्क का समाप्त किया जाना

3402. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टी. वी. का वार्षिक लाइसेंस शुल्क क्या है और क्या गाँवों में टेलीविजन की लोकप्रियता को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार का टी वी. लाइसेंस शुल्क कम अथवा समाप्त करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : टी. वी. सैटों का वार्षिक लाइसेंस शुल्क इस प्रकार है :-

घरेलू :	50.00 रुपये
सामुदायिक/स्कूल/अस्पताल :	10.00 रुपये
वाणिज्यिक :	100.00 रुपये
प्रदर्शन :	50.00 रुपये
विक्रेता :	60.00 रुपये

टी. वी. सैटों के लाइसेंस शुल्क को कम/समाप्त करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Lack of Medical Facilities for Bidi Workers in Sanawat City

3403. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is lack of medical facilities for the Bidi workers working in Sanawat City of Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to open a Hospital from the Central Government funds to provide medical facilities to those bidi workers for the improvement of their health ;

(c) if so, the time by which a Hospital will be opened ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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



(d) According to the information available there are about 900 bidi workers in Khargone District and as such, there is no proposal to establish any Hospital at Sanawat City.

कैलो परियोजना के अंतर्गत कोयला खानों में अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग (ड्रिलिंग) कार्य का प्रस्ताव

3404. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कैलो परियोजना के अंतर्गत अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग कार्य आरंभ करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर, 1983 को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०/भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण को रामगढ़ जिले में कोयला भंडारों की खोज के लिये समन्वेषी ड्रिलिंग कार्य शुरू करने के निर्देश दिये जायें ताकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार अपनी कैलो सिंचाई परियोजना सरकार अपनी कैलो सिंचाई परियोजना पर काम कर सके । परन्तु बाद में वे. को. लि./भा. भू. स. ने यह सूचित किया कि 27 दिसम्बर, 1983 को राज्य सरकार के साथ हुई बैठक के फलस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के खान और भूतत्व निदेशालय ने, भा० भू० स० के कोयला स्कन्ध के अधीन क्षेत्र में कोयला भंडारों के निर्धारण के लिये कैलो परियोजना के जलमग्न क्षेत्र में अपनी दो रिग पहले ही लगा दी हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश को कोयले/कोक की सप्लाई

3405. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को, राज्य की कोयला/कोक की वार्षिक सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के वाणिज्य उद्योग और खनिज साधन मंत्री ने एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये रेलवे के वैगन आबंटन की जो संख्या निश्चित की है वह अपर्याप्त है । पत्र में यह भी कहा गया था कि औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं विशेषकर कटनी-मेहर बेल्ट के उपभोक्ताओं को पर्याप्त कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है ।

(ख) इस मामले की जांच की गई थी और मध्य प्रदेश वाणिज्य, उद्योग और खनिज साधन मंत्री को उत्तर भेजा गया था जिसमें यह बताया गया था कि रेलवे ने वैगन संख्या को बढ़ाकर 1983 जितना ही कर दिया है । तथा वैगनों की संख्या में और वृद्धि केवल रेल मंत्रालय ही कर सकता है । पत्र में यह भी बताया गया था कि कोलियरियों से रेल द्वारा सीधे प्रेषण के अलावा काल इंडिया लि० स्व-प्रेषित रेकों के जरिये कटनी, को कोयला भेजता रहा है ताकि कटनी, सतना और मेहर के उपभोक्ताओं की मांग पूरी की जा सके । इसके अलावा कोल इंडिया लि० रेल प्रेषण में रहने वाली कमी का

कोयला सोहागपुर क्षेत्र से सड़क द्वारा भी भेजता रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह अश्वासन दिया गया कि कोयले के उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि को देखते हुये मध्य प्रदेश के उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

**मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलना**

3406. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1984-85 में 14 नए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति मिल गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अब 1985-86 में इन संस्थानों के खोले जाने का प्रावधान किया जाएगा ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) महिलाओं हेतु एक आई टी. आई और हरिजन व म्मोनेन्ट प्लान के अन्तर्गत एक आई टी आई के लिए निधियों की स्वीकृति दी गई थी।

(ग) साधनों पर प्रतिबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग ने कहा कि अगले कुछ वर्षों में आई टी आई खोलने के लिए नई स्कीम क्रमबद्ध की जानी चाहिए।

(घ) अभी तक वर्ष 1985-86 के लिए योजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

#### Conversion of Letters of Intent into Industrial Licences for Drugs

3407. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent lying in his Ministry in respect of which Industrial Licences have not been issued ;

(b) the names of products, dates of grant of letters of intent and the reasons for keeping pending such requests for conversion during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the conversion of letters of intent into Industrial Licences to boost the production of drugs ; and

(d) the names of drugs for which Industrial licence applications were rejected during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the reasons for rejecting each of the applications ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As on 1.8.84, 117 Letters of Intent for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals are awaiting conversion. Out of these 20 are within the initial validity period of one year. The remaining are under various stages of implementation.

(b) and (c) There is not pending request for conversion, where the company has fulfilled all conditions of Letters of Intent.

Implementation of Letter of Intent is monitored and it is only where company has made satisfactory progress, extension in validity period is granted ; where the progress is not satisfactory, the letter of intent is cancelled.

(d) 35 industrial licence application during the year 1982-83 and 21 during 1983-84 were prima facie rejected due to non-conformity with the policy parameters.

**Sales Turnover Etc. of Formulations Marketed by Various Drug Companies Under Exempted Category**

3408. SHRI ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the formulations being marketed by Organon, Searle (India), Roche, Fairdeal Corporation, German Remedies, Parke Davis, Warner Hindustan and Glaxo Labs under exempted category;

(b) the prices of these formulations before DPCO, 1979 and the current prices of each formulations; what is the percentage increase in each product;

(c) the annual sales turnover of each formulations of each company;

(d) the percentage sales turn over of formulations of exempted category to their total sales turn over; and

(e) the profits of each of these companies during the last three years, year-wise and the increase allowed to these companies for their formulations ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Details to the extent available in case of M/s. Fairdeal Corporation, M/s. Warner Hindustan and M/s. Organon are given in Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L T - 8596/84]

(c) and (d) Formulation-wise annual sales turn over is not monitored.

(e) The profits are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House (placed in library See No. LT - 8596/84). Details of price revisions allowed to these companies during the last three years are not available.

**Managing Director of German Remedies**

3409. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reappointment of the Managing Director of German Remedies whose previous term expired on 2 April, 1984, has been approved;

(b) whether a number of complaints against the Managing Director have been received in the Ministry, and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT STATE) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Department of Company Affairs are concerned with the grant of approval to appointment of Managing Director under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Does not arise.

**Complaints Regarding Release of New Telephone Lines in Bombay**

3410. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that whenever there is a bulk release of new lines for telephones in Bombay, there are complaints that the telephone staff takes undue advantage of this and extorts money from wait-listed applicants on the pretext of expediting the installations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a copy of the works order is not sent to the applicants;

(c) the reasons for not sending individual intimation by Bombay Telephones to the subscriber of the exact date by which his individual line would be installed, instead of the present general advertisement in the new spapers of "bulk release" which is very vague; and

(d) the steps "Bombay Telephones" propose to take to prevent corruption in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir, no such complaint have been received by the Department.

(b) No, Sir. Individual intimation is sent to all applicants by Bombay telephones indicating the release and work order No.

(c) Exact date of installation is not intimated since it cannot be foreseen due to technical formalities involved.

(d) Steps have been taken by given detailed programme of bulk release of telephones through advertisement in newspapers and individual intimations are also sent by Post.

#### Release of New Lines from Mulund and Powai Telephone Exchange

3411. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the commissioning of Bombay Telephones, Mankhurd Exchange and expansion of Ghalkopar, Powai and Chambur Exchanges, letters were sent to applicants that their telephones would be installed by 30th May, 1983;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Bombay Telephones could not maintain this schedule and assurance and thus it led to a lot of corruption;

(c) whether it is a fact that now Bombay Telephones has proposed to release many new lines in Mulund and Powai Exchange Areas;

(d) if so, the steps taken to prevent delay of installation and prevent corruption by the field staff; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(b) It is true except for Powai and Ghatkopar where connections were provided by 30.5.1983. However, it can not be said that this led to corruption.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Steps are being taken to provide proposed new lines expeditiously within the period advertised in the newspapers subject to timely receipt of required store and materials. The steps are also being taken to procure all the required stores and material and also complete the commercial formalities in advance.

#### Complaints Regarding Corruption Against the Staff of Bombay Telephones

3412. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay Telephones have received some complaints against the staff working in various Exchanges in the Eastern Suburbs of Bombay; and

(b) the exact nature of the complaints; and



(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The complaints alleged that some staff demanded gratification;

(c) One Junior Engineer was caught in a trap case on 24.3.1984. One more complaint is under investigation.

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centres at Mangalore and other Places in Karnataka

3413. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up T.V. relay centres at Mangalore and other places in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the exact date from which the Centres are expected to start relaying T.V. programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Low Power Transmitters have been commissioned at Mangalore, Devanagere and Bhadravati with effect from 21.7.84; 23.7.84 and 25.7.84 respectively. Low Power Transmitters are also under implementation at Dharwad, Mysore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur Raichur, Gadag Belgari and Hospet in Karnataka. Which are expected to be commissioned by October, '84.

Use of Aircrafts in Elections.

3414. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) the names of the political parties to whom aircraft were given for electioneering in the last elections to Lok Sabha in 1980 and also to State Assemblies thereafter and the guidelines laid down for this purpose; and

(b) whether dues on this account have been fully paid on are still to be paid by users; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Information was sought from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Replies from Bihar and Maharashtra have not been received so far. Replies received from others indicate that only the Government of Madhya Pradesh had permitted Janta Party to use its aircraft for the purpose of elections on charter basis. Permission for such use was given by the authority of the then Chief Minister under Rule 12 of Rules for the use and control of the Government Aeroplane, 1959. A sum of Rs. 82,536.33 has been recovered from that party by way of charges and no other dues are outstanding.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में  
शेखा डाक घरों का खोला जाना

3415 श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार 1981 की जनगणना  
के आधार पर जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों,



राजस्थान के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में तथा जोधपुर जिले की शेरगढ़ तहसील में ली 1000 तथा उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले गांवों में शाखा डाकघरों को खोलगी ताकि देश की ग्रामीण जनता तथा देश के बाकि हिस्से के बीच सीधा संचार सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा सके :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एक हजार अथवा उससे अधिक की आबादी वाले सभी स्थानों पर शाखा डाकघरों को खोल कर ग्रामीण लोगों की उचित मांग को चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूरा किया जायेगा और यदि हां तो कब ?

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

(ख) डाक सुविधाओं का विस्तार चरण बद्ध रूप में किया जाना है बशर्ते कि संसाधन उपलब्ध हों। 7 वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्याप्त वित्त उपलब्ध हो जाने पर इन दोनों जिलों के सभी पात्र ग्रामों में डाकघर प्रदान कर दिए जाएंगे।

**Construction of a Telephone Exchange Building and Erection of Microwave Tower at Khargone City in M.P.**

3416. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct a Telephone Exchange Building and erection of a Micro wave Tower to facilitate STD facilities from Khargone City to some other cities of Madhya Pradesh and other important cities of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the time by which the work of this building is likely to be completed; and

(d) the funds if any, allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct a small exchange building with UHF antenna to facilitate direct connection to Indore.

(b) The preliminary drawings for the exchange building are under preparation. A 60 channel UHF system between Khargone and Indore is proposed in the 6th Plan. A 400 line containerised exchange is proposed for imports in the 7th Plan.

(c) In the 7th plan.

(d) No funds have yet been assigned as Projects for the entire scheme is yet to be sanctioned.

**Telephone System in Khargone and Bhikhangon Cities in Madhya Pradesh**

3417. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that telephone system in Khargone and Bhikhangon cities of Madhya Pradesh has gone from bad to worse and the subscribers have been facing great difficulties on account of telephones not functioning properly in those cities ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is great mis-management in those exchanges and telephone lines usually remain dead ;

(c) whether in view of parts (a) and (b) above, many subscribers have surrendered

their telephones and others are thinking to surrender ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation and ensure that the telephone system functions properly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No case of deterioration telephone services at Khargone has come to notice ; though telephone services of some subscribers were effected due to cable breakdown on 19.7.84 at Khargone. However, representation from some subscribers of Bhikhangaon was received on 19.6.84 regarding delay in putting through trunk calls and conversion of existing MAX III exchange into Manual exchange.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such case has come to notice at Khargone, but in Bhikhangaon 61 telephone subscribers deposited their instruments on 26.6.84 and took them back on 4.7.84 on assurance given by the department about early conversion of existing MAX III exchange into Manual system.

(d) Conversion of Bhikhangaon MAX III exchange into Manual exchange has been sanctioned and needful will be done on the availability of the stores. Concerned officers have also been instructed to keep a special watch on the functioning of these exchanges.

**Direct Telephone Line from Khargone to Kasravadh in Madhya Pradesh**

3418 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct telephone line from Khargone to Kasravadh in Madhya Pradesh with the result that the subscribers have been

facing great difficulty as they have to take connection on phone via Sandva which take a long time ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to connect telephone lines direct from Khargone to Rasravadh and if not the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No direct trunk circuit exists between Khargone and Kasravadh. Kasravadh small automatic exchange is parented to Dhamnod which has a direct trunk circuit to Khargone. The trunk calls from Kasravadh small automatic exchange are not routed via Sendhwa, instead these are routed via its parent trunk centre viz. Dhamnod.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to connect Khargone with Kasravadh with a direct telephone line as the same is not justified from trunk traffic point of view.

**Industrial Disputes Raised by Registered Unions of Railways**

3419. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been given by his Ministry to all Regional Labour Commissioners (C) not to accept any Industrial dispute raised by Registered Unions of Railways unless it is backed by proper strike notice ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the action taken against Assistant Labour Commissioners (c) for not accepting the disputes without strike notice ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) As there is a

Permanent Negotiating Machinery functioning in the Railways for redressal of grievances of railway employees, instructions have been issued that, in case of disputes relating to railway workmen, if no notice of strike in the prescribed form has been given, conciliation proceedings should not be initiated, unless the Railway Administration expresses its willingness for such proceedings.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Exchange of Newspapers/Periodicals with Pakistan

3420. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL :

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

(a) whether India has suggested to Pakistan that newspapers and periodicals should be exchanged on commercial basis ;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has accepted the proposal ; and

(c) if not, the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) During my talks with the Pakistani Minister for Information a number of items of mutual interest including the exchange of newspapers and periodicals between the two countries were discussed. In principle the exchange of newspapers and periodicals was agreed to but its mode, manner and timings are to be decided later on. India favours such an exchange on commercial basis.

#### Broadcasts by A.I.R

3421. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether on May 22 last, while newspapers reported Sanjay Manch candidate, Shri Brijlal's victory from Malihabad, the A.I.R. and T.V. that day did not describe him as Manch candidate;

(b) whether on May 30, while T.V. broadcast Sikkim Governor, Talyarkhan's story of benefits of President's rule, it did not contact the deposed Chief Minister, Shri Bhandari (who was in Delhi) to elicit his views also;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on June 4 morning, A.I.R. did not report Editor Guild of India's President, Shri Prem Bhatia's statement that ban on Punjab news was a massive dose of censorship; and

(d) whether each one of these broadcasts is objective and fair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A candidate of a regional party not recognised by the Election Commission is described in AIR/TV news bulletins as an Independent. The Election Commission candidate also does the same.

(b) The news item on May 30, referred was carried by Doordarshan purely on its news value. The news format, is not the forum for presenting an item which may appear like a Debate. Hence this was not done.

(c) It is a fact that AIR could not include the item. This was due to paucity of time and the heavy newscast on that day.

(d) AIR/TV's news broadcasts/telecasts are invariably on the basis of guidelines contained in 'News Policy' for Broadcast Media.

### Power projects costing upto Rs. 5 crores

3422. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is contemplating amending the Electricity Act, 1948 to enable States to undertake power projects upto Rs. 5 crores without prior concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, the other measures that are being considered to improve power generation in the country;

(c) whether Government have been highly critical of the performance of the State Electricity Boards in certain areas such as capacity Utilisation, slow project implementation and poor financial management;

(d) if so, the details of the proposed measure that are being taken, and

(e) by what time the Electricity Act is likely to be amended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (e) The Bill amending the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, to enable the States to undertake power projects upto Rs. 5 crores without prior concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority, has already been passed by both the Houses of Parliament in the current session and is now awaiting assent of the President.

(b) The other measures being taken to improve the availability of power include ;

i) Expediting installation of new generating capacity.

ii) Improving capacity utilisation of existing thermal stations, by measures such as :

a) providing assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations revamp thermal stations to improve their plant load factors;

b) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing outage periods;

c) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources;

d) arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal and joint sampling of coal to at power stations;

e) setting up task forces for achieving early stabilisation of new thermal units identify deficiencies in the existing units and to prepare programme for achieving improvement in their performance.

f) arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor operation practices and to render advice; and

(g) training of operational and maintenance staff of SEBs is also organised.

(c) and (d) The Government, from time to time, has been bringing to the notice of State Government, State Electricity Boards and other Undertakings, the areas of weakness which need attention in order to improve the power supply position and the performance of Boards/ Undertakings. Apart from measures indicated in (b) above, some of the other steps being taken to bring in improvement are :-

i) Issuing guidelines to the State Electricity Boards for bringing in improvement in their management including project management practices, financial and operational performance, training of personnel, etc.



- ii) Monitoring of the power projects has been considerably stepped up for expediting commissioning of new projects.
- iii) Guidelines have been issued to the Boards to reduce transmission and distribution losses.
- iv) State Electricity Boards have been requested to improve their inventory controls.
- v) State Electricity Boards have been requested to include fuel cost adjustment clause in their tariffs.
- vi) Introduction of an incentive scheme under which incentives are given for improved performance of thermal power stations.
- vii) Through the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1983 the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been strengthened to stipulate that the Electricity Boards shall adjust its tariff so as to ensure that the total revenues in any year of the account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenues, including operating, maintenance and management expenses, taxes (if any) on income and profits, depreciation and interest payable on all debentures, bonds and loans, leave such surplus as is not less than 3% or such higher percentage as the State Govt. may specify in this behalf, of the value of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of such year.

#### Search for Hydro-Carbons by O.N.G.C. and O.I.L.

3423. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. have been urged by

the Centre to accelerate and intensify the search for hydro-carbons;

(b) if so, whether during recent inter-ministerial meeting held to take stock of the demand and availability of petroleum products, it was pointed that unless the tempo of exploration is stepped up there could be serious difficulties in meeting the country's requirements;

(c) if so, whether it has also been indicated that the demand for petroleum products will rise at the rate of a little over six per cent in the Seventh Plan period, and

(d) if so, to what extent ONGC and Oil India Ltd. have stepped up research and what assistance and help Union Government will be providing to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The demand of petroleum product has been projected to increase at a rate of 6% per annum during the Seventh Plan period.

The oil exploration and production activities are according being intensified both by ONGC and OIL to reduce the gap between demand & indigenous availability of crude oil. Necessary resources would be provided by the Government.

#### Income tax cases pending in High Courts

3424. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether income tax cases remain pending for ten years without settlement at High Court level causing harassment to the assesses and loss to the treasury;

(b) the number of income tax cases pending in High Courts of (i) Bombay (ii) Madras



(iii) Calcutta (iv) Bangalore (v) Ahmedabad and (vi) Delhi;

(c) the period of pendency of these cases namely (i) 3 years and under (ii) 5 years and (iii) 7 years and above; and

(d) whether Government are considering the establishment of separate Income Tax benches at High Court level at these places for speedy settlement of income tax cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c) Information as furnished by the Registries of the High Courts about the income tax reference and applications is given in attached Statements No. I and II.

(d) The benches for Income Tax Cases are constituted by the Chief Justice of High Courts and not by the Government.

#### Statement-I

*Number of Pending Income Tax references & applications for over 10 years*

Name of the High Court	Number of pending Income Tax references and applications for over 10 years (As on 31.12.1983)
Allahabad	—
Andhra Pradesh	—
Bombay	11
Delhi	62
Gujarat	—
Himachal Pradesh	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—
Karnataka	—
Kerala	—

Madhya Pradesh	—
Madras	—
Orissa	1
Patna*	31
Punjab and Haryana	—
Rajasthan	15
Sikkim	— (as on 30. 6.1983)
Calcutta*	35
Gauhati	—

\*Main Cases only.

#### Statement-II

*Number of Pending Income Tax references & applications*

Name of the High court	Number of Pending Income Tax reference & applications			
	Total Pendency	Pending for		
		Less than 3 years	5-6 years	over 7 years
(As on 31. 12. 1983)				
Bombay	4717	1662	569	997
Madras	4056	2769	165	10
Karnataka	1053	562	132	11
Gujarat	1926	1145	133	28
Delhi	3456	1737	385	381
(As on 30.6.1983)				
Calcutta*	2732	1194	162	274

\*Main cases only.

**Expansion of solar energy projects in small villages**

3425. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for expansion of Solar Energy Projects in small villages of the country to provide these villages street lighting and television facilities;

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

(c) the number of villages in each State where such projects are likely to be set up during the next three years; and

(d) the financial implications there of ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Installation of such solar energy projects for field testing and demonstration has already been initiated in a number of villages. The projects include provision of street lights and television sets using solar photovoltaic systems.

(c) and (d) 220 villages in 18 states are proposed to be provided with photovoltaic powered street lights in the current year. This activity is estimated to require an investment of about Rs. 190 lakhs. Identification of villages in different States is in progress. About 200 TV sets are also proposed to be powered by photovoltaic units under an arrangement with Door-darshan; the cost of the power units is estimated to be about Rs. 18 lakhs. A much larger programme for the installation of solar energy systems for villages is being proposed for implementation in the Seventh Plan which begins from April, 1985.

#### Changes in Representation of the Peopla Act for Assam

3426. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Indian Express on 13 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to make changes

in the representation of the Peopla Act for Assam as a special case;

(b) if so, the changes which are likely to be made ; and

(c) by what time it will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) It would seem that the news item referred to is the one which appeared under the caption "CHANGE IN PEOPLA ACT SOUGHT FOR ASSAM" in the Indian Express, dated 13.7.1984. If so, it may be mentioned that the news item mentions only about the possibility of the Election Commission suggesting amendment of the Act. As stated in the reply given to Starred Question No. 129 dated 31st July 1984, the Election Commission is planning to hold a meeting with the political parties on 25th August, 1984 to discuss the whole matter. The question of the Government considering any amendment of the law will arise only if the Commission, on the basis of the final view of the whole matter which it may take after the meeting with the political parties, makes any recommendations in this behalf.

#### Implementation of Recommendations of Sanat Mehta Committee Report

3427. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of recommendations of Sanat Mehta Committee to bring about some order in the present position resulting from inter-Union rivalry;

(b) the reasons for slow-peddalling on the question of trade regulation and the identification of the representative Union or bargaining agent, which has contributed substantially to the loss of 45.35 mandays in 1983-84; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the decision on workers participation in management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The action on the recommendations of the Sanat Mehta Committee could not be finalised as there are issues on which there are varying views. For the same reason, in respect of the trade union regulation and the procedure for identification of the representative character of the unions also, it has not been possible to take decisions so far.

(c) Government have introduced a new comprehensive scheme for Workers' Participation in Management in Central Public Sector Undertakings on the 30th December, 1983. According to the new scheme a time-bound programme for implementation of the scheme within one year will be drawn up by the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. With a view to ensuring expeditious implementation of the scheme, meetings have been held with some of the Central Public Sector Undertakings, the representatives of the trade unions and the Administrative Ministries/Departments.

#### Recommendations by All India Plastics Manufacturers Conference

3428. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the All India Plastics Manufacturers Conference held in Bombay on July 20, 1984 which was inaugurated by him; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The suggestions made by the All India Plastics Manufacturers at the Conference are summarised in the statement enclosed.

(b) The suggestions have been given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

#### *Suggestions Made in All India Plastics Manufacturers Conference Held in Bombay on 20.7.1984*

1. The demand in respect of low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride resin, polypropylene and polystyrene has outstripped local supply and as such imports are absolutely necessary. With the present rates of import duty, however, imports needed are not feasible. The Government should, therefore lower the rates of duty so as to make the landed cost of the raw materials more or less on par with local raw materials so that the processors may meet their full requirements of essential inputs.

2. The Government should review the tax structure not only in regard to customs duty, but also excise duty on plastics raw materials. In the case of excise, the duty should be uniformly fixed at 15% just as in the case of polystyrene, ABS and some other raw materials. This will enable faster development of the industry. At the same time even with a lower incidence of duty, revenue to the exchequer will be far higher.

3. In the case of plastics used in agriculture and irrigation a set-off of duty on raw materials consumed on the production of such products should be given in order to stimulate the demand.

4. The Government should create, as in the case of automobile vehicles, a fund for the purpose of Research & Development in the plastics industry. It should also consider setting up a Plastics Commission, which will co-ordinate various aspects of the industry to help achieve rapid growth of the industry.

### Coal Projects Linked to Cement Plant to be Commissioned during Seventh Plan

3429. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the list of coal projects linked to cement plants which are to be commissioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any slippage is anticipated in the commissioning schedule of these coal projects; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Linkage of coal to cement plants is granted by a Special Linkage Committee set up by the Department of Coal and consisting of representatives of inter-alia, the Planning Commission, the Department of Industrial Development Railways and coal companies. The Special Linkage Committee has not yet considered coal linkage for cement plants to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Setting up of T.V. Transmission Tower by Chinese on Sino-Indian Border

3430. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information that China is taking steps to set up a high power T.V. transmission tower near Taklakot in Pithoragarh district of U.P. on the Sino-Indian border for relaying their programmes to the people of Western Nepal and villages in Pithoragarh District; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Replacement of Manual Exchanges with Auto Exchanges in Koraput District, Orissa.

3431. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Manual Exchanges existing as on date in different districts of Orissa and replaced with Auto exchanges so far, district wise;

(b) the reasons for non-conversion of Manual exchanges particularly in the towns of the Tribal Districts by the Circle though there was special attention paid for other districts, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was demand from the public for expansion and for more lines and connections in Tribal areas also and which fulfils the norms of Government; and

(d) if so, the names of the towns in Koraput District justifying the norms for Auto-exchanges and the steps taken for replacement of manual exchanges so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in statement I.

(b) The reason for non-conversion of manual exchanges in the towns of tribal districts were either (i) low growth rate, (ii) non availability of building, (iii) non-availability of equipment. No special attention has been paid to other districts.

(c) Most of the demands for expansion and for telephone connections have been met satisfactorily in Tribal areas.

(d) The information is given in statement II.

#### Statement I

(i) *Total Number of Manual exchanges in Orissa District-wise*

Sl No.	Name of District	Number
1.	Balasore	2
2.	Bolangir	2
3.	Cuttack	7
4.	Dhenkanal	3
5.	Ganjam	4
6.	Kalahandi	2
7.	Keonjhar	4
8.	Koraput	4
9.	Mayurbhanj	3
10.	Phulbani	2
11.	Puri	4
12.	Sambalpur	5
13.	Sundargarh	4

(ii) *Manual exchanges replaced with Auto Exchanges District-wise.*

Sl.No.	Names of District	Number
1.	Bolangir	1
2.	Cuttack	3
3.	Dhenkanal	1
4.	Ganjam	1
5.	Kalahandi	1
6.	Koraput	1

7.	Puri	2
8.	Sambalpur	2
9.	Sundargarh	1

#### Statement II

*The names of the towns in Koraput District justifying the norms for automatisisation and the steps taken.*

1. Koraput.
2. Jeypore.
3. Rayagadda.

These district have been programmed for automatisisation by 400 lines, 800 lines and 400 lines respectively during 7th Plan.

#### Constraints in Rural Electrification in Orissa

3432. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa and his Ministry have identified the constraints of rural electrification in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken for strengthening the programme and introducing new strategies to bring radical changes in the functioning of all agencies concerned directly or indirectly with the implementation of the programme; and

(c) the measures taken by Government of Orissa for load development in rural areas for service connection in rural, tribal and hilly areas of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The constraints identified in implementation of



the rural electrification programme in Orissa include lack of adequate sub-transmission support, availability of power, fragmentation of holdings, general economic backwardness and poor load growth.

Apart from the Review meetings which have been arranged with the State authorities from time to time, a Seminar had been organised jointly by the REC and the Orissa State Electricity Board at Bhubaneswar in May, 1984, to discuss a Plan of Action for attaining 100% electrification of villages in the State and optimum utilisation of ground-water potential through energization of pumpsets. The Seminar, inter alia, recommended effective coordination of the Rural Electrification programme with other developmental agencies in the State and suggested, broadly, the following measures for speedier execution of rural electrification schemes in the State, including tribal areas :-

- (i) Priority phasing of pumpset energisation and preference to areas where infrastructure is available,
- (ii) Development of adequate sub-transmission system and allocation of 20% of the power generated for rural areas.
- (iii) Exploitation of micro hydel resources; and
- (iv) Strengthening of consumer services and creation of Load Development Cell.

The Orissa authorities are taking steps for early extension of electric lines in the State.

#### Proposal to Provide Long Distance Public Telephone in the Country

3433. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Long Distance Public Telephones provided so far by his Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the criteria and the norms adopted for providing L.D.P.T.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of L.D.P.T. in Orissa is very few;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the measures taken by the Orissa Circle to provide L.D.P.T. in rural areas of that State; and

(e) the steps taken, if any, by his Ministry to maintain the balance of development among the Circles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is as per statement I

(b) The criteria and norms for providing L.D.P.T's are indicated in the statement II

(c) Two hundred and forty one L.D.P.Ts have been opened in Orissa during the first four years of the 6th Five Year Plan. Only Twenty Category Stations, which are entitled to telephone facility on subsidised basis, are yet to be covered with the facility.

(d) The policy as given in statement II is under implementation in Orissa circle also.

(e) The revised policy of 5 K.M. side hexagon, as given in statement II is aimed at achieving an integrated development of the country on a spatial distribution basis irrespective of population, remoteness and without any condition of minimum revenue in the rural areas.

## Statement I

*Long Distance Public Telephones opened in the country during 1980-84*

S.No.	Name of Circle	Year			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	627	659	639	495
2.	Bihar	222	122	89	195
3.	Gujarat (including Gujarat, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu Daman).	79	39	25	10
4.	Jammu & Kashmir.	6	14	6	14
5.	Karnataka	17	10	7	88
6.	Kerala (including Mahes, Minicoy, Lakshdweep, Amin-dive Islands).	7	6	10	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	151	87	84	720
8.	Maharashtra (Including Goa)	53	95	344	84
9.	North Eastern (including Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh).	18	27	25	28
10.	North Western (including Haryana, Himachal, Punjab, Chandigarh).	106	109	74	21
11.	Orissa.	52	50	84	55
12.	Rajasthan	55	60	84	61
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry).	362	517	476	327
14.	Uttar Pradesh	439	214	244	290
15.	West Bengal (including Sikkim & Car Nicobar Islands)	57	73	73	78
Total :		2251	2082	2264	2468

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS P&T BOARD

### Statement-II

#### *Revised Policy for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs)/Combined Offices (COs) in Rural Areas*

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of the P & T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P & T Board has decided as follows :

- (i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex-I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases,

where the multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.

- (iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.
- (iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/= (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 Km. side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers, lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km. accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The Project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be

referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

### Annexure-I

#### *Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categorie of Stations*

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

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

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

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#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES

---

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

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

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

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

---

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

---

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

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- 
8. Out of the way places
- 

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

- b. The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordin-

- a. Should be beyond 20 Kms (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

- b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in

ary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% ARE in hilly areas.

backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

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

9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

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

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

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

10. All other stations.

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

#### CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

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

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

Note : (1) a.

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

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



- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
  - (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established ; and
  - (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.
- (2) No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss of another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

**सहारनपुर में झाबरेड़ा कस्बे में टेलीफोन  
एक्सचेंज की स्थापना**

3434. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहारनपुर में झाबरेड़ा स्थान पर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस एक्सचेंज को भली-भांति चलाने के लिए वहां कर्मचारी और उपकरण मुहैया न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस एक्सचेंज को सहारनपुर जिले के अन्य एक्सचेंजों से कब तक जोड़ दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में विलम्ब होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार संत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन पाटिल) : (क) जी हां। झाबरेड़ा में 25 लाइनों वाला एक छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया गया है। मानदंडों के अनुसार केवल इस 25 लाइनों वाले एक्सचेंज के लिए एक लाइनमैन की नियुक्ति की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक्सचेंजों के एक समूह के लिए नियुक्त किए गए एक जूनियर इंजीनियर एवं तकनीशियन इस एक्सचेंज का तकनीकी रख रखाव कार्य देखते हैं। अतिरिक्त पुर्जे भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) इस समय यह एक्सचेंज रुड़की ट्रंक एक्सचेंज के साथ 2 जंक्शनों से जुड़ा हुआ है। मौजूदा ट्रंक परिधाय के आधार पर इस एक्सचेंज को अन्य एक्सचेंजों के साथ जोड़ने का औचित्य नहीं बनता है। मुचारु रूप से कार्य करने के लिए रुड़की के मूल एक्सचेंज से अन्य स्टेशनों के लिए पर्याप्त संपर्क उपलब्ध है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Opening of New Post Offices in Orissa**

3435. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices opened in different States during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the number of new post offices opened in different districts in Orissa during the above Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Post offices under the Five Year Plan schemes are opened in rural areas wherever found justified as per departmental norms in force. The number of such Post Offices opened during the first four years of the Sixth Plan ending 31.3.84 is given in the statement I

(b) Information of such new Post Offices opened in rural areas under the plan schemes in the first four year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ending 31.3.84 district-wise in Orissa is given in the statement II

### Statement I

*Circle-wise number of new rural post offices opened under plan scheme during first 4 years of VIth plan ending 31-3-84 is as under*

Name of Circle	No. of new rural post offices opened.
1. Andhra Pradesh	538
2. Bihar	755
3. Delhi	16
4. Gujarat (including Diu, Daman, Dadra, Nagar Haveli)	287
5. Jammu & Kashmir.	157
6. Karnataka	275
7. Kerala (including Lakshdweep and Mahe (Pond.))	219
8. Madhya Pradesh	752
9. Maharashtra (including Goa)	624
10. North East (including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura).	480
11. North West (including Assam Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and U.T. Chandigarh).	324
12. Orissa	374
13. Rajasthan	450
14. Tamilnadu (including Pondicherry and Karaikal).	305
15. Uttar Pradesh	812
16. West Bengal (including Sikkim and Andaman Nicobar Islands).	385

### Statement II

*District wise number of new rural Post offices opened under plan scheme in Orissa Circle during first 4 years of the Sixth plan ending 31.3.84 is as under*

Name of the district	No. of new rural Post Offices opened
1. Balangir	8
2. Balacore	30
3. Cuttack	41
4. Dhenkanal	21
5. Ganjam	33
6. Keonjhar	29
7. Koraput	53
8. Kalahandi	23
9. Mayurbhanj	35
10. Phulbani (o)	34
11. Puri	22
12. Sambalpur	12
13. Sundargarh	33

### Workers Participation in Management in Public Sector Undertakings

3436. SHRI N. E. HORO : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken initiative to allow workers' participation in management of public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector undertakings where the scheme of workers' participation in management up to the level of Board of Directors has been implemented ;

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings where this scheme has so far not been introduced ; and

(d) when Government propose to implement the scheme in each of the public sector undertakings ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. According to the available information, out of 192 Central Public Sector Undertakings, 124 reported implementation of the two voluntary schemes (of 1975 or 1977) of workers participation in one form or the other. The names of these organisations are given in Statement I. The names of the undertakings which have not implemented these Schemes are indicated in Statement II. The Government have introduced a new comprehensive Scheme for Workers' Participation in Management in Central Public Sector Undertakings on the 30th December, 1983. According to the new Scheme, a time-bound programme for implementation of the Scheme within one year will be drawn up by the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

#### Statement-I

*The Names of the Central Public Enterprises who are implementing the Workers Participation Scheme*

1. Artificial Limbs Mfg. Co. Ltd.
2. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
3. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
4. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
5. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
6. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
7. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
8. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
9. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
10. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
11. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
12. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
13. Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
14. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
15. Cashew Corporation of India
16. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
17. Central Coalfields Ltd.
18. Central Electronics Ltd.
19. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
20. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.
21. Central Warehousing Corporation
22. Coal India Ltd.
23. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
24. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
25. Cycle Corporation of India
26. Delhi Transport Corporation
27. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
28. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
29. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.
30. Electronics Trade & Technical Development Corporation
31. Engineers India Ltd.
32. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
33. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
34. Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.
35. Fertilizer Planning & Development India Ltd.
36. Food Corporation of India Ltd.
37. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
38. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
39. Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corpn. (I) Ltd.
40. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
41. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
42. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
43. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
44. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
45. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation
46. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

47. Hindustan Latex Ltd.
48. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
49. HMT (International) Ltd.
50. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
51. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation.
52. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
53. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
54. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
55. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corpn. Ltd.
56. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
57. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
58. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.
59. Hydro Carbons (I) Ltd.
60. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
61. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
62. IISCO Stanton Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd.
63. Indian Oil Blending Ltd.
64. Indian Oil Corporation
65. Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd.
66. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
67. Indian Telephone Industries,
68. India Tourism Development Corporation
69. Instrumentation Ltd.
70. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.
71. Jessop & Co. Ltd.
72. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.
73. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
74. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
75. Madras Refineries Ltd.
76. Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
77. Manganese Ore (I) Ltd.
78. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
79. Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (I) Ltd.
80. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.
81. Mineral Exploration Corporation
82. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation
83. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation
84. Modern Food Industries Ltd.
85. National Bicycle Corporation of India
86. National Fertilizers Ltd.
87. National Film Development Corporation Ltd.
88. National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
89. National Instruments Ltd.
90. National Mineral Development Corporation
91. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.
92. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
93. National Seeds Corporation Ltd.
94. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
95. National Textile Corporation, Bagalore
96. National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab & Haryana)
97. National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd.
98. National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
99. National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
100. National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry) Ltd.
101. National Textile Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
102. National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa) Ltd.
103. National Thermal Power Corporation
104. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

105. Oil & Natural Gas Commission
106. Praga Tools Ltd.
107. Projects & Equipment Corporation
108. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
109. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
110. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
111. Sambhar Salts Ltd.
112. Scooters India Ltd.
113. State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals
114. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
115. State Trading Corporation
116. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
117. Tannery & Footwear Corporation (I) Ltd.
118. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
119. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
120. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
121. Bokaro Steel Plant
122. Durgapur Steel Plant
123. Rourkela Steel Plant
124. Bhilai Steel Plant.

### Statement II

*Names of the Central Public Enterprises who are not implementing the workers Participation Scheme*

1. Air India Ltd.
2. Air India Charters Ltd.
3. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands Forests & Plantation Development Corporation
5. Banana & Fruit Development Corporation
6. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
7. Bharat Electronics Ltd.

8. Bharat Leather Corporation
9. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
10. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
11. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
12. Bongaigaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.
13. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
14. Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.
15. Central Cottage Industries Corpn. (I) Ltd.
16. Central Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.
17. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
18. Export Credit & Guarantee Corpn.
19. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
20. Industrial Assurance Corpn.
21. Hindustan Paper Corporation
22. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
23. Housing & Urban Development Corporation
24. Indian Airlines
25. Indian Dairy Corporation
26. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
27. Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corpn. Ltd.
28. Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
29. Indian Road Constn. Corporation
30. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.
31. Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings Ltd.
32. Lagan Jute Machinery Co.
33. Life Insurance Corporation
34. Lubrizol India Ltd.
35. Maruti Udyog Ltd.
36. Mica Trading Corpn. (I) Ltd.
37. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
38. Mogul Lines



39. Nagaland Paper & Pulp Mills
40. National Aluminium Co Ltd.
41. National Building Constn. Corporation Ltd.
42. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd.
43. National Insurance Corporation Ltd.
44. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
45. National Research Development Corporation Ltd.
46. National Textile Corpn. Ltd. (Corporate Office)
47. National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
48. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
49. North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.
50. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corporation Ltd.
51. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
52. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.
53. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
54. Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.
55. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.
56. Shipping Corporation of India
57. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
58. Southern Pesticides Corporation
59. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
60. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
61. Telecommunications (consultants) India Ltd.
62. Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.
63. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
64. Water & Power Consultancy Services India Ltd.

65. Western Coalfields Ltd.
66. Salem Steel Projects
67. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.
68. Computer Maintenance Corporation.

**Cases Filed by Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Bihar**

3437. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ cases filed by the employees of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Bihar since its inception;

(b) how many cases out of them have gone in favour of Government and how much money is involved on account of loss of cases by the said Organisation; and

(c) whether Government intend to award punishment to erring officers in the event of loss of cases by the department as a measure to minimise expenditure and court cases ?

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

(a) It is not possible to give the exact number of cases filed by the employees of Mica Mines Labour Welfare organisation Bihar since its very inception. However, between 1977 to 1984, 13 court cases have been filed against the Mica mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Bihar.

(b) Government has won one case. It is not possible to calculate the monetary loss to the Government on account of the cases which were lost. However; a sum of Rs. 5,000/- was spent on payment of lawyers' fee and court fee in all these cases.

(c) The question of punishing Government officials does not arise as the

petitioners filed cases against the orders which were as per rules and orders laid down by the Government and cases had to be pursued as per Jurisdiction of Law and under advice of Senior Standing Counsel and Government Pleader.

### इंजीनियर इंडिया लिमिटेड में पदोन्नति संबंधी विशेष उपबन्ध

3438. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियर इंडिया लिमिटेड में की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों के बारे में औचित्य-करण या पुनर्वर्गीकरण नाम से विशेष उपबन्ध है जिसके अन्तर्गत 12 से 13 महीनों के अन्दर पदोन्नति कर दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस उपबन्ध का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है :

(ग) क्या इस उपबन्ध का दुरुपयोग करने के कुछ मामले हुए हैं ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1981 से 1984 तक 700-1300/ रुपये तथा इससे अधिक के वेतन-मानों में कितने इंजीनियर नियुक्त किए गये और इस उपबन्ध का कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ दिया गया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) औचित्य-स्थापन नाम का एक ऐसा प्रावधान है जिसके अन्तर्गत कम्पनी में 12 से 21 महीने तक कार्य करने के पश्चात् उसके निष्पादन की समीक्षा के आधार पर चुने हुये अभ्यर्थियों का अगले ऊँचे ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिये विचार किया जाता है। यह समीक्षा वार्षिक निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति द्वारा की जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जिन व्यक्तियों 800-1300 रुपये के वेतनमान में (इंजीनियर्स इंडिया में 700-1300 रुपये का वेतनमान नहीं है) कार्यभार ग्रहण किया है, की कुल संख्या तथा औचित्य स्थापन का लाभ दिए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

	कार्यभार ग्रहण करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या	औचित्य स्थापन का लाभ दिये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1981	127	46
1982	183	21
1983	102	38
1984	34	(निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति की बैठक अभी होनी है तथा 1984 के लिये मामलों का निर्णय किया जाना है)

### Criteria Adopted for Setting up Different Petro-Chemical Projects

3439. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being adopted for licensing/setting up of Polyester Staple Fibre/ Mono Ethylene Glycol/Polyester Film/BCPP Film/Caprolactum/Nylon Filament / Ferrites Projects by Government ; and

(b) the minimum economic size capacity feasible and proper for each of the above projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Decisions about licensing/setting up such petrochemical projects are taken on techno-economic considerations and depending upon plan priorities and availability of resources.

(b) The minimum economic sizes for these industries have not been worked out recently.

ऊझा गुजरात में डी.ई.टी. कार्यालय खोलना

3440 श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अधिक कार्यभार देखते हुए ऊझा में डी.ई.टी. कार्यालय खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है और यह कार्यालय अब तक न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या वहां 3,000 लाइन के एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज और 100 लाइनों वाला सैटेलाइट एक्सचेंज खोलने की भी मांग है; और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां। ऊझा में 3,000 लाइनों वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज तथा सब मार्किट यार्ड में 400 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक उपग्रह एक्सचेंज खोलने की मांग के बारे में इस कार्यालय में एक अभ्यवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। परंतु ऊझा में 3000 लाइनों वाला इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज तथा 100 लाइनों वाला उपग्रह एक्सचेंज संस्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि इस के

लिये 3000 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले कासबार एक्सचेंज की योजना बनाई गई है जिसे सातवीं योजना में संस्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है।

Increase in Prices of Kerosene, Diesel and Petrol

3441. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the prices (per litre) of kerosene, diesel and petrol on 1st January, 1980;

(b) the present prices of the said articles;

(c) the number of times Government have raised the prices of kerosene, diesel and petrol since 1st January, 1980 ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that the common people face serious hardship due to hike in prices of the said items ; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Information is given in the statement attached.

(d) and (e) While price increases are inevitable to meet the needs of the petroleum sector, it is Government policy to ensure that increases in the prices of petroleum products used by the vulnerable sections of the society are kept to the minimum, so as not to cause much hardship to them.

## Statement

(a) and (b) : *The prices of kerosene, diesel and petrol on 1-1-80 and 1-7-84 at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are given below :-*

(Rs./litre)

	Bombay		Calcutta		Delhi		Madras	
	1-1-80	1-7-84	1-1-80	1-7-84	1-1-80	1-7-84	1-1-80	1-7-84
Kerosene	1-39	1-85	1-49	1-92	1-54	1-92	1-55	1-88
HSDO	1-50	3-27	1-60	3-30	1-58	3-22	1-59	3-34
MS-83/87* (Petrol)	4-43	6-41	4-42	6-24	4-41	6-12	4-25	6-44

(\* introduced w.e.f. 1-9-83)

(c) *The basic ceiling selling prices of the above items were revised as under w.e.f. 1-1-80 :-*

Product	Selling Unit	Price (ex-storage) (ex-Bombay) on 1-1-80	Increase per selling unit w.e.f. (Rupees)				
			8-6-80	13-1-81	11-7-81	15-2-83	1-9-83
MS-83/87* (petrol)	KL	3888.07	650.00	370.00	530.00	Nil	100.00
HSDO	KL	1309.55	650.00	370.00	320.00	200.00	Nil
SKO	KL	1294.93	Nil	100.00	150.00	100.00**	Nil

\*\* on withdrawal of dual pricing and increase by Rs. 100/Kl to all consumers w.e.f. 18-3-83

**Wastage of Funds on Import of Technology and Other Drugs by HAL**

3442. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 792 on 24 April, 1984 regarding wastage of funds in import of technology and other drugs by HAL and state :

(a) the specific improvements made in production, costs and yields on account of import of strain for Penicillin by HAL from yo Jozo of Japan;

(b) the additions made by HAL to their plant and Machinery besides lump sum payments and name of equipments added and their costs;

(c) whether it is a fact that HAL had resorted to import of penultimates during the last four years for the production of Gentamycin, Streptomycin and other drugs, if so, quantity imported during the last four years, year-wise, import price and source of import and the production of these two drugs during the last three years year-wise;

(d) the price fixed by his Ministry for Gentamycin, and being charged by HAL and the CIF Price per Kg; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that HAL imported 6-APA for their consumption and sold to others if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As a result of the Toyo Jozo strain, there has been improvement in the titre, productivity and extraction efficiency.

(b) Additional investment of Rs. 228.15 lakhs was made on civil works and plant and machinery to adopt Toyo Jozo technology.

(c) Before commissioning of Gentamycin plant in December, 1983, HAL imported—<sup>\*</sup>CCA/CABX as per terms of foreign collaboration agreement with Medimpex/Chinoin, Hungary.

Some quantities of Streptomycin COC intermediate were also imported by HAL for conducting trial runs and to tie over the problems in fermentation Section of HAL's plant.

The details with regard to the source, quantity and value of intermediates/penultimate imported by HAL during the 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 have been furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2413 answered on 7.8.1984.

Production of Gentamycin & Streptomycin by HAL during the last three years was as under :-

	Gentamycin	Streptomycin
1981-82	—	107.54 MT
1982-83	410kg.	120.12 MT
1983-84	402kg.	112.00 MT

(d) Price of Gentamycin Sulphate fixed by the Government and charged by HAL was Rs. 35,617 per kg. Subsequent to 1982-83 HAL was giving some discount to increase sales, Basic price, however, remains at Rs. 35,617/kg. CIF price of Gentamycin Sulphate was about US \$ 550 per kg.

(e) HAL have reported that they have imported 6 APA only for their captive consumption.

#### Production of Bulk Drugs from Imported Intermediates/Penultimates by MNCs

3443. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8558 on 24 April, 1984 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that companies like Glaxo Labs, Boehringer Knoll, Fairdeal Corporation, German Remedies, Astra-IDL, Roche, Sandoz, Searle, Burrough Wellcome and Wyeth produced drugs from imported intermediates/penultimates and not from basic stages during the last three years, year wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these companies are importing large quantities of intermediates for the production of drugs; and

(c) the total imports of the intermediates by these companies during the last three years, year-wise and the action taken against them for resorting to unauthorised imports and the details of the bulk drugs for which these intermediates have been used by each of the company?



THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) M/s. Wyeth Ltd. have reported that they have produced Ethoheptazine Citrate from intermediate namely Cyanobase during the last 3 years. Details of imports of Cyanobase are as under :

Year	Quantity (Kgs )	Value (CIF) (Rs. lakhs)	Source
1981-82	1,803	19.60	USA
1982-83	594	7.25	USA
1983-84	1,587	20.13	USA

Similar details in respect of other companies are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Import of Oxyphedrine and its Formulations by German Remedies

3444, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that German Remedies are importing Oxyphedrine Hcl from their principals after July 1974 without valid authorisation;

(b) the action taken against the company for such unauthorised imports;

(c) the quantity imported during the last three years and at what price imports

have been made by the company from their principals, year-wise;

(d) the name of their formulations based on this drug, their composition, Government fixed prices and the selling price of each formulation;

(e) the Bulk drug price on which formulations prices of this company has been fixed, the current landed price, the price at which other companies are importing and the present International price; and

(f) whether his Ministry has made any study in this regard, if so, the results thereof ?

#### THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (f) It has recently come to the notice of this Ministry that M/s German Remedies are importing Oxyphedrine Hcl in violation of the conditions of relevant Industrial Approvals. As the examination of these cases is going on, the stage of taking action against the company for the violation has not yet been reached. M/s. German Remedies are manufacturing formulations based on Oxyphedrine Hydro-chloride under the brand name 'Ildamen'. The quantity of Oxyphedrine Hcl, imported by the company during last three years and its e i f price and details of formulations based on this drug along with the composition, Government fixed prices, bulk drug price on which formulation prices of this company has been fixed and current landed price etc. are furnished in the attached Statement. The current landed cost of this bulk drug is Rs. 26,385.14 per kg.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulations	Pack Size	Allowed bulk drug Price (Rs.)	Approved Price with revised Excise duty (Rs.)	Selling Price to retailer as per available information
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ildament 8mg.	10 × 10 tabs.	20,970.13	60.50	Rs. 5.26 ----- 10's
2.	Ildamen Forte 24mg.	3 × 10	2,26,761.85	43.	Rs. 12.75 ----- 10's
3.	Ildamen drops 10mg/ml	10ml. "B"	24,598	8.94	Rs. 8.05
4.	Ildamen ampoules 4mg/ml	5 × 2ml.amp.	24,598	7.05	Rs. 1.19 ----- amp.
5.	Ildamen ampoules 4mg/ml	50 × 2ml	24,598	67.86	Rs. 1.19 ----- amp.

*Details of Oxyfedrine Hcl. imported by m/s. German Remedies during last 3 years :*

Year	Quantity of Oxyfedrine Hcl. (Pks.)	Source of Import	c.i.f. Value (Rs.)
1981	200	Chemiewerk Homburg West Germany	26,95,591
1982	190	-do-	24,00,305
1983	290	-do-	37,58,007

**Power Generation Through Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion and Wave Energy**

3445. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

(a) whether any study had been made regarding the potential of power generation

through ocean thermal energy conversion and wave energy ;

(b) whether foreign technical assistance has been sought in the matter ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Preliminary theoretical studies indicate that the potential of power generation through Ocean thermal energy conversion and wave energy in India could be of the order of 50,000 MW and 60,000 MW respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Reclamation of Land by Dandakaranya Development Authority for Resettlement of Landless Tribals**

3446. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the reclamation of land and resettlement of landless tribals thereon by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in the Malkangiri sub-Division of Koraput District in Orissa;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in this behalf so far ;

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out to intensify the agricultural extension activities of the Dandakaranya Development Authority project to the neighbouring tribal villages in Koraput District and to adopt a few tribal villages in the vicinity of settlement areas on a selective basis for providing such extension services to obviate alienation of the neighbouring tribals; and

(d) if so, the broad outline thereof and the tribal villages thus selected and the progress made in this behalf so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) 13,613 acres of land have been reclaimed and 2,010 families resettled so far.

(a) Rs. 32.67 Lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) Agricultural extension services e.g. crop plan, technical know-how for seed treatment, line sowing in uplands, timely weeding and inter-cultural operations, plant protection measures, compost making and use of organic manures, farm demonstrations etc., are proposed to be introduced in 10 selected villages.

**Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85**

3447. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85 has been chalked out ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the various press circles thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85 was announced on 21.7.1984.

(b) A copy of the Newsprint Allocation Policy-1984-85, is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. - LT 8597/84).

(c) Press reports indicate that the Presidents of All India Newspapers Editors' Conference and Indian Language Newspapers Association have expressed their apprehension that 'Medium' newspapers drawing newsprint above 300 M.T. will be adversely affected by the distribution ratio of 65:35 between indigenous and imported newsprint respectively. However, with increasing domestic production of newsprint, it is

inevitable that the newspapers will have to accept more and more of indigenous newsprint.

#### Discovery of Oil in Gulf of Kutch

3448. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered oil in the Gulf of Kutch 50 Km. from the Pakistani coast ;

(b) if so, the prospects of commercial viability of this oil strike, and

(c) the further steps being taken to precisely assess the extent of oil reserve in the area and to exploit the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Oil has been struck in Kutch offshore area.

(b) and (c) Exploration work is in progress to determine the extent of hydrocarbon accumulation to assess the commercial viability of production.

#### Public Call Offices within a Radial Distance of Five Kms. in Rural Areas

3449. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with the programme for providing a P.C.O. within a radial distance of Five kms. in the rural areas, Government have taken any concrete steps for creating the necessary infrastructure and developed any particular system for this purpose;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and whether any beginning has since been made in any rural area in any telecom circle;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether any preference is being given to rural areas for the provision of telephones keeping in view the low density in such areas and the nature thereof; and

(e) the actual break up for telephone connections in rural and urban areas in the country, State-wise ?

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

(b) The provision of Long Distance Public Telephones on openwire lines is already in practice.

The implementation phase utilising indigenous multi Access Rural Radio System is to commence shortly.

(c) The Long Distance Public Call Office on 5 Km. hexagon policy have been provided so far in the circles as given below :-

Circle	Number
Andhra Pradesh	180
Gujarat	11
Maharashtra	3
Madhya Pradesh	694
Rajasthan	15
Tamil Nadu	47

(d) The policy of providing Long Distance Public Telephones on 5 Km. side hexagon basis envisages provision of the facility on spatial basis irrespective of

population and without any condition of minimum revenue.

(e) The information is given in the attached statement.

### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Circle/Distt.	TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS		
		Ur ban (U)	Rural (R)	Tribal/hilly or backward (T)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80058	40789	1548
	Vijayawada	9973	757	—
	Hyderabad	41898	4587	—
		131929	46133	1548
2.	Bihar	42805	4025	1551
	Patna	14564	—	—
		57369	4025	1551
3.	Gujarat	57720	53929	11574
	Ahmedabad	68850	—	—
	Baroda	16429	—	—
	Surat	20526	—	—
	Rajkot	11517	—	—
		175042	53929	11574
4.	J. & K.	12762	4184	—
5.	Karnataka	74923	13299	8751
	Bangalore	67457	—	—
		142380	13299	8751



1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	49761	18137	22667
	Trivandrum	13257	---	---
	Calicut	9565	764	---
	Ernakulam	17170	---	---
		89753	18901	22667
7.	Madhya Pradesh	63220	4465	1585
	Indore	15457	45	---
		78677	4510	1585
8.	Maharashtra	101129	30224	8331
	Bombay	365586	---	---
	Nagpur	15957	---	---
	Pune	37171	844	---
		519843	31068	8331
9.	North East	23008	4573	4117
	Gauhati	7840	54	---
		30848	4627	4117
10.	North West	92820	16976	18
	Chandigarh	17651	---	---
	Amritsar	14570	---	---
	Jalandhar	10556	187	---
	Ludhiana	18329	---	---
		153926	17163	18
11.	Orissa	27224	3497	494
12.	Rajasthan	30926	6696	25749
	Jaipur	24103	---	---
		55029	6696	25749

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	89388	37993	4361
	Madras	93123	---	---
	Coimbatore	13495	---	---
	Madurai	12550	---	---
		208556	37993	4361
14.	Uttar Pradesh	69061	24002	2458
	Lucknow	20199	---	---
	Allahabad	8170	---	---
	Kanpur	24599	36	---
	Agra	11490	---	---
	Varanasi	10259	24	---
		143778	24062	2458
15.	West Bengal	18503	9718	13267
	Calcutta	188276	---	---
		206779	9718	13267
16.	Delhi	245301	2075	---

**Construction of Telephone Exchange Building  
in Charkhi Dadri, Haryana**

3450. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present building of exchange at Charkhi Dadri, Haryana is not adequate; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken for expansion of present building or construction of new building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Existing departmental building is sufficient to meet the needs in 6th Plan.

(b) Vertical expansion of the present building has been undertaken to meet the needs in 7th Plan.

**Cooking Gas Connections to Consumers  
Enrolled upto December 1983**

3451. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the cooking gas will be provided to consumers enrolled upto December, 1983 in New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It is expected that the consumers in the waiting list upto December, 1983 in New Delhi will be provided cooking gas connections in a phased manner by 1987.

(b) The following steps are being taken for giving connections to persons on the waiting list and new customers ;

- i) Procurement of adequate number of cylinders, pressure regulators and valves.
- ii) Procurement of adequate number of tank wagons and tank lorries.
- iii) Establishment of adequate bottling capacity by commissioning new bottling plants and expanding the capacity of some existing ones.
- iv) Commissioning of about 38 new distributorships during the next two years in Delhi.

#### Capital Investment of Monopoly Houses

3452. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5021 on 27 March, 1984 and state :

(a) the latest position with regard to the paid-up capital of the companies registered under the M.R.T.P. Act; the amount of total credit taken by them from the public financial institutions and the total assets under their control including Private shareholdings etc; and

(b) the specific steps being taken by Government to curb these monopoly houses and effectively prohibit their growth ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Information regarding paid up capital of companies registered under the MRTP Act as on 31.12.83 is not available. Information regarding amount of credit taken by the MRTP companies from the public financial institutions and private shareholdings is also not readily available.

The assets of the companies (Industrial House-wise) which are registered under the MRTP Act as on 31.12.1982 is shown in the statement attached.

(b) The MRTP Act is not aimed at prohibiting the growth of monopoly houses *per se* but only to regulate their growth in accordance with the objectives of the MRTP Act and the socio-economic policies of the Government.

#### Statement

*Assets of companies (Industrial Housewise) which are registered under the MRTP Act, for the period ending in the year, 1982.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial House	Assets (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Tata	2430.83
2.	Birla	2004.74
3.	J.K. Singhania	620.31
4.	Mafatlal	610.69
5.	Reliance Textile	512.34
6.	A.C.C.	473.07
7.	Thapar	464.55
8.	I.C.I.	378.31

9. Sarabhai	374.21	43. Metal Box	105.87
10. Modi	359.20	44. Salgaocar	104.34
11. Kirloskar	337.35	45. Nowrosjee wadia	103.11
12. Bangur	336.82	46. V.S. Dempo	102.46
13. Bajaj	333.57	47. Brooke Bond	109.09
14. Shriram	333.34	48. Goenka K.P.	95.79
15. Larsen & Toubro	323.09	49. Shri Ambica	90.86
16. Ashok Leyland	293.21	50. Kamani	90.13
17. Hindustan Lever	286.72	51. Murugappa	88.65
18. T.V.S.	282.80	52. Kothari	87.30
19. Walchand	269.93	53. G.E.C.	84.29
20. Mahindra & Mahindra	259.53	54. Madura Coats	83.97
21. I.T.C.	238.84	55. Golden Tobacco	82.80
22. Dunlop	219.15	56. Sahu Jain	81.47
23. Scindia	207.63	57. M.A. Chidambaram	80.29
24. Khatau	199.29	58. Ghia	77.70
25. Chowgule	192.41	59. Apeejay	77.28
26. Kasturbhai Lal bhai	190.57	60. Vazir Sultan	77.22
27. Bhiwandiwalla (A.H.)	186.21	61. Kilachand	76.48
28. Simpson	166.87	62. Rallis	76.15
29. Escorts	166.72	63. Somaiya	71.21
30. United Breweries	165.66	64. Soorajmull Nagarmull	69.45
31. Philips	148.89	65. Shaw Wallace	63.95
32. G.K.W.	136.72	66. Bird	63.78
33. Godrej	133.56	67. Swedish Match	59.45
34. Ahmedabad Electricity	132.40	68. Bhilwara	58.13
35. Naidu G.V.	132.06	69. N.R.C.	57.87
36. V. Ramakrishna	128.65	70. Orissa Cement	55.13
37. Union Carbide	127.03	71. Ferro Alloys	52.01
38. Garware	122.66	72. Bharat Vijay Mills	50.92
39. Macneill & Magor	115.09	73. Gujarat Steel Tubes	47.94
40. E.I.D. Parry	113.70	74. Oswal Woollen Mills	47.58
41. Oberoi (M.S.)	110.55	75. Madras Cement	47.08
42. Raunaq Singh	108.05	76. Prataplal Bhogilal	47.03
		77. Pfizer	46.49

78.	Usha Martin Black	45.47
79.	Sawhney	44.13
80.	Jyoti	43.68
81.	S.P. Jain	43.35
82.	Transport Corpn.	42.95
83.	Swan Mills	42.67
84.	Punjab Tractor	42.66
85.	Jardin Henderson	42.43
86.	Somany	42.00
87.	Andhra Sugar	40.45
88.	Seshasayee	40.21
89.	Best & Crompton	39.92
90.	Thackersey	39.82
91.	Chloride India	39.14
92.	Central Pulp	38.07
93.	Asbestos cement	38.00
94.	Dharamsi Morarjee	37.24
95.	Titaghur Jute	34.61
96.	Mohan Meakin	34.50
97.	Naidu V.R.	34.20
98.	Piramal	33.46
99.	Devy Ashmore	32.83
100.	Gokak Patel	31.38
101.	Vardhman Oswal	31.31
102.	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate	30.28
103.	B.D. Somani	30.11
104.	Gillander Arbuthnot	29.39
105.	I.M.F.A.	28.98
106.	Goenka R.N.	28.48
107.	W.G. Forge	27.59
108.	Amar Dye Chem	25.69
109.	Sendur Manganese	24.25
110.	McLeod Russel	22.34

111.	Malyalam Plantation	21.21
112.	50 Single Large undertakings	3074.30
113.	Other non dominant registered undertakings under MRTTP Act.	77.69

**Estimated Generating Capacity of Koshi,  
Kamla, Bagmati Etc. Hydel Projects.**

3453. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10340 on 8 May 1984 regarding Indo-Nepalese multi-purpose river valley project and state :

(a) the total estimated hydel generating capacity of the Koshi, Kamla, Bagmati, Karnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti projects; and

(b) whether H.M.G., Nepal had asked U.S.S.R. to undertake Nunther Dam Project over river Bagmati; if so, India's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The estimated generating capacity of the following projects is indicated against each :-

Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1. Koshi High Dam	3300
2. Dam over Kamla	—
3. Bagmati Project	140
4. Karnali (Chisapani High Dam) Project.	3600
5. Pancheshwar (Stage-I) Project	1000
6. Western Rapti (Bhalubang) Project.	58



(b) HMG, Nepal have not given any indication to the Ministry of Energy, in this regard.

**Central Assistance to Tackle Migrant or Dadan Labour Problem in Orissa and other States**

3454. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by a number of State including Orissa due to the paucity of funds to tackle the migrant or Dadan labour problem;

(b) if so, the Central assistance provided to those States including Orissa in Sixth Plan so far (year-wise) to tackle the migrant or Dadan labour problem; and

(c) the details of the measures proposed to be taken to help the States to mitigate the difficulties of migrant or Dadan labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No report from the Government of Orissa or any other State Government has been received in regard to the difficulties faced by them due to paucity of funds to tackle migrant labour problem.

(b) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 does not provide for giving any financial assistance by the Central Government to the State Government.

(c) Two Study Teams have been constituted in November, 1982 with representatives of the Central and State Governments to :-

(i) visit the worksites where migrant workmen are employed and in

respect which specific complaints have been received;

(ii) make on the spot study of the problems of migrant labour with reference to the their specific complaints and

(iii) carry out general inspection with a view to redressing the other grievances, if any of the migrant workers on the spot (over and above the specific complaints).

Joint Study Team No. 2 on which Government of Orissa is represented, has submitted an interim report suggesting measures for identification of migrant workers and their welfare, which has been forwarded to the State Governments concerned for necessary follow up action.

**Short Supply of Gas in city of Bombay**

3455. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that there is always a short supply of gas in the city of Bombay;

(b) the reasons why Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Fail to supply L.P.G. gas refills to the consumers alternately causing great inconvenience to the consumers;

(c) whether shortage of cylinders is the major reason for the delays;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ameliorate the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During the past few months there has been some shortage in supply of LPG to consumers in Bombay.

(b) The reasons for this shortage have been civil disorder in Bombay in May, 1984, the time involved in switch-over from 'F' type to 'SC' type valves, scheduled/unscheduled shut-downs of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation limited refineries in Bombay and localised industrial relation problems.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Reduction in Production of News Reels

3456. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) number of news reels made by Films Division every year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of news reels to be produced in the year 1984-85 by the Films Division has been reduced drastically ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the funds earmarked for news reels are being diverted to produce films for the centenary celebrations of the Congress Party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Before 1.2.1984, Films Division used to produce one newsreel every week. Annually about fifty-two newsreels were produced covering national, regional as well as international important events.

(b) and (c) Films Division has started making news documentaries which are in depth coverages of important and news-

worthy events subjects/developments and feature stories instead of newsreels which used to be a mere compilation of several snippets of news events. The switchover to this new format of news coverages took place from February, 1984. Films Division is now producing a news documentary every fortnight.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Family Courts

3457. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Family Courts ; and

(b) if so, by what time the Family Courts will be established ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Establishment of Family Courts is engaging the attention of the Government. The matter is at an advance stage of consideration.

#### Suboptimal Performance of Power Generation in Bihar and Commissioning of new Projects

3458. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.6230 on 3 April, 1984 and Starred Question No.716 on 17 April 1984, regarding '4000MW power station to meet power crises affecting industry and agriculture in Bihar' and 'Availability of power to meet minimum requirements in Bihar and Eastern States' respectively and state :

(a) the specific steps since taken or being taken to do away with the sub-optimal performance of the power units in Bihar ; and

(b) the latest position with regard to specific hydel generating projects mentioned

in (b) and (c) of the above question and steps to expedite their construction and commissioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The steps taken to improve the power generation in Bihar are indicated below :-

- (1) A special task force comprising Engineers from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (ILK) visited Patratu and Barauni Thermal Power Stations of Bihar and prepared a time bound action plan to various problem areas responsible for poor generation. The programme is being reviewed from time to time.
- (2) A team of Russian experts has been working at Patratu thermal power station to attend to various problems of Russian units installed there. Russian Experts are expected to complete the work on different units by December, 1984.
- (3) A scheme for renovation and modernisation of existing thermal

power stations at Patratu, Barauni and Karbighia has been prepared by BSEB and techno economic approval for the scheme has been accorded in CEA in March, 1984. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs.3712.0 lakhs and is expected to remove the major constraints contributing to poor performance of these stations.

- (4) Strict monitoring is carried out by the CEA and the Department of Power on the performance of the existing stations and progress of work on the projects under construction. Recently, a high level team from CEA headed by Member (Operation) visited the various stations and had discussions with senior officers of the Board to identify the constraints in improving the power supply in the State. All possible help from Government of India and the equipment manufacturers is arranged on priority basis.

(b) The latest position in respect of the following hydel projects referred to in the parts (b) and (c) of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6230 on 3rd April, 1984 is indicated against each :—

Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Likely date of commissioning	Present status
1. Eastern Ganaok	3×5	1987-88, 1988-89	Acquisition of land is in progress. The Project has also been approved for Yen Credit during 1984-85.
2. North Koel	2×12	1987-88, 1988-89	The Project has been recently sanctioned.
3. Sone Western Link Canal.	4×1.65	1986-87	Infrastructure work progress.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Koel Karo HE Project	710	Eight years from the start of work.	Due to organised resistance from the local people to the acquisition of land required for the Project and due to the putting up of barricades on the roads leading to the Project sites, major works of the Project could not be taken up so far. However, during the last year and the current year, construction of some infrastructure work like residential and non-residential accommodation, storage sheds etc. on the land already acquired, by the Bihar SEB and handed over to NHPC has been undertaken.
5.	Koshi High Dam	3300	—	The Project is under discussion with the Govt. of Nepal.

रजस्थान में जालोर जिले के सापला में  
मानवचालित (मैनुअल) टेलीफोन  
एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

3459. श्री विशदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या  
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जिला जालोर के  
सापला स्थान पर एक मानव-चालित (मैनुअल)  
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की योजना  
सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सापला की  
पंचायत-समिति मुख्यालय है और क्षेत्र में  
टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का अभाव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां यह मैनुअल  
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित कर दिया  
जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या  
कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री  
(श्री दिजय एन पाटिल) : (क)  
ऐसा बतलाया गया है कि जालोर जिले  
में सापला नामक कोई स्थान नहीं है।  
वहां सयाला नाम का एक स्थान है जहां मैनुअल  
एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) सयाला (न कि सापला) पंचायत  
समिति का मुख्यालय है। यहां टेलीफोन  
सुविधाओं की कमी नहीं है, क्योंकि सयाला में  
50 लाइनों के स्ववल एक्सचेंज द्वारा सेवा प्रदान  
की जा रही है।

(ग) मैनुअल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के 1984-85  
में स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि  
आवश्यक स्टोर उपलब्ध हों।

मंजूरी के लिए लंबित पड़ी मध्य प्रदेश की लघु पनबिजली परियोजनाएं

3460. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा मंजूरी के लिये प्रस्तुत की गई छोटी और लघु पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिये कितनी परियोजना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीकृति हेतु लम्बित पड़े हैं ;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं को किस तारीख तक मंजूरी दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिये विकसित देशों से सहायता प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन मध्य प्रदेश को 7 माइक्रो लघु जल विद्युत स्कीमों का बौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। इन स्कीमों का तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने तथा निवेश संबंधी निर्णय हो जाने के बाद इन स्कीमों के लिये विदेशी सहायता हेतु विचार किया जा सकेगा।

### विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश के विचाराधीन माइक्रो लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं

स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रुपये में	वर्तमान स्थिति
1. चम्बल दाया तट नहर	0.93	2.00	स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दी गई है। तथापि पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है, जिसके प्राप्त होने पर इस स्कीम की निवेश संबंध निर्णय लेने के लिये योजना आयोग को शिफारिश की जाएगी ;
2. मोरान्ड	1	1.81	-वही-
3. तावा बाया तट नहर	12	13.86	-वही-
4. भीमगढ़	4 × 0.5	2.88	परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जाँच काफी हद तक हो चुकी है। स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद इस पर स्वीकृति के लिये विचार किया जाएगा।



1	2	3	4	5
5.	बारना	$2 \times 0.75$	2.12	रिपोर्ट मार्च, 1984 में प्राप्त हुई थी, जिसको केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जाँच की जा रही है। स्कीम की तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद इस पर स्वीकृति के लिये विचार किया जायेगा।
6.	कोतार	$2 \times 2$	4.14	परियोजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियाँ राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई थी और उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है। स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद इस पर स्वीकृति के लिये विचार किया जाएगा।
7.	सिक्सर	$2 \times 3$	5.75	राज्य प्राधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के आधार पर परियोजना प्रस्तावों को संशोधित करें। संशोधित परियोजना प्रस्तावों की प्रतीक्षा है। स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद इस पर स्वीकृति के लिये विचार किया जाएगा।

Flats Allotted by D.D.A. to I.O.C. Employees

3461. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any vigilance enquiry was conducted by the Indian Oil Corporation management in respect of flats allotted by D.D.A. to its employees ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiries and whether it is a fact that several employees

have got the house building advance without furnishing the required documents/affidavits ;

(c) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent employees have rented out the accommodation at high rents ;

(d) whether IOC management has granted them permission for renting ; and

(e) if so, on what basis and the action taken against these who have not obtained permission from the IOC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of complaints received from various quarters, an enquiry was made by the Vigilance Department of IOC in respect of 15 cases. Out of these, 9 cases were found to be in order. In 6 cases, certain irregularities were observed. Out of these 6 cases departmental action has been taken in three cases. In one case, the employee concerned was asked to complete certain formalities. The two remaining cases are under examination.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Out of 300, only 44 employees posted outside Delhi who cannot stay in their house in Delhi, have been allowed to rent out their houses at the prevailing market rent in accordance with the House Building Advance Rules of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Besides this, 7 employees posted in Delhi have also been permitted to let out a portion of their house which has been declared to be surplus to the requirement of the employees concerned, in accordance with the Rules.

टाँडा में ताप बिद्युत संयंत्र के लिये भूमि अधिग्रहण और भू-स्वामियों को दिया गया मुआवजा

3462. श्री राम श्रवध : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में टाँडा (फैजाबाद जिला) में ताप बिद्युत केन्द्र के निर्माण के लिये अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिये भू-स्वामियों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि उन परिवारों के सदस्यों को

रोजगार दिया जायेगा परन्तु उस क्षेत्र के लोग अभी तक भी बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौग क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा हटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Development of Existing Petro-Chemical Projects

3463. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose for further development of the existing petro-chemical projects in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Government have approved the expansion of capacity of several existing petrochemical plants. Details of major existing plants in Central Sector whose expansion have been approved, are given below :-

(in tonnes/annum)

Item	Existing capacity	Expansion by
Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT)	30,000	10,000
Acrylic Fibre	12,000	12,000
Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB)	30,000	13,000
Xylenes	40,500	56,000
Polypropylene	30,000	25,000

### Financial Sanction for Thermal Plant in Rajasthan

3464. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no decision on the financial aspect of the proposed thermal plant of Rajasthan has been taken so far ;

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

(c) the specific date by which financial sanction will be accorded to the said power station and when it would start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A proposal for installation of a lignite based thermal power station at Palana in Bikaner district, comprising 2 units of 60 MW each, was techno economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority on 22.5.1980 at an estimated cost of Rs 67.38 crores. The project could not be approved for investment as the availability of lignite in the quantity required was not clearly established. However, the adequacy of lignite reserves has since been established in November, 1983. The cost of the project is now estimated to be about Rs.277 crores. In order that the project may be considered for sanction, Rajasthan Government have been advised to get the viability of the project reassessed in terms of the latest estimated cost of the project, and indicate availability of funds for the project as well as for development of the lignite mines in the State's plan.

### Bombay-Pune Petroleum Product Carrying Pipeline Project

3465. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of "Bombay-Pune petroleum product carrying pipeline" project ;

(b) when the same is likely to be completed and commissioned ;

(c) the products, and quantities of each of them to be transported by this pipeline ; and

(d) the area that would be catered to by the Pune storage depot, which would be at the receiving end of the pipeline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Construction work on Bombay-Pune Pipeline is in progress.

(b) The construction work is likely to be completed by the end of 1984. The facilities are likely to be commissioned during the last Quarter of 1984-85.

(c) Motor spirit, superior kerosene oil, high speed diesel, and light diesel oil will be transported by the pipeline.

The quantities of the products are given below :-

('000 TONNES)					
Year	MS	SKO	HSD	LDO	Total
1985/86	124	363	776	51	1314
1990/91	174	526	1167	51	1918
2000/01	342	1103	2636	51	4132

(d) The new Receiving Terminal at Loni would be catering to the demands of the following areas.

1. Pune|Miraj|Kolhapur
2. Sholapur|Gulbarga
3. Bijapur
4. Raichur
5. Secunderabad.

**Financial Assistance to Indian Construction Company, M/s. Som Datt Builders, in Iran**

3466. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION : be pleased to refer to his statement made during the Half-an-hour Discussion on 2 May, 1984 and state the latest position in regard to the complaint from Shri Satyam against M/s Som Datt Builders ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** An amount of Rs.29,947.30 (I.D. 816.556) has been credited into the account of Shri Satyam towards his salary, refund of income tax and leave salary upto December 16, 1983. He has also been paid US \$ 756.62 on 7th June 1984 towards his claim for salary and leave salary for the period 17.12.1983 to 5.1.1984, i.e. the date when he arrived in India.

**Workers' Strike at CCB Project Near Baghdad, Executed by M/s. Som Datt Builders**

3467. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike by workers at C.C.B. project near Baghdad being executed by M/s. Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd. during 15 to 20 August, 1982 because the employers were exploiting the emigrant workers without paying gratuity, wages, overtime etc. and the minimum standards of living conditions in terms of the Tripartite Service Agreements ;

(b) if so, what was the Ministry's contribution in the redressal of emigrants, grievances ; and

(c) what action the Ministry had taken against the company and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**दूरदर्शन में ठेके के आधार पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों तथा पदोन्नति संबंधी प्रावधानों में संशोधन**

3468. **श्री राम श्रवध :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय के दूरदर्शन प्रसार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ठेके के आधार पर काम करने वाले विभिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की संभावनाओं, वेतनमानों और अन्य सुविधाओं संबंधी प्रावधानों के संशोधन के लिये कौन कौन से प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) :** (क) और (ख) दूरदर्शन में संविदा आधार पर कार्यरत कर्मचारी अर्थात् स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट दो श्रेणियों में आते हैं। प्रथम श्रेणी उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की है जो वे कार्य करते हैं जो दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम संवर्ग के नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी करते हैं। दूसरी श्रेणी "आर्टिस्टों" की है। कर्मचारियों की ये दोनों श्रेणियां अब पेंशन के लिये पात्र हैं। जहां तक स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की प्रथम श्रेणी का संबंध है, सरकारी कर्मचारी समझे जाने के लिये उनके द्वारा विकल्प दिये जाने तथा इस प्रकार समझे जाने के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता का आकलन करने के लिये उनकी स्क्रीनिंग के अधीन रहते

हुए, वे कार्यक्रम संवर्ग के नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध मौजूदा पदोन्नति अवसरों के लिये पात्र होंगे। जहां तक आर्टिस्टों का संबंध है, नई शर्तों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। मौजूदा स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट जो आर्टिस्ट समझे जाने के लिये विकल्प देते हैं और स्क्रीनिंग के बाद इस प्रकार समझे जाने के लिये उपयुक्त पाए जाते हैं, उपयुक्त तदनुरूपी उच्च शुल्क-मानों में शुल्क लेने के हकदार होंगे। इसके अलावा, वे अन्य भत्ते प्राप्त करने के भी हकदार होंगे। जिस आर्टिस्ट ने नई शर्तों के लिये विकल्प दिया है वह भी उसी या अन्य श्रेणी के किसी भी अन्य उच्च शुल्कमान के ग्रेड के लिये दूरदर्शन द्वारा जारी किसी विज्ञापन के उत्तर में आवेदन कर सकता है। यह उसके द्वारा अपेक्षित अर्हता अनुभव ग्रेडिंग, इत्यादि रखे जाने के अधीन है।

#### गुजरात में प्राप्ति लघु पन बिजली योजनाएं

3469. श्री मोती माई शारदा चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में बिजली की कमी और इंधन के ऊँचे दामों को ध्यान में रखते हुये आवश्यक सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को वित्तीय और तकनीकी मंजूरी के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई लघु पन बिजली योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और यह प्रस्ताव किन तारीखों को भेजे गये थे और इन्हें कब तक स्वीकृति मिलने की संभावना है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना में कितनी बिजली के उत्पादन की संभावना है और प्रत्येक पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात में मुख्यतः ताप बिजली घर हैं जो घटिया किसम का कोयला सप्लाई किये जाने के कारण बन्द पड़े रहते हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसी स्थिति में दूरस्थ स्थानों से कोयले की ढुलाई पर काफी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ती है और यदि हां तो क्या उक्त परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस राज्य के लिये शीघ्र ही माइक्रो पन बिजली परियोजनाएं मंजूर की जाएंगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात को अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित पड़ी तीन मिनी जल विद्युत स्कीमों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) गुजरात में कुल 2753 मेगावाट प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में से 2453 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत उत्पादन है। पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान घटिया ग्रेड के कोयले के कारण विद्युत केन्द्रों को पूर्ण रूप से बन्द किये जाने के संबंध में गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। चूंकि गुजरात में विद्युत केन्द्र पिट-हैड पर स्थित नहीं है अतः राज्य में विद्युत केन्द्रों को कोयले की ढुलाई की लागत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है।

स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	अनुमानित लागत (ला.रु में)	वर्तमान स्थिति
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#### गुजरात

1. पानम	2 मेगा०	333.41	स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृति कर दी गई है और निवेश सम्बन्धी
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1	2	3	4	5
				निर्णय हेतु सिफारिश योजना आयोग को की गई है।
2.	धारोई	2 मेगा०	370 00	परियोजना रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद स्कीम स्वीकृत कर दी जाएगी।
3.	दमन गंगा	2 मेगा०	380.00	परियोजना रिपोर्ट को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है। तथापि, स्कीम में दमन दादर, नगर हवेली के साथ अन्तर्राज्यीय मामले निहित हैं और विद्युत परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में उनकी सहमति की प्रतीक्षा है अन्तर्राज्यीय मामले हल हो जाने और इसकी तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद स्कीम पर बिचार किया जाएगा।

**Distribution of Bombay High Gas by Bombay Gas Company**

3470. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

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

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the expert committee of Union Government has examined the supply-mains and net work and

infrastructure of Bombay Gas Company to distribute Bombay High Gas ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) when Government would finalise the issue of distribution of Bombay High Gas through underground pipelines to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (e) The State Government of Maharashtra has been advised that natural gas would be delivered at designated points by ONGC for distribution to domestic consumers. The State Government has been requested to make suitable

arrangements for distribution of natural gas from these points to the domestic consumers. The State Government is taking action in this regard.

#### Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

3471. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5117 on 27 March, 1984 regarding per capita consumption of electricity and state :

(a) whether per capita availability and consumption of power in Bihar has since further deteriorated during 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the latest comparative figures and steps taken to bring up Bihar to the national level and North Bihar to the level of Bihar as a whole ?

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

राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीच पन बिजली परियोजना के बारे में समझौता

3472 श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्रियों के बीच 600 करोड़ रुपये लागत की पन बिजली परियोजना के बारे में कोई समझौता हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी तथा इसकी अनुमानित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ;

(ग) उसके कुल बिजली उत्पादन में राजस्थान का हिस्सा कितना होगा और ;

(घ) इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 600 मेगा की कुल क्षमता की कोल बांध परियोजना के बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के बीच 30 जून 1984 को एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। समझौते के अनुसार कोल बांध परियोजना की लागत राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीच क्रमशः 75:25 के अनुपात में बाँटी जायेगी। परियोजना से पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली का बंधारा राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश के बीच क्रमशः 63:37 के अनुपात में किया जायेगा।

वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार परियोजना को सातवीं योजना अवधि के अन्त तक चालू किये जाने की आशा है।

#### आबू पर बिजली परियोजना

3473. श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में आबू पन बिजली परियोजना अधर में लटकी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना का परित्याग कर देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के कार्य को शुरु करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में क्या व्यौरा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) राजस्थान में माउंट

आबू बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना की परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में अक्टूबर, 1979 में प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें 1.25, 1.25 मेगावाट की दो युनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित की जानी हैं और इसकी अनुमानित लागत 534.10 लाख रुपये है। परियोजना से विद्युत, सिंचाई, पर्यटन और मछली पालन के लाभ प्राप्त होंगे। चूंकि परियोजना के विभिन्न लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के बीच लागत के बंटवारे का रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था, अतः राज्य प्राधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये लागत और लाभों को ध्यान में रखकर परियोजना के प्रभाव को संशोधित करें। तदुपरान्त माउन्ट आबू परियोजना की संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में सितम्बर, 1983 में प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें 5.5 मेगावाट की 2 युनिटें प्रतिष्ठापित की जानी हैं और इसकी लागत 1546.55 लाख रुपये है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले क्षेत्रों के बीच लागत के बंटवारे के अन्तिम आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जिनको राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाना था। विभिन्न लाभ प्राप्त करने वाले क्षेत्रों के बीच लागत के बंटवारे के संबंध में राज्य सरकार का अनुमोदन जुलाई, 1984 में प्राप्त हुआ है और परियोजना का तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन शुरू कर दिया गया है। स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता सुनिश्चित हो जाने के बाद स्वीकृति के इसकी बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

#### Supply of Coking Coal to Steel Plant

3474 SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major steel mills in the country have been facing shortage of coking coal due to inadequate supply ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply of coking coal to the steel plants ;

(c) the quantum of coking coal supplied to the steel plants in 1983-84 and 1984-85 so far ;

(d) the steps taken to increase the supply of coking coal to the steel plants in the current financial year ; and

(e) the details thereof,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) Coking coal supplies to steel plants from Coal India Ltd. and the captive mines of steel plants during 1983-84 were 14.50 million tonnes as against the consumption of 14.22 million tonnes (including imported coal). Supplies during 1984-85 (April to July '84) were of the order of 4.47 million tonnes against the consumption so far of 4.56 million tonnes (including imported coal). The coking coal stocks at steel plants, which were 1.66 lakh tonnes on 1.8.1983 increased to 5.13 lakh tonnes on 2.5.84. The stocks, however, have come down to 2.25 lakh tonnes (equivalent to six days' consumption) on 9.8.1984. This has happened mainly due to unusually heavy rains in the month of June '84 and consequent flooding of mines. Frequent interruptions in power supply from D.V.C. have also aggravated the situation by hampering dewatering operations. In order to improve the production of coking coal Secretary (Coal) and Chairman, Coal India have personally visited BCCL mines and have constituted a Task Force of senior officials to make all-out efforts to augment coking coal production from various sources. D.V.C. have also agreed to accord higher priority in power supply to the coal sector. Constant watch is being kept on dewatering operations and mining of coal from all available sources.

#### Reversion of Officers in I.T.I., Delhi

3475. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ad hoc Deputy Director in I.T.I., Delhi was reverted within two years but other Senior Class I Officers have continued for seven years and not reverted though they not regularised by U.P.S.C. and their extension was refused one and a half years back by U.P.S.C. and.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The incumbent of the post of Dy. Director who was working on ad hoc basis was reverted soon after the notification of Recruitment Rules for the post of Deputy Director/Training. In so far as other Senior Class-I Officers are concerned, only two departmental officers, namely S/Shri Kundan Lal and J.D Kapoor, who possessed degree in Engineering, which was an essential qualification for Class-I Senior post in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600, have been allowed to continue on ad hoc basis in public interest.

(b) The proposal regarding amendment in Recruitment Rules for Class I Senior posts in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600, is still under consideration of U.P.S.C. The Commission never refused the continued ad hoc appointment in respect of above two Senior Class I Officers, working on ad hoc basis.

लांस एंजिलिस ओलम्पिक खेलों का दूरदर्शन पर दिखाया जाना/आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

3476. श्री विरदा राम फुनवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लांस एंजिलिस ओलम्पिक खेलों को इन्सेट-1 बी के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने/आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके द्वारा इन खेलों का कितना प्रसारण किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच.के.एल. भगत) : (क) से (ग) ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

इन्सेट-1 बी का उपयोग आकाशवाणी या दूरदर्शन के केन्द्रीय रूप से मूल रूप से तैयार किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों को अन्य केन्द्रों को वितरित करने के लिये किया जा रहा है। लांस एंजिलिस ओलम्पिक खेलों को कवर करने के लिये की गई व्यवस्थाओं का ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है :—

### आकाशवाणी

लांस एंजिलिस ओलम्पिक खेलों के कवरेजों को दिल्ली से प्रसारित किया जा रहा है। इनको 28 केन्द्र रिले करते हैं जिन्हें इन्सेट-1 बी से पुनः प्रसारण करने हेतु रेडियो संजाल संग्रहण सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र इन कमेटियों को टेलीफोन लाइनों पर ले रहे हैं और इनको क्षेत्रीय शार्टवेव ट्रांसमीटरों पर भी प्रस्तुत करते हैं ताकि अन्य इच्छुक केन्द्र उन्हें रिले कर सकें। ओलम्पिक खेलों को कवर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

1. रेडियो न्यूजीलैण्ड के माध्यम से 16 दिन के लिए प्रतिदिन 16.15 बजे और 16.45 बजे के बीच 30 मिनट का अंग्रेजी में सारांश।
2. आकाशवाणी द्वारा 16 दिन के लिए 19.45 बजे और 20.15 बजे के बीच 30 मिनट का हिन्दी में सारांश।

3. 06.30-06 45 बजे के बीच हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में ओलम्पिक समाचार बुलेटिन
4. 08.21 और 08.30 बजे के बीच अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में ओलम्पिक समाचार बुलेटिन।
5. उन पून हाकी मैचों, जिनमें भारत की भागेदारी हो, सेमी फाइनलों, फाइनलों का अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में आंखों देखा हाल (अंग्रेजी में न्यूजीलैण्ड के माध्यम से तथा हिन्दी में आकाशवाणी के कमेंटेटर के माध्यम से)।
6. समाचारों में कवरेज।

### दूरदर्शन

दूरदर्शन ने लांस एंजिलिस ओलम्पिक खेलों की प्रटनाओं के 2 घंटे के महत्वपूर्ण अंशों के लिए हांगकांग टी०वी० के माध्यम से व्यवस्था की थी। हांगकांग टेलीफोन द्वारा तैयार किए गए केप्सूल को दूरदर्शन द्वारा उपग्रह के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया गया था तथा सभी ट्रांसमीटरों से साथसाथ टेलीकास्ट किए जाने के लिये इन्सेट-1 बी के माध्यम से दिल्ली केन्द्र से रिले किया गया था। महत्वपूर्ण अंशों को सायं 7.45 बजे रात 8.45 बजे तक रात 9.20 बजे से रात 9.50 बजे तक तथा रात 10.10 बजे से रात 10.40 बजे तक टेलीकास्ट किया गया था। दूरदर्शन ने हाकी के उन पूल मैचों जिनमें भारत ने भाग लिया था, तथा फाइनल मैचों को भी टेलीकास्ट किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, दूरदर्शन ने ओलम्पिक खेलों के उद्घाटन समारोह तथा समापन समारोह को भी जीवन्त टेलीकास्ट किया।

### Accommodation Acquired by P&T Department on Rental Basis at Mittal Court, Nariman Point, Bombay

3477. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the P&T Department has acquired on rental basis premises at Mittal Court, Nariman Point, Bombay since January, 1983 @ Rs. 3,25,000/- as monthly rent ;

(b) if so, what are the detailed terms and conditions set out in the agreement entered into for the purpose ;

(c) what is the name of the party who owns the premises and the name of the party with whom the agreement has been entered into ; and

(d) the specific reasons that compelled the department to acquire these premises paying such a high rent and who authorised the transaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the rent paid is Rs. 3,24,750/-and not Rs. 3,25,00/-.

(b) Lease is for five years. No advance or loan facility has been given. Rent includes taxes and other outgoings. Others terms and conditions are as per Standard lease form Genl-8.

(c) M.G. Mittal & Company.

(d) The accommodation at Mittal Court has been hired for substantial implementation in Postal facilities including counter facility in this fast developed and busy commercial area. On the basis of the recommendations of the Fair Rent Assessment Committee. The Postmaster General, Maharashtra Circle, approved the rent.



**Accommodation Acquired by P&T Department on Rental Basis at Free Press Journal House, Nariman Point, Bombay**

3478. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the P&T Department has acquired on rental basis Premises at Free Press Journal Houses, Nariman Point, Bombay since October, 1983 @ Rs.3,40,000/- as monthly rent ;

(b) if so, what are the detailed terms and conditions set out in the agreement entered into for this purpose ;

(c) what are the names of the owners of the premises and of the party with whom the agreement has been entered into ; and

(d) the specific reasons that compelled the department to acquire these premises by paying such a high rent, and who authorised the transaction ?

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

(b) The lease is for five years from 1.10.83. No advance or loan has been given. Rent includes all taxes and outgoings. Other terms and conditions are as per the standard lease form Genl-8.

(c) Lease agreement entered into with M/s Dadlani Realtors Private Limited. Owners are Mrs. Reshma Dadlani, Mrs. Jaya I Dadlani, Mrs. Sharmila R. Dadlani, Master Vishal M Dadlani, Master Rajiv I Dadlani, Jeetendra R. Dadlani, Moti T Dadlani, Indur T Dadlani, Ramesh T. Dadlani, Anjana M. Dadlani, Sanjeev I Dadlani, and Vishni T. Dadlani.

(d) Inward mails for Metropolitan city of Bombay was being handled in three different sorting offices. There was acute

shortage of space resulting in unsatisfactory disposal of inward mails. Renting of this building was approved by the Postmaster-General, Maharashtra Circle, based on the recommendations of the Fair Rent Assessment Committee.

**Accommodation Acquired by P&T Department on Rental Basis of Pinheiro Apartment, Bandra, Bombay**

3479. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has acquired accommodation at Pinheiro Apartment, Bandra Bombay on rental basis since March, 1983 @ Rs. 1, 20, 000 per month ;

(b) the other detailed terms/conditions as set out in the agreement entered into for this purpose ;

(c) the names of the owners and the name of the party with whom the agreement has been entered into ; and

(d) the specific reasons which made the postal authorities to acquire the said premises at such a higher rate of rent and who authorised the same ?

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

(b) Lease period is five years. Other terms and conditions are as per Departmental Standard Lease Form General-8.

(c) Mrs. Sudha V. Seth, V.C. Shah, Mrs. Susheela, C. Sheth, Miss. Reena V. Sheth, Master Saumil V. Seth, Mrs. Meera Kanti Gandhi, K.A. Gandhi, Master Vikram K. Gandhi, Master Nikhil K. Gandhi, Shri Surendra Singh Saluja, Master Mandeep Singh Saluja, Miss Amritpal Saluja, Master Narendrapal Singh Saluja, Shri Raju Mahalingashetty, Mrs. Vimla Chandrakant

Mahalingashetty, Mrs. Parvathamma Mahalingashetty, Master Bharat Chandrakant Mahalingashetty, Master Satyadev Ashok, Master Harashvardhan Ashok Mahalingashetty.

(d) The accommodation was hired for shifting of post office at Bandra. On the basis of recommendation of the Fair Rent Assessment Committee, the Postmaster-General Maharashtra Circle, decided the rent to be paid.

**Shifting of Post Office from Dhameta to Samkad, Himachal Pradesh**

3480. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dhameta Post Office in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) has been shifted for the third time in five years from Main Bazar of Dhameta to another village in Samkad, which is a less populated area with no security arrangements in such Post Office building whose rent is higher but accommodation is less than the earlier building ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenses incurred on the shifting ;

(c) whether Government propose to shift the Post Office again in the Main Bazar of Dhameta so as to help the persons residing in this thickly populated area to avail the P.C.O. and postal facilities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Post Office was shifted twice, first in February, 80 and second time in May, 1984. Accommodation in the new building is much commodious. The rent for the old premises was Rs. 180/-per month while for the new building it is Rs. 450/-per month.

(b) There was inadequate accommodation in the old building. Dhameta

village has been merged in Dam area. The population of the merged area of Dhameta is residing now in Samkar village. Only 25% of Dhameta is now populated. Most of the major offices of State Government and educational institutions are located in Samkar and not Dhameta. The expenses for shifting the Post Office for the first time is Rs. 30/- and for the second time Rs. 60/-.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The present building is much commodious, better and suitable.

**Use of Hindi in Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

3481. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the use of Hindi in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the last three years, with year-wise break-up ;

(b) the percentage of work done in B.C.C.L. in Hindi and its progress in the last three years with year-wise break-up ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress is dismal and even the Hindi Vikash Building constructed at Bhagabandh collapsed due to bungling by the contractors ; and

(d) if so, the facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन में तदर्थ आधार पर कार्यरत तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

3482. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन में तदर्थ आधार पर काम करने वाले तृतीय श्रेणी के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या 30 दिसम्बर 1976 के वित्त मंत्रालय के आदेश संख्या 23011/6/75 ई (डी) के अनुसार वित्त मंत्रालय से मंजूरी प्राप्त किये बिना तदर्थ कर्मचारी की सेवाएं एक वर्ष से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती हैं और मंजूरी जून के प्रारम्भ में ली जाती है ; और

(ग) क्या तदर्थ कर्मचारियों के मामले में वित्त मंत्रालय से मंजूरी ले ली गयी थी और अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी रिया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच.के.एल. भगत) : (क) इस समय दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली में श्रेणी-तीन का एक कर्मचारी 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 से तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**दूरदर्शन के लिये विदेशी फिल्मों के चयन हेतु समिति**

3483. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूरदर्शन के लिये विदेशी फिल्मों के चयन हेतु एक समिति स्थापित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस समिति के सदस्यों के चयन हेतु क्या मानदंड अपनाए गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस समिति को, उसके उचित कार्यकरण हेतु, सरकार द्वारा क्या मार्ग निदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच.के.एल. भगत) : (क) से (घ) विदेशी टी० वी० कार्यक्रमों के चयन तथा संबंधित मामलों के बारे में दूरदर्शन को सलाह देने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसमें श्रीमती पुष्पा जयकर, अध्यक्ष, फेस्टिवल आफ इण्डिया, प्रा० यशपाल, परामशदाता, योजना आयोग, डा० नारायण मेनन अध्यक्ष, संगीत नाटक अकादमी और श्री एन०एस० गिल, सचिव, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय शामिल हैं । समिति के सदस्यों का चयन कला, संस्कृति, विज्ञान और संचार के क्षेत्रों में उनकी ख्याति के आधार पर किया गया है । समिति का मार्गदर्शन लोगों को सूचित करने, शिक्षित करने तथा उनका मनोरंजन प्रदान करने के दूरदर्शन के उद्देश्यों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

**Establishments Allotted to Each P.F. Inspector in P.F. Organisation**

3484. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of establishments covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme and the number of P.F. Inspectors employed in each Region of the P.F. Organisation ;

(b) the number of establishments allotted to each P.F. Inspector ;

(c) whether any complaint has been received from the employees organisations about the number of establishments allotted to each Inspector ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Provision of Creche Facility for Women Employees in EPF Organisation

3485. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of women employees in E.P.F. Organisation and the number of centres where creches are provided for the women employees ;

(b) if no creches are provided, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government intend to provide creches at the various centres where more than 30 women are employed ?

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

#### Plant Load Factor in Thermal Units

3486. SHRI N. DENNIS :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has directed the State Governments (State Electricity Boards) to achieve a minimum Plant Load Factor of 51 per cent from the thermal units commissioned during the year 1983-84 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Interpretation of article 172

3487. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI N.E. HORO :

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

(a) whether any recommendation has been made to Government by the Election Commission that the Attorney General of India be consulted on the correct interpretation of Article 172 of the Constitution, on whether the term of a legislature be treated as having been extended once the President's rule is imposed in that State and whether flexibility in the length of Assembly's tenure is permissible; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The recommendation which was made to Government by the Election Commission that the Attorney General of India be consulted on the correct interpretation of article 172 of the Constitution was for seeking clarification as to whether the President's Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution can be operated towards the end of the five-year term of

a Legislative Assembly in such a manner as to continue the operation of the President's rule beyond the five-year term.

(b) As desired by the Election Commission, the Attorney General was consulted and a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General in the matter was duly forwarded to the Commission. In his opinion, the Attorney General rightly pointed out that the power to issue a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution can be exercised at any time, even just before the expiry of the five-year term of an Assembly provided the requirements of the article are otherwise satisfied.

#### Increase in price of Glazed Newsprint

3488. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether price of glazed newsprint has recently been increased; and

(b) if so, its repercussion in the price of ordinary newsprint and whiteprint papers in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Increase in price of imported glazed newsprint is unlikely to have any effect on the prices of ordinary newsprint and white paper in the market as the glazed newsprint is not produced indigenously and its entire imported quantity is allotted to users only. Moreover, the increase is only marginal i.e. Rs. 200/-per ton for the quarter July-September.

#### सीरे पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

3489. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस देश में उत्पादित सीरे की वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों के लिये खपत और सीरे पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रति उदासीनता का रवैया अपनाया है,

(ख) सीरे से अल्कोहल तैयार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि इंजनों और वाहनों को चलाये जाने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, और

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इंजनों और वाहनों को चलाने के लिये सीरे से तैयार अल्कोहल का प्रयोग किया जाता है ;

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री ब्रसंत साठे) : (क) जी नहीं । सरकार अल्कोहल पर आधारित रसायनों के उत्पादन के लिये सीरे को अल्कोहल में परिवर्तित करके प्रयोग करने को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) ईंधन के रूप में पेट्रोल के स्थान पर अल्कोहल इस्तेमाल करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, ब्राजील मोटर फ्यूल के योगज के रूप में अल्कोहल का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है ।

#### Work Load of P.F. Inspectors

3490. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that undue delay in assessing the arrears of the individual establishment and filing prosecution cases against employers and the failure to bring eligible employees under E.P.F. Act 1952, is due to the heavy workload on the P.F. Inspectors; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to fix a scientific work norm for the P.F. Inspectors



in consultation with the employees organisations?

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

(a) It cannot be said that the delay in assessing the arrears of individual establishments and filing prosecution cases against the employers and failure to bring eligible employees under Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 is solely due to the heavy workload on the Provident Fund Inspectors.

(b) The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has recently conducted a study of the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and made recommendations on the work norms for various cadres including the Provident Fund Inspectors. These recommendations are under examination.

**Officers of E.I.L. Sent to London and Tokyo for Inspection Tour and Long Duration Posting**

3491. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers sent abroad for inspection tour and long duration posting to London and Tokyo from Inspection Department of Engineers India Ltd.

(d) whether it is a fact that invidious distinctions are made between general candidates and reserved candidates;

(c) the number of general candidates sent abroad during all the years from the commencement of the EIL; and

(d) the number of reserved officers sent abroad during the above period from EIL ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :** (a) 46 and 17 respectively.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Engineers India Limited have so far sent 62 general candidates and 1 reserved candidates for inspection tour/long duration posting to London and Tokyo from their Inspection Department.

**Setting up of Polythene Based Industries in Badaun and Bareilly Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

3492. **SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to issuing letters of intent for setting up of polythene based industries in Badaun and Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :** (a) and (b) No such application for industrial licence has been received in the recent past.

**Efficient Industry Support for Petroleum Sector**

3493. **SHRI N.E. HORO :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to take steps for creating an efficient industry support for the petroleum sector so as to enable the Indian firms to have a greater share of business in this sector; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the facilities demanded and reaction of Union Government thereon ?

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

**Details of Executives of Big Industrial Houses in Receipt of Remuneration Exceeding Rs. One Lakh Per Annum.**

3494. SHRI SANAT KUMAR : MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of the Executives such as Joint/Deputy Managing Directors, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Executive Directors and executives having other designations of the Companies and the interconnected companies of the following large industrial Houses as on 1.7.1984 (as per information available who are in receipt of total remuneration (including all perks) exceeding Rs. 1 lakh per annum their qualifications and relationship, if any, with the Directors of the respective Companies viz., (i) Birlas (ii) J.K. Singhania, (iii) Modis, (iv) I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta and (v) Sriram Group (D.C.M.) and

(b) whether the approval of the Company Law Board had been obtained in all these cases; if not, the details of such companies ?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) As per information available in this Department as on 31.12.1982, there were 115 companies belonging to the five industrial houses mentioned in the Question. Some of these are even private limited companies. It is only in respect of Managing Directors/Whole-time Directors or Managers (within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956) of public limited companies or their subsidiaries that remuneration and appointments are approved by the Department of Companies Affairs. Similarly, approval is accorded in respect of these executives only

who are related to the Directors and whose monthly remuneration exceeds Rs. 3000/- per month.

The question seeks exhaustive information of all executives of these companies drawing remuneration are than Rs. 1 lakh per annum including those whose remuneration is not regulated under the Companies Act. No such information is maintained in the Department and the effort involved in compilation of the information is not commensurate with the results to be achieved. However, in case, information is required about any particular individual or a company, the same can be supplied to the Hon'ble Member after collecting it from the concerned company.

12.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए बागड़ी जी, आप क्या कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप से मिला भी था (व्यवधान) 84 बंधुआ मजदूर, 20-25 औरतें दो साल से यमुनानगर जिले, विकानेर जिले, फाजिल्का, भिवानी और मेरी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में नाजायज कब्जे में हैं । (व्यवधान) अगर इस तरह से नौजवान लड़कियां और हरिजनों की औरतें 6-6 महीने तक नाजायज कब्जे में रहें तो देश में इससे बड़ा पाप कोई नहीं हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझसे मिले थे और मैंने आपसे कहा था कि आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिये, ऐसे नहीं दीजिये क्योंकि यह कान्फरेन्ट्स सबजेक्ट है और लेबर का भी सवाल है । आपने मेरा हवाला दिया है और फाजिल्का, अवोहर के बारे में कहा है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : होम मिनिस्टर साहब सामने बैठे हैं और एक मੈम्बर खड़े हो कर यह कह रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बात करूंगा आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिये, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बोल दूंगा क्योंकि आपने फाजिल्का और अवोहर का जिक्र किया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागही : और विकानेर के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे दोनों का पता है । विकानेर भी मेरा है । वहां मेरा उद्गम है ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : वह समाचार पत्रों में आया है । सरकार को एक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will take action. I will ask him.

मैं बोलूंगा । मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी लिखूंगा मैं होम मिनिस्टर को भी बोल दूंगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागही : विकानेर का क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विकानेर की तो मैं बात कर रहा हूँ ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Yesterday, we all, the opposition leaders met you collectively about the situation in Sri Lanka and about the killing that are continuing.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताएं, आप जो कहें वह मैं कर देता हूँ । मैंने कब इंकार किया है ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am drawing your attention. Today the entire colleges and schools in Tamil Nadu have been closed.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इकट्ठे हो कर मुझे बता दीजिए; जो आप चाहते हैं । यह मैंने कल भी कहा था ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir my request is let the Foreign Minister come with a comprehensive and latest statement about the situation and then let the House discuss the whole situation.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Before you say anything, I would like to know is the Government waiting for all the Tamilians to be killed by the Armed Forces in Sri Lanka. Do you know what is happening in Tamil Nadu ? Now is the time for action.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have given an Adjournment Motion regarding Sri Lanka.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Government has promised us so many things, but have not fulfilled even one single promise

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There has been genocide on a big scale.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. Do you want me to act on my own or on your behalf in the House ? I have had a meeting yesterday with all of you. You were also there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen to me. The problem is not that we do not want to do it. It is the collective wisdom which must prevail here. So, whatever you decide, whether you fix a date.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be discussed today.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the way to do it. You did it yesterday yourselves. You had anticipated certain things also and we were anticipating certain things also. The Government is as anxious as they told you that they are prepared to do anything. Whatever they can do, they are doing it. But the question is when you want to discuss it, that has to be done by you and I will be at your disposal. We shall get it discussed on the floor of this House as you decided it. So, just you get along with this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We want a fresh statement by the External Affairs Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes he will make a fresh statement. He agreed yesterday to do it whenever you say. You said that it should come on the 21st and on that day we will discuss it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It will be too late.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is never too late, my dear friend.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let the statement be made earlier.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will take every thing into consideration. I know the situation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, let the business of the House be adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of adjournment in it, my dear friend.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I want a clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come and discuss with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking all at the same time ? I cannot understand it. When I have put it to you, the ball is in your court, you get together again. You tell me when do we meet for this.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, the Tamils were brutally killed in Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : God, what are you doing ? I do not know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar have I objected to the discussion ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to you. You discuss with your Members. As and when you say that it should be done, the Government is ready, you are ready.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : If you don't discuss it today, Tamil Nadu also will be under flames.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should Tamil Nadu go on flames ? For what reason ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing. I have not allowed him. I want you to meet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, let us be Senscible, let us be pragmatic. You have been entrusted with the responsibility of running this country.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to know whether the Government propose to be a bystander or .....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the banana growers in my district, Jalgaon are in very dire conditions. Because of the drought conditions the banana crop is one-third of normally what it is. On the top of this, the railway has reduced the concession in freight from our division to Delhi and north from 50% to 30%. I request the Government to do something in this matter to restore the concession to 50 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER : You are right. Yes Mr. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the U.N.I., one of the leading English news agencies in the country is being massively mismanaged.

About 100 journalists and non-journalist workers of UNI are strike. You had allowed discussion on Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti. Similarly, a situation has arisen where there is massive mis-management of funds and journalists are ... (Interruptions). What is your stand about this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

PROP. K.K. TEWARY : I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, बोनस की मांग को लेकर 17 लाख रेल मजदूरों ने हड़ताल करने का फैसला किया है।..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377, दे दीजिए।

..... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसके बारे में किसी न किसी रूप में बयान आए नहीं तो डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। साथ ही, एच०इ० सी० के कर्मचारी 9 तारीख से हड़ताल पर हैं ..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कह तो दिया है।

..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : In the capital city a man was arrested and taken to Sultanpuri Police Station. He has been tortured to death.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot go by Press reports. We have to find out facts.

Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*



MR. SPEAKER : We will take into consideration after getting the facts.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद, फतेहपुर आदि में बुरी तरह से सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। श्री एन० डी० तिवारी कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। जानवरों के लिए चारे की समस्या पैदा हो गई है।

..... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्राइम मिनिस्टर और एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से स्टेटमेंट दिलवाए। ..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह रहे हैं, रोका कब है।

..... (व्यवधान)

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*Notification under Company Secretaries Act, 1980 and Report of the Law Commission etc.*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. ICSI/710/2/M(1) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1984 together with a corrigendum there to published in Notification No. ICSI 710/2/M/(1) in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See. LT No. 8573/84].

- (2) A copy of the Ninetieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on the Grounds of Divorce Amongst Christians in India ; Section 10 of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 8574/84].
- (3) A copy of the Ninety-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Repeal of Certain Obsolete Central Acts. [Placed in Library. See. LT/No. 8575/84]
- (4) A copy of the Ninety-Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Sections 24 to 26. Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 ; Orders for Interim Maintenance of Children in Matrimonial Proceedings. [Placed in Library. See. LT No. 8576/84].

#### *Notifications under the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 :-

- (1) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G S R 473 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June 1984.
- (2) The Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (General conditions. of Service) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G S R 509 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1984. [Placed in Library. See. LT No. 8577/84].

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### *Eightieth Report*

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Eightieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

## COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### *Twenty-first Report*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sari) : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

## COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### *Minutes of the Sitzings*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sari) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the committee on papers laid on the Table relating to their Twenty-first Report.

## COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

### *Fifty-seventh Report*

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

## LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL

### *Report of Joint Committee*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to present the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Bill to Provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life Insurance business, for the dissolution of Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on the said business and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

## LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS BILL

### *Evidence before Joint Committee*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to present the Table the record of evidence (Volumes I and II) tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of the nationalisation of life Insurance business, for the dissolution of the life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yesterday, during Zero hours.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a political stage. Do something positive. Fight it out on the platform. Why do you not do it ? Hon. Members, unnecessarily try to inject certain things which ought not to be done.

श्री हरीश कुमार गांधार : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि दो सबजेक्ट्स हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस के मुताबिक कहना है तो शुक्रवार को कहिएगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गांधार : प्राइस राइज  
.....

MR. SPEAKER : Disallowed.

गंगवार जी, आप समझदार आदमी हो कर ऐसी जिद करते हैं। जब मैंने आप को कहा है कि जो आप कहेंगे वह कर दूंगा और बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी जो तय करेगी वह करूंगा; फिर भी आप जिद करते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It is not to be discussed here. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. You are unnecessarily doing it.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात। आप अपने मੈम्बर को बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में भेज दीजिएगा। या आप आइएगा, मैं आप को भोजन भी कराऊंगा, मिष्ठान भी खिलाऊंगा और जो कहेंगे वह करूंगा। न गवर्नमेंट विरोध कर रही है न अपोजीशन विरोध कर रहा है दोनों मियां बीबी राजी तो क्या करेगा काजी ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं क्या करूं ? बहुगुणा जी, आप अपने मੈम्बरों को इतना भी नहीं समझा सकते ?

12.15 hrs.

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to start an express train between Allahabad and Faizabad via Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

श्री बी डी सिंह (फूजपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

उत्तर प्रदेश के महानगर इलाहाबाद में सुप्रसिद्ध तीर्थ-स्थान प्रयागराज स्थित है और इसी प्रकार फैजाबाद में अयोध्या। प्रतिवर्ष लाखों की संख्या में देश के विभिन्न भागों से तीर्थ यात्री प्रयागराज जाते हैं। जो तीर्थ-यात्री प्रयागराज आते हैं उनमें अधिकांश अयोध्या भी जाना चाहते हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कई प्रमुख विभागों के मुख्यालय इलाहाबाद में होने के कारण फैजाबाद संभाग से भी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इलाहाबाद आते जाते रहते हैं। इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद रेल मार्ग प्रतापगढ़ एवं सुल्तानपुर जनपदों के मुख्यालयों से होकर गुजरता है। परन्तु इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद रेलवे पर कोई दुर्तगामी यात्री गाड़ी नहीं चलने से यात्रियों को बड़ी ही कठिनाई एवं असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। दोनों नगरों के बीच जो पैसंजर गाड़ियां चलती हैं वे कब छुटेंगी कहां रुक जायेगी और कब अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचेगी, कोई भी बता नहीं सकता। इन परिस्थितियों में इस बात की नितांत आवश्यकता है कि इलाहाबाद फैजाबाद के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाई जाय। इस संबंध में पहले भी इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन कर चुका हूँ। इस के अतिरिक्त अन्य माध्यमों

(श्री बी. डी सिंह)

द्वारा भी जनता द्वारा बराबर मांग होती रही है। परन्तु अभी तक कोई परिणाम नहीं निकल सका है। एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियों का यदि आकलन कराया जाये तो वे पूर्णतया अनुकूल ही होंगी।

अतएव मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि इलाहाबाद फैजाबाद के बीच शीघ्र ही एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय जो बीच में केवल प्रताप गढ़ एवं सुल्तानपुर जनपदों के मुख्यालयों पर रुके।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 377 का जवाब मंत्री लोग नहीं देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, देते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कभी नहीं मिलता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I got the information. Out of 382, 268 had been replied.

(ii) Need to provide drinking water in Sahdol, Satna and Rewa districts of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री दलवीर सिंह (शहडोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत में निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में से आधे से अधिक जिलों में वर्ष न होने के कारण उन जिलों में अकाल की भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। विशेषकर रीवा संभाग में उन सभी चारों जिलों में वर्षा न होने से पीने के लिए पानी की विशेष कठिनाई अभी से उत्पन्न हो गई है। शुरु में थोड़ा वर्षा होने से जो बोनी

की गई थी वह भी सूख गई है इस से सूखे की स्थिति स्पष्ट सामने दिखाई दे रही है।

अतः भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि रीवा संभाग के उन सभी चारों जिलों, जिला शहडोल सीधी, सतना व रीवा के लिए राहत कार्य हेतु पर्याप्त राशि स्वीकृत की जावे व साथ ही म. प्र. शासन को निर्देश किया जावे कि पीने के पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

(iii) Central assistance to Government of Rajasthan for repairing roads damaged by army exercises.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्न विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ :

प्रतिवर्ष सदियों में जनवरी एवं फरवरी में थल सेना का अभ्यास राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर बीकानेर एवं गंगा नगर जिलों में होता है, जिस में मिलिटरी के बड़े वाहनों जीप ट्रकों एवं ट्रैक्टरों आदि का प्रयोग होता है जिस के कारण प्रतिवर्ष राज्य की सड़कों का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। थल सेना एवं सीमावर्ती सड़क संस्था उन क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की कोई मरम्मत एवं सुधार नहीं करती और राज्य भी सीमित साधनों के कारण उक्त सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं सुधार नहीं कर पाता जिस के कारण आवागमन बन्द हो जाता है और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की जनता को बड़े संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। यह समस्या हर साल बनी रहती है।

इस बारे में मैंने लोक सभा प्रश्नों, एवं रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान पत्रों द्वारा आकर्षित किया और गत वर्ष यानि 1983-84 में राजस्थान सरकार के सार्वजनिक निर्माण के अधिकारियों एवं

थल सेना के प्रतिनिधि कमान्ड के अधिकारी प्रतिनिधि क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों का संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया और निम्न नुकसान का तखमीना (एस्टीमेट) किया :-

जोधपुर जिला	—53.52 लाख
बाड़मेर जिला	—40.86 लाख
जैसलमेर जिला	—34.77 लाख
कुल	129.15 लाख

बीकानेर एवं गंगा नगर जिलों की सड़कों के नुकसान का तखमीना नहीं किया।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय से आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि राजस्थान सरकार को तुरन्त से तुरन्त 129.15 लाख की राशि अदा करें ताकि क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं सुधार का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर किया जा सके और भविष्य में प्रति वर्ष केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि अभ्यास समाप्त होते ही क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों का तखमीना कर मार्च माह में ही केन्द्र सरकार नुकसान की राशि राज्य सरकार को अदा करे ताकि समय पर क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं सुधार का कार्य सम्पन्न हो सके।

(iv) *Need to extend 49 UP and 50 DN Sabarmati shuttle running between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati upto Kadi.*

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी (मेहसाना) : मैंने संसद के पिछले सत्र में वेस्टर्न रेलवे में अहमदाबाद और साबरमती के बीच चल रही 49 अप 50 डाउन साबरमती शटल को आगे कड़ी तक चलाने की मांग की थी। रेल मंत्री जी और रेल अधिकारियों को भी इस बारे में

पत्र लिखा था। यह सब कुछ करने पर भी यह गाड़ी कड़ी तक चलाने की संभावना नहीं है। ऐसा मुझे जवाब मिला था और इनके थोड़े दिनों के बाद हमारे आश्चर्य के बीच यह गाड़ी को कड़ी तक नहीं पर कलोल तक तो आगे बढ़ाई गई। कड़ी और अहमदाबाद के बीच हर रोज की दो गाड़ियां/ही चलती हैं। जब कि कलोल और अहमदाबाद के बीच 15 से अधिक गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। इसका मतलब है कि यह गाड़ी कड़ी के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो कि कलोल वालों ने भी इसकी मांग की थी कड़ी के इर्द गिर्द के 50 हजार की आबादी के लिए यह गाड़ी बहुत महत्व रखती है और अहमदाबाद जाने के लिए रेल की ओर से जिनको अब बहुत कम सुविधा मिल रही है। ऐसे विस्तार के लोगों की यह वाजिब बात न मानी जाने से वहां बहुत रेल के प्रति दुर्भावना पैदा हुई है और जोरों का आंदोलन होने की संभावना है। रेलवे तंत्र कड़ी में इंजिन घुमाने की और इंजिन में पानी भरने की सुविधा भी है। अतः मेरी माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि अहमदाबाद जाने की इस ट्रेन को कड़ी तक कर दें।

(v) *Need for rehabilitation of the villagers of Danapur, Digha and Manor in Patna affected due to breaches in rivers.*

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार में एक तरफ बाढ़ की विभषिका कहर ढा रही है तो दूसरी ओर हजारों व्यक्ति गंगा तथा दूसरी नदियों के कटाव के कारण निराश्रित होकर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं।

पटना जिले के दानापुर, दीधा तथा मनेर के दियारा क्षेत्र के दर्जनों ग्राम या तो गंगा नदी के पेट में चले गये या कटाव के शिकार हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पटना के दानापुर और



(रामावतार शास्त्री)

दीघा प्रखंडों के दियारा हल्के के गंगहारा, दलीपचक, झोरी टोला, कासिमचक, गोसाई टोला, रघुनाथ टोला, चक्रिया टोला और नकटा दियारा ग्राम गंगा नदी के भीषण कटाव से पीड़ित हैं। उन ग्रामों के सैकड़ों घर और हजारों एकड़ जमीन कट कर गंगा नदी में विलीन हो चुके हैं। फलस्वरूप लोग निराश्रित हो कर दर दर भटक रहे हैं। उनका कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है। मैं उनकी दयनीय स्थिति स्वयं अपनी आंखों से 12 8 84 को उक्त ग्रामों का भ्रमण कर देख आया हूँ।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह कटाव से ग्रामों की रक्षा करने का काम तो करे ही, अभी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता कटाव पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास और उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देने की है। सरकार उनके लिए अविलंब भूमि अर्जित कर उन्हें बसाने की व्यवस्था करे। उन्हें आर्थिक तथा दूसरे प्रकार की सहायता करे, पीने के पानी के लिए चांपा कल, आश्रय के लिए तिरपाल तथा गंगा नदी के पार आने जाने के लिए जेटी तथा मोटर बोटों का प्रबंध करें। ऐसा करके ही हजारों कटाव पीड़ितों की कारगर सेवा की जा सकती है। आशा है सरकार का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर शीघ्र आकृष्ट होगा।

(vi) *Acute shortage of cooking gas in Kerala.*

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, there is acute shortage of cooking gas in Kerala State for the last few months. Consumers have to wait for more than three months to get refill for there gas cylinders. I request the Minister of Energy to arrange immediate supply of cooking gas to Kerala State.

(vii) *Need to open a water sports Institute at Goa on the lines of Institute of Mountaineering at Gulmarg.*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Goa) :

Sir, a water sports Institute on the Lines of Institute of Mountaineering & Skiing at Gulmarg is a must and can be located in Goa.

The Institute will impart training in swimming, water-Skiing, surf-riding, scuba-diving, wind surfing and yatching besides life-saving. Candidates from all over the country, sponsored by the educational institutes/State departments or by the hotel establishments where they are in employment, are called in batches. This training will promote utilisation of facilities and amenities which will be available at different destinations spread all over the country as a source of amusement/recreation to the holidaymakers from within the country and at the same time provide trained staff to the establishments which are maintaining the equipments.

The Institute can be located in the estuary of Mandovi river at a suitable place that can be selected after making a study. It can be managed by the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

(viii) *Compensation to the farmers of Rajasthan affected by breaches in Bhakra Canal.*

श्री बोरबल (गंगा नगर) : राजस्थान प्रदेश का जिला श्री गंगा नगर के उन किसानों को जिनकी फसले भाखड़ा नहर में दरार पड़ने से फसलों को पानी और ट्यूबवैलों के लिए बिजली न मिलने के कारण नष्ट हो गई है मुआवजा देने को सरकार व्यवस्था करे। क्योंकि हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य हरियाणा ने तो मुआवजा देना तय कर दिया है और राजस्थान सरकार अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मुआवजे का हुकम राजस्थान सरकार को फरमावे ताकि भाखड़ा के किसानों को कुछ राहत मिल सके।

(ix) Need for professionalisation in Agriculture Ministry and the National Seeds Corporation.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : Sir, despite high quality seeds being the most important input, on which depends the success of maximising agricultural production the Government has not so far worked out crop/plantation-wise optimum annual requirements of seeds for the country.

In fact, there have been surreptitious exports of seeds including best quality paddy seeds, by falsely labelling these as 'rice-in-husk'. No country in the world including India exports or imports rice in the form of paddy except as seeds. There is need for professionalisation of agriculture Ministry including the management of National Seeds Corporation and in the States.

श्री मनीराम बागही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपास में जो कीड़ा लग गया है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए क्या करें ? कुछ गड़बड़ हो ही गई है ।

श्री मनी राम बागही : दवाई से भी वह नहीं मरते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बीज कुछ गड़बड़ रहा है ।

12 28 hrs.

# STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF TERRORIST AFFECTED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) ORDINANCE

## AND TERRORIST AFFECTED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up items 10 and 11 together for which three hours have been allotted. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee may move her Statutory Resolution and speak.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 14th July, 1984."

It should be first noted that an ordinance-happy Central Government chose to promulgate this ordinance just 9 days before the Parliament Session was to begin. This is now no wonder ; it has become a tradition with this Government and I emphatically protest against this practice. In the name of curbing the terrorist activity, this hideous ordinance, in my opinion in fact it is nothing but a codified assassination of the normal process of law covering a vast field of offences. It is not only a dangerous addition to the arsenal of the executive, to the already saturated arsenal of the executive to rob the citizens of normal legal protection but also adds a new dimension to the thinly veiled drive of the Congress Government towards a police raj and towards an undeclared emergency.

12.32 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.

This is my estimation of the ordinance that was proclaimed and which will be made into a law in no time.

It should be recalled that this is not the first ordinance or law of its kind. Already there are several laws that give extraordinary powers to the executive. Those are the National Security Act which was strengthened only yesterday. Then there is the ESMA. Then there is the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and such other Acts. Then there is the Disturbed Areas Act and various other draconian laws,

This ordinance enables the Government to declare an area terrorist affected and place the citizens of that area outside the pale of the existing judicial protection. If an area is declared terrorist affected area, then the persons charged by the Police with various

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee)

charges will be summarily tried by Special Courts an *in camera* and under special stipulations regarding laws of evidence and with the very limited scope of appeal. If you look through the various provisions of the Ordinance this will be amply borne out. I will come to the details later.

The Police will be armed with extraordinary advantages in framing charges against the accused and the accused will be in an extra-ordinary disadvantage in defending himself. Now I charge that once an area is declared a terrorist affected area, anybody accused of the various charges listed in the Schedule and so-called connected charges will be practically at the mercy of the Police. That is the intention of this ordinance and that is the subject of this ordinance. Let us see whether I am harling baseless charges. First of all, I said that you place a very large number of people outside the pale of normal legal protection. So, this Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act it is an Ordinance at the moment is not only for Punjab but it is curious that when Bhindranwalla was at his height of glory and power. Government never thought of this kind of Ordinance. It was only after that they thought that it was very necessary. Sir, it is not really to deal with Punjab alone. The Government itself has made it clear that any area of a county can be declared as terrorist affected area. So, this is not a transient Ordinance. This is going to be a permanent acquisition in our legal provision. Let us see how and when this Government can declare an area as terrorist-affected area.

Sir, in our times, almost there will be many who had been accised of being terrorists. Even in our slightest imagination, we could not think that the word 'terrorist, can have such a wide meaning to declare any area as terrorist-affected area. And then the special courts can be imposed by Government for the summary trial and all the attendant things with that. A terrorist, according to the ordinance, is a party who is indulging in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of communications essential to the community or in damaging property with a view to :

'(i) putting the public or any section of the public in fear.'

Then there are many other things.

"(ii) It is coercing or overawing government established by law, etc., etc."

The definition for wanton killing is all right. What about disruption of services? In to-day's India, can you name any democratic movement be it on price rise, be it any other protest against a particular undemocratic action of the Central Government or be it even for a social law like the one which the women had been demanding we even protested against the atrocities committed on harijans, Scheduled Castes or weaker sections of the population worth the name which had indulged in disruption of means of communication? Why should they do? That is because they have no other means to redress their demand. So, they have to take to recourse to all possible forms of protests. If a telephone system has failed, then one of the means to disrupt the communication on behalf of the democratic movement is to take recourse to *rasta rokho*, *rail rokho*, to declare bandh and so on and so forth. I think all the parties including the ruling party of my State have to take to recourse to this particular form of protest if they want to redress their grievances. In West Bengal, our Central Minister, only the other day had given a clarion call for the Congress to do this, that and what not. Sir, in that I am sure this will be included. Further it is said 'putting the public or any section of the public in fear'. I can understand as far as public as a whole' is concerned but not 'any section of the public in fear'. Sir, You are a trade unionist or at least you were a trade unionist.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have been a trade unionist.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Now, how serious it becomes to the workers of a Union if they go in for any one of their demand naturally a section of the public,

namely, the owner of that particular organisation will be in fear. Therefore, since a section of the public is being put in fear so it can be declared a disturbed area. The hon. Minister may say I am stretching it too far. No, Sir, It is written in so many words.

Therefore, Sir, this Ordinance can be declared in a variety of circumstances which the government thinks that they may be forced to face. That is why I say this is a premium demanded from the public for the inefficiency and lack of will on the part of government to seriously settle various political questions well in time and to take a policy which can really alleviate the economic difficulties of the people.

Sir, it does not end here. Even if somebody had committed some offence of this nature six months earlier on the force of this promulgation of the Ordinance can be there and because of the six months old things now a person can be subjected to all the trials that one will have to face. Further another six months can be taken. This will have a retrospective effect as far as offences are concerned and as far as that person is subject to these conditions.

Sir, if this is the situation with regard to the area now how about the process of law that is being visualised by this Ordinance. First of all where there is a summary trial, in camera trial and where the accused will not be committed for trial in the normal machinery but straightaway referred by the police through a report the court will take cognizance of the offences.

Sir, what is the range of offences which is visualised? It visualises all kinds of offences. It is given in the two pages long schedule. I don't need to read the whole of it but at least I must illustrate some of those. These are the offences for which the persons will be summarily tried.

When I looked at the Schedule of the Bill, I was amazed on two counts. Firstly, these offences range from waging a war against the Government or conspiracy to

do so to ordinary robbery or dacoity and criminal intimidation. Of course, the offences relating to harming national integration, communal etc. must be there in such a law, nobody can do otherwise and those are there definitely. Then, there are endless offences under the provisions of the Explosives Act, the Indian Telegraph Act, Indian Railways Act, Explosive Substances Act, the Arms Act, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, the Anti-Hijacking Act, the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, and the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, which have been brought under the purview of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill. I want to know two things. Some of these Acts are as recent as 1932 and 1984. Obviously, nobody can call them archaic Acts. In these Acts, the various offences are listed and for that there is absolutely normal procedure. Even those offences covered in these Acts have been brought under this ordinance to deprive those people from getting normal assistance of law. When such provisions were there already and are parts of some of the existing Acts, what was the difficulty in trying the culprits under the normal law. If you really want to manipulate the process of justice, then something more has to be done and here that something has been done.

There is one more curious aspect of this legislation. It is not only the offences which are indicated in the Schedule, but the offences connected therewith are also there. That is the interesting part of it. That means, anything can be connected with anything else in police reports. I would give some of my personal experience, how the connected offence can come about. In my young days, I was charged of an offence connected with a conspiracy to wage an armed revolution in the South-East Asia. The charge was that I had arranged some demonstration and that was connected to that. The armed revolution was in the South-East Asia, not in India. I was also charged with leading Santhal rebellion armed with bows and arrows. At that time I had not even seen that area because I was a student.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They wanted to make you the Rani of Jhansi.



SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
I do not know. I have great admiration for her, and I do not think I will ever reach that stage. What I meant was that the police can make anybody into a hideous monster, who is always coercing the established Government by law. Everybody is coercing them of course. In view of this, the question of connected offence is very dangerous.

Then, there is the most heinous provision in this ordinance ; an amendment is sought to be brought about in the Indian Evidence Act. Shri Venkatasubbaiah is here, and before I go into the merits of this, surely he will ask me that it was I who fought valiantly for changing the law of evidence in the rape case laws. Now Sir, this is not the way to look at it. Where is the case ? There, a woman is at a potential disadvantage in our society and that is a heinous crime which can be perpetrated only on women. There was a very special case for that. Here it says that in certain cases, the people, i. e. the accused persons will have to prove that they are innocent. The police will not prove. That is the presumption. So one has only to read this presumption to see how sweeping the whole thing has been made and also how unnecessary it is. Sir, what does the amendment to this Clause 20 of the Ordinance say ? I quote—

“Where a person is accused of having committed any offence specified in sub-section (2), in:-

(a) any area declared to be a disturbed area under any enactment”- not only under this enactment, but in any enactment- “for the time being in force, making provision for the suppression of disorder and restoration and maintenance of public order ; or

(b) any area in which there has been, over a period of more than one month, extensive disturbance of the public peace, and it is shown that such person had been at a place in such area at a time when firearms

or explosives were used at or from that place to attack or resist the members of any armed forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order acting in the discharge of their duties, it shall be presumed, etc...”

Sir, I come to the brass tacks now. What is happening here ? We often say bombing takes place. Some terrorists come and throw a bomb and go away. Yes, it happens and I am not denying it. Some murder takes place. Somebody comes in a scooter, throws a bomb and gets away. What does the police do ? Are they, i.e. the police, present on that spot when that thing happened ? Mostly not. Mostly they are not there. The terrorists would get away. Both the terrorists as well as the police would be absent. But what will happen ? Some people, who never knew that this damn thing is going to take place, they would be present there.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (North Bombay) : Please don't use the word ‘damn’. It is not parliamentary.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We have been damn fools. If Shri Ravindra Varma advises me not to use the word, I take it back.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : What did he advise ? And what did you change ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Nothing substantive. The word ‘damn’ which is unparliamentary is being removed.

So, some onlookers will be standing there and police will come at that time. This is the whole situation. According to this amendment, the persons who are there on the spot will be arrested and then they have to prove that they are innocent. Just imagine that ! Not only that. According to the other Provisions of the ordinance, they are to prove under what circumstances. The case may



be taken to some other State. It is stipulated that the Special Courts can try cases of one State in another State as well. So, a person who is not a terrorist, who has no quick communication or the other backings that the terrorists may be having, this innocent person has to prove his innocence. How on earth, will he ever Prove that he is not connected with the bombing. Never, never I know about disturbed areas in Manipur. What is happening in Imphal town? One day at a particular place, some terrorists threw bombs and opened fire and they went away. Unfortunately for us, in that very area, our party was having a party-school for three days. They were inside, not knowing what was going to happen. After that, when the law-enforcing machinery's representatives came, they arrested the students of our party-class, not knowing anybody else, i.e. as being connected with terrorist activities. They took them under arrest, because it was a terrorist-affected area.

This is not the only case. There are many others. According to present experience, this is what normally happens, because of the level of efficiency which our police machinery has. It has not changed. It may be said that this provision is meant only for offences under Section 121 A or 122 etc. of Indian Penal Code. It means : only in respect of waging war against Government. But here comes the question of 'connected offence'. Who knows what will be the connected offence?

For example, actually the police may like to write anything about me about my past and present as a connected offence to these Sections. Naturally, I will be arrested in respect of anything connected with that offence. But it means that I am being deprived of my right viz. of the prosecution proving that I am guilty. This the real meaning of this.

These are not the only abridgements of democratic rights. There are many others. They may not be as heinous as this, but nonetheless they are very serious modifications of the existing process of law. In the summary trial, 3 months' jail sentence can

normally be awarded. But here, for very serious offences, the summary trial is being resorted to. The trial will be summary, but the person can be jailed for upto two years. So, even though the trial may be a summary one the sentence will not be so. It will be for a long period. This is another modification. There are other modifications also.

I will now say certain things about its implications and about how the public at large feel about it. You may think that because I am from the Opposition, and that too from the red opposition...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Wearing red to-day...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are the right Opposition.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is a wrong understanding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I meant : Opposition in the right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I shall remain a person of the Left Opposition so long as we do not come to power.

I was saying that it is not only the people in the Opposition who feel seriously disturbed over this amendment. It is known that the situation on the economic front is going out of the hand of the Government. Prices are increasing. We have unemployment, people's discontent, workers' movement etc. So, all kinds of suppressive acts have to be done. Acts like NSA are very bare. They can be immediately understood as being coercive ; but if there is something like a provision made, which looks like a judicial process, then some people can be fooled for some time. That is the reason for this amendment.

13.00 hrs.

Even such sources as *The Statesman* also not only strongly disapproved but I

(Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee)

shall end with the quotation from their editorial for the benefit of all the States who are run by their own class brothers, not by our left people. On the 18th July, in an editorial titled 'Beyond the law', this paper says as under :

"The Ordinance is as bad as it is unnecessary for its stated purpose; MPs, including those of the ruling party, would be failing in their duty to their constituents if they neglect to expose the intentions of a government that chooses to rely on such repugnant executive orders."

I have quoted it for the benefit of my hon. friends on the other side as well. They have to go back to their constituencies and they have to seek re-election. With such draconian measures, they would not expect that people will be raising both hands either in the name of suppressing them or anything else. They should take the warning of that class brothers at least seriously and make a common cause with me at the moment in opposing this draconian Ordinance. With these words, I move my resolution of disapproval.

(SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA : Well spoken. Much better than many others.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : While agreeing with the compliments made by the hon. Home Minister that Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has spoken much better than many other members, I also entirely agree with him. There cannot be two opinions about this matter. My hon. friend has tried to make out a case that this is a very draconian legislation and it is going to affect the fundamental rights of the normal citizens of this country. The Ordinance was promulgated on 14th July, because conditions were such in some part of the country, Punjab, for example, that any delay on the part of the government would have helped

the conditions to deteriorate further. The government had no intentions of showing any disrespect to the Parliament but because of the very compelling circumstances this Ordinance had to be brought into force.

My hon. friend, the mover also said that by this Act we are going to encroach upon the normal trade union rights of the parties and it may be used to curb legitimate trade union activities. It is not correct to say that this is designed to obstruct any legitimate trade union activities. Disruption meant causing damage and also causing certain things which will go against the sovereignty or integrity of the country, I don't think these are legitimate trade union activities. The Act has very clearly stated in this which are the scheduled offences an act that is being done to create certain conditions as listed. In clause 2, of the Bill, the definition has been given. It says as follows :

"Terrorist means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property with a view to—putting the public or any section of the public in fear; or

affecting adversely the harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities; or

coercing or overawing the government established by law ; or

endangering the sovereignty and integrity of India."

Only a disruption activity that encourages certain things is being construed as disruption not any normal legal trade union activity.

The main aim of this Bill, as I have earlier said, is to safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country and to put down the terrorist activities which are causing great harm to the country's interests.

I would like to mention some of the aspects of this legislation. This Bill covers, as did the Ordinance, only certain specified offences which the terrorists usually commit. These are listed in the Schedule, which include such offences as waging war against the State.

She has also taken objection to as to why we have included so many offences in this schedule. Many of these offences are included in other Acts also. This Bill, includes offences in connection with the Railways, communications; they are already there. We have only included there offences and brought them under the Schedule so that these are relatable to the disruptive activities.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You are begging the question. I did not ask why you have included so many offences. I only asked, that since these offences are in those laws also, why you are depriving the people of that procedure.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH : These offences are being listed so as to facilitate the courts and the Government to deal effectively with the secessionist activities of those elements to deal with them firmly, they have been brought under the purview of the Special Courts. The Special Courts will deal with offences listed in the Schedule, to the Bill and they include such offences as waging war against the State, murder, sabotage of railway lines, telegraph lines and hijacking of planes, etc. The Special Courts will be manned by Sessions Judges who will be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which the Special Court will be located.

She was mentioning that we have taken the law into our hands. We have not. There is no semblance of any truth in it. The legalistic aspect of the matter is that all care has been taken. The Judges will be appointed with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court of the State in which the Special Court will be located. Appeals from the orders of the Special Courts will lie direct to the Supreme Court;

We have only removed the intermediary Stage of going to the other courts, and these appeals can go to the Supreme Court direct.

The House will appreciate that the reason for providing the camera trial is only to enable the court to keep the identity of the witnesses confidential. As a matter of fact if an application is made and if the prosecutor wants it, and the judge feels that it can be had in an open court, it is possible to do so. The provision is already there. It is not abridging the rights or privileges of the accused or anybody. If the court feels that the identity of the witnesses was to be kept confidential because of valid reasons, then the court can give such direction. When circumstances of the case do not require any such protection, no such direction will be necessary. A special prosecutor will be appointed for speedy conduct of the trials. Normally the courts will be set up within the State, inside or outside the same judicial zone. Provision has been made for setting up of an additional special court, corresponding to a special court, outside the State for trial if such a step is necessary in the opinion of the State Government. Here the state Governments' opinion shall prevail to ensure a fair and speedy trial. The Central Government may establish such additional courts only at the request of the State Governments.

The hon. Member was kind enough to refer to the Evidence Act. This we have done under special circumstances. The Evidence Act has been amended and a new section 111A has been inserted raising presumption against a person accused of having committed an offence under sections 121, 121A, 122 and 123 of IPC or criminal conspiracy or attempt to commit or abett an offence under section 122 or section 123 of the IPC. There is enabling provision of rebuttal also even though we have tried to amend the Evidence Act. When a person accused of any of the above offences is at a place from where fire arms or explosives are used to attack or resist the Armed Force engaged in discharge of their duties and such a place is in a disturbed area i.e. in an area which has been formally declared as a disturbed area or an area in which there has been



(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

extensive disturbance of public peace for a period of one month, a presumption will be raised against such a person that he committed the offence. But there can be rebuttal of the presumption. We have not taken any arbitrary powers so far as this matter is concerned.

There is another point raised about the connected offences. Connected offences mean that two offences may be brought under the purview of this as connected offences. For example, murder is a scheduled offence but not rioting. If both offences have been committed they should be tried together as connected. There is nothing wrong to club these two offences. If in the process of trial it is found that this person is also accused of other minor offences in the same transaction, such offences become connected offences.

The hon. Member has mentioned of the summary trials. The provision for summary trials is only in cases punishable with three years imprisonment. Even under the existing provisions of Cr. P. C. offences punishable with imprisonment upto two years can be tried summarily. That is already there.

She has referred to camera trial. I have already mentioned about it.

We are not going to circumvent the judiciary. The Special courts have been established only because of certain circumstances prevailing in the country.

You know the circumstances incidents have happened in punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh involving whaton violence by terrorists, including killing of innocent persons, looting of properties, disruption of communications and threats to individuals and groups. They have been attacking pickets of security forces and looting armouries. Different aspects of these have

been brought out in the white Paper. In order to give speedy justice and to put down such acts of violence which endanger the sovereignty of this country this Bill has been brought. This is only to replace the Ordinance that has already been promulgated. These are the salient features which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

A mention has been made as to why it has been made applicably throughout the country. You know that certain things have been happening in the North Eastern region. For instance, insurgency. Important persons are being killed. A former Chief Minister, Mr Saiza has been killed recently. Even in Tripura certain things have been happening. We have been asking the Chief Minister to declare the perturbed area as disturbed area so as to take appropriate steps to put down the activities of terrorists in that area. So when that sort of happenings are not only in punjab but in other areas of the country also, we thought that this Bill should be applicable not only to punjab and Chandigarh but to other parts of the country also. With this, I would like to request the hon. Member to withdraw her Resolution I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved : \*

"This House disapproves of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1984) promulgated by the president on the 14th July, 1984."

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in terrorist affected areas and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Now Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rule of the party headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is the darkest period of Indian history and these pieces of Draconian legislation are going to make the darkness complete. The Home Minister who has introduced this piece of legislation, has to justify his action. He has tried to justify it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons by saying that the Members of Parliament expressed their concern and demanded action. Obviously, the hon. Home Minister was referring to the situation in Punjab, in Punjab, when the situation was such that the extremist elements were killing innocent people, we demanded stringent action but nothing was done at that time. Now, when the hurly burly is almost over, when most of the criminals, who were in the Golden Temple complex, are dead and gone due to the operation Blue Star, when under the leadership of the Congress (I) they are doing *kar seva* and so holding which I do not understand - this 179 years *Sarbat Sammelan* or something, when they are virtually, with the help of police and military, in occupation of the Golden Temple, why is it that they now come out with this piece of legislation. I suspect the motive of the Government, I question the honesty of the Government and I am convinced they have an ulterior motive which at the present moment, most probably most of us cannot fathom, but I believe in the coming future situation will unfold itself so that most of the people would understand and fathom the ulterior motive and the deep-laid conspiracy that is in the minds of the ruling class, that compelled them to bring such pieces of Draconian legislation - this Terrorist Affected Areas Bill and also the National Security (Amendment) Bill.

The stated purpose of the Bill is to protect the sovereignty of the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind you that the darkest deeds have always been done in the name of security, law and order. Today, in the names of protecting the sovereignty of the country, in the name of law and order, they are out to take away not only the Fundamental Rights, but also whatever limited rights the Constitu-

tion guarantees; they are trying to rob the people of those rights.

If the purpose or object of the hon. Home Minister is to curb terrorist activities, will he please explain how in Assam and Punjab these activities continue, in spite of our protests and in spite of our demand to control these activities ?

We are seeing a new trend in India. All these activities are instigated, directly or indirectly, by the administration. In all the bands in Assam, even the wives of the officials of the district administration took part; yet, nobody could be arrested. Even when the national flag was insulted, no action was taken. Why ? The administration in Assam conceded that the administration was fanning the movement and the administration was being run by the AASU and the Gan Sangram Parishad. Your administration is involved and your police officers are involved. Will the hon. Home Minister tell me how he is going to curb the activities when his administration is involved in it ? In Punjab also the administration was involved in it. Because, these are not simple movements; linguistic and regional sentiments are involved. The agitators or the movement leaders take advantage of the frustration of the people, because of the non-fulfilment of the democratic aspirations. Because of the absence of strong democratic movement in certain areas, the movement leaders take advantage of the sentiments of the people. This is a big question, which has to be solved fully. No piece of legislation can really tackle the political problems, the political questions that have been thrown. Unfortunately, like the Britishers, the Government are trying to tackle the problem through administrative and legislative measures.

They say they want to control terrorist activities. Here I raise a very relevant question. The other day one leader in Punjab was arrested, because the army people found arms in his possession. Later on, he was released when he promised that he would take part in *Kar Seva* and he is doing it. It means what ?



SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS  
(Bhilwara) : He has reformed himself.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : If anyone is willing to be the tool of Congress (I), he no longer remains a terrorist or extremist, even though he has unlicensed arms. You may have unlicensed guns or arms, but if you are ready to toe the line of Congress (I), if you become a willing partner in their political adventure, you are no longer a terrorist. You are no longer an extremist. You are above law. You are protected by the ruling party. Otherwise how will you explain it ?

Now, see Mr. Home Minister what are you doing today ? You have not outlawed the Akali Party. It is a political party. All their leaders are in jail. Punjab is under Army occupation. You are free to conduct all your political activities. Even you are trying to change the Gurudwara Act. You are entering into the religion and trying to occupy all the Gurudwaras. What is your aim ? In Punjab you can act freely. In spite of the presence of the Army, you can carry bus loads of people to Amritsar where our Parliamentary Minister, Shri Buta Singh, addresses a gathering; where the Congress (I) leaders of Punjab take part : but no other party can work so freely. That is what you have done in Punjab. And taking advantage of the situation what are you now trying to do ? You are trying to change the Gurudwara Act so that you can control the Gurudwaras. That means in spite of the Akali leaders, you want to be the leaders of the Sikh religion.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sikhs are demanding so.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : So, what you are trying to do ? You are using the Army in the name of protecting the sovereignty of the country. And in the name of law and order, you are restricting the activities of your political opponents. You are keeping fields open for you because you are divorced from the people. These

laws and these administrative machinery are going to help you since you are isolated from the people. Otherwise you would have created democratic conditions where all the parties could work and go to the people. After all, what is democracy ? It is going to the people to put forward your opinion and it is to capture the hearts of the people. You are not trying to do it.

Exactly the similar thing you have done in Kashmir. The Government there has been toppled. Why was curfew imposed there ? It was imposed so that no party except the Congress (I) could hold meetings there. Even our Party leader, Comrade, E.M.S. Namboodiripad was kept in a hotel and even his electric connections were severed. Why ? Why is it that the other parties would not be allowed to go to the people, to appeal to the people ? In a democracy it is the people who matter. The voice of the people is the voice of the God. They can go to the people, they can appeal to the people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, whenever the Members speak about West Bengal, the Hon. Member immediately gets up and says it is a State matter, but now he is mentioning about Jammu and Kashmir State. Is it at all relevant to his argument ? Please ask him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am sorry. The Hon. Minister is unnecessarily betraying ignorance, because this law applies to the whole of India. But here I am telling your political purpose. I am telling what you are trying everywhere.

Now, Sir, the Hon. Minister was referring to Tripura.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He can speak in any manner, but he would not like us to criticise the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, I can. You were referring

to Tripura. The Tripura Chief Minister demanded not this Act, but more battalions of the BSF to guard the border. So, instead of justifying this Act as necessary in Tripura you should send more BSF there. This is why I have said that I suspect the motive of the ruling party. They are invoking everything to destroy democracy in this country, in their drive for one party rule, in their for authoritarianism. Yesterday, when some of the Members were speaking, it appeared to me really strange. I shuddered to hear. Louis-XIV used to say 'I am the State. To go against me is to go against the State.' Today also they say, 'the Congress (I) is the State, Indira Gandhi is the State. If you go against the Congress (I), if you go against Mrs. Gandhi, it ten amounts to treason and going against the State.' Yes, that is what you are trying to do.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : That is the greatest obsession they have. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It is not obsession because you know, the test of the pudding lies in the eating. Will you be judged by what you say here? No. You will be judged by what you do and what you have been doing with all the draconian laws by you trying to restrict the activities of the Opposition parties. You are using all the laws - when the coal miners are on strike, when the workers are on strike, when the people fight for the democratic rights, you utilise all these draconian laws to stifle their voice. (*Interruptions*).

It is strange that a new definition of 'terrorism' has been given. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the information of the hon. Home Minister, who is supposed to be well-informed, there can be terrorism form the people, there can also be State sponsored limited, low-key terrorism. In India what you find today is the State sponsored low-key terrorism for political purposes. They have done it in Assam, and they have done it in Punjab.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He knows by experience (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Yes. And what is the definition of a terrorist? 'Terrorism' is an act to create terror with a political purpose and also to capture power. You have made no distinction. Every one who is disrupting some communication is a terrorist. Is it the true definition of terrorism? The Minister has to explain. Anybody can be described as a terrorist.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Even the Minister himself.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It may so happen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One minute only for me with your permission. Your Party has been allotted 11 minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. You know, sometimes we are not able to call the last Members. By taking less time you are only helping your own colleagues.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It is a very important Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : We have to discuss this thoroughly. It is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. I have to allow all the Members of all the Parties. That is what I am telling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Thank you. I shall try to be brief. Have patience. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only for that same purpose I am asking him not to take more time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty)

an irony of history. In West Bengal there was preventive detention. Sir, they are trying to use preventive detention to put the Communists behind the bars. But because of their internal feud many Congress (I) leaders were put behind the bars. The Communists and the Congress (I) people who supported the preventive detention were side by side in the jails. I do not know what will happen to the Minister because you don't know against whom this will be applied. Hitler first destroyed the Communists. Then he started attacking the liberals. That is the lesson of history.

13 34 hours

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the Chair).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am happy, the Chairman is now is the Chair

MR. CHAIRMAN: But not for extension of time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are a very liberal man.

This Bill says that any region of India can be declared by the Indian Government as a terrorist-affected area. India is a federation. Law and order is the duty of the States. The Constitution empowers the State to maintain law and order, they are responsible for it. Now, it is the Central Government that without any reference to the State Government, without any consultation with the State Government, without waiting for the opinion of the State Government, without seeking the opinion of the State Government can declare a particular State, the whole State, as terrorist affected area. Does it conform to the principles of federation? The Home Minister will have to answer. If a particular State Government is of the opinion that it is not a terrorist affected and if the Central Government

is of the opinion that it is terrorist affected, is it not going to create tension between the State and the Centre?

What are the agencies on which you will depend to decide whether a particular region is terrorist effected or not? The Constitution says if in a particular State certain things happen, the Governor will give a report to the president. In that case until and unless the Central Government choses to be autocratic, the Governor will have to depend on the opinion of the Council of Ministers, because the people have voted them to power, not the Government. I do not understand why this provision has been made. The Minister will have to make it clear - this runs counter to the federal principle that is enshrined, though in a limited way in our Constitution.

What is the period? Six months. Then you go on increasing it by instalments. How is it that it can be continued for an indefinite period? This is the danger. Extra-ordinary powers which can be utilised for an indefinite period! The whole decision is a political decision by the political party. All the leaders of jurisprudence, all the political scientists have warned against executive despotism. Despotism may also be legal despotism. Despotism may also be extra-Constitutional or illegal. If a particular thing is legal, that does not make it democratic. The American Supreme Court has made it amply clear while striking down many laws passed by the American Legislature, declared them to be *ultra-virus* because they go against the democratic spirit of the Constitution. I would like the Home Minister to explain why this indefinite period?

The Home Minister will have to explain why special courts will be outside the State? They have not explained it. It will effect the accused and the Minister has not given sufficient reasons why this should be necessary.

Two new things have been introduced-prosecution in camera. Previously it was

the accused who could demand prosecution in camera. Now it is becoming a regular feature. It all depends upon the public prosecutor who has been given wide powers which goes against the rule of law, and also...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Judge can also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Also summary trial. What is all this thing. Is it not partly undeclared war on judiciary ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Not only the prosecutor, but judge also can recommend.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Here the accused has no option.

You are quite acquainted with Roman law, Roman jurisprudence, which dominates the Anglo-Saxon world. Roman law says that the onus of proving the guilt is with the accuser, not the accused. Until and unless one is proved to the contrary, one is innocent. That is the basic understanding of Roman law. It is now going to be reversed. The onus of proving the guilt remains with the accused.

As I said at the very outset, on the question of honesty of the Government, from our experience we have seen how these laws are used against their political adversaries and how innocent people are harassed. Also, from our experience, we would like to warn the Government that already the police are trigger-happy and the more power to the police, the more power to the executive, will simply take away even the minimum fundamental rights of the people. There is that danger. I do not know whether they are going towards that. But this Bill is going to strengthen the hands of law-enforcing machinery, and in the name of law-enforcing machinery, they will only be taking away the fundamental rights of the people. That is why I warn the Government about that.

Again, I would like to quote Madison, the American Federalist, the warrior of American Independence, who says that "if the people who are in the executive authority were angels, no independence of judiciary was necessary at all. You are fallible ; you may commit mistake. The Government and the executive authority who can commit mistake must be made responsible not only to the people but they must be answerable to the judiciary."

Here, they are trying to curtail the powers of judiciary ; they are trying to curtail the powers of the people. As Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee has already said, how ridiculous is the position that even a person who resides in a particular locality who has no connection with any violence can be arrested and tried and it is his duty to prove that he is innocent.

So, I would request you to stop what you are trying to do. You ponder and think over it and withdraw the Bill and don't destroy even the limited freedom that the Indian people now enjoy.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Opposition criticism of this measure and the Ordinance is on the usual lines...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The defence is also on the usual lines ; the Bill is also on the usual lines.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : It is said that there was no need for an Ordinance because Parliament was to meet 9 days later. But my friends should appreciate the urgency of the matter. Several persons had been behind the bars and they had to be tried. Secondly, the State Government had to send a report to the Central Government to declare a certain area as a terrorist affected area ; there was to be the appointment of special courts in judicial zones and it was to be seen that the appointment of Special Judge should be a serving Sessions Judge with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court. All this procedure and all



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the infrastructure had to be built. It takes time. So, on 14th July when this Ordinance was issued, immediately all the steps were taken by the State Government of Punjab and by the time Parliament met, everything was ready and my friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty suspects and doubts the bona fides of the Government in issuing the Ordinance by President or in introducing the Bill by the Minister. What is the dishonesty of the Government in this regard?

The usual fear of the Opposition is that these measures are intended to be used or applied against the leaders of the Opposition. That is usual fear. Well, if an Opposition Member or a Leader becomes a terrorist, naturally it is to be applied against him. If he is not a terrorist, he is not affected by this provision or by the definition of the terrorist.

Secondly, this law does not create any new substantive offence. It is a procedural law which amends the ordinary procedure of the trial of criminal offences. It introduces the principle of summary trials in respect of offences which are scheduled under the Ordinance to be tried summarily by a special court and by a Special Judge. That is all. That does not mean that the procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code or the rights that vest in the accused for defending himself are taken away. Therefore, it is only a procedural amendment that is sought to be introduced because these terrorists have to be tried expeditiously in a court of law.

A terrorist had been defined as one involved not in a casual case of murder or dacoity or in disruption of communications but as one involved in wanton killing, indulging in violence, destruction of property and cutting away the vital supplies necessary for communities creating mutual hatred and disaffection among various Sections of people. All these are serious offences which have the effect of disturbing or destroying the national unity. Therefore, these offences have been clubbed together and have come under the definition of a terrorist. A terrorist is one

who commits these offences and these offences are serious and heinous in nature and are under Schedule of Ordinance. Therefore, it is not that every offence committed by any person is triable by Special Court. This is my first submission.

The objection has been raised to in camera trial. In camera trial is a protection to the witnesses as well as the accused. In a case where a terrorist is involved and if a trial takes place in open court, will the witness be in a position to depose frankly and freely having taken the oath to speak the truth? He is afraid of the terrorists who are still outside. Therefore, to give protection to witness, in camera trial is contemplated. Also in the interest of the accused himself where the accused is brought before the court and in an open trial, the crowd that attend the court in an angry mood may indulge in violence on the accused. Therefore, to avoid recurrence of violence and to give it protection and freedom and safety to witness, this in camera trial has been contemplated. But it is open to a public prosecutor to apply to the court that the entire case or a part of the trial can be held in open court and the court agrees to it. Therefore, in camera trial of these offences does not take away the right of the accused nor curtail his right nor give special arbitrary powers to court to dispose of the case. That objection raised by the Opposition has no basis.

Then I come to presumption. Under Indian Evidence Act, under certain circumstances, presumption can be drawn. But this presumption is always a rebuttable presumption. The right of rebuttal is given to the accused to prove that the presumption does not exist against him, that the circumstances go the other way. Therefore, he will have to prove that he is innocent and that he cannot be convicted because of the presumption under the Indian Evidence Act. Certain circumstances may give rise to a presumption. Take, for instance, a case like this. In a disturbed area there is firing; innocent people are gunned down; a person stands as a by-stander and he is booked by the police as one of the culprits. Is it not correct for the police or for the court to infer the presumption that he is part of the gang



which indulged in firing ? Or, is it a fact that he was only a by-stander witnessing the fireworks displayed on a Diwali day ? Therefore, the presumption must be there. Secondly, where a member of a lawful assembly is present on the scene of Commission of an offence, even though he may not commit any positive act, he is equally guilty as the perpetrator of the crime. That is the law. If you take the common intention, section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, we have the famous case of VIRENDER KUMAR GHOSH VS. KING EMPEROR where four persons were involved in the murder of a postmaster. Only one person went inside the post-office and murdered him ; the other persons were only loitering outside ; but they were all booked even though they said that they had nothing to do with it, Privy Counsel held that they shared the common intention, though they were standing outside to watch that nobody came there ; therefore, they were equally guilty as the person committing the murder. These are the circumstances in which the presumption can be drawn. But it is open to the accused to prove that he is innocent and has nothing to do with the offence that has been committed, for which he is charged along with others. In any event, this Special Courts Bill is intended only to expedite the trial of offences which have been listed in the Schedule and not all offences under the Indian Penal Code or any other Act only the offences which are serious in nature, which are heinous in nature. The presumption also is limited to certain sections of the Indian Penal Code section 121 is waging war against the State ; section 121A is conspiracy to wage war ; thirdly, collection of arms ; fourthly, abetting the offence and so on. Only in such cases and in the disturbed areas, this presumption is allowed to be drawn, not in the case of all the offences. The presumption applies only in respect of these four sections which I have enumerated waging war against the State, conspiracy to wage war, and so on. Establishment of Special Courts does not take away the Fundamental Right of the accused to defend himself, nor does the trial of the case *in camera* take away his right to defend himself, nor does Clause 20, by which a new Section IIIA is sought to be introduced, take away the general principle

that a person is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. This principle is also not being done away with ; that stands. It is only presumption under the Evidence Act which is sought to be applied in certain circumstances in respect of certain offences which are limited. This Bill only deals with the procedure to expedite the trial, introduces summary nature of trial in respect of certain offences specified in the Schedule, so, that there can be speedy justice.

An appeal is provided to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can make rules, and there is provision for transfer of a case from one court to another. If the public prosecutor thinks that trial of an offence within the affected area is not in the interest of the accused or the witness, he may request for transfer of the case to a place outside the State. That is only in favour of the accused or the witness. It does not create any hardship to the accused. Supposing in the State of Punjab which is a terrorist affected area, it is not possible to hold a trial even *in camera*, the State can possibly request that it may transfer the case to the neighbouring State. That is in the interests of all concerned. Therefore, I would request the Opposition not to read anything which does not exist, not to imagine a ghost in all these provisions or laws the Government is bringing. The intention of the Government is quite honest. This measure is intended for the speedy trial of the terrorists so that the area becomes peaceful. Still the terrorists are outside. When certain areas are combed and mopped up, the terrorists are raising their heads like poppies in other areas of the State. Still the terrorist movement is there and it should be prevented from spreading to other areas of the State. And this can be done only by stringent measures and the Opposition themselves want the Government to take stringent measures. But when the government comes forward with stringent measures, the Opposition call it as draconian or authoritarian or say that they bring it with some ulterior motive. Therefore, let us not read anything which does not exist. Let us examine and view the intention of the Government as honest and straight forward

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and I would request the House to accept this measure.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभा-पति महोदय, इस आतंकवादी क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अध्यादेश, 1984 के स्टेटमेंट ऑफ रोजन्स एण्ड ओब्जेक्ट्स में कहा गया है कि

“The law and order situation in certain parts of the country has been disturbed because of the criminal activities of terrorists.”

और बीच में है कि—

“In this situation proper and fair conduct of criminal trials had become very difficult.”

मान्यवर, सरकार कहती है कि

“A government like Caesar's wife ought to be above suspicion.”

लेकिन इस सरकार ने अभी कोशिश नहीं की इस संदेह से परे कहीं चली जाती।

मान्यवर, सरकार के पास बहुत सी ताकत और कानून हैं और हमारे इण्डियन पीनल कोड में भी बहुत से कानून हैं, खास तौर पर रीबरी, इंटेमिडेशन, हार्बरिंग क्रीमिनल आर्म्स एक्ट, मर्डर आदि के लिए जिनको बनाया गया है। सारी चीजों के लिए कानून हैं। Unlawful Activities Prevention Act.

लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपने कभी नोटोरियस ऑफेंडर्स के खिलाफ इस कानून का उपयोग किया, क्या कभी स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ इसको

इस्तेमाल किया और जो लोग रिलीजस प्रीचिंग हमारे देश में करते हैं, उन कम्यूनल हेट्रेड के खिलाफ कभी इसका प्रयोग हुआ ? यदि कभी किया भी तो जैसा कल इसी मुद्दे पर हुई बहस के दौरान किसी माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा हाजी मस्तान का नाम लिए जाने पर सरकारी पक्ष के लोग चिल्लाने लगे। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाह रहा हूं, मान्यवर कि यदि आप अदालतों के समय-समय पर दिए गए फैसलों को देखें तो उनसे यही मालूम पड़ता है कि पुलिस की लापरवाही और प्रशासन की सुस्ती के कारण अपराधियों को छोड़ दिया जाता रहा है। क्या स्पेशल अदालतें स्थापित करने से पहले आपने इस बात का अध्ययन किया कि पिछले अदालतों के फैसलों में क्या लिखा हुआ है। उनमें साफ लिखा है। कि पुलिस की लापरवाही और सरकार की काली करतूतों के कारण अपराधी को छोड़ने के लिए अदालतें मजबूर थी। क्या आपने कभी उस को सुधारने की कोशिश की। क्या आपने कभी नेशनल सीक्यूरिटी एक्ट का इस्तेमाल भिण्डरावाले के खिलाफ किया। वैसे तो आप टेररिस्ट्स की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप दिल पर हाथ रख कर बताइये कि क्या आपने कभी नेशनल सीक्यूरिटी एक्ट का प्रयोग भिण्डरावाले के विरुद्ध भी किया। क्या कारण थे, और आप क्यों नहीं कर सके। आपके पास कानून हैं लेकिन उनके पीछे सरकार की मंशा और लक्ष्य क्या हैं, मैं अब उनकी तरफ जाना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर यदि आप इसकी डेफिनीशन को देखें—

“terrorist” means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communication essential to the community...”

14.00 hrs.

मान लीजिये कि कहीं रेलवे के मजदूर स्ट्राइक कर डालें या किसान महाराष्ट्र की तरह रास्ता रोको आन्दोलन शुरू कर दें तो आप फौरन यह कहेंगे कि ये टैरेरिस्ट हो गये। आपके विन के माध्यम से ये मजदूर आन्दोलन करने वाले, डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन की बात करने वाले टैरेरिस्ट हो गये और उस लिस्ट में आ गये।

आपकी टैरेरिस्ट्रस की परिभाषा इतनी विकृत है, जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि श्रमिक का डेमोक्रेटिक राइट और किसान की आवाज का जो अधिकार है कि उसके पिछे आपकी साजिस यह है कि जनता अपनी मांगों को लेकर जब सरकार पर दबाव डालेगी तो आप उसके डेमोक्रेटिक राइट्स को किस तरह हे समाप्त करेंगे, कटेल करेंगे और किस तरह से छीनेंगे।

लाइक मिलिट्री कोर्ट्स, इस सैक्शन को आप देखेंगे तो इससे लगता है कि इन अदालतों के बारे में लोगों की धारणा होगी कि मिलिट्री कोर्ट। ये आम न्यायालय नहीं होंगे। आप आम जनता को न्याय देने के लिये कोर्ट न बनाकर मिलिट्री कोर्ट स्थापित करेंगे। इसके सैक्शन 12(1) में लिखा है—

All proceedings before a special court shall be conducted *in camera*."

"Sec. 7 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Procedure Code or any other law, the offences listed in the Schedule of the Ordinance, shall be triable only by the Special Courts."

जहाँ अदालतें हैं, अगर वहाँ स्पेशल कोर्ट की स्थापना हो जाती है तो उन अदालतों का

भी जूरिस्टिक्शन खत्म हो जाता है जो अदालतें नार्मल फंक्शन कर रही हैं। आपने स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाये, इसमें एक खासियत और है कि एक महीने से अधिक जब कहीं स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, किसी ने सेना पर हमला कर दिया या कहीं बलवा हो गया तो वहाँ स्पेशल कोर्ट स्थापित करने की स्थिति बन जायेगी।

आपने यह भी कहा कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति वहाँ ऐसा पाया जाता है कि जिसने अपराध किया हो या न किया हो लेकिन उसे अपराधी प्रैज्यूम कर लिया जायेगा, वह अपराधी है। दुनिया के किसी भी न्याय में ऐसी बात नहीं लिखी है कि मैंने अपराध नहीं किया है, फिर भी अपराधी हूँ।

मैं चम्बल और आगरा के बीच के इलाके का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ एक डाकू-विरोधी एक्ट है, उसके अन्तर्गत किसी को भी बन्द किया जा सकता है कि तुम डाकू को शैल्टर देते हो। मैं इसी संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एक मलखान सिंह डाकू था। वह हमारी कांस्टीटुएन्सी के एक गांव में गया और उसने वहाँ किसी से 5 किलो अनाज चना माँगा। वह 5 किलो चना किसान ने उसे दे दिया। डाकू पैसे देना चाहता था, उसने पैसे नहीं लिये तो डाकू ने स्टेनगन दिखाकर कहा कि पैसे लो। जब वह डाकू वापस चना गया तो किसी ने पुलिस को कह दिया। पुलिस आई और उसको पकड़कर ले गई। उसकी बीबी ने कैलक्टर के सामने यह कहा कि मेम साहब हम जंगल में रहते हैं, हमने तो डाकू मलखान सिंह को 5 किलो चना दिया है लेकिन अगर आप होतीं तो आप पलकों पर बिठाकर उसे पराठे खिलातीं। परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी बन जाती हैं।

(श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह)

आपने पंजाब में परिस्थितियों को देखा है। लोग डर के मारे गवाही नहीं देते हैं। अगर कोई टैरेरिस्ट हमारे घर पर आकर राइफल के बल पर हम पर काबू कर लेता है तो इसमें हमारा क्या दोष है? आप हमारे जीवन की सुरक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे लेकिन मैं वहाँ मौजूद रहूँगा, मेरी इच्छा नहीं है, मैं एक्टिव नहीं हूँ, मैं पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं निर्दोष हूँ, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मुझे बन्दी बना लिया जायेगा और यही नहीं मुझे अपने निर्दोष होने का सबूत अदालत में स्थापित करना पड़ेगा। यह क्या मजाक है? यह क्या न्याय है? इस पर हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

मान लीजिये कि कोई पुलिस अधिकारी किसी से जैलसी रखता है और उसे लेजाकर बन्द कर देता है। अभी तक तो यह होता था कि वह अधिकारी साबित करे कि हमने रौबरी की है, डकैती की है या किसी को शैल्टर दिया है, लेकिन आज हमको यह सोचना पड़ेगा और फिर उसका ट्रायल कैमरा में होगा।

वह कैसे साबित कर पाएगा कि वह निर्दोष है? एक तरफ उसपर पुलिस का दबाव है और दूसरी तरफ उसका मुकदमा बन्द अदालत में चलता है। पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर के कहने पर ही मुकदमे की प्रोसीडिंग्स ओपन कोर्ट में हो सकती हैं। पब्लिक प्रासीक्यूटर या विटनेस यह भी कह सकते हैं कि विटनेस का नाम और पता रिकार्ड में नहीं आना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि बहुत से ऐसे प्रोफेशनल गवाह होते हैं, जो पुलिस थानों में बैठते हैं और गवाही देते हैं। ऐसे गवाह का नाम रिकार्ड पर नहीं होगा और डिफेंस कौंसल यह नहीं कह पाएगा कि यह प्रोफेशनल विटनेस है। क्या

सरकार ने गंभीरता से सोचा है कि कानून और जूरिप्रुडेंस का कितना मजाक उड़ा रही है?

यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि अपील हाई कोर्ट में नहीं, बल्कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हो सकेगी। या तो कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने सम्पन्न कर दे और कार सेवा में लग जाए, वरना उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाएगा। अगर कोई इन्नोसेंट व्यक्ति पकड़ा जाता है, तो क्या वह बैस्ट बंगाल से आ कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील कर सकेगा? आपको मालूम है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में क्या हालत है और लाइयर की फीस कितनी है। क्या सरकार ने कभी आम आदमी की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में सोचा है?

उत्तर प्रदेश में कई नौजवानों को डकू कह कर गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। आप उन लोगों की लिस्ट मंगा कर देखिए। आप उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की कार्यवाही को देखिए कि ऐसे कितने लोगों को मारा गया है। इस सरकार ने देश में ऐसी सिचुएशन पैदा कर दी है कि देश के सब नागरिकों को विपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यह कितना बड़ा अन्याय है कि पेशेवर गवाहों की गवाही के आधार पर किसी भी व्यक्ति को अतंकवादी करार दिया जा सकता है? इंडियन एविडेंस एक्ट, 1872, जूरिसप्रुडेंस, न्याय शास्त्र के अनुसार किसी को तब तक अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता, जब तक कि उसका अपराध साबित न हो जाए। लेकिन इस कानून के अनुसार किसी भी व्यक्ति को पहले अपराधी घोषित कर दिया जाएगा और तब वह अपने आप को निर्दोष साबित करे। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि रूलिंग पार्टी की असफलताओं की कीमत देश के साधारण नागरिकों को चुकानी पड़ रही है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मुट्ठी भर उग्रवादियों का



दमन देश के नामल लाज और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के द्वारा नहीं किया जा सकता, जो सारे देश के लिए यह कानून बना डाला गया है। (व्यवधान) अगर उग्रवादी सारे देश में हैं, तो फिर इस सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस सरकार का प्रशासन इतना ढीला और निक्कमा है कि वह उग्रवादियों को काबू नहीं कर सकता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार ने ही यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। उनके इस संदेह के पीछे कोई बड़ी साजिश चल रही है। आपातकाल के समय की तरह से वे सिविल लिबर्टीज को छीनने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि इन इंस्टालमेंट्स इसको छीनने की कोशिश की जा रही है। एक व्यक्ति तथा एक पार्टी की तानाशाही कायम करने की साजिश हो रही है जिसको रोका जाना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन से दरखास्त करूंगा कि लोकशाही को बचाने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए तथा स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम की जानी चाहिए। तथा जो न्याय है वह सर्व-साधारण को उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए। और इसमें डरने की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the eloquent speeches of the hon. members in the Opposition. Prof. Chakraborty had very unhappy beginning because he has made uncharitable observations against the period of our Prime Minister, Calling it the blackest period of the nation forgetting that this period of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the brightest of the Indian history since independence. Asiad games were played in Delhi in the recent past. Nonaligned meet (NAM) in which 103 heads of nations of the world participated, was also held here in March, 1983.

AN HON. MEMBER : Wasting 60 crores of rupees of people's money. It was a criminal waste.

SHRI CHIRANGI LAL SHARMA : Why don't you think of the prestige of the nation that was enhanced? Why do you talk of costs? How much money has been spent in Olympics. Do you mean to say that we should not play games? I am sorry that he made these observations knowing fully well what the facts are. Facts are facts and they must be equiequely faced.

Shri Chakraborty made another observation. He suspects the motive of the Government. He doubts the honesty of the Government, only because this Government is bringing this piece of legislation. And Sir, I am sorry that he should have any reason to doubt the *bonafides* of the Government even after reading the Statement of Objects and Reasons which explicitly says that the law and order situation in certain parts of the country has been disturbed because of the criminal activities of terrorists. They have been indulging in wanton killings of innocent persons, looting of properties, disrupting the lines of communication and committing other heinous crimes on a scale and in a manner which has made the life of the people in the affected areas extremely difficult and have threatened the security and the territorial integrity of the country. Will they deny when I put it to them that *Nahar Roko Andolan* was there? Will they deny when I put it to them that '*Rasta Roko Andolan*' was there? Will they deny when I put it to them that '*Nahar Todo Andolan*' was there? Not only the *Andolan* was there, but the *nahar* has been cut not once but twice, creating havoc in Haryana and Rajasthan where people are suffering from the pangs of hunger. There is no water even to drink even. Sir, they forgot that the Government considered it desirable not to run the railway trains on '*Rail Roko*' day so that there may not be killings of innocent people. They fail to appreciate as to what were the circumstances which obliged the Government to bring in this legislation.

Who is a terrorist? Shall I refer to the dictionary? I need not, because the definition there is not very exhaustive. Section 2 of this Bill defines a terrorist. It says :



(Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma)

“... (h) “terrorist” means a person who indulges in wanton killing of persons or in violence or in the disruption of services or means of communications essential to the community or in damaging property with a view to—

- (i) putting the public or any section of the public in fear ; or
- (ii) affecting adversely the harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities ; or
- (iii) coercing or overawing the Government established by law, or
- (iv) endangering the sovereignty and integrity of India ; ...”

It is against such persons that this legislation is brought, and not against innocent, gentle citizens of this country.

What happened in Punjab during the last two years ? I need not go into the history, because again and again it has been repeated. Thirty-seven years have since elapsed since India gained Independence. And probably it is for the first time that this sort of legislation has been brought in.

There was trouble in Nagaland. There was a solution. There is a popular Government there. There used to be trouble in Mizoram. Now you find a popular Government there. Then we had the Anand Marg is who had created havoc in the country. You do not hear its name now.

What was happening between 1967 and 1971 in West Bengal when there was a CPM Government there. It might hurt the sentiments of my friends from West Bengal. But is it not a fact that innocent persons were being killed ? No such legislation was brought even then. Then what happened in Assam since 1978 when the Janta Party was

guiding the destiny of the nation ? Now there is popular Government in Assam.

Now, when we switch over to Punjab, we have to look back Why all this ? There was a calculated, regular, systematic and methodical campaign of terror. What for ? Why ? Punjab and Haryana as a matter of fact were one 18 years back. Haryana came into being only 18 years ago, on the 1st of November 1966 There was no trouble. When two brothers separate, there are minor disputes. But here in Punjab, we saw the passing of the Anandpur Sahib resolution in 1973 You may recall that it was in 1970 that Chandigarh was given to Punjab.

The Shah Commission's award had given the whole of the Kharar district, including Popar and Chandigarh to Haryana. But Sant Fateh Singh went on a fast, and threatened to immolate himself on the roof of the Darbar Sahib. As a result, Government decided that Chandigarh would be given to Punjab, and in lieu thereof, 114 villages in Abohar and Fazilka Tehsil were to be given to Haryana. Then again in 1976, there was the award on Ravi Beas waters. Thirty-five lakh feet of water was to be given to Haryana, and an equal share to Punjab. I will not touch about the share of Rajasthan. There was no dispute. When this Award was modified in 1970 there was happiness, rejoicing all over Punjab. 11 youths from Haryana were shot down by police because they tried to take the lynch if law into their own hands and protested against the modification of the ward, when Chandigarh was given to Punjab. Punjabis were happy. From 1977-80, it was the Akalis who were just at the helm of affairs in Punjab. The government was headed by Prakash Singh Badal. They had their representatives like Sardar Bhana Singh Gulshan and Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala in the Government of India. When Janata Party was there: there was no demand of Chandigarh, no dispute about water, nothing of the sort.

Now, after 1980 when the Congress staged a come back.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Should we discuss all these things in this brief Bill ?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I am taking just a reference when we talk of terrorism ; I am giving the background and I would also refer to the chaotic conditions which created at the instance of foreign powers I refer to various news papers of yesterday is date for "How Pakistan conceived Khalistan 20 years ago" probably, all the members of this House must have referred to this news that appeared in all the papers. The mischief was created in Punjab in particular on the pretext of this dispute over water and Chanigarh and all that. This is why I am referring to otherwise, there is no need to refer to this. These disputes could be solved. Meetings were arranged not once but 26 times, tripartite talks were held and as and when sometalk was to be held, these terrorists would create a situation so that solution may not be found out. Who was at the bottom of the mischief? Who was playing this havoc? When the situation went out of control, and the local police could not cope with the situation, the Government of India considered the desirability of sending BSF and CRP ; and when CRP and BSF personnel were fired at from the roof of the Darbar Sahib, a very unhappy decision had to be taken to send the army. What was implicit became explicit. Only after the army action, when facts were revealed after the army action, how many American girls were recovered from there ; How many Pakistanis in the garb of Nihangs were there? These were the circumstances that obliged the Government of India to bring in this piece of legislation.

On the 9th March of this year, the Deputy Speaker Haryana, Chaudhary Ved Pal, while travelling in his car on G.T. road, at 8 P.M. was fired at 56 shots were fired at his car. Luckily for him he had a narrow escape. Smt. Shanti Devi, MLA, was there. His driver was killed, his gun man was injured. Sardar Darbara Singh had a miraculous escape. God was kind to him. And the court, in Punjab did not have the guts to say, no, when applications of bail were presented. I am glad that the Home Minister has considered the desirability of bringing this legislation where pre-arrest bail was not allowed. What is actually happening? What for such

legislative measures? Why opposition has been very critical about holding the court in camera? Prof. Chakraborty was very particular about it? Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. You have to hold the court in such cases in camera. Otherwise, there can be no dispensation of justice.

The witness as for the prosecution will not be allowed to go to the courts, and I am glad that this legislation... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is an admission of the failure of the administration.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Because of the mischief-mongers, because of the terrorists, because of the training that has been given by your Party particularly in Bengal... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sharmaji, you do not look at Satyasadhan babu, you look at me.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : His face is so attractive that I am compelled to just have a look towards his face as well.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Are all these declarations of affection are covered by the definition of terrorism?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Here I must pay a compliment to the Home Minister, while referring to Section 12, which says -

"A Special Court may, on an application made by a witness in any proceedings before it or by the public prosecutor in relation to such witness or in its own motion, take such measures as it deems fit for keeping the identity and address of the witness secret."

(Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma)

Further, "the holding of the proceedings at a protected place; the avoiding of the mention of names and addresses of the witnesses in its orders or judgments or in any records of the case accessible to public;"

It is on the basis of the past long experience that this provision has been introduced in this legislation. Why? I mean terrorists - had created such an atmosphere that for months and years together to come, witnesses would not think of appearing as witnesses for the prosecution, knowing fully well that they may be no more after appearing as witnesses. So, the Government does deserve compliments for this specific provision. So much so that the names of the witnesses would not appear in any of the judgments. Suppose, the special court trying a terrorist is pleased to conclude that he is innocent, that he is out of the woods, at least he would not be able to know who were the persons who had the guts, and temerity of appearing as prosecution witnesses. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not get diverted.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The hon. Member from the Opposite, was attacking the honesty and integrity and the motive of the Government, referring to unlicensed arms. According to him, if a person is holding unlicensed arms, is an ally of the Government, is a supporter of the Government, no law will apply to him. I do not know why he should doubt the *bona fides* of the Government. I think he is a professor and he has been in the legal profession.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No; not legal profession.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : And I also do not think that he is having

any unlicensed arms. Then again, law and order is a state subject and the Government of India does not come into the picture at all no far as West Bengal is concerned. So, he should not worry.

Then he says we are using the Army in the name of the integrity of the country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I did not say so.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : He has said worse things.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : This is with specific reference to the use of the Army in the Punjab. During the Budget Session which was held hardly three months back, there was practically a unanimous demand from the entire Opposition to hand over Punjab to Army.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Do not get provoked.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : No, I will not. There was a demand from the entire Opposition, rather rebuking the Government, and the Prime Minister saying as to why she was reluctant to send the Army. Madam Prime Minister did not think it proper to send the Army at the stage.

She was giving ample opportunities to the Akalis and other interested parties to sit round the table, have discussion and come to some conclusions. Army had to be sent when matters came to such a pitch. Now, they I means the opposition want the Army to be withdrawn. I have great regards for Prof. Chakraborty. Does he know that even after Army action circumstances are being created forcing the government to retain army in Punjab. What has happened to the Bhakra canal i.e. *nahar todo*? And this has happened when the Army is there. Heavens would fall if the Army is withdrawn in the present circumstances. Even now, do you think that terrorism has been done away



with? Do you think that there are no more terrorists in Punjab? Do you think that there is perfect calm and peace in Punjab warranting withdrawal of Army? If not, this argument of my learned friend, does not sound well.

This is a piece of legislation which I thought, the opposition should have put a premium of confirmation on without any discussion. As a matter of fact they should have congratulated the Government for bringing forward this piece of legislation because it is for maintenance of law and order and that too in the interest of the integrity, unity and solidarity of the country.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I did not say anything about the Army. I said that the Army is to protect the country. The Army is there to take action against the extremists and not to protect the interest of the ruling party i.e. Congress (I). Taking advantage of this, that is exactly what you are doing there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I am sorry that in deference to the wishes of my esteemed friend, who spoke just before me, I cannot congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Ordinance and now the Bill. If you allow me to say, I am inclined to make this comment at this stage that this Ordinance and now the Bill is nothing but an unallowed attempt at legitimising emerging despotism in our country. This action of the Government, I am really disappointed to mention, betrays political nervousness to deal with a political situation which has been the end result of the anti-people policies pursued by this Government for decades. This Bill and the Ordinance betrays the lack of faith of the Government in the existing laws of the land, in the existing system of jurisprudence, in the existing political system of our country and ultimately on the wisdom of a large section of our people. They have lost faith in the institutions which this system in our country has built up as super structures. And all these actions lead not only me and other

persons on this side but some from your side also to believe that you are in quest of a new system. Mr. Sathe is there to hint at the new system you are searching or aiming for. We know it for certain this country of ours and the great democratic masses outside are determined to retain, preserve and further strengthen the democratic institutions that we have built up. Therefore, don't get nervous, have some faith in the democratic institution that this great country has developed.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In the people as well.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, naturally. That democratic institution can be preserved only with the willing partnership of the great masses of our people. By this Ordinance, preceded by the National Security Act (Second Amendment) Bill and the enactment of the Essential Services Maintenance Act and host of other repressive measures in your hand, I am driven to this conclusion that the Government today enjoys almost all the powers of the Emergency period although they have not formally declared it to be an Emergency period. The people have got this impression about you. Whatever might be the provisions, whatever might be your explanations, whatever might be the explanation from my friend Mr. Sharma, whatever philosophy might be coming from the Minister of Home Affairs, but the whole impression that has been conveyed is that you are searching for a new system in substitution of the existing one and the people ought to resist it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Monarchy or Dynastic Presidential form?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Dynastic Presidential form.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not in this Bill I think, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is right, but this is the impression. Anyway, I have given my impression, I am sorry that that impression has not been liked by you.

(Shri Chitta Basu)

Then, Sir, looking at the coverage, I find that this Bill covers the entire country, Of course, after notification. You can notify the operation of the provisions of the Act for certain areas at a certain given point of time...(Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Under certain conditions also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, under certain conditions also, that is all right. Does it mean that you have got this assessment of the situation that there would be necessity of this kind of Special Courts, anti-terrorist activities in almost all parts of the country ? Otherwise, it could have been limited to a particular area where you might have come to the conclusion that there are dangers and which ought to be met in this particular way. Punjab, I can understand. When Punjab was passing through the greatest of the ordeals, you unleashed other weapons, that is, Army (Special Powers) Act, Disturbed Areas Act and all other Acts which are available with you, but you did not, at that time, consider the necessity of having such a Draconian law. Even now I will be glad if the Home Minister comes out with an assessment of this nature that there are dangers-Punjab like dangers or Assam like dangers - in almost all the States and, therefore, it necessitates such a comprehensive and wide covering law. Let them make that assessment and justify it. You are upsetting the federal relations between the Centre and the States. You declare a particular area, say West Bengal, which is very much condemned place. In West Bengal 40 lakhs are the registered unemployed youth. You can very well say that there are possibilities of insurgent secessionists in West Bengal.

At any point of time, it will be your assessment. What is your assessment? It is the Government's report. It is the report of the State police which you will consider, or perhaps your own secret intelligence.

Suppose you find that a particular area of the country is to be declared as a terrorist

affected area. What is the role and position of the State Government, which is ruling there, which may be your party? Over their head, you can declare a particular part of UP as a terrorist affected area. Does it strengthen the relationship between the Centre and the States? Therefore, it upsets the existing political system.

Coming to the offences, the coverage is very wide and all-embracing -wanton killing of persons disruption of services or means of communication essential to the community, damaging property with a view to putting the public or any section of the public in fear, affecting adversely the harmony between different religious, language or regional groups or castes or community, coercing or over-awing the Government established by law or endangering the sovereignty and integrity of India : dacoity, murder, hi-jacking. For these offences there are specific penal provisions for dealing with them. So, Why do you want to bring all of them under one umbrella ? There is the anti-hijacking law. Suppose a person commits the offence of hijacking, he can be tried under that Act. If somebody is accused of murder, there are certain provisions to deal with them. Why do you bring in all the offences under one umbrella in order to provide "proper and quick trial" ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : And to protect the witnesses.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, all the charges here are vague and in general terms. The wooden-headed bureaucracy and the trigger-happy police are the only agencies which will be happy and which will congratulate you nobody else will congratulate you.

Then I come to the onus of proof. You have shifted it on to the accused from the prosecution, which upsets the existing system of Jurisprudence.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, no; There is already such provision in some enactments.



SHRI CHITTA BASU : Perhaps, you are referring to rape cases. If that is the example to be emulated, I do not know what to say. In the criminal law this provision was made to help the poor, innocent, helpless women in police custody, who is raped and who cannot protect herself. If you have that analogy in mind, I take pity on you.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
The Government is in that condition of late.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then there is in camera trial, which creates an apprehension that in the trial you are going to give a certain arbitrary decision.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In the in camera trial also the advocates will be present. In camera only means that outsiders will not be allowed to watch the proceedings.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The terrorists are every where, even in this House. Even the Court rooms will be occupied by the terrorists. You have abandoned open courts; you have abandoned ordinary legal measures. Certainly, at a later stage. You will close the doors of this Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are extending terrorism to this House from Punjab.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If the open court is dangerous, the ordinary laws are not suitable, I am feeling that one day, which day is not far off, you would say "let us close the Parliament gate itself".

AN HON. MEMBER : It is already closed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, there are indications which bid still for the democracy of our country.

Sir, I would only like to quote what J.B. Kriplani once told about it your role in defending democracy, while he was in your party. While this House was debating the

necessity of Preventive Detention, he said addressing the ruling party: "It is not the Opposition, it is not the Goondas, it is not the black-marketeers, it is not even the Communists, it is you who are the bigger enemies of infant democracy".

Therefore, Sir, they are the danger for democracy. We are not. The Opposition is not causing danger to democracy. I think had Kriplani been alive, he would have repeated these very words himself. Therefore, they should take note of these words.

Sir, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to withdraw the Bill and thereby strengthen the roots of democracy. It is only the roots of democracy which can bring about the strength prosperity and unity of the country.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) :  
सभापति महोदय, हमारे विद्वान मंत्री जी ने स्पेशल कोर्ट अध्यादेश को बिल का रूप देने के लिए इस सदन में जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं कुछ कहने के पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं एक साधारण किसान परिवार का हूँ, देहात से आया हूँ। मैंने सोचा था कि ये हमारे विरोधी दल के बड़े विद्वान लोग बैठे हैं, ये कुछ ऐसी भूमिका निभायेंगे जिससे यह लगे कि इस सदन में गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं। ये एक ऐसा माहौल बनायेंगे जिससे देश में शांति हो और देश का माहौल अच्छा बने, किन्तु बड़ी निराशा हुई, विरोधियों के अन्दोलनों से।

हमारे विरोधी हमें माफ करेंगे, हमें अफसोस यह है कि इस वक्त सती को उपदेश कौन दे रहा है ? जो बाजार में औरतें हैं वह दे रही है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रोफेसर बड़े लर्नेड हैं, वह ईमानदारों से अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर कहें,

(श्री राम नगीना मिश्र)

लेकिन जिनको प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं, वोट में विश्वास नहीं वह हमको उपदेश दे रहे हैं प्रजातंत्र का उनके नेता जो विश्व के बड़े नेता थे, हमें याद है कि अपनी बात मनवाने के लिए अपने जूते मेज़ पर पीटते थे। अगर उनके यह अनुयायी हैं तो आप अभी भी उनसे कम बोल रहे हैं,

क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं कि आप उस दल को विलांग करते हैं, आपके यह नेता आदर्श हैं जिन्होंने अपनी बात मनवाने के लिए अपने साथियों को हथौड़े से पिटवाकर मारा? इतना ही नहीं, अपने विरोधियों की लाशों को निकालकर उससे वैंर साधा। आज वह उपदेश देना चाहते हैं प्रजातंत्र का? यह भी उसके आर्ग्यूमेंट में आता है, जैसा आपने कहा था।

हमें अफसोस है कि हमारी सरकार इतनी, उदार है कि अभी जो करना चाहिए वह नहीं कर रही है। अभी-अभी अखबार में हमने देखा कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वह हमारी मिलिट्री के सेनापति, राष्ट्रपति का बहिष्कार करेंगे। क्या यह देशद्रोह नहीं है? हमारी सरकार उनके खिलाफ क्या कर रही है?

संविधान जलाया जा रहा है। कुछ लोगों को जेल में बन्द किया गया और तुरन्त छोड़ दिया गया, क्या यह उदारता नहीं है? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि शासन को इतना उदार नहीं बनना चाहिए। आज इतना उदार बनने का ही फल मिल रहा है।

दिल्ली में खालिस्तान का मारा लगाया जाता है और हम खामोश बैठे हैं। अभी एक मामूली स्पेशल कोर्ट की बात है, कितना हल्ला मचा रहे हैं?

पंजाब में इतने कांड हुए, निरीह लोगों की हत्याएँ हुई, यह ऐलान किया गया कि सच्चा अकाली वह है, जो कम से कम तीन हिन्दुओं को मारो।

श्री जी.एस. निहाल सिंहवाला (संगरूर) :  
35 को।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : अब भी कहा जा रहा है कि खालिस्तान ले कर रहेंगे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। स्टेशन जलाये जा रहे हैं और ट्रेनें लूटी जाती हैं। ये स्पेशल अदालतें तो बहुत पहले बननी चाहिये थीं। माननीय सदस्य आतंकवादियों को दो साल तक डीटेन करने के बारे में कह रहे हैं। जो लोग देश के टुकड़े करने जा रहे हैं, जो बगावत करने जा रहे हैं, उनको केवल दो साल तक रोक कर क्या करेंगे? उनके खिलाफ कठोर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। मैं विरोधी नेताओं से पूछना चाहता हूँ। कि क्या इस सदन में उन्होंने कभी किसी अच्छे कदम का समर्थन किया है। हमें वे दिन याद हैं, जब पंजाब में आतंकवाद का जोर था। उन्होंने कभी भी प्रधानमंत्री से आग्रह नहीं किया कि वह पंजाब की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये आगे बढ़ें, हम आपके साथ हैं।

जब आतंकवाद चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गया और प्रधानमन्त्री ने देखा कि देश के टुकड़े हो जाएंगे और तब उन्होंने फौज इस्तेमाल की, तो यह देख कर शर्म आती है कि विरोधी खेमे के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने कहा कि पंजाब में फौज का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये। आज विरोधी दलों के मन में बोखलाहट है। आम जनता में यह चर्चा है कि पता नहीं, विरोधी दलों की क्या सूझ बूझ है कि वे देश के टुकड़े करने जा रहे हैं आप गाँवों में जाइये, सब लोगों का यही मत

है। कुछ नेताओं ने जरूर कहा कि यह कार्यवाही ठीक हुई है, यह पहले होनी चाहिए थी। मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूँ।

जब यह बिल सदन में आया, तो विरोधी दलों को इसमें अमेंडमेंट देने के बजाये सरकार के प्रति घन्यावाद का प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए था उन्हें कहना चाहिए था कि स्पेशल अदालतें पहले बननी चाहिये थीं उन्हें यह संशोधन देना चाहिये था कि जो लोग देश के टुकड़े करने जा रहे हैं, जो राष्ट्रपति और सेना के उच्च अधिकारियों का बायकाट करने जा रहे हैं, उनकी लिस्ट बना कर उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। लेकिन वे क्या कर रहे हैं ?

गाय और भैंस पर जो जोंक लगती है, वह केवल खून पीती है, दूध नहीं पीती है। उसी तरह इन लोगों को हर बात में केवल बुराई नजर आती है, अच्छाई किसी बात में नजर नहीं आती है। यह चश्मे का अन्तर है। इनकी दृष्टि में कोई विकास का काम अच्छा नहीं है, देश की रक्षा का काम अच्छा नहीं है।

हमारे लिये यह गवं की बात है कि भारतवर्ष का एक नौजवान अंतरीक्षा में गया और सकुशल पृथ्वी पर लौट कर आया। सारे देश में इस पर खुशी मनाई गई। लेकिन विरोधी दल के एक बड़े नेता ने कहा कि इससे देश का भला नहीं होगा। इनसे पूछिए कि किस बात से देश का भला होगा। यह वह देश है, जहां हम एक सूर्य भी नहीं बना सकते थे। उस देश का एक नौजवान सफलतापूर्वक अंतरिक्ष में गया है। अगर इन लोगों के हाथ में देश के शासन की बागडोर आएगी, तो वे देश को रसतल में ले जाएंगे। एक बार लोगों ने इनको शासन दिया था। उस समय इन्होंने क्या चमत्कार किया ? - इन्होंने केवल यह काम किया कि श्रीमती

इन्दिरा गान्धी के परिवार को समाप्त करो, उनके घर की खुदाई करो, उनको जेल में बन्द करो। (व्यवधान) यह भी एक तर्क है। कोई बात सिद्ध करने के लिए बाहरी बातें भी कहनी पड़ती है।

एक आदेश दिया जाता है : मारो मत, छोड़ो। हम कहते हैं कि उसको मत मारो, छोड़ दो। लेकिन प्रोफेसर साहब के पास बहुत बुद्धि है। वह इसको उल्टा पढ़ देते हैं। वह कहते हैं : मारो, मत छोड़ो। इसका इलाज क्या है ?

मारो, मत छोड़ो—ये पिछवा देते हैं, हम तो कहते हैं छोड़ने के लिये और ये पीछने के लिए कहते हैं। इसमें हमारा दोष क्या है ? यह स्पेशल अदालतें इसलिए बनी हैं कि जितने भी आततायी हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द सजा दी जाए जिससे कि देश में शांति स्थापित हो। लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि उनको क्यों बन्द किया जा रहा है। और बन्द कमरे में सुनवाई करने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह तो मैं समझता हूँ आतंकवादी के हक में हो रहा है कि कहीं उसके ऊपर अन्याय या जूलम न होने पाए एक अत्याचारी जिसने 10-20 कत्ल किए हैं उसको अगर खुली अदालत में पेश कर दिया जाए तो क्या वहां की जनता इसको बर्दाश्त करेगी ? अदालत के फैसले के पहले ही जनता अपना फैसला दे देगी। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ बन्द कमरे में कार्यवाही करना उसके हक में रहेगा, वहां पर यह पता चल सकेगा कि कहीं उसको गलती से तो मुजरिम नहीं बनाया गया है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ विरोधी दल को इसकी तारीफ करनी चाहिए न कि विरोध।

अभी एक बुजुर्ग नेता, सुभाष बाबू के दल से सम्बन्ध वाले, ने कहा कि हमारे दरवाजे लोकसभा के लिये बन्द हो जायेंगे। मैं समझता

(श्री राम नगीना मिश्र)

हूँ इन विरोधियों का कोई आदर्श होता तो कोई पैरेलल नियम बनाकर पेश करते और कहते कि शासक दल इन नियमों को एक्सेप्ट करे, इससे देश में शांति आ सकेगी। पैरेलल नियम तो इन्होंने कभी बनाए नहीं क्योंकि ये जानते हैं कि कभी शासन में तो आना नहीं है इसलिये केवल विरोध ही करो। केवल विरोध करने के लिए ही विरोधी दल नहीं हुआ करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है, इस देश के विरोधी दलों की भूमिका तो यह होनी चाहिए थी कि अगर शासक दल ठीक से काम न करे तो उसको सजेस्ट करें कि राष्ट्र की भलाई के काम करो। और जब हम राष्ट्र के हित में काम करते हैं तो ये चाहते हैं कि देश में आतंक फैले। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों की तो यह थ्योरी है कि देश में जितनी अराजकता फैलेगी, उनका उतना ही काम होगा। लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह भारतवर्ष है, रूस और चीन नहीं है। यह देश बड़े बड़े ऋषियों का देश है जिन्होंने तपस्या करके एक-एक चीज की रिसर्च की थी। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी आप लोग जीवित हैं, आपकी पार्टी जीवित है। वह दिन दूर नहीं जब लोकसभा के दरवाजे आपके लिये बन्द होंगे, किसी और के लिए नहीं। मान्यवर, मैं थोड़ा सा भावावेश में आ गया था विरोधी दलों की बातें सुनकर।

जहां तक इस बिल का सवाल है मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम लोग देहात में जाते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि अरे भाई, पंजाब में इतना नरसंहार हुआ, आज भी तमाम हथियार, बम और बन्दूकें मिल रही हैं, आज भी डकैतियां हो रही हैं और लोग मारे जा रहे हैं- क्या ऐसे लोगों के केसेज भी स्पेशल अदालतों में पेश हो सकेंगे? जिन्होंने दस दस, बीस बीस

कत्ल किए हैं उनके फैसले इन अदालतों में होंगे या नहीं?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपको मालूम नहीं है कि आपकी मिलिट्री के 80 प्रतिशत वीपन्स टेरोरिस्ट्स के हाथों में हैं। आपकी सरकार क्या करती रही?

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : जिसमें शक्ति होती है वह धैर्य रखता है। हमारी पार्टी और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी में शक्ति है। वे तब तक बर्दाश्त करती हैं जब तक कि पानी नाक तक नहीं आ जाता। यदि पानी नाक तक आ जाए तो वे तुरन्त फैसला करती हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने ऐसा चमत्कार किया है कि आपका कोई नामलेवा नहीं रहेगा। इसीलिए आप परेशान हो रहे हैं। पंजाब के आतंकवादियों ने इतना नरसंहार किया, वे इतने हथियार ले आये थे कि हमारी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एक हफ्ते भी लेट हो गई होतीं तो उन्होंने कश्मीर और पंजाब को इस देश से अलग ही कर दिया होता।

15.00 hrs

इतने हथियारों को लाने में जो तमाम लोग शरीक हैं, तो क्या अदालत में फैसला करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया है। जिन्होंने दस-बीस कत्ल किए, राष्ट्र को तोड़ने का काम किया, उनके लिए दो साल की सजा होगी या उसके लिए भी कुछ प्रावधान है। जब ऐसे लोगों को कठोर दंड नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक ऐसे अत्याचारियों के हौसले पस्त नहीं होंगे। आप जान लीजिए यदि पंजाब में ऐसा न हुआ होता तो और भी प्रदेशों में ऐसी स्थिति न होती शास्त्री जी जानते हैं कि बिहार में भी कुछ लोग



इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाही करने के लिए सिर उठा रहे हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : मिश्र जी अब आप परसों अपना भाषण जारी रखिएगा।

15.01 hrs.

MOTION RE : TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES AND FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS OF COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up the next item, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the Twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1978-79 and 1979-81, laid on the Table of the house on the 22nd December, 1980 and 11th August, 1982 respectively and the first and second Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period from July, 1978 to March 1979 and April 1979 to March, 1980, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1980 and 11th August, 1982 respectively."

As the hon. Members of this house are aware, the Twenty-sixth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was placed on the Table of this House on the 22nd December, 1980 and the Twenty-seventh Report of the Commissioner was placed on the 18th August, 1982. Apart from these two Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes the First Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was placed on the Table of this House on the 22nd December, 1980 and the Second Report of the Commission on the 11th August, 1982.

The Commissioner and the Commission have made valuable suggestions. These four Reports may now be taken into consideration for discussion by the hon. Members.

The Government of India is fully conscious of the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The great concern and commitment of the Government of India to the cause of socio-economic development of these communities who is about a quarter of our population have been reflected in the vigorous measure taken by this Government as soon as they came to power in 1980.

The acceleration of the pace of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been included as point No 7 in the new 20-point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982. The massive investment has been made for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the strategy of Special component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan combined with special Central assistance evolved for the purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The process is on and will continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan with still more vigour.

The strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the ensuing Seventh Plan period is being discussed and we in the Home Minister took the initiative to discuss the strategy in two meetings with the hon. Members of both the house Parliament belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are grateful to the hon. Members who so continuously responded to our invitation and participated in the discussion and gave us their valuable suggestions in those two meetings.



(Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha)

The Commissioner has made 313 recommendations and 381 recommendations in his 26th and 27th reports respectively.

The commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has made 273 recommendations and 626 recommendations in his 1st and 2nd reports respectively.

These four reports are now in front of us for consideration. I have no doubt that we would be greatly benefited by the valuable suggestions that hon Members make with reference to the various recommendations made in those reports.

Thank you.

\*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Mr Chairman, Sir, here two reports each of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been placed before this House for discussion. In all four Reports are being discussed. Although they have come up very late, for discussion, yet the discussion is very necessary and useful. The reports were placed on the Table on 22nd December, 1980 and 11th August, 1981 but we are discussing them today after such a long time. I think this House should have discussed them long ago. The Commissioner and the Commission took much pains for these Reports. They visited various States for on-the-spot study, they acquainted themselves with the problems of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes people. They collected the facts and figures and studied the various ongoing projects and the directions given by the Central Government for the welfare schemes for these poor people. The detailed information in these respects are incorporated in these Reports. They have given the recommendations after detailed analysis of the problems and the steps taken to solve them. The hon. Minister had herself mentioned in her introductory remarks that each of these four report contain a large

number of recommendations. Some report contains 273 recommendations, some 381 recommendations and some again contain nearly 700 recommendations. Now the main question is whether these large number of recommendations were implemented or not which the Commissioner and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes had made after taking great pains in this respect.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Even if there is no quorum, at least there should be decorum.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं है कि वहां ऐसी मौजूदगी हो ।

श्री मंगलराम प्रेमी : अभी थोड़ी देर पहले, एक हमारे नेता बड़ी उदारवादी बात कह रहे थे । उन लोगों की यही उदारवादी बात है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ऐसे कोई नहीं आयेगा, आप कोरम बेल बजाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the quorum bell is being rung...

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Who is looking into it ? This is the main question. From these Reports it will appear that the Central Government is doing much for solving the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and these weaker sections of our country are being much benefited by them. But in reality, in various States of the country where the

Tribals. Scheduled Caste/Tribe people live, how many recommendations have been actually implemented ? A large number of recommendations have been made in these four reports. But how many of them have been implemented by the State Governments and various Government organisations that is the root question. We have just now seen that many members of this House also are not much interested and enthused in the Scheduled Caste/Tribes people and their various problems. We are discussing a very important and serious subject. This discussion is taking place after a long time and in the Seventh Lok Sabha this is perhaps the only occasion when this important and serious subject is being discussed. Even then we find that the quorum bell had to be rung to make up the minimum quorum of members. This is the pathetic situation. This is an index from which you can well imagine what will be the degree of interest and enthusiasm of the bureaucracy and other organisations in various States all over the country in tackling and solving the problems of the poor SC/ST people. wherever we go we find that the Tribals and the SC ST people are living in starvation conditions. They have not been provided with houses or even shelters to live in. They do not have any employment opportunities. Those who have received some education and have gone above the secondary education level and even those with technicals degrees or Masters' degrees are jobless. As a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I had the opportunity of visiting various States and organisations to study the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I found that in many Public Undertakings and Government departments the job reservation ratio for SC/ST, as provided in the Constitution, is not being fulfilled. The Constitutional provision of 7.5% job reservation ratio for Scheduled Tribes and 15% for Scheduled Castes is not being observed anywhere. In filling vacancies the lower category of jobs also which are decided on the ratio of SC/ST people to the total population of a State, the required number of jobs are nowhere offered to these people. This is a matter of grave concern and regret. Now, Sir, there is practically no opportunity for the

SC/ST students to study in good schools and to produce brilliant results. Due to that I admit that it is very difficult for them to become proficient in vocational studies or to get good position in competitive examinations and get good posts. But if the Government so wishes, they can at least provide them with such lower category of jobs that they are able to do with whatever little educational qualifications they have got. There are many types of jobs where not much educational qualification is required. Take for example, Class IV category of jobs in Government departments or 'D' category of jobs in other organisations. There in education upto VIII th standard is considered sufficient. Even a person who is able to sign his name can perform his allotted work and duties. In the whole country you will not find a single department in any State where even this quota has been fulfilled. You take any department of the Central Government. Be it, the P&T Department, or the nationalised banks, or the Indian Oil Corporation or the ONGC, nowhere even the 'D' category quota for SC/ST has been filled. Does it not go to prove that this Central Government is not willing to provide job opportunities to the SC ST people ? Had they been willing, then there was no difficulty in providing jobs in the lower cadre of services at least.

The Congress Government has enacted various legislations in India over the last 37 years in the name of land reforms. They have directed various State Governments to distribute the surplus land of the big landlords and jotedars among the poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people. But has it been really implemented ? In these Reports we have found that no State in the country has fully implemented it. As a result of this we see that constant strife and dispute is taking place in all the States among scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others over possession of land. In many places like Bihar and U.P. we have seen that the Government distributed surplus land among the SC ST people and handed over the papers. But they did not keep a watch whether those poor SC ST people were able to hold on to their land and protect it. When those poor people went to till their land, they were killed. At many

(Shri Bajju Ban Riyan)

places their entire family was eliminated. Yet at many other places the whole generation was wiped out. This is the picture of land reforms that we see everywhere. If this Government had the right intention, they could implement the *Barga* Law and other land reform legislations effectively all over the country. In those States where the Left Front Government is in power, these legislations have been properly implemented and as a result of that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people have gained possession of land to a large extent and are cultivating their land with full rights of ownership. I will ask the ruling party members whether you have been able to implement the *Barga* law etc. so effectively in any State where the Congress party is in power for a long period and continues to be in power even today? Can you quote one example? Rather we find that in those Congress ruled States, the SC ST people are losing control of the land afresh which was already in their possession and ownership and the ownership of their land is passing on to other influential people. The Government have passed legislation where by these lands will be restored to the SC ST people. But actually how much land have you been able to restore to them? How much sincere effort have you made in that direction? These reports clearly reveal that. The SC ST people whom we call 'Harijans' have all along been the victims of atrocities and oppression. With a view to prevent such atrocities on them the 'Civil protection rights Act' was passed in 1955. Under this Act, directions were issued to all the State Governments to set up proper administrative machinery to protect the right of the SC ST people. But have their rights been really protected? In these reports figures have been given about the number of Harijans who have been the victims of atrocities and oppression in various States. If you want I can quote these figures but I think you have all gone through these reports and seen the figures yourselves. This only proves that the SC ST people and the Harijans although they have gained freedom from the British rule, yet they continue to be under subjugation of the people of India. They are still treated as slaves. In this atmosphere

we are discussing these four reports that have been presented before this House with a view to solve the problems of the SC ST people.

The Government has taken various measures for improving the educational standards of the SC/ST people. Somewhere stipends are being given to these students and hostels have also been set up at various places for their benefit. Now the question is whether these hostels are being run and maintained properly and whether the amount of the stipend paid is adequate to meet their minimum needs. If the stipend is insufficient, then whether they have the means to get funds from their homes to meet their essential requirements? My experience is that under the stipends scheme of the Central Government, these students who live in hostels in various States and who are studying below the secondary level, get a stipend of well below Rs. 100/-. Somewhere the stipend is Rs. 30/- somewhere it is Rs. 45/- and somewhere it is Rs. 60/-. Different rates of stipend prevail in different States of the country. But Sir, in those States where the Left Front Government is in power e.g. Tripura and West Bengal, the rate of stipends for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes students is slightly higher. Though I do not claim that the amount is fully adequate. If the Central Government gave us more funds we could perhaps sanction even higher stipends. But in other Congress ruled States like Gujarat, Maharashtra etc. the rate of stipend is only Rs. 45/- per month. I do not know whether a student can manage even two meals a day with Rs. 45/-. Sir, as a member of Parliamentary Committee I had the opportunity to visit many big hotels. There I found that a piece of chicken costs over Rs. 45/-. Therefore the amount of stipend that these SC/ST students are getting in India is less than the price of a piece of chicken. In this condition how much improvement can be effected in the field of education of these students can well be imagined. These reports have clearly stated that the quantum of financial assistance should be increased substantially for the SC/ST students.



Sir, in the North Eastern part of India, the Tribals are indulging in agitations and terrorist activities. In the reports it has been stated that due to terrible pressure on the land in Tripura, because the tribals are losing possession of their land, they are embarking on terrorist activities. I do not accept this contention. In other States also on the North East of Tripura like Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram etc. the tribals are indulging in similar agitations. The same type of agitations and uprisings are being indulged in by the tribals of all the North Eastern States including Tripura. It is true that there is problem of land in Tripura. Sir, in 1954, in 1962 and in 1965 during the Indo Pakistan war, a large number of refugees came over to India from Bangladesh then called East Pakistan. The Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact provided that any refugees coming over to India shall be provided shelter. Due to the above mentioned factors, the large number of refugees that came to India were provided shelter first in Tripura and all of them later settled there. If the Government of India dispersed all these refugees to various other States and rehabilitated them there, then the pressure on land in Tripura would not have been so immense and acute. The tribals of Tripura depended on land for their living and the refugees who came from East Pakistan/Bangladesh also depended on land for their living. This is so because due to your grace no industries have been set up in Tripura. Had there been some industries in Tripura, then the refugees who came from across the border could get employment in those industries for their livelihood and would not have depended entirely on land. Hence the pressure on land would not have been so acute. Had these refugees been rehabilitated in other States also, then too the pressure on land would have been considerably reduced and such terrorist agitations for possession of land would not have taken place at all.

But Sir, the terrorist movements in the North Eastern region is not due to the land problem alone. Some fuel has also been added there you may be aware of that. The Bengali refugees have not gone to Nagaland or Manipur or Tripura then why are there tribal uprisings in those States? why are the

Tribals revolting and taking up arms there? The uprising of the Tribals in those areas is due to the fact that the Congress Government at the Centre looks down upon the tribals of the North Eastern States as inferior and second class citizens. Whatever little is provided in the Central budget for their development, does not reach them. In your long rule of 37 years could you not set up paper mills in Tripura; could you not set up Fruit Canning or fruit preserving industries in Tripura; could you not set up sugar or other agro-based industries or rubber based industries in Tripura? You could very well do that; but you are simply not interested;

The various schemes that you have framed in the name of upliftment of the tribals is solely for the purpose of catching the tribals' votes at the time of elections. You are not at all interested in solving their economic problems. If you were really interested you surely could have done much for their development and progress. You know Sir, that the left Front Government of Tripura have constituted the Autonomous District Council. But the Central Government is not providing funds. Have you noticed it? All sections of the people of Tripura are demanding that the autonomous district council should be set up there under the Sixth schedule, of the Constitution so that this Council may work for the development of the tribals and tribal areas with full powers and autonomy. I demand that this may be allowed. The reports clearly state that there is nobody to implement the decisions of the Central Government. The State Government do not have enough resources. Whatever funds are being provided, is going waste. The schemes are meeting with failure. I also admit that the schemes are meeting with failure and funds are being wasted because there is no proper machinery to look after and implement them. But would you give the opportunity to turn a new chapter through the application of the Sixth schedule in Tripura? I invite you to come to Tripura and see for yourselves how the funds provided by you for tribal welfare are being spent and utilised for the purpose by the left Front Government of Tripura;

(Shri Bajju Ban Riyan)

Sir, the Harijans in our country are constant victims of harassment, oppression and atrocities. You open any leading paper like the Times of India or the Statesmen etc. any day and you will find that Harijans are being killed. Somewhere or other every day. Some day in Bihar, some day in Maharashtra, some day in U.P. and some day in Tamilnadu etc. Every day incidents of their killing are taking place. They are being killed in wholesale rates. We have heard that in some States even the State police are also in collusion in these mass killings. I will earnestly request this House to please find some means to save the Harijans from these mass killings and other forms of atrocities.

Sir, these four reports have been brought before this House for discussion much belatedly. They should have been discussed long ago. Even then I hope that the reports will be taken with due seriousness and the various recommendations made therein will be sincerely implemented by the Government. Wish that hopeful not I conclude.

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के आयुक्त को वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-81 की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि यह सदन कम से कम साल में एक दो बार उन तमाम लोगों के लिए दिल की गहराई के साथ चिन्ता तो कर लेता है, जिनके सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्र के निर्माताओं ने, विधान के निर्माताओं ने बड़ी गहराई से अध्ययन किया था, चिन्तन किया था।

श्री सूरज मान : 5 साल के बाद एक बार चर्चा हो रही है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : डिस्कशन तो हम किसी न किसी तरह हर साल कर ही लेते हैं।

एक जमाने में जब कुछ लोगों को अछूत कहा जाता था तो उसके भेदभाव के अलग-अलग क्राइटीरिया थे। जो लोग छुआ छूत से जाने जाते थे, उनको हमने अछूत कहा, जो पहाड़ की तलहटी में रहते थे, उनको शिड्यूलड ट्राइब कहा और जो सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक तौर से पिछड़े हुए थे, उनको पिछड़ा वर्ग कहा। लेकिन इन तमाम चीजों को समझने और जानने के लिए जब तक हम इसके इतिहास में नहीं जायेंगे तो शायद यह देश को गुमराह करना होगा कि हमने समाज के उस उपेक्षित कमजोर तबके के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। अगर हम कुछ नहीं करते तो संविधान में जिन धाराओं का हमने समावेश किया है अर्थात् धारा 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 29, 35, 38, 46, 164, 244, 244-ए, 275 320-ए, 330, 332 334, 335, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 371-ए, 371-बी 371-सी।

पूरे संविधान में हर जगह, हर क्षण हमने इस बात की कोशिश की कि समाज के वे उपेक्षित वर्ग किसी भी स्थिति में कानून के दायरे में फँसकर, जिन लोगों ने आज तक उस समाज का शोषण किया, वह पुनः उनके शोषण में न आ सकें। इसलिए हमने भारत के संविधान में ही उन मुल्यों को रखा और उन चीजों का समावेश कर दिया जिससे शिड्यूलड कास्ट और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब की सुरक्षा हम कर सकें।

बहुत बड़ा सवाल उठता है कि रिजर्वेशन जहाँ पर जितना परसेंटेज चाहिए, हम उस अनुपात के मुताबिक नहीं कर सके। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह आफ्रिशियल मशीनरी की कमी रही कि हम रिजर्वेशन बहुत जगह उतना नहीं कर सके, लेकिन सबसे मौलिक सवाल जो हमारे सामने है, सवाल रिजर्वेशन परसेंटेज का नहीं है, सवाल विचार के बदलाव का है कि हमारे विचार में परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं?



निश्चित रूप से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे विचारों में परिवर्तन हुआ है और ऐसा हुआ है कि आज शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का हर व्यक्ति कम से कम अपने अधिकार की लड़ाई तो लड़ लेता है।

अगर डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गाँधी ने हमको कुछ सिखाया हमको कोई दान दिया, तो यह रिजर्वेशन के परसेंटेज का दान नहीं दिया, बल्कि वह दान है विचारों का बदलाव और परिवर्तन तथा अधिकारों की लड़ाई लड़ने की क्षमता। मैं इस बात से संतुष्ट हूँ कि पिछले 37 सालों में उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने और अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने का अधिकार प्राप्त किया है।

सैवन्थ प्लान डाकुमेंट के पैराग्राफ 13 में इकनोमिक क्रेडिटरिया के सवाल को ले कर बहुत वावैला किया गया है। मैं भी अपने आप को इस बारे में दोषी मानता हूँ, क्योंकि जब यह डाकुमेंट बना, तो मैं भी प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री की कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी का सदस्य हूँ। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि यह बात मुझसे भी स्लिप कर गई।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आपको भी ठगा गया।

श्री डी.पी. यादव : जो नहीं मुझे ठगा नहीं गया। बाद में मैंने इस बारे में पता लगाया। यह किसी मिनिस्ट्री की एडवाइस नहीं थी। प्लान फ्रेमर्ज एडवाइजर्ज के मन में यह बात आई थी। अनौपचारिक डिसकशन में यह सवाल आया था। इसलिए सम्भवता उन्होंने वह पैराग्राफ इनएडवर्टेंडली जोड़ दिया। इसको होम

मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा नहीं घुसाया गया। सरकार की यह मंशा नहीं है।

रिवाज यह है कि प्लान डाकुमेंट को एक्सपर्ट्स बनाते हैं और कभी कभी कोई बात हमसे भी स्लिप कर जाती है। चार मुख्य मंत्रियों ने तो उस डाकुमेंट को देखा ही नहीं उन्होंने नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग का बायकाट कर दिया। उन्हें यह सवाल उस मीटिंग में उठाना चाहिए था।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) ; जो चीफ मिनीस्टर उस मीटिंग में मौजूद थे, उनको यह सवाल उठाना चाहिए था।

श्री डी.पी. यादव : सरकार की यह मंशा नहीं थी। (व्यवधान) ये डाकुमेंट सबजेक्ट टु करेक्शन तो होते ही हैं। जब तक हम संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 (4), 16 (4) और 340 में परिवर्तन न करें, तब तक रिजर्वेशन के संदर्भ में इकनोमिक बर्ड कभी नहीं आ सकता है। भारत के संविधान में पहले संशोधन के समय जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अनुच्छेद 340 पर बोलते हुए जो कहा था, उसको कई बार दोहराया गया है। उन्होंने कहा था "कि इन बाडी एंड इन स्पिरिट" कभी भी हमारा मतलब "इकनोमिक" बर्ड जोड़ने का नहीं है। देश के महान नेता और तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि रिजर्वेशन का आधार आर्थिक नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि अनुच्छेद 340 में उसका प्रावधान नहीं है। यह बात इस सदन को, और इस सदन की मार्फत सारे देश को, समझ लेनी चाहिए।

कल परसों हमारे दल के संसद सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे। प्रधानमंत्री ने साफ साफ कहा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड

(श्री डी० पी० यादव)

ट्राइब्ज के रिजर्वेशन के सम्बन्ध में इकानोमिक क्राइटेरिया को एनडार्स करने या इनक्लूड करने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस वाबंले को समाप्त किया जाए और देश को गुमराह न किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र इस बात को समझेंगे कि सरकार की ऐसी कोई इन्टेन्शन नहीं थी। जब हम पुनः प्लानिंग कमीशन के साथ बात करेंगे, तो इसके सुधार के लिये जो भी उपाय होगा, वह हम करेंगे, सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य होने के नाते हम यही कह सकते हैं।

कभी कभी हमारे सामने सवाल आता है कि अमुक राज्य में इतने हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति यह सोचता है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार नहीं होना चाहिये पर अगर अत्याचार होता ही है तो इससे हरिजन तपेंगे और चमकेंगे। जो तपेगा वही चमकेगा। अगर आज हरिजन पर अत्याचार होता है, तो हरिजन उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाता है। अन्तर यही है कि पहले जब हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होता था, तो हरिजन बोल नहीं सकते थे, अखबार उसको छापते नहीं थे, लेकिन आज अगर एक भी हरिजन पर किसी भी तरह का अत्याचार होता है, तो क्या थाना, क्या एम. एल. ए. क्या एम.पी, क्या अखबार, सारे के सारे लोग अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ आवाज उठाते हैं और सरकार कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करती है। सरकार स्टेटमेंट लेकर पार्लमेन्ट और विधान सभाओं में आती है। आप देखेंगे अभी हाल में हमारे प्रदेश बिहार में हरिजनों पर कई जगहों में अत्याचार हुए हैं मुलजिम्ओं के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाई गई हैं और कल प्रिट्स को सजाया दी गई हैं इस मामले में हमारे हरिजन भाई और

शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के भाई काफी संतुष्ट हैं। हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार का हम विरोध करते हैं, उसको कंडेम करते हैं लेकिन इसके विरुद्ध उनको संघर्ष करना किसने सिखाया? उनको संघर्ष करना सिखाया हमारे संविधान ने, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की थ्योरी ने और राष्ट्र के निर्माता महात्मा गांधी ने।

अब मैं इस बात पर आना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरियों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज का कितना परसेन्टेज है। क्लास टू और बन में कुछ जगहों में रह गई है लेकिन उस खामी को पूरा करने के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। पिछली कमी भी पूरी की जा रही है। हमारा इरादा बिल्कुल साफ है, हमारी नीति साफ है और देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की नीयत साफ है। हमारा गंतव्य और हमारी दिशा बिल्कुल साफ है कि हरिजन आदिवासी तथा अन्य पिछड़े हुए लोगों को किधर ले जाना है। इस मामले में हमारा दिमाग बिल्कुल साफ है।

कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि अमुक राज्य में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो गया और बहां की सरकार ने कुछ काम नहीं किया, उनको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दी। हो सकता है इस में कुछ सच्चाई हो पर मैं इस बात को ज्यादा अहमियत देता हूँ कि आज उनके विचारों ने करवट ली है उनमें अंगड़ाई आई है और इसको हमेशा आगे बढ़ाते रहना होगा।

जानने की बात यह है कि सरकार ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये कौन कौन से उपाय किये हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कांपोनेंट प्लान में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये जो सुविधाएं हैं उनका प्रचार और प्रसार श्री राम विलास पासवान को भी उतना ही करना चाहिए जितना

कि डी.पी. यादव को करना है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि राम विलास पासवान जी सभी जगह यह भाषण करें कि हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है जबकि डी.पी. यादव और उनका दल हरिजनों के हितों की रक्षा करता जाए मैं पासवान जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को जरूर कहिए कि अमुक सेवायें सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मण्डल कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन को क्या आपने लागू करवा लिया है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री डी.पी. यादव : लोगों को गुमराह कैसे किया जाता है, इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार मैंने पासवान जी का एक भाषण सुना था। इन्होंने कहा कि गाय को माई कहते हैं लेकिन माई जब मर जाती है तो उसको हरिजनों के कंधे पर फेंक देते हैं। इसमें मेरा एक सुधार है। गाय को माई तो हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग सभी लोग कहते हैं और गाय को सबसे अधिक पालने का पेशा यादवों का है, मैं भी उसी कम्युनिटी से आ रहा हूँ। यादवों की गाय मरती है तो उसको फेंकने वाले होते हैं चमार और पासवान जी की जाति के जो लोग हैं उनकी गाय जब मरती है तो उसे कौन फेंकता है ? तब भी उसको चमार ही फेंकता है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारे संबंध में जो आपको बोलना है, बोल दीजिए। मैं इसको कैलेरिफाई करना चाहूंगा।

श्री डी. पी. यादव : पासवान जी, आप मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिए। गाय को माँ कहा जाता है और माँ जब मर जाती है तो हरिजनों

के लिए छोड़ दी जाती है। मेरा तो सिर्फ यही कहना है कि गाय जब मर जाती है तो चाहे दुसाध की गाय हो या यादव की गाय हो या ब्राह्मण की गाय हो, तो उसको चमार ही फेंकता है। इसलिए हरिजन या ब्राह्मण का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल प्रोफेशन का है इस प्रकार देश को गुमराह करने की बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब इन्होंने उल्लेख मेरे नाम का किया है, इसलिए वह मेरे बोलने के समय में नहीं जाएगा। मैं इसको कैलेरिफाई करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको पांच मिनट दूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने जो उस दिन कहा था, वर्ण व्यवस्था के संबंध में कहा था मैंने कहा था कि वर्ण व्यवस्था के तहत कौन जाति है, जो मैला ढोने का काम करती है। इन्होंने एलीगेशन लगाया है। ..... (व्यवधान) ..... उस दिन मैंने कहा था कि यह वर्ण व्यवस्था का दोष है। एक गरीब ब्राह्मण भी, एक मूल ब्राह्मण और बिना पढ़ा ब्राह्मण भी समाज में अपना श्रेष्ठ साबित करता है, दूसरों से पांव छुआता है और दूसरी और पढ़ा लिखा शेडयूल्ड कास्ट भी करोड़-पति जगजीवन राम जी जैसे व्यक्ति को वर्ण व्यवस्था में युमिलिएट होना पड़ता है। मैंने कहा था जो लोग गाय को माँ कहते हैं, उनको माँ कहलाने का अधिकार नहीं है। क्योंकि मर जाने के बाद जिस तरह माँ का दाह संस्कार किया जाता है, तो गाय का दाह संस्कार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

श्री डी.पी. यादव : सभापति जी, समाज को गुमराह करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। इस सदन का सहारा लेकर समाज को गुमराह करने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है। चाहे राम विलास पासवान हों या डी.पी. यादव ... (व्यवधान) \*\* मैं भी इसके लिये लड़ता हूँ। जितना आपके दिल में इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ बात है उतनी मेरे दिल में भी है। लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है आज हरिजन बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्सी पर बैठा हुआ है। (व्यवधान) \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions will go on record.

श्री डी.पी. यादव : आपने भी आने जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो में काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के लिए कहा था। काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट मंडल कमीशन से अच्छी थी, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के जमाने में आपने उसको लागू नहीं किया। उस वक्त श्री मोरारजी देशाई से पूछा जाता कि आपने क्यों काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं किया और दो साल के बाद आप ने मंडल कमीशन बैठाया। (व्यवधान) \*\*

आपने उसको लागू नहीं किया। उस पर आपने एक मंडल कमीशन बना दिया। आपने तो सोचा था कि मंडल कमीशन के कार्यालय में ही आपकी सरकार की लाईफ खत्म हो जाएगी फिर इस बीच में चौधरी चरण सिंह प्रधान मंत्री हो कर आये थे। पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए रिजर्वेशन के लिए वे कोई एडमिस्ट्रिटिव आर्डर कर सकते थे लेकिन कोई आर्डर उन्होंने नहीं किया जिन लोगों ने हरिजनों की खुल कर हत्याएं की, उनके विरुद्ध चौधरी साहब ने एक भी स्टेटमेंट

नहीं दिया न उनका कोई विरोध किया उस वक्त का भी आप सारे का सारा वलेम और दोष श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी पर थोपना चाहते हैं और यह निराधार बात कह कर थोपना चाहते हैं कि वे एन्टी हरिजन हैं एन्टी मुसलमान हैं, एन्टी वेकवर्ड हैं। कम से कम में इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लिए हमने क्या किया। आज समाज में परिवर्तन हो रहा है लेण्ड रिफार्म्स के द्वारा हम निश्चित रूप से कमजोर वर्गों को बसने के लिए जमीनें दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए कानून बनाए गए हैं। और सख्ती से उनके पालन के लिए आदेश दिए गए हैं। गृह मंत्री के सचिवालय से, प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय से बराबर इस बात की हिदायत दी जाती है कि जिस हरिजन या आदिवासी के पास मकान नहीं है, उसको रहने के लिए जमीन दी जाए मकान बनवाया जाए।

श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने एन०आर०ई०पी० और आई०आर०डी० जैसे इकोनोमिक डवलपमेंट के प्रोग्रामों के द्वारा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जितना किया है उसका उदाहरण पिछले इतिहास में नहीं है। जहां तक उनको भ्रण का सवाल है, उनके विकास के लिए हमने हरिजनों को तहेदिल से ऋण दिया है और दूसरी आर्थिक सहायता दी है। ये हमने उनको इसलिए नहीं दिए कि हम उन्हें कोई भीख दे रहे हैं। तो ये हमने उन्हें इसलिए दिए हैं कि वे समाज में बराबरी पर आकर निर्माण में बराबरी का हिस्सा ले सकें। हमने उनके लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान बना कर उनकी उन्नति के काम किए हैं। मैं जब मंत्री था। शिक्षा



मंत्रालय में मंत्री था तो रिकार्ड इस बात का साक्षी है कि इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी में मैंने हरिजनों के लिये कोटा निश्चित कराया था। मैंने जब देखा कि इसमें हरिजन आगे नहीं आ रहे हैं तो हमने यह रिजर्वेशन लागू करवाया आज भी आई०आई०टी० में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये 20 से 25 परसेंट तक का रिजर्वेशन लागू है।

जहां तक स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की बात है। इसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा जी से इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमारे यहाँ विहार में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान हैं, वह तो है ही लेकिन वहां अभी भी कुछ ऐसी जातियां हैं जैसे कि मुसहर, डोम, डाढ़ी, और मेहतर जो कि निश्चित रूप से उन्नति की दौड़ में अभी भी वरावर नहीं आ रही हैं। इन जातियों के लिये एक सुपर स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान होना चाहिये। इन जातियों के तमाम लोगों को इकट्ठा किया जाये और उनके जातीय सम्मेलनों से उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी आप उनके प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाइये और उनसे बात कीजिये। उनसे बात कर आप उनकी आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं के बारे में पता लगाइये।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ, सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : मान्यवर मेरे साथी अभी बोल रहे थे। उनके विचार हमने सुने। उन्होंने हमारे साथी राम विलास पासवान जी पर कटाक्ष किया (व्यवधान)

मान्यवर, मनुस्मृति के विषय में जो यहां बात आई थी उसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सफाई करने वाला आदमी है, क्या उसको घृणा की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता? क्या उनको बुरी नजर से नहीं देखा जाता। क्या उनकी स्थिति यही है। क्या सरकार की नजर में उनका सब काम ठीक चल रहा है। क्या उनको सताया नहीं जाता। क्या उनको वेतन ठीक मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार को इन सब बातों का पता है। मान्यवर मैं इस बारे में अपने जनपद की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बात को बाद में इशारे के तौर पर कहना चाहता था, लेकिन अब इसको पहले कह रहा हूँ। अभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार उदारवादी है। उदारता बरतती है। उदारता का एक उदाहरण मेरे सामने मौजूद है सन् 1976 में जब उत्तर प्रदेश में तिवारी जी मुख्य मंत्री थे। (व्यवधान)

उस वक्त श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी ने बैराज का शिलान्यास किया। उसके आँकड़े मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। सारी कालोनियां बिजनौर में थीं। बिजनौर ट्रेजरी से रुपया निकालकर सारा काम किया गया और सारा भार बिजनौर जिले पर पड़ा और बिजनौर के नाम से उसका शिलान्यास हुआ था लेकिन जनपद बिजनौर की तरफ और मुजफ्फर नगर के पास विद्याभूषण नगर बसाया गया और सारे पट्टे रद्द कर दिये गये। यह मंत्रियों का हाल है आप यह सारे पट्टे देख लीजिए, मेरे पास हैं। उस बैराज से तीन किलोमीटर इधर की तरफ विद्याभूषण नगर बसाया गया। इसके लिए जनपद मुजफ्फर नगर और जनपद बिजनौर में कशमकश है। सरकार इस और ध्यान दे। जिन हरिजनों को सन् 1948 में बसाया गया था। बैस्टबंगाल से, ढाका से कुछ बंगाली हरिजनों को निकाला गया था और वे बंगाली जनपद बिजनौर में बसे



(श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी)

16.01 hrs.

थे और अभी तक रह रहे हैं। उस बैराज से चार किलमीटर इधर। वे सन् 48 से लेकर अब तक अपनी जमीनों के उपर काबिज थे कुछ जमीनें उनकी बैराज में चली गई, कुछ सड़क में चली गई और जो बची थी वह विद्याभूषण नगर में चली गई। \*\* ये मिनिस्ट्रों के कारनामे हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैं शेड्यूल कास्ट की बात कर रहा हूं। ये हरिजन जो आकर बसे थे उनके पट्टे मैं लाया हूं। मैं इनको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं। सारे पट्टे और रसीदें मेरे पास हैं इसकी जांच सरकार करवा ले।

श्री आर.एन. राकेश : सभापति महोदय, रखवाइए इनको।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not given notice earlier. Further, he has not mentioned what is in it.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : रिपोर्ट के विषय में मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन बहुत से उदाहरण हमारे पास ऐसे हैं। एक अभी मथुरा जिले में एक भैंसा गांव है। रिफाइनरी थाने के अंतर्गत आता है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय (श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही) : आपके पास पट्टे ज्यादा है, और टाइम कम है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : आपको तकलीफ नहीं हो रही है बल्कि इन लोगों को हो रही है क्योंकि यह लोग अपनी गन्दगी को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

अपनी भाभी के साथ एक 19 साल की लड़की सफाई का काम करने के लिये गांव में गई। यह 31 तारीख की घटना है। उस लड़की को जबर्दस्ती गुण्डों ने और भूतपूर्व प्रधान के लड़कों ने घर में खींच लिया। रातभर उसके साथ बलात्कार किया। लेकिन भाभी अपनी जान बचाकर भाग गई। परिवार वाले वहां आए और कहने लगे कि लड़की को वापिस दे दो। अगर वह होती तो तभी देते। रात को 12 बजे कुएं में लाश फेंक दी। सुबह के समय लाश मिल गई। पुलिस वालों ने उन पर हमला किया और कह दिया कि लाश नहीं जाएगी। लाश बरामद होने के बाद भी कोई नहीं पकड़ा गया। यह आपकी सरकार के कारनामे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : आप, उस समय कहाँ थे ? आपने लड़ाई क्यों नहीं की ? हम ऐसी बात नहीं सुन सकते।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : जो मुझे करना चाहिए था, वह मैंने किया। आपके शासन की यह हालत है। अगर आप लोग ऐसे ही बीच में बोलेंगे तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आप लोग क्यों नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। मुझे ऐसे केसेज का पता है, जहां पर नौकरी से रिवर्ट किया गया है। सफाई कर्मचारियों के साथ तो हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ही अत्याचार हो रहा है। मैं आप लोगों को एक रिकार्ड भी दिखा देना चाहता हूं। एक गढ़वाल का मामला है। एक सफाई कर्मचारी को चपरासी के पद पर रखा गया था

लेकिन चौकीदार का काम दिया हुआ था। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक लिखा पढ़ी हो गई। लेकिन आज तक उसको चपरासी के पद पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : आपने, संसद सदस्य के रूप में क्या भूमिका निभायी ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : आप लोगों ने क्या किया, यह भी तो सुन लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

बैराज का मामला काफी दिनों से चल रहा है, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी सुलझाया जाना चाहिए। यह मुजफ्फर नगर में नहीं जाना चाहिए। नहीं तो दोनों जनपद आपस में टकरायेंगे और पता नहीं इसकी नौबत कहां तक पहुंच जाएगी ? \*\* को हमारी सेन्टर की सरकार अगर समझती है तो दोबारा मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाना चाहिए था। उनको मिनिस्टर बना दिया है, इसीलिए मैं सदन के अन्दर स्पष्टीकरण दे रहा हूं। उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sir \*\* is one of the Ministers in Uttar Pradesh. He is not present hear. So, how can he name him? (Interruptions)

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir he is on a point of order.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : \*\* is one of the Ministers in Uttar Pradesh. He is not present here. How can he name him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. Now, R.R. Bhole may speak.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are all very happy that this Report of the commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being discussed in this House. It gives an opportunity to the Members of the House to say what exactly they have to say and what they feel on the problem of these weaker section of the nation.

Everybody knows that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffer because of certain religious sanctions. It is very unfortunate that although to a large extent the sharp edge of this religious sanction on the caste system has been blunted, yet the caste system does exist not only amongst the Scheduled Castes, but also in the other classes. The reason is that every caste feels that it is superior to the one which is a little inferior, below it. The highest caste also suffers. Even among the highest, at least on our side in Maharashtra there are more than 100 sub-castes amongst the Brahmins. This is the poison which unfortunately has spread over the society and because of this discriminatory nature of the caste system our nation also suffers, our society also cannot be advanced, cannot be developed. We have an ideal of secularism. It is a very good ideal, but is our society as it is constituted today able to attain this ideal of secularism ? It is unfortunate and everybody here knows that even in the election time this ideal of secularism is thrown overboard. Secularism is eroded most when election propaganda and publicity is made. The candidate are selected not because he is an Indian, not because he comes from a certain society, but because he is of a particular caste who will be able to gather most of the votes in his constituency. These are facts and therefore, to resist this poisonous thought and erosion we will have to fight very vigorously.

(Shri R.R. Bhole)

I am very happy, as compared to what the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections were before independence, they are, quite a large proportion of them, at any rate, educated, literate. Members of the legislature, shining in various professions and are doing well. But these demonstrative things give an impression that all these 22 1/2% of the weaker sections are now well off. We would be committing a grave blunder if the other high caste people think that because some persons are Members of Parliament, because some persons are Collectors, because some persons are officers, therefore, 22 1/2% of the whole nation is considerably advanced. I think we would be falling in a pitfall and it would be most unfortunate thing which will happen if this thought is allowed to prevail. Even after 35 years of independence, hardly 2% or 3% of this section of the nation are advanced. But that does not mean that 95 or 97% of the community which are more inhabited in the rural areas are also advanced. They are the people who are suffering the most. It is true, we have special component plan. It is also true that we have NRDP plan. It is also true that Tribal Development Programmes are also there 20 point programme is there. There are so many other programmes. But the implementation is not being done properly.

I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I and my Committee travelled all over the country and saw how these programmes were implemented. Everybody has seen how inefficiently it was implemented. It is very unfortunate that we are spending hundreds of crores of rupees for their benefit. But I have no doubt in my mind when I say that out of these hundreds of crores of rupees which are spent, perhaps 20% or 30% of the benefit of this large sum of money goes only in the pockets of these unfortunate people. Therefore, it is very necessary that we will have to see that the implementation is done as efficiently, as honestly, as sincerely, as it is possible for us to do.

There is a large section amongst the Scheduled Castes who have converted themselves to Buddhist religion. They are in Maharashtra, in the north, in the east and in the west.

Their conditions, unfortunately, are the same as these were when they were Scheduled Castes. These Buddhists, some call them Neo-Buddhists, are fighting that they should get certain rights as they had before specially in the Government of India services. It is very unfortunate that they have still not succeeded and are not in a position to persuade the Government to do it, not only this Government but the other Government also which preceded this Government.

There is the Phule Development Corporation in Maharashtra. This a Corporation which is like a Development Corporation in any other State. I got the information that this Phule Development Corporation which was started in 1978 is now almost being wound up in Maharashtra and it is being done in an illegal manner. It is just like a company. The General Body meeting of the company is usually held every year. But so far as this Development Corporation which is like a Company is concerned, there General Body meetings were held in one year and, in every meeting, one-third of the directors are made to compulsorily retire. Out of 18 directors, about 11 directors are made to retire within a period of 3 or 4 months. The Government of Maharashtra appear to be winding up this Phule Development Corporation and this will be a very tragic step on the eve of elections. I am afraid, the backward people, the Scheduled Caste people, will have to think also whether to vote for this type of action.

Many of the Scheduled Caste people were naturally frightened when they learnt that in the Seventh Plan, there is some reference to the economic test. It is very necessary that the Government or the Planning Department should clear the idea. Most of the Scheduled Castes people are naturally frightened to see that their social and educational backwardness appear to be

replaced or substituted by economic test. This will have to be clarified.

The whole problem in this country is rural problem. There are poor people in the rural areas. There are poverty stricken people also in the lowest section of society. 80 percent of the land is with 25 percent of the household; 50 percent of the national wealth is owned by 18 per cent of our population and 4 households own 40 per cent of our national wealth. This is the position. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people are the lowliest of the low. They are the most poverty-stricken people; they are the weakest section of society and they suffer the most. I think unless and until the agricultural land is nationalised and the agricultural labour, the marginal labourers, the villagers' the rural area people are made to work on the land, as an industry, all these problems and, in fact, most of the problems which we raise in this House are rural problems, will not be solved. Therefore, to save the poor people, to save the Scheduled Caste people and others, the agricultural land should be seriously considered to be nationalised.

We are certainly doing our best. We will have to implement all these programmes. We will have to get the fruits of all the money that is being spent.

I am very happy that this house is discussing this

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह सही है कि जब हम लोग कोई बात कहते हैं, तो बहुत लोगों को वह अच्छी नहीं लगती होगी, कड़ुबी लगती होगी, बुरी लगती होगी। अभी मैं विदेश गया था। मैं तीन चार मुल्कों में गया था। एक महीने तक मैं अमरीका में रहा। वहां पर जैसी जैक्सन काले लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, और साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का

भी प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, क्योंकि विदेशों में हम सब काले हैं, भले ही यहां हम बैंकवर्ड या फार्वर्ड आदि बन जाएं। अब वह अमरीका के काले लोगों का प्रतीक बन चुका है। पहले 90 प्रतिशत गोरे लोग उसके विरुद्ध थे, क्योंकि सेंट-पर-सेंट काले लोग उसके साथ हैं। लेकिन कुछ समझदार गोरे लोग कहते हैं कि जैसी जैक्सन अमरीका के लिए वरदान है, क्योंकि उसके कारण अमरीका की राजनीति में पहली बार काले लोगों को यह आभास हुआ है कि वे उस देश के सर्वोच्च पद के लिए भी खड़े हो सकते हैं। कल तक वे लोग देश की मुख्य धारा से अलग थे, मगर आज जैसी जैक्सन ने उनको देश की मुख्य धारा के साथ जोड़ने का काम किया है।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : इससे पहले मार्टिन लूथर किंग थे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने सही कहा है कि इससे पहले मार्टिन लूथर किंग थे, अब्राहम लिंकन भी थे। लेकिन आज जैसी जैक्सन एक सिम्बल बन चुका है। इस देश में एक स्वस्थ परम्परा तब बनेगी, जब शिङ्ग्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के किसी मामले पर दूसरे लोग, उदर दैन शिङ्ग्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, उनकी हिमायत करें और उनकी लड़ाई लड़ें और जब दूसरे लोगों पर जुल्म और अत्याचार हो, तो उसकी लड़ाई हम लोग लड़ें। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान का मानस है वह संसद में भी परिलक्षित होता है। जब भी शिङ्ग्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिङ्ग्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज का मामला आता है, तो शिङ्ग्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिङ्ग्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लोग ही बोलते हैं, लड़ते हैं। उस पक्ष के जो लोग बोले हैं... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record.



SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is the use of going through the record ?

I have not said anything against the Deputy Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is in order, I cannot remove it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have said 'the House' House includes Opposition also. Why are you making noise ? चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ।

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : The way he pointed to our side is the reason for our contesting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he points his finger to your side, it points to his side also.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : In fact, we are more interested in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody is interested.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : श्री पासवान ने चौ० चरण सिंह को छोड़ दिया ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उप.ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने किसको छोड़ा, किसको नहीं छोड़ा, वह एक अलग बात है । लेकिन अभी श्री डी पी यादव बोल रहे थे । जब वह इधर थे, तो किस लहजे में बोलते थे और आज किस लहजे में बोले हैं ? श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी जब इधर थे तो कैसे बोलते थे और अब कैसे बोलते हैं, यह

मैं जानता हूँ । लेकिन मैं इतना जहर धन्यवाद दूंगा, अपने भाई परमार जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा, चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह जी लोगों को, डागा जी जैसे लोगों और कुवंर राम जी जैसे लोगों को धन्यवाद दूंगा और कभी कभी पणिका जी को लेकिन बराबर नहीं, इन को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि ये सही बात उठाते हैं और सही बात को उठाना चाहिए और इस में सरकार को कहीं बुरा भी नहीं लगना चाहिए । सब चीज एम एल ए और एम पी के टिकट के लिए ही नहीं होती है, कभी कभी जो रेकार्ड में चीज होती है जिस को आने वाली पीढ़ी पढ़ेगी उस के लिए भी संजोकर रखनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह कह रहा था देश की स्वस्थ परम्परा तभी चलेगी जब एक गरीब की लड़ाई दूसरे लोग भी लड़े, एक अछूत की लड़ाई दूसरे लोग भी लड़े और इस परिस्थिति में जिस तरह में हूँ, मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में जब लोगों ने विवाद उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश की कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को क्या मतलब है, मंडल कमीशन तो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए है तो मैं पहला आदमी था कि दो बार इसी सदन में डिबेट हुई और मैंने कहा कि समस्याएँ सब की बराबर हैं । इस देश में जब तक वर्ण-व्यवस्था है, जब तक जाति के नाम पर ऊँच और नीच है, तो नीच और छोटी कहलाने वाली जाति को विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा । जैसे हम बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स के लिए विशेष अवसर मांगते हैं, बैकवर्ड कंट्रीज के लिए विशेष अवसर मांगते हैं ऐसे ही जो कम्युनिटी बैकवर्ड है उस को भी हमें विशेष अवसर देना पड़ेगा और इस के लिए गोलबन्दी करनी, पड़ेगी चाहे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हों चाहे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हों, चाहे प्रोफेसर दण्डवते साहब जैसे लोग हों, राम दुलारी सिन्हा जंसी लोग हों



ये लोग ऊंची जाति में भले ही पैदा हुए हों, डागा जी ऊंची जाति में भले ही पैदा हुए हों, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि आप दिल और दिमाग से हम लोगों के साथ हैं

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : आप बराबर इन्फ़ीरिआरिटी काम्प्लेक्स से सफर करते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसीलिए कि हम को हजारों साल से इन्फ़ीरियर बना कर रखा गया (व्यवधान) इन्क्लूडिंग योरसेल्फ, तो हजारों साल से जिस को आप ने दबा कर रखा है उस के मन में आग होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan the motion under discussion is :

"That this House do consider the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for years 1978-79 and 1979-81, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1980 and 11th August, 1982, respectively"

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are unable to understand Hindi. What can I do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can understand Hindi. I can also speak Hindi. You do not know.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : He is not casting aspersions on anybody. He is attacking the social system.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him point out what are all the points in the Reports which are acceptable and what are the points which are not acceptable.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You are a champion of backward classes But

when you are in the Chair. I do not know what happens to you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : When this matter was debated in the Business Advisory Committee meeting that there should be a discussion, on atrocities on Harijans and weaker sections, the suggestion came that, instead of doing that, we might discuss the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. So, it does not mean that the whole discussion will be limited to only the particular period mentioned there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only concerned with the Motion here.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You have not gone through these Reports. If you had gone through these Reports, you would know that these Reports cover everything, including untouchability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There may be points in the Reports which may not be acceptable to you. You point out only those things where injustice, according to you, has been done to the Scheduled Castes. Let the other Members know.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : They want to speak in a generalised manner. That is not allowed. They must confine themselves to the reports under discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time allotted is 3 hours.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : For five reports you have allotted only 3 hours. How is it possible ? The time should be increased.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are not restricting the time of any speaker here. Yesterday also it was 2 hours allotted. But how much time did it take ? So, don't worry about time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is only 7 days more for you to preside over Lok Sabha. Why create unnecessary bitterness ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may come back again to preside over something else. Then I wish you are also sitting there.

SOME HON MEMBERS : No, no. We will sit there.

### (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All this time we have now spent will not go into this time allotted. Now, please proceed.

श्री राम प्रियरे पनिका : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सदस्यों को कन्फाइन न करें क्योंकि कन्फाइन करने से हमारे सभी विचार नहीं आ सकेंगे, वह चाहे उधर के माननीय सदस्य हों या उधर के माननीय सदस्य हों। यह बड़ा व्यापक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय है इसलिए सभी को आप बोलने दें

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे साथी श्री डी पी यादव ने ठीक ही कहा कि हमारे संविधान की जो विभिन्न धाराएँ हैं उनमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज वीकर शैक्संस और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों के हित की बात कही गई है। अभी 1980-81 की जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट है उसमें कहा गया है कि आर्टिकल (15), (16), (17), (19), (23), (25), (29), (35), (38), (46), (164), (244), (244-ए), (275), (320),

(330), (333), (336), (340), (341), (342), (371) और (371 ए, बी, सी) यह जितनी भी सारी की सारी धाराएँ हैं यह वीकर शैक्संस के लिए बनाई गई है इसलिए संविधान के निर्माताओं के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि हजारों साल से इन लोगों पर जो जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उनके लिए यदि सही ढंग से संविधान में बात नहीं रखी गई तो हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मानस को सही न्याय न मिल सके। लेकिन 38 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप जानते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि तीन साल से कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिशनर ही नहीं है जिसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर इस सदन में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं। तीन साल से लगातार मांग होने के बाद भी अभी तक उसकी नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाई है। और अब तो आप जा ही रहे हैं, यह तो विदाई समारोह है। इस रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़िए, इस में कहा गया है कि जो छुआछूत की भावना है उस पर, जो नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम है उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। कमिशनर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि प्रतिवर्ष नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, अनटवेबिलिटी ऑफसेस एक्ट, की रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में पेश होनी चाहिए। लेकिन वह पार्लियामेंट में पेश नहीं हो रही है। आप जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब देंगी, तो इस के बारे में बतलाइएगा।

आप कहीं भी चले जाएं, शहर में तो खाना पीना एक साथ होता है, लेकिन गांव में अभी भी छुआछूत विद्यमान है। सब के बीच में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बैकवर्ड, फॉरवर्ड और बैकवर्ड शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बीच में ही है। सबके बीच में मौजूद है। लेकिन उसको तोड़ने के लिए कोई कड़ा विधान नहीं है। जो विधान है, उसमें आपने दोनों चीजें रखी हैं। इस आदमी को सजा

होगी और इतने रुपये जुर्माना होगा, लेकिन कोई आदमी गवाही देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। आप आंकड़ें दे सकते हैं कि इतने लोगों को सजा हुआ है। हुआ क्या किसी को 50 रु. जुर्माना और किसी को 30 रुपये जुर्माना। क्या संसार में ऐसा कोई मुल्क है, जहां आदमी आदमी में नफरत की जाती हो? लेकिन इस देश में आजादी के 37 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी एक आदमी दूसरे आदमी से नफरत करता है। इसलिए गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हम लोग लड़े थे कि आजादी के 37 साल बीत जाने के बाद लोग एक आदमी से दूसरे आदमी छुआछूत का माने। जबकि पालतू कुत्ते और बिल्ली से भी इतना प्यार किया जाता है, कि जिमका कोई हिसाब नहीं है।

आजादी के इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी सरकार इतना भी नहीं कर सकती है कि सिर पर मैल ढोने के सिस्टम को खत्म कर दे। आप हमको समझा रहे हैं, आंकड़े देकर, कि सरकार ने तुम्हारे लिए इतना कर दिया और सरकार ने तुम्हारे लिए उतना कर दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्लानिंग कमीशन की तहफ से लेस्टैस्ट रिपोर्ट बन्धुआ मजदूरों के संबंध में निकली है। यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी लोगों को गुलाम बना कर रखा जाए। उसको बन्धुआ मजदूरी का जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़े। उस बन्धुआ लोगों में 98 परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं। रिकार्ड के मुताबिक 66 परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 18 परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेष बुद्धिष्ठ, क्रिश्चियन और मुसलमान हैं। जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट से कन्वर्ट किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार कुल मिला 98-99 परसेंट लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कम्युनिटी के लोग हैं। आप रोज अखबारों में, चाहे टाइम्स आफ इंडिया

हो, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स हो, स्टेट्समैन हो, और चाहे इंडियन एक्सप्रेस हो, दिल्ली में जहां सरकार बैठी हुई है, वहां कहा जाता है कि हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को एडमीशन में नहीं लेंगे। आप जेएनयू में चले जाएं, वहां कहा गया है तुम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हो तुमको कोड़े से पीटना चाहिये।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी मिन्हा : कहाँ हुआ है आप हमें कोई केम लिख कर भेजिए।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : आपस में इस प्रकार की भले ही भाषा बोलते हों, लेकिन हमारी नेशनल पालिसी बड़ी क्लीयर है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : वहां से छः लड़कों ने हाईकोर्ट में मुकद्दमा दायर किया है। कहा गया चमार हो, तुमको पेड़ से बंधवा कर पीटा जाए, तब तुम पढ़ोगे। वह आंध्र प्रदेश के कृष्णा डिस्ट्रिक्ट से ताल्लुक रखता है और वह जेएनयू की काउन्सिल का मੈम्बर चुना गया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्रीमती शीला कौल हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास में दर्जनों मामले इस प्रकार के भेज चुका है। उसको निलम्बित तक नहीं किया गया। एकट क्या है और फैंकट क्या है, यह सब हमको मालूम है। एकट अलग है और फैंकट अलग है। फैंकट यह होता है कि अगर वह पुर्जा के लिये अप्लाई करेगा तो रातों रात उसका घर ध्वस्त कर दिया जायेगा। जे०एन०यू० के विषय में यह फैंकट है। हमने यहां ये बातें कितनी बार कही हैं ये यहां जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एम०पी० बैठते हैं, वे बतायेंगे, चव्हाण साहब यहाँ हमेशा बैठते हैं, ये बता देंगे।

(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

विदेशों में हमारा देश सब से अधिक बैकवर्ड देश है। क्या आपने कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है? हमारे देश में शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति है? 36.23 प्रतिशत लोग यहां साक्षर हैं जिनमें से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्रतिशत केवल 26.38 है हमारे यहां 10.93 प्रतिशत महिलाएं साक्षर हैं और उनमें हरिजन महिलाओं का प्रतिशत केवल 1 है। आपको इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

सरकारी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कहा जाता है। अभी आपने सेवंध फाईव ईयर प्लेन का एप्रोच पेपर निकाला है। उसके बारे में हमारे डी०पी० यादव जी स्पष्टीकरण दे रहे थे। आपका जो एप्रोच पेपर है उसमें जो कहा गया है उसके बारे में डी०पी० यादव जी कह रहे थे कि उसमें प्रधान मंत्री की साजिश नहीं है, उनकी कोई सांठगांठ नहीं है। मैं इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी के स्पोक्समेन नहीं हैं। स्पोक्समेन हमारे मंत्री जी हैं। जब वे बोलें तो बतायें कि यह एप्रोच पेपर में नहीं है -

"In this matter of reservation particularly in educational institutions and public services..... the economic criteria should be examined."

आजादी के 37 सालों के बाद सेवंध फाईव ईयर प्लान में यह जोड़ने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने भी इसमें इस बात को जोड़ने का काम किया है उनके दिमागों में आजादी के 37 सालों से यह मंथन चल रहा है कि किस तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के राइट्स को खत्म किया जाये। इस चीज को एग्जामिन

किया जाना चाहिये कि क्या यह किया जा सकता है? हमारे संविधान की धारा 46, धारा 335, धारा 64 में क्या है, क्या अधिकार दिये गये हैं। यह संविधान की धारा 16(4) है-

"इस अनुच्छेद की कोई बात राज्य को पिछड़े हुये नागरिकों के किसी वर्ग के पक्ष में, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य की राय में राज्य के अधीन सेवाओं में पर्याप्त नहीं है, निशुक्तियों या पदों के आरक्षण के लिये उपबन्ध करने से निवारित नहीं करेगी।"

यह आपका आर्टिकल 16 (4) कहता है और आपका प्लानिंग कमीशन एप्रोच पेपर में क्या देता है। यह आर्टिकल 46 है -

"राज्य जनता के दुर्बल वर्गों के, विशिष्टतया, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा और अर्थ सम्बन्धी हितों की विशेष सावधानी से अभिवृद्धि करेगा और सामाजिक अन्त्याय और सभी प्रकार के शोषण से उनकी संरक्षा करेगा। यह संविधान कहता है। संविधान के आर्टिकल 335 में हैं - "संघ या किसी राज्य के कार्यालयों से सम्बन्धित सेवाओं और पदों के लिए निशुक्तियां करने में, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के दावों का प्रशासन की दक्षता बनाए रखने की संगति के अनुसार ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

आपके संविधान में यह है और आप सेवंध फाईव ईयर प्लान का एप्रोच पेपर निकालते हैं उसमें कहते हैं कि इकोनोमिक क्राइटेरिये की जांच करनी चाहिए। यह चीज निकल जाती है



और हमारे मंत्री लोग बैठे रहते हैं। इससे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे व्योरोक्रेट जैसे उन्हें चलाते हैं वैसे चलते हैं। यदि यह बात सही है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के किसी एम.पी. को प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि संविधान में संशोधन किये वगैर रिजर्वेशन नहीं हट सकता है तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि वे उस अफसर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें जिसने कि यह चीज लिखी है। अगर आप यह कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं तो इसका मतलब साफ है कि आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं है और सरकार की मिली-भगत से यह काम हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसलिये यह बात कह रहा था कि इसको लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि सरकारी सेवा में आप देखिए एजुकेशन में आप देखिए, एजुकेशन की मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, ट्राइब्स कमीशन रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 2748 प्रोफेसर हैं और उसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के मिलाकर कुल 20 हैं। आप कहते हैं कि इसकी जांच की जाए कि रिजर्वेशन रहे या नहीं। रीडर हैं 8165 और शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब के कुल हैं 52.

16.46 hrs.

(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
in the Chair).

प्राध्यापक हैं 20826 और शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब के हैं 85 ये 1981 के अनुसार रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में क्या हालत है। शेड्यूल कास्ट का परसेंटेज है 2.90 परसेंट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का परसेंटेज है 0.66 परसेंट। ग्रुप बी में 5.11 परसेंट शेड्यूल कास्ट और 1.35 परसेंट शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स

हैं। सेना में जहां कि कास्ट के नाम पर रिजर्वेशन होता है। जाट रेजीमेंट, अहीर रेजीमेंट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट। (व्यवधान)

थल सेना में शेड्यूल कास्ट का परसेंटेज 0.44 है और ट्राइब्स का परसेंटेज 0.23 है। चन्दाण साहब देख लीजिये। शायद आपको आगे मौका मिले। (व्यवधान)

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : अब इनको काफी मार पड़ी है। अब ये पुलिस में और सेना में भर्ती करेंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नौसेना के अधिकारियों ने तो रिपोर्ट तक नहीं दी कि उनके पास कितने कर्मचारी हैं। वायु सेना में शेड्यूल कास्ट हैं 0.156 परसेंट और ट्राइब्स हैं 0.0067 परसेंट। यह हालत है और यहां सेव्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में कहते हैं कि इसका क्राइटेरिया देखो, एजुकेशन और इकानमी को जोड़ा जा सकता है, एजुकेशन और सोशल प्वाइंट को काटा जा सकता है कि नहीं। इसको बनाने वाले कौन लोग हैं?

भूमि सुधार में क्या हो रहा है। यह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़िए। सरप्लस लैण्ड घोषित की गई 4043423 एकड़। सरकार ने कब्जा लिया 2666654 एकड़ में। बाकी जमीन बड़े लोगों के लिये छाड़ी गई। वितरित की गई 1840617 एकड़ और शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कितनी दी गई। आप शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स की बात करते हैं। इसमें लाभान्वित लोगों की संख्या है 7334652 और इसमें कुल शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स जोड़ कर हैं 724294। हंडरेड परसेंट गरीब शेड्यूल कास्ट है। बंधुआ मजदूर शेड्यूल कास्ट है, लेकिन जब जमीन वितरित की जाती है तो 73 लाख में से



(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

7 लाख शेड्यूल कास्ट होते हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार की नीयत कितनी साफ है। सरकार कहती है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के लिये स्वर्ग बनाया हुआ है। बैंक के ऋण में किसी को एक पैसा सबसिडी नहीं मिल रही है। ऋण लेने के लिये पचास परसेंट घूस देनी पड़ती है। गाय-भैंस के लिये चार हजार रुपया अगर मिलता है तो उसमें से एक हजार रुपया घूस के लिये देना पड़ता है जबकि गाय की कीमत पांच सौ या सात सौ रुपए ही होती है .....

(व्यवधान) इस तरह की समस्याएं हैं। आप हमको शिक्षा नहीं देते हैं। हमको बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर रखते हैं। आप हमको जमीन, घर और पानी नहीं दे सकते लेकिन कम से कम हमारे जीवन की रक्षा की बात तो कर सकते हैं। जिस दिन शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स लोगों के बीच में एकता की भावना आयेगी उस दिन वह अपने अधिकार सम्मान और इज्जत ले लेंगे। भोख देने से हमको इज्जत नहीं मिलने वाली है। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि 52 परसेंट बैकवर्ड क्लास और 22 परसेंट शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स की पापुलेशन है और इस प्रकार कुल मिलाकर 80 प्रतिशत ने मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को फाड़कर फेंक दिया। लेकिन यहां पर तो सब लोग मुंह में जाली लगाकर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं जानता हूं, आपके भरोसे पर इज्जत और सम्मान नहीं मिलने वाला है। आज, हमारी बात आपको बुरी लग रही है। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : आपको पूरा सम्मान दिया जा रहा है। आप गुमराह कर रहे हैं। .... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मुझे मालूम है, ट्रेजरी बेंचेज में कुछ लोग ऐसे होंगे जो भीतर से

कह रहे होंगे कि हम सरकारी पक्ष में होते हुये अपनी बात को नहीं रख पा रहे हैं लेकिन कम से कम राम विलास पासवान विरोध पक्ष में होकर हमारी बात को रख रहा है। इनकी भावनायें हमारे साथ हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : पासवान जी ने चूंकि हम लोगों की तरफ इशारा किया है, इसलिए मैं आपको कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। राम विलास जी उस दल के नेता के साथ रहे हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों का दुश्मन है और उनको वोट भी नहीं देने देता था। आप, हरिजन और आदिवासियों की बात नहीं करते। (व्यवधान)

श्री आर०एन० राकेश : देहली और मैनपुरी काण्ड किसने किया ? 17 हजार लोगों को मरवा दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : एमरजेंसी के समय कांग्रेस ने जो जमीनें दी थीं, उनको जनता सरकार ने हड़प लिया। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरे जैसा आदमी गर्व के साथ कह सकता है कि जब मैं ट्रेजरी बेंच में था और जब वेलछी की घटना हुई थी तो इस हाऊस में सबसे ज्यादा लड़ने वाला राम विलास पासवान ही था। लेकिन आज मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल वेलछी की घटना को ले कर पूरी जनता पार्टी में उथल-पुथल मच गई और मेरे पास उसका सबूत है। यहां पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने 1980-81 में मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो आंकड़े दिये, उनको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन तीन सालों के रिकार्ड को आप उठा कर देख लीजिये, यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे उठ

कर कह दें कि मैंने जो कुछ कहा है, गलत है, लेकिन इन्होंने यह जवाब दिया है कि 1980, 1981 और 1982 इन तीन सालों में कुल मिलाकर 1505 हरिजनों की हत्या की गई है जब कि बेलछी में केवल 8 आदमियों की हत्या हुई थी। इस प्रश्न को लेकर हमारी वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री, जो कि उस समय विरोधी दल में हुआ करती थीं, हाथी पर चढ़ कर गई थीं। वैसे मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने अच्छा काम नहीं किया, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष में होने के नाते उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह किया। लेकिन बेलछी में केवल 8 आदमियों की हत्या को आप इतना महत्व दे रहे हैं, जब कि वर्ष 1980 में 294 हरिजनों की, वर्ष 1981 में 271 हरिजनों की और वर्ष 1982 में 279 हरिजनों की हत्याएं हुई और कुल मिलाकर 1505 हरिजनों को बूचर किया गया। आज आप पूछते हैं कि उस समय कौन नेता थे।

सभापति महोदया, ये आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पिछले दिनों हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की जितनी घटनाएँ घटी हैं, मैं यहाँ किसी पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन 6 जुलाई को रायबरेली जिले में, जो कि राजीव गांधी जी की काँसटी-टूएँसी है, अमेठी में ग्यारह हरिजनों को बूचर किया गया लेकिन यहाँ कहा गया कि वह हरिजन और हरिजन के बीच का झगड़ा था। चलिए, अब मैं उसको छोड़ कर आपकी तरफ आता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भी आपके प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मुझसे आज भी लोग पूछते हैं कि वहाँ किसने आग लगाई, किसने घरों में भूसा भर कर 11 बच्चों और महिलाओं को झुलसा कर गैस से मरवा दिया। बिहार में यह कैसी घटना वहाँ के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में घट। आज उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि लोग कलहन स्टेट की मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन क्यों करते हैं। क्या कभी उसके कारणों को जानने की कोशिश की गई।

क्योंकि वहाँ के आदिवासी अपने अधिकारों को मांगते हैं और आपने उनको रोकने का काम किया। कल तक उनको जो जमीन के अधिकार प्राप्त थे, लकड़ी के अधिकार प्राप्त थे, आज आपने उन अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया। वह कलहन राष्ट्र की माँग नहीं थी, कलहन मूवमेंट से सम्बन्धित सारे सबूत मेरे पास हैं। मगर आपकी पुलिस ने क्या किया। हम भी माँग करते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को तीन भागों में प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से बांटा जाए, बिहार को भी दो हिस्सों में बांट देना चाहिये और मैं खुले आम माँग करता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश को भी तीन चार भागों में बांट दिया जाये। उसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ प्रशासनिक क्षमता नहीं रह गई है। आदिवासी जिस क्षेत्र में रहते हैं आज तक उनका शोषण किया जाता रहा है। यदि आज वे अपने अधिकारों की माँग करते हैं तो उसमें क्या बुरा करते हैं। वहाँ आपकी पुलिस ने एक दो नहीं बीस-बीस और 25-25 आदमियों को बूचर किया है और मारा है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि यह गम्भीर मामला है।

आज हमारे मुँह में आवाज नहीं है, भले ही आप हमको डरा लो, धमका लो, मारना हो मार लो, पीटना हो पीट लो, लेकिन बिहार में भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने का कानून बनता है गरीबों के लिए, लेकिन भूमि दी जाती है भूमि सेना को। प्रशासन भी वहाँ उसका साथ देता है यह भूमि सेना क्या है, वहाँ के बड़े बड़े भूमि पतियों का एक आर्गेनाइजेशन है। जब कोई गरीब या मजदूर मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट की बात करता है, मजदूरी माँगता है तो उसको गोलियों से भूनने का काम किया जाता है। यदि कल को उसका हिंसा पर से विश्वास उठ गया और वह हिंसा की पताका ले कर चलता है तो उसको ऐसा अधिकार है और

(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

आपको कुछ कहने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

इसलिए सभापति महोदय, अन्तिम बात को कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। आपने बहुत दिनों तक समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सताया है। शोषण किया है और आपके समय में हरिजन लोगों पर, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर जो अत्याचार और जुल्म हुये हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमें खाना मत दो, आप हमें कपड़ा मत दो, आप हमें रहने के लिये मकान मत दो, आप हमें पानी मत दो, लेकिन कम से कम इतना तो करो कि हमारे जीवन की रक्षा हो सके। जहाँ जहाँ यह घटनाएँ घटी हैं, बीसियों लोग मारे जाते हैं, क्या कभी सरकार का ध्यान गया है कि वहाँ सड़के भी हैं या नहीं? पिपरा में घटना घटी, वहाँ पर कोई सड़क नहीं थी, देवली में घटना घटी, वहाँ भी कोई सड़क नहीं थी, साधुपुर में घटना घटी, वहाँ पर भी रोड़ नहीं थी रामपुरा में घटना घटी, वहाँ पर भी रोड़ नहीं थी और यदि एक जगह रोड़ थी भी, तो कफालटा में शादी करने जा रहे 18 लोगों को मार दिया गया। इसी तरह दुर्ग जिले के रेस्तरां में भी 29 लोगों को गोलियों से उड़ा दिया गया। ये सब किस के राज में हुआ है, यह सब 1980 के बाद, आज तक की घटनाएँ हैं और पिछले चार वर्षों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर जुल्म और अत्याचार हुआ है और उसने पिछले सारे रिकार्ड को तोड़ दिया है। मैं इस सरकार पर चार्ज करता हूँ कि यह सरकार ही उसके लिये जिम्मेदार है, इस सरकार की उन खूनियों के साथ मिलीभगत है और यह सरकार उन खूनियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर पा रही है।

17.00 hrs.

और उसका नतीजा हो रहा है सारी की सारी घटनाएँ घट रही हैं। और मैं गृह राज्य मंत्री जी आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपने बढ़ते हुये कातिल के हाथ को नहीं रोका तो जैसे संसार में छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर लोग यू०एन०ओ० में जा सकते हैं, हमारे लिये भी कोई प्लेटफार्म है जहाँ हम अपनी आवाज को उठाने के लिये स्वतंत्र होंगे। यदि हम लोग नहीं बोलते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम गूंगे हैं, नासमझ हैं। आज कमजोर वर्गों को जीने का अधिकार यदि छीन लिया तो देश में क्रान्ति होगी जिसमें हम और आप दोनों नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिये मैं सरकार को चेतावनी के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट है जो संविधान की भावना के अनुकूल है इस पर गहराई से विचार करें और यदि आपने 1, 2 शिफारिशों को भी इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया तो बहुत बड़ा उपकार होगा। और मैं जब यह बात कहता हूँ, मैंने कहा था कि आपके दल में भी लोग हैं जो दिल से चाहते हैं, माननीय शिव शंकर जी बैठे हुये हैं जब कभी भी हम लोग बीकर सेक्शनस का मामला ले कर उनके पास जाते हैं तो वह न्याय करते हैं क्योंकि उनके दिल में उनके प्रति हमदर्दी है। लेकिन एक्का, दुक्का आदमी के करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। असल चीज सरकार की नीयत का प्रश्न है। सरकार की नीयत क्या है? जब हम सरकार की नीयत को देखते हैं तो हमें शंका होती है, और माननीय शिव शंकर जी आप सरकार से पूछिए कि सातवीं योजना में इकोनोमिक क्राइटीरिया को कैसे लाया गया कैसे कहा गया कि आरक्षण का आधार इकोनोमिक क्राइटीरिया हो है? हकीकत को आप छिपा नहीं सकते? माननीया राम दुलारी सिन्हा जी आप गृह राज्य

मंत्री भी हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि जब आप जबाब दें तो गहराई से विचार करें और ऐसा आश्वासन दें कि जो कातिल हाथ हैं जिसने हमारे जीने का हक छीन लिया है उसके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करेंगी और ऐसे कातिल हाथ को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यावाद।

श्री श्ररविन्द नेता (कांकर): सभापति महोदय जी, आज हम लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्रिब्स कमीशनर की 26 वीं और 27 वीं रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से होना यह चाहिए कि प्रत्येक रिपोर्ट पर अलग अलग चर्चा होनी चाहिए, और 26 वीं रिपोर्ट पर बहुत पहले चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए थी क्योंकि 26 वीं रिपोर्ट बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी है इसलिये वह आउट आफ डेट भी हो चुकी है।

यह जो 27वीं रिपोर्ट है इसमें सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इसके पेज 4 पर जो कमीशन के आर्गेनाइजेशन सैंट अप के बारे में कहा गया है उस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं:

“While setting up this commission the intention of the Government was to finally merge the office of the Commissioner for SC&ST with the Commission. However, the constitutional amendment giving the constitutional status to this Commission has not been made so far.”

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका जबाब चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है? अगर अभी तक उसको कांस्टीट्यूशनल स्टेटस नहीं मिला है तो मिलना चाहिये। रिपोर्ट में जो स्टेट के आफिसर्स हैं या पोस्ट्स हैं उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं। राज्यों में जो स्टाफ है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, उनकी सुविधाओं की कमी

है। ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश जिनका एरिया तो बड़ा है परन्तु उसके मुताबिक स्टाफ और सुविधायें कम हैं इसलिए पूरी तरह से वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा पाते हैं। इनको किस ढंग से स्ट्रेन्डन किया जाये, अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें यह सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। अगर लोवर स्टाफ बढ़ने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको बढ़ाने की सरकार की तरफ से कोशिश होनी चाहिये। रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी सिफारिशों और अच्छी बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है। हर राज्य के राज्यपाल को आदिवासी और हरिजनों के विकास की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को देनी होती है। कमीशन की 27वीं रिपोर्ट में इस बात से असंतोष जाहिर किया गया है कि जिस ढंग से राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को आनी चाहिये, वह नहीं आ पाती है। डैवलपमेंट, विकास कार्यों का विवरण लिख देना ही रिपोर्ट नहीं होती है। उसके अलावा विकास कार्यों की समीक्षा भी उसमें होनी चाहिये कि उसका कितना लाभ इन लोगों को मिला है।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि राज्यपाल जो भी रिपोर्ट भेजे वह कम-से-कम समीक्षात्मक हो, उसमें विश्लेषण हो, यह बात सही है। जब भी रिपोर्ट आये, तो इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये कि वह ज्यादा यूजफुल रिपोर्ट हो। यह भारत सरकार और गृह-मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है।

सलाहकार समिति के बारे में भी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में है कि हर राज्य में खास तौर से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के बारे में सलाहकार समिति की साल में कम-से-कम 3 बैठकें हों,



(श्री अरविन्द नेता)

परन्तु बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां साल में 2 बैठकें ही हुई हैं। उड़ीसा के बारे में तो सूचना कमीशन को उपलब्ध ही नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो कम-से-कम 3 बार मीटिंग की सिफारिश है, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसे कम्पलसरी कर देना चाहिये। इसके अलावा बैठक में क्या कार्यवाही होती है, इसका विवरण भी भारत सरकार को मिलना चाहिये। आजकल केवल खानापूरी करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें इन सलाहकार समितियों की बैठक करती हैं और थोड़े समय में कुछ बातों का उल्लेख करके बैठक खत्म कर देती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम-से-कम बैठक की संक्षिप्त कार्यवाही तो गवर्नमेंट के पास आनी चाहिये और उसमें यह भी होना चाहिए कि नीति सम्बन्धी बातों पर वहां चर्चा करते हैं या नहीं।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत सी अच्छी सिफारिशें की गई हैं। एक महत्वपूर्ण बात रिपोर्ट में यह कही गई है कि भारत सरकार को समझ लेना चाहिए कि किस बात को प्रायर्टी दें। अभी तक छठी प्लान में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट को ही प्रायर्टी दी गई है। रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि भारत सरकार को या गृह-मंत्रालय को एक अलग से कमेटी सैट-अप करनी चाहिये, स्टडी-टीम सैट-अप करनी चाहिये जो यह देखे कि प्राथमिकता किस चीज की हो और वह इस बात को तय करे। इसमें लिखा गया है कि अब तक प्लान एलोकेशन में पावर, इरिगेशन को काफी प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इसी कारण से इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के नाम से बहुत से दूसरे क्षेत्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं। अब फैमिली

वैनिफीशियरी प्रोग्राम पर ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है कि टीम बनायें और इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि प्रायर्टी किस-किस बात को देनी चाहिये। छठी योजना में हम इस बात का प्रयास करते रहे कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करें अगर कई-कई प्लान में इसी तरह करते रहेंगे तो फैमिली बैनिफिट का कार्यक्रम कैसे हो सकेगा। अब समय है कि 7वें प्लान में फैमिली बैनेफिट के प्रोग्राम बनाये जायें। इस बारे में हमें अधिक से अधिक गंभीरता से सोचकर प्रायर्टी फिक्स करनी चाहिये। रिपोर्ट में ट्राइबल कोआपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन का उल्लेख किया गया है। राज्यों में जो कारपोरेशन हैं, उनमें एकरूपता नहीं है। होम मिनिस्ट्री को प्रयास करना चाहिये कि इन कारपोरेशन में एकरूपता हो। कई राज्यों में आज भी कारपोरेशन नहीं बने हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय कोशिस करे कि जहां जहां कारपोरेशन नहीं हैं, वहां जल्दी से जल्दी बने।

फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस के बारे में बहुत बार कह गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक ऐपेक्स बाडी जल्दी से जल्दी बनाई जाये, ताकि जो लोग आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं और वन उपज को क्लेक्ट करते हैं, उनको सही कीमत मिले और वन उपज की कीमत के निर्धारण और खरीद में एकरूपता हो।

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। इस रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि कुछ राज्यों में भूमि का वितरण संतोषजनक नहीं है मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय यह कोशिस करे कि लैंड रिफार्म में जितनी भी सरप्लस लैंड है, उसका वितरण हो और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है



कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों को उसका पोजेशन मिले कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जहां वितरण तो कर दिया है परन्तु अभी तक आदिवासियों को प्रोजेशन नहीं दिलाया जा सका है। अगर यह काम ठीक ढंग से न किया गया, तो गरीबों को भूमि देने की सरकार की सारी नीति विफल हो जायेगी।

बहुत से ट्राइबल काश्तकार पंद्रह बीस साल से खेती करते आ रहे हैं, मगर उन्हें पट्टा नहीं मिला है। फारेस्ट कानर्जक्शन एक्ट के बाद भी उन्हें पट्टा मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं रह गई है। ऐसे काश्तकार लाखों की तादाद में हैं। ऐसा कोई प्रदेश नहीं है, जहां ऐसे काश्तकार नहीं हैं, जिन्हें पट्टा नहीं मिला है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदया इस और विशेष ध्यान दें कि फारेस्ट कानर्जक्शन एक्ट के आने के बाद इस समस्या का निराकरण किस ढंग से हो। पिछली बार जब गृह मंत्री जी के साथ हमारी बैठक हुई थी, तो मैंने इस बात को उठाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम यकायक पट्टा देने में असमर्थ हैं। उन्होंने ठीक ढंग से जबाब नहीं दिया था। आदिवासियों के लिये यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। गृह मंत्रालय इस और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और कोई न कोई हल निकालने का प्रयास करे।

आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में बहुत से काम हुये हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि छठी योजना में 1980 के बाद इंडिबिडुअल बेनिफिशरी प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत लोगों की काफी लाभ हुआ है। परन्तु आई आर डी पी के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 में केवल 25 परसेंट हरिजन-आदिवासी परिवारों को ही कवर किया गया है, जबकि 50 परसेंट परिवारों को कवर करना चाहिए था आई.आर.डी.पी. में जितने भी परिवार लिये जाते हैं, उनमें कम से कम 50 परसेंट फैमिलीज हरिजन

आदिवासियों की होनी चाहिए। छठी योजना तक करीब-करीब 15 मिलियन फैमिलीज को लेना था मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करें कि इस बारे में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और क्या छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तक 15 मिलियन परिवार कवर किए जा चुके हैं या नहीं।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया गया है कि छठी योजना में बहुत से आर्थिक कार्यक्रम लिए गए हैं।

परन्तु उसकी तैयारी सरकार ने पहले से नहीं की इसलिये छठी योजना के शुरू के सालों में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पायी। उस का कारण केवल यही है कि जितनी तैयारी कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिये होनी चाहिये उसके लिये भारत सरकार की तरफ से कोई विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया गया और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सातवीं योजना में भी और बहुत से कार्यक्रम लिये जा रहे हैं तो यह बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी है सरकार की तरफ से कि कोई कार्यक्रम लेने से पहले उसकी किस ढंग से तैयारी होनी चाहिये वह नहीं की जा रही है। इसीलिये विफलता कहिये या प्रगति ठीक से नहीं हो पाती या जितने टार्गेट्स हम अचीव करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पाते। उसका महत्वपूर्ण कारण यही है। इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये भविष्य में सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ताकि हम जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित करते हैं उसको प्राप्त कर सकें।

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में खास कर ट्राइबल एरियाज के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट अप के बारे में कुछ बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है और यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट है क्योंकि बहुत सी योजनाएं हैं, छठी योजना की कई स्कीमें हैं, अगर आपकी परसोनेल पालिसी या

(श्री अरविन्द नेता)

एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट-अप इन इलाकों में ठीक न हो, या अनुरूप न हो तो आप का सारा प्रयास विफल हो जाएगा। इस बात को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी सन् 80 में सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री को भी और राज्यों को भी समय समय पर पत्र लिख कर कहा है। विशेषकर क्वाटिफिकेशन आंफ फंडस के बारे में जो उल्लेख किया गया है रिपोर्ट में सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में, मैं गृह मंत्री और मंत्रालय का आभारी हूँ कि काफी प्रयास उन्होंने किया जिसके कारण और बहुत से मंत्रालय हैं उन लोगों ने इस ओर ध्यान देकर अपने बजट का प्रावधान किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सातवीं योजना में जो बजट प्रावधान है उसमें बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये और उन के कार्यक्रम में और विकास होना चाहिए।

परसोनेल पालिसी के बारे में मैं कह रहा था कि महेश्वर दयाल कमेटी का इस में उल्लेख किया गया है कि सभी राज्यों को कमेन्टस के लिए इसे भेजा गया है जहां जहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं। अभी तक किसी राज्य की राय आई नहीं है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है और भारत सरकार को विशेषकर होममिनिस्ट्री को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि ट्राइबल एरियाज में अब वक्त आ गया है कि परसोनेल पालिसी क्या हो यह तय किया जाय अगर सही ढंग से किसी स्कीम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है। नहीं तो इसके अभाव में जितने भी आप के विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं, जिनकी भी नीतियाँ हैं वह सारी की सारी अधूरी रह जायेंगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो महेश्वर दयाल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस के विषय में क्या प्रगति है, कितने राज्यों का जवाब आ गया है, कितनों का नहीं आया है, इसे आप बताएं और नहीं आया है तो उसके लिये क्या

व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय खास तौर से इस मसले का उल्लेख करेंगी जब वह जवाब देंगी।

इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय का आभारी हूँ कि मुझे वक्त दिया। वैसे तो बहुत बातें कहने को हैं लेकिन समय के अभाव में मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदया, धन्यवाद आप का...

सभापति महोदया : समय का ध्यान रख कर बोलिएगा।

श्री सूरज भान : समय तो बढ़ा दिया गया है।

सभापति महोदया : बहुत से लोगों को बोलना है, इसलिये थोड़ा ध्यान रखकर बोलिएगा...(व्यवधान)

आपकी पार्टी के पास तो वैसे पांच मिनट हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : वह तीन घंटे के हिसाब से मिला होगा।

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्यों को कोआपरेट करना चाहिये क्योंकि बोलना तो है आपको लेकिन दूसरों को भी बोलना है। आप की पार्टी को वैसे पांच मिनट टाइम मिला है तीन घंटे के हिसाब से, तो उसका तिगुना भी बोलिएगा तो पन्द्रह मिनट बोल लीजिए। इस से ज्यादा मत बोलिएगा।

**श्री सूरज भान :** हरिजनों पर और तरह की एट्रासिटीज तो होती ही हैं, यहां हमारे बोलने पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी जाती है।

**सभापति महोदय :** हाउस में आपको इस तरह की बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। हाउस में हरएक को अपने समय के अन्दर ही बोलना होता है।

**श्री सूरज भान :** लेकिन मुनासिब समय रखा जाये - यह भी तो होना चाहिये।

**सभापति महोदय :** आपको बोलना है लेकिन समय के अन्दर बोलना है।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** इस चर्चा के लिये 6 घंटे का समय रखा जाये। आज 6 बजे इसको पोस्टपोन करके 16 तारीख को तीन बजे से 6 बजे तक रखिये।

**श्री सूरज भान :** सभापति महोदय, जिन रिपोर्ट्स की बात कही गई है वह 1980 और 1982 में ही सदन की टेबल पर रखी जा चुकी थीं इसलिये अब उन पर होने वाले डिस्कशन को पोस्ट-मार्टम ही कहा जायेगा। 1979 की रिपोर्ट में 1977 का जिक्र होगा, उन पर यदि हम आज डिस्कशन करें तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा मजाक होगा। अभी कल ही एक रिपोर्ट सफुलेट हुई है। लोगों को पता है कि 1983 में कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर चुके थे लेकिन उसको 1984 तक भी पेश न किया जाय तो इससे बड़ा मजाक और क्या हो सकता है। तीसरी रिपोर्ट जो कल मिली है वह 10 तारीख को टेबल पर रखी गई थी। कमीशन ने सितम्बर, 1983 में ही रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी थी। अब तक सरकार क्या करती रही? अगर सरकार ऐक्शन टेकेन रिपोर्ट के साथ आती तब भी बात समझ में आ

सकती थी लेकिन वह बात भी नहीं हुई। आखिर इतने दिनों तक चुप बैठने का क्या मतलब है?

सबसे पहले मैं आदिवासियों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे कई जगह घूमने का मौका मिलता है। इत्तफाक से पिछले साल मैं केरल गया था। आदिवासी जंगलों के बादशाह कहलाते थे लेकिन आज उनकी क्या हालत है?

जंगल से ले तो आए पौधा गुलाब का, मुर्झा न जाये शहर की बासी हवाओं में।

केरल में एक आटापड़ी ब्लाक है मेरे साथी वहां मुझे एक जगह ले गये और मुझे दिखाया कि यहां पर पाँच साल पहले आदिवासियों से कहा गया था तुम अपनी झोपड़ियां गिरा दो, सरकार तुम्हें पक्के मकान बनाकर देगी। उन्होंने अपनी झोपड़ियां गिरा दीं। उसके बाद ठेकेदारों ने ठेका ले लिया पक्के मकान बनाने का, लेकिन एक साल बीत गया न तो पक्के मकान बने और न कच्चे। उन ठेकेदारों ने पूरी राशि लेकर उन आदिवासियों से ही कहा कि पत्थर लाओ। वे पत्थर लाये तो नीव भर दी गई। मैंने जिस जगह देखा वहाँ नीव तो भरी हुई है और उसी पर फिरसे फूस की झोपड़ियाँ डाल ली गई हैं। मुझे वहाँ पर कुएं भी खोदे हुये दिखाई दिये लेकिन पानी किसी में भी नहीं है। और एक जगह तो मैं यह देखकर बड़ा हैरान हुआ कि वहां पर 8 मकान पक्के बनने थे, आदिवासियों से कहा गया कि झोपड़ियां गिरा दो, उसके बाद 8 मकान तो नहीं बने लेकिन एक मकान बन गया मैं हैरान था कि कैसे बन गया, यह तो पक्का मकान है और बिजली का कनेक्शन भी है। जब मैं उसकी तह में गया तो पता चला कि एक व्यक्ति को अपनी चावल की मिल लगाने के

(श्री सूरज भान)

लिये बिजली का कनेक्शन चाहिये था और आदिवासी के नाम पर ही प्रायर्टी से बिजली का कनेक्शन आ सकता था। अतः एक मकान इसलिए बनवा दिया ताकि आदिवासी की कालोनी के नाम पर बिजली मिल जाए। ऐसे उस अमीर जमींदार को बिजली का कनेक्शन मिल गया।

आज नौकरियों में आदिवासियों की क्या हालत है उसके आंकड़े दोहराना नहीं चाहता। बारहा यह माँग की गई है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की बेहतरी के लिए केन्द्र में सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाए लेकिन नहीं बनाई जाती है। 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ और कुछ लाख रिफ्यूजी यहां पर आये कुछ सालों के कुछ लाख रिफ्यूजियों के लिये रिहे बिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री बना दी गई। लेकिन हजारों सालों से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के करोड़ों रिफ्यूजियों के लिये कोई मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये एक शैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बननी चाहिये अगर आप ईमानदारी से उन की हालत को सुधारना चाहते हैं। बहरहाल आवाज उठाने पर कहा गया कि इसके लिये एक डिपार्टमेंट बनायेंगे, मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनाते। वह डिपार्टमेंट भी पता नहीं कहाँ है।

यह कमीशनर की रिपोर्ट जिस पर हम डिसकसन कर रहे हैं, उस कमिशनर के साथ क्या मजाक हुआ है, वह भी बहुत अफसोस जनक है 1966 से पहले हर स्टेट में कमिशनर के दफतर होते थे, लेकिन 1966 के बाद सारे दफतरों को खत्म कर दिया गया। अब दिल्ली में आर. के. पुरम. में एक दफतर है। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी आन बैलफैयर आफ शेड्यूल्ड

कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की पहली रिपोर्ट में लिखा था कि आपने कमिशनर के दफतरों को क्यों खत्म कर दिया है। फर्ज कीजिये, उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई अपलिफ्टमेंट की स्कीम चल रही है। पहले तो कमिशनर वहां अपने दफतर के माध्यम से देख सकता था कि क्या कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन अब कोई दफतर न होने की वजह से वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखेगा कि स्कीम कैसी चल रही है? कुम्हार कभी भी अपने घड़े को नहीं कहेगा कि घड़ा टूटा हुआ है। यू.पी. सरकार कहेगी कि स्कीम बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। बड़े साफ शब्द हैं :

“That the Commissioner has been deprived of his eyes and the ears.”

उसकी आँखें फोड़ दी गई और कान काट दिए गये, ताकि कमिशनर न सुन सके न देख सके। प्रदेशों के अफसरों की बात पर यकीन करें और पार्लियामेंट के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। इससे और बड़ा सजाक क्या हो सकता है। सदन की परम्परा के अनुसार मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा। 1966 में गवर्नमेंट के एक सीनियर आफिसर ने कहा था-

Reservation is humbug. It should go.

यह बकवास है, इसको खत्म होना चाहिये। राज्य सभा के सदस्य, श्री जी. बासु मतारी, जो कि उस समय के लोकसभा के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि इस व्यक्ति ने सर्विस में रहते हुए इसकी मुशलिफत की है, इसलिये इसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। कार्यवाही क्या हुई, उसको कमिशनर फ़ार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लगा दिया गया। जो कहता है कि रिजर्वेशन बकवास है। 1967 में वह कमिशनर नियुक्त किया गया और 1968 में नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन काउन्सिल की मीटिंग में



उसको श्रीनगर बुलाया गया। उनसे कहा गया कि आप इसके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दो कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को देश की मैन स्ट्रीम में कैसे लाया जा सकता है। उसने लिख कर अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं पहली सिफारिश यह है कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म होना चाहिये और दूसरी यह कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को दसवीं क्लास से आगे नहीं पढ़ने देना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह लिखा है, अपनी सिफारिश में।

**श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा :** क्या नाम है ?

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** His name is Shri N.K. Bose. He was a senior Anthropologist in Government service.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** His services should be dismissed.

**श्री सुरज भान :** मैं आपकी भावनाओं की कदर करता हूँ। उसको कमिश्नर बनाया गया उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म करो और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को दसवीं जमात से आगे न पढ़ने दिया जाये। हम 80 संसद सदस्यों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी। उसमें सरदार बूटा सिंह जी के भी दस्तखत हैं, जो आज मिनिस्टर हैं और श्री दलबीर सिंह जी के भी दस्तखत हैं, जो आज मिनिस्टर हैं। हमने मांग की कि इस आदमी को तुरन्त निकालो। आप सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि उसको नौकरी से निकालने की बजाये एक्सपैटेशन दी गई। तीन साल के बाद चार साल रखा गया। इस प्रकार इस सरकार से इन्साफ की क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है। यदि इस किस्म की नीति है तो इन्साफ की कोई उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है। मेरे साथी यादव

जी ने कहा है भूल से यह पैरा लिखा गया है। सातवीं पांच वर्षीय योजना के एप्रोच पेपर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जानबूझ कर लिखा गया 1966 में एक कमेटी श्री बी.एन. लकूर' जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के सैक्रेटरी हैं, की अध्यक्षता में बनी। उनसे कहा गया कि बताओ कौन कौन सी कास्ट और कौन कौन सी ट्राइब शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में से निकाल दी जाए। उनसे कहा गया अपने इस काम को करना है और अपने काम के अलावा तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट पेश कीजिये। जिस व्यक्ति ने कभी हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कौने में भोंपड़ी तक न देखी एयर कंडीशंड कमरों में बैठकर, उसने पौने तीन महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी और उसमें कहा गया है कि 35 को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से निकाल दो और 65 को शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से निकाल दो सन् 1967 में मैं इत्तिफाक से पार्लियामेंट में आ गया था। हमारे शोर मचाने के बाद लोकोर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दी गई। उस तरफ के लोगों ने भी हमारा साथ दिया लेकिन फिर भी सरकार खामोश नहीं रही। उसने एक पैरीमल कमेटी बिठाई और उसको कहा गया कि यह बताओ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनटचेबिलटी है कि नहीं है। अगर पैरीमल कमेटी यह रिपोर्ट दे देती है कि अनटचेबिलटी खत्म हो गई है तो हिन्दुस्तान में रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जाता पैरीमल कमेटी ने अपनी इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दी और उसमें कहा कि अनटचेबिलटी बदस्तूर कायम है। लेकिन उस कमेटी के एक मेम्बर भी आर. अच्युतन थे जो कि केरल के थे उनसे एक डिसेन्टिंग नोट लिखाया गया और तीन लाख रुपये का वायदा करके लिखाया गया। इस हाउस में मैंने उस वक्त भी यह बात कही थी और पूरे सबूत दिये थे। उनसे डिसेन्टिंग नोट लिखाया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनटचेबिलटी कहीं नहीं है। कमेटी यह रिपोर्ट



(श्री सूरज भान)

दे रही है कि अनटचेबिलिटी कायम है और डिसेन्टिंग नोट यह लिखाया गया। उसकी पब्लिसिटी की गई। कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को अमेंड किया गया। एक मिस्टर एस०एम० संजय्या थे जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी थे। जब गवर्नमेंट को यह नजर आया कि रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट की मंशा से अलग जा रही है, कमेटी हमारे खिलाफ जा रही है तो कमेटी के दफ्तर को ताला लगा दिया गया। उसका चार्ज छीन लिया गया। मिस्टर एस०एम० संजय्या के घर पर बैठकर अपने खर्चे पर गवर्नमेंट की बनी हुई कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया गया। अपने खर्चे पर टाईप और साइक्लोस्टाइल कराया गया। यह सारा कुछ हुआ।

इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह भूलचूक से नहीं लिखा गया है। जो कुछ भी लिखा गया है वह जानबूझ कर लिखा गया है। अगर आप कहते हैं कि भूलचूक से लिखा गया है तो इसी हाउस में अपने बिल पर बोलते हुए मैंने पिछले महीने की 27 तारीख को इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन किया था और कहा था कि यह जो लिखा गया है वह स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर की सिंगल हैडेंडली दी हुई चीज को छीनने का प्रयास है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में हरिजनों के नुमाइन्दे मंत्री बैठे हैं। वे भी इस पर पानी फेर रहे हैं। क्या जब यह कहा गया उस वक्त मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकते थे? अगर यह भूलचूक से लिखा होता तो पिछली 27 तारीख को मैंने कहा था, फिर इस महीने की दो तारीख को यह जनसत्ता में छपा, उस पर हाउस में शोर मचा। हमने कहा कि आप हाउस में कहो कि आप रिजर्वेशन का आधार खत्म करना चाहते हैं। आप खामोश रहे। फिर इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में छपा तब भी

आप खामोश रहे। मैं श्री वासनिक का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री को पत्र लिखा और वे तथा उनके साथी प्रधान मंत्री के पास गये। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस पर कहा - मैं हैरान हूँ कि यह कैसे हो गया। प्रधान मंत्री नेशनल डवलपमेंट कांसिल की चेयरमैन हैं, वहाँ वे मौजूद थीं, उनके कैबिनेट मंत्री मौजूद थे और सारी स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे। 12 जून को मीटिंग हुई और उसमें यह एप्रोच पेपर पास हो गया। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन को कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड किये बगैर नहीं हटा सकते। यह बात तो ठीक लगती है। लेकिन मेरे बिल की जो वेकग्राऊंड थी जिसको कि माना नहीं गया वह यह थी कि आर्टिकल 335 को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया। सिम्पल ऐक्जीक्युटिव आर्डर के तहत रिजर्वेशन का तरीका चलाया जा रहा है। इसलिए ऐक्जीक्युटिव आर्डर को बदलने के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन की इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए एक्ट बनना चाहिए था जो कि आज तक नहीं बनाया गया। जानबूझ कर नहीं बनाया गया। ऐक्जीक्युटिव आर्डर को तो जब चाहे बदला जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूँ कि यह भूलचूक हो गई है। लेकिन इसे श्री यादव के कहने से, या श्री वासनिक के स्टेटमेंट देने से या आल इंडिया रेडियो पर आ जाने से नहीं माना जाएगा। यह तो श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा जी इस हाउस में खड़े हो कर कहें और हाउस को कांफिडेंस में ले कर कहें कि हम इस पैरे को डिलीट करने जा रहे हैं। तब बात समझ में आएगी। वरना यह पैरा कायम है। सैबंथ फाईव ईयर प्लान पहली अप्रैल 1985 से लागू हो जायेगा और एप्रोच पेपर को आप अप्रूव कर चुके हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन

अमेंडमेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर के आधार पर चल रहा है। आप हाउस को कान्फीडेंस में लें। कहें कि यह पैरा हम डिलीट कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की बात कहाँ है। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के हैडिंग के नीचे यह पैरा लिखा हुआ है। इससे ज्यादा सुबूत और क्या चाहिए। सभापति महोदया, एक बार डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था-

Rights are protected not by law, but by social and moral conscience of the society.

If the fundamental rights are opposed by the community, no law, no parliament' no judiciary can guarantee them in the real sense of the word."

कानून है, विधान में लिखा हुआ है कि रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन सोसायटी मानने को तैयार नहीं है। अगर रिजर्वेशन को इस लाइट में लेंगे कि घर में एक आदमी बीमार है तो उसको दवाई के साथ साथ दूध की भी जरूरत है, फल की भी जरूरत है। सोसायटी ने हजारों साल से उसको पिछड़ा हुआ रखा है। उसको परिवार के लोगों के साथ बराबर लाने के लिए उसको इस किस्म का ट्रीटमेंट दें, दवाई, दूध, फल दें। इस लाइट में लेंगे तो किसी के मन में कोई कसमसाहट नहीं होगी। इस नजरिए से लेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा रहेगा।

अट्रॉसिटीज की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी श्री राम विलास पासवान जी कुछ आंकड़े दे रहे थे। तीन साल के सिर्फ आंकड़े मिले हैं लेटेस्ट। 1980, 1981 और 1982 के। कुल कत्ल हुए 1315, रेप 1780 ग्रीवियस हर्ट 473 और आगजनी के किस्से हुए 4469, लेकिन

आंकड़ों से कई बार सही पिक्चर दिमाग में नहीं आती है। सिर्फ इतना लगता है कि बहुत हो गया है। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताए गए हैं। लेकिन अट्रॉसिटीज कैसी होती है। कल का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस शायद कुछ साथियों ने पढ़ा हो। एक हरिजन महिला जो कि होम गार्ड में काम करती है उसके साथ रेप किया गया। उड़ीसा की घटना है और वह थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिए जाती है। थाने में उसके साथ क्या सुलूक होता है यह सुन लीजिए :—

"Next morning, when she went to the police station to lodge her complaint, Mr. Mohan Rao shouted at her—"Go away, you Harijans have always been raped in this country. In fact you are meant to be raped."

यह पुलिस अफसर कहता है। थाने में उस औरत को कहता है जो रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिए जाती है। जब चीफ ज्यूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास वह रिपोर्ट पहुंचती है तब जाकर कार्यवाही करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उड़ीसा में किसकी सरकार है ?

श्री सूरजभान : सरकार किसी की भी हो। मैं इसके बीच में पालीटिक्स को नहीं लाना चाहता। जो ज्यादातियाँ हो रही हैं, वे खत्म होनी चाहिए।

स्कालरशिप के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। आज जितनी स्कालरशिप मिल रही है वह ना काफी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके स्कालरशिप के अमाउन्ट को प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ लिंक करना चाहिए। अगर गवर्नमेंट

(श्री सूरज भान)

एम्प्लाइज का डी ए प्राइस इंडेक्स के अनुसार बढ़ सकता है तो क्या किताबों और कापियों की कीमत नहीं बढ़ती। शेड्यूल कास्ट जो कपड़ा पहनता है, क्या उसकी कीमत नहीं बढ़ती? इसलिए मेरा यही कहना है एक सेंटेंस में कि इसको प्राइस इंडेक्स के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि साहब कम नम्बरों वाले शेड्यूल कास्ट और ट्राइब्स का एडमीशन हो जाता है एम० बी० बी० एस० में। मैं केरल का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। इस पर एडीटोरियल छपा है और हाई कोर्ट तक यह केस गया है। एक छात्र के फिजिक्स में 17 नंबर, कैमिस्ट्री में 18, बाटनी में 24, जियालाजी में 26, टोटल 85, लेकिन एडमीशन के लिए टोटल हो 440। दूसरा स्टूडेंट तो और भी इंटेलीजेंट है। फिजिक्स में जीरो, कैमिस्ट्री में जीरो, बाटनी में जीरो, जियालाजी में दो और टोटल हो गया 428 और उसको एडमीशन मिला मेडिकल में।

जो लाखों रुपया केपीटेशन फीस के रूप में ले लेते हैं, उनकी बात कोई नहीं कहता। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इस रिजर्वेशन के बारे में व्हाइट पेपर निकालना चाहिए। जब से रिजर्वेशन हुआ है, तब से क्या मिलना चाहिए था और क्या मिला है? स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के बारे में बहुत बार जिक्र हुआ है। 1980 में यह योजना लागू की गई और पाँच करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए रखा गया। लेकिन, एक नया पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया। यह बात मैं इस हाऊस में पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ। 1979-80 में जो इसकी गाइड-लाइन्स हैं, उसमें शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के लिए राज्यों में ट्राइबल सब प्लान भी है। पापुलेशन अगर देखें तो पन्द्रह

परसेंट है। लेकिन अलाटमेंट कितना हुआ? 1979-80 में 4.3 परसेंट, 1980-81 में 7.39 परसेंट और 1981-82 में 8.48 परसेंट। राज्यों की बात तो और है लेकिन सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में केवल पाँच मिनिस्ट्रीज ने स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान बनायी।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : 13 मिनिस्ट्री हैं।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं, आपकी फिगर्स मान लेता हूँ। टोटल मिनिस्ट्रीज जबकि 29 या 30 के करीब हैं। बाकी मिनिस्ट्रीज को क्या सांप सूँघ गया? मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जितना अमाउन्ट स्टेट्स को दिया गया, वह लैप्स हुआ। अगर वे कहें कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स की हालत सुधारने के लिए धन नहीं तो अच्छा हो लेकिन जो अलाट हुआ वही लैप्स होता है तो इसका मतलब है, वे दिलसे नहीं चाहते कि उनकी हालत सुधरे। यह बात साफ है। आर्मी की जो सिविल साइड की रिजर्वेशन है उसमें जीरो परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया हुआ है। क्या शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स को आर्मी के लिए दाखिला नहीं है? भर्ती के लिए वह जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि आज जाटों, राजपूतों और दूसरी कौम की भर्ती हो रही है। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि जात-पात खत्म हो गई और दूसरी तरफ यह हालत है। अगर शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स को इस मुल्क में जिंदा रहने का हक नहीं है तो कम से कम उसे अपने आपको इस देश के लिए कुर्बान करने का मौका तो दीजिये। वह भी, आप नहीं देना चाहते। अगर उसका कद कम है, छाती कम है और फिजिकली स्टैण्डर्ड में ठीक नहीं बैठता, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन, जो हर लिहाज से फिजिकली फिट है, उसको क्यों नहीं भर्ती किया जाता? जात-पात के आधार पर जो आपने रेजीमेंट बनायी हुई हैं, उनको एबोलिशन कीजिए। जाट और सिख रेजीमेंट है तो चमार रेजीमेंट

भी बनाइए। सुभाष या डा० अम्बेडकर उनका नाम से रख सकते हैं। लेकिन जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन आपने किया हुआ है, उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा। सबको खत्म कर दीजिए। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। अगर चाहें तो इनका नाम की जगह नम्बर भी रखा जा सकता है।

मैं आपके नोटिस में एक बात और लाना चाहता हूँ। हमें कहा जाता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के क्वालिफाइड लोग नहीं मिलते, स्पोर्ट्स कैन्डीडेट्स नहीं मिलते। मैंने पीछे इस सिलसिले में पार्लियामेंट में एक प्रश्न भी किया था, उसके उत्तर में जो कुछ आँकड़े मुझे दिए गए, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वैसे मैं कह नहीं सकता कि सरकार के आँकड़े कहाँ तक सही हैं, मुझे तो वे गलत नजर आते हैं। लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के लाइव रजिस्टर में बीलो मैट्रिक 12 लाख 48 हजार, मैट्रिक 1 लाख 76 हजार लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से अलग बताये गए हैं, जिनके नाम वहाँ लिखे हैं। सरकार हमें यहाँ आँकड़े दे रही है और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि इन जातियों के लोग उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लाइव रजिस्टर पर इन्टर पास दो लाख 19 हजार लोग हैं, जो बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। इसी तरह ग्रेजुएट्स की संख्या 94 हजार है जिन्होंने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखाये हुए हैं। पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की संख्या 8 हजार है और वे भी अपना नाम लिखाकर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपस में आपका कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। सविसेज में तो इससे भी ज्यादा धांधली मची हुई है। आज कल वहाँ गैर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो यूनियन है, उसको तो मान्यता है, लेकिन जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, ट्राइब्स की यूनियन है, जो संविधान को सही मायनों में लागू

करवाना चाहते हैं, उनको कोई मान्यता नहीं है। उन्हें भी मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए।

अन्त में चूँकि आप समय नहीं दे रही हैं, एक और निवेदन करके खत्म करता हूँ। इस मामले में भी हमारे साथ ज्यादाती की जा रही है। क्योंकि हमारे देश में जितनी जातियाँ हैं, उनके धर्म गुरुओं के जन्म दिवस पर सार्वजनिक अवकाश रहता है, चाहे सिक्खों के धर्म गुरु हों, मुसलमानों के धर्म गुरु हों या किसी दूसरी जाति के हों, लेकिन डा० अम्बेडकर के जन्म दिवस पर कोई छुट्टी नहीं है गुरु रविदास जी और महर्षि बाल्मिकि के जन्म दिवस पर कोई सार्वजनिक छुट्टी नहीं है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो मैं सारी बातें समय की कमी के कारण कह नहीं पाया, लेकिन हरिजनों शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जजबात के साथ आप कब तक खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे। हमारे यहाँ पूना पैक्ट के नतीजे के तौर पर रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है। यदि पूना पैक्ट न हुआ होता तो आज हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ल ही कुछ दूसरी नजर आती। डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने अपने तमाम जजबात को कुचल कर हरिजनों के हित में सब कुछ किया, लेकिन आज आप पूना पैक्ट को भी बिटरे कर रहे हैं। आप इस बात का मौका मत दीजिए कि इन लोगों को भी कुछ एन्टी नेशनल ताकतें भड़काने का काम करें।

धीरे धीरे ऐसी स्थिति न हो जाए, इसलिए आपको अभी से कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। आप कब तक इनके सब्र की आजमायेंगे। इसलिए आखिरी वार्निंग के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें इस एप्रोच पेपर में आई हैं उनको बदलिये और इनके साथ भौंडा मजाक मत कीजिये और इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इनके लिए कुछ करिए।



श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज यहाँ चार रिपोर्टों पर चर्चा हो रही है और यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस पर पहले चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए थी, मैं भी अपने आप को उसमें शामिल करता हूँ कि ऐसी रिपोर्टों पर काफी पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी। यद्यपि लोकसभा में इसी विषय पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर चर्चा हुई है और हमारे गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने भी, चाहे इस समय के रहे हैं या कोई दूसरे, हर वर्ष शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के एम० पी० को बुलाकर मीटिंग भी की है। इसलिए इस विषय पर आम तौर पर चर्चा होती रही है। चूँकि इस समय यहाँ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी है, कमिश्नर साहब ने जो कुछ रिपोर्ट दी है, उस पर चर्चा होना भी आवश्यक है।

मैं यहाँ विस्तार में न जाते हुए, कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव ही रखना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ कई साथियों ने कहा कि हमारे संविधान में वीकर सैक्शन के कल्याण के लिए 26 धाराएँ हैं, जो उनकी गरीबी दूर करने के उद्देश्य से रखी गई हैं, उनकी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए हैं, उनके शैक्षिक सुधार के लिए हैं और नाना प्रकार की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए हैं। इन धाराओं के रखे जाने के पीछे मूल उद्देश्य यही है कि ये लोग भी समाज के अन्य लोगों की भाँति अपना जीवन बिता सकें, राष्ट्र की मुख्य-धारा से जुड़ जाएँ। मान्यवर, यह बात भी सही है कि पिछले 37 सालों में इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति हो जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन वह नहीं हो सकी। उसका कारण यह है कि हमारे हिंदुस्तान के अन्दर, हमारे समाज की रचना कुछ इस प्रकार की है कि हम अपनी आशाओं को मूर्त रूप नहीं दे सके, और उतनी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं

कर सके, जितनी हमने अपेक्षा की थी। मैं आपको स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में काफी दिनों से एक आन्दोलन चल रहा था कि वहाँ के एक कालेज का नाम बदल कर डा० अम्बेकर यूनिवर्सिटी हो जाए। मुझे याद है, वहाँ की असेम्बली में भी वह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पास हो गया था कि मराठवाड़ा कालेज का नाम डा० अम्बेडकर विश्व-विद्यालय हो जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हमें दुख है कि आजादी के 37 वर्षों के बाद भी हम यह स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि डा० अम्बेडकर के नाम से इस देश में कोई विश्व-विद्यालय हो।

केवल इसलिए कि डा० बाबा अम्बेडकर जाति के थे और हरिजन जाति के थे। तो यह परिस्थिति है इसको भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा, और मैं मांग करता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे कदम हमें उठाने पड़ेंगे कि जो सर्वसम्मति से असेम्बली से प्रस्ताव पास हुआ उसको इमप्लीमेंट किया जाये। यह दिखाता है हमारे समाज की मनःस्थिति क्या है। संविधान की 26 धाराओं के अनुसार जो कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो सका। समय कम है मैं आँकड़े नहीं दूँगा, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि सविसेज में 37 वर्ष बाद भी हमारा कोटा केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों ने पूरा नहीं किया। हमने विभिन्न अवसरों पर कहा कि इसके लिए अपॉइंटिंग अथोरिटी को दण्ड दिया जाये। लेकिन हमने कभी नहीं देखा कि किसी भी अधिकारी को दण्ड दिया गया हो जिसने सरकार के निदेशानुसार शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की भर्ती नहीं की।

प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया गया। आप देखें कि किस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति,



जनजाति और हरिजन अधिकारियों और कर्म-चारियों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। उनका दो, तीन साल तक कैरेक्टर रोल ठीक रहता है, लेकिन प्रमोशन के साल उनके सी. आर. में अनसेटिस्फैक्टरी रिपोर्ट दे दी जाती है और इस तरह से हमारा बैकलाग बढ़ता जाता है जो हजारों और लाखों की संख्या में है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम चलाइये। आखिरकार रिजर्वेशन इस देश में अनन्तकाल तक नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। संविधान के अनुसार यदि सुविधायें देनी हैं तो उसके लिये हमें कठोर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और गैर रेस्पांसिविल अधिकारियों को दण्ड देना होगा तभी रिजर्वेशन पूरा होगा, अन्यथा इसी तरह से 2,3,4 परसेंट ही रिजर्वेशन रहेगा।

जहाँ तक इकोनामिक कार्यक्रम का सवाल है, खुशी की बात है कि 1980 के बाद हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आयी और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रधानमन्त्री बनीं, उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों और गृह मंत्रियों को गाइड लाइन्स दीं कि किस तरह से काम किया जाए जिससे हरिजनों पर एट्रासिटीज बन्द हों और उनके इकोनामिक डेबलपमेंट में तेजी आये। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि यहां से जो गाइड लाइन्स दी जाती है उन पर राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री और सरकारें तवज्जह नहीं देती। गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के कार्यक्रम में क्या कमी है? पहली तो यह कि बैंक सहयोग नहीं देते, गरीबों को दिये जाने वाले पैसे में से परसेंटेज लेते हैं जो पशुओं के डाक्टर हैं वह भी पैसा लेते हैं और ब्लाक वाले समय पर सब्सिडी नहीं देते हैं। जो सहायता दी भी जाती है वह समय पर न दिये जाने की वजह से उस पर इंटरेस्ट इतना हो जाता है कि वह सब्सिडी से ज्यादा हो जाता

है। जो गाइड लाइन्स हमारी नेता ने दी हैं उनका इनप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है और उसके कारण लोगों को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इसके लिए स्वतंत्र मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के विकास के कार्यक्रमों की मानीटरिंग की जाये। केवल कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, इसको इनप्लीमेंट और मानीटर करने के लिए हर राज्य में केन्द्र सरकार के कमिश्नर या राज्यों के डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किये जायें। और जो सरकारें हमारी नेता द्वारा दी हुई गाइड लाइन्स को इनप्लीमेंट न करें, चूंकि यह केन्द्रीय विषय है, ऐसी सरकारों को सेंसर किया जाये और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनको डिसमिस कर दिया जाये चाहे वह किसी पार्टी की भी सरकार हो।

जहां तक और विकास कार्यक्रम की बात अभी हमारे भाई श्री नेताम ट्राइवल एरिया के बारे में बोल रहे थे।

जहां तक एप्रोच पेपर के 13वें पैराग्राफ के बारे में बात है, यहां जैसी ही बात आई, मैं अपनी पार्टी की होम स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का कन्वीनर हूं, उसकी हैसियत से मैं गृह-मंत्री से भी मिला, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से भी मिला और प्रधानमंत्री से भी मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैंने भी उसको ध्यान से देखा है कि रिजर्वेशन समाप्त करने की बात है, लेकिन जो भी पैराग्राफ आया है वह औबैजक्शनेबल है, उसको समाप्त होना चाहिये। उसके बारे में क्लैरीफिकेशन भी आना चाहिये।

खुशी की बात है कि जैसे ही मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अपने एक साथी के साथ मिला, उन्होंने साफ कह दिया कि कहीं नहीं है। वैसे भी

(श्री राम प्यारे पानिका)

यह संभव नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रावधान में 26 में कहीं ऐसा नहीं है। अगर इसे हटाना भी है तो कांस्टीट्यूशन में बगैर अमेंडमेंट के नहीं हो सकता है। अगर किसी अधिकारी ने यह पैरा जोड़ दिया है तो वह हटना चाहिये।

आज देश में छूत छात की भावना, छोटे बड़े की भावना काफी हद तक समाप्त हो रही है। इसके बारे में हमने काफी किया है। एक बात सही है, जब मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर हम विचार कर रहे थे तो हमने जो समानता का अधिकार कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया है, जब तक उस अवसर को प्राप्त करने की हमें समानता नहीं मिलेगी तब तक उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

जैसे शिड्यूलड कास्ट, शिड्युल्ड ट्राइब या बैकवर्ड किसी भी कम्युनिटी का हो, वीकर सैक्शन का हो, जब तक एजुकेशन में समानता नहीं होगी कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा। एक बच्चा पब्लिक स्कूल का पढ़ने वाला और एक जिला परिषद के दूरदराज में प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला दोनों ग्रेजुएशन कर लें, दोनों अगर आई.ए.एस. में बैठते हैं तो उनको क्या समानता का अधिकार मिला है? इसलिए जब तक अवसर प्राप्ति के साधन सम्पन्न नहीं होंगे निश्चित तरीके से इस समता का कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय तक यह रिजर्वेशन चलता रहेगा जब तक यह समता नहीं आ जाये।

मैंने यह भी कहा था कि बुद्धि किसी बाप की बपीती नहीं है अगर अवसर मिले तो धीरे-धीरे सब समान रूप से आगे आ सकते हैं।

अभी हमारे भाई पासवान जी आए हैं। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि, कोई राजनीति की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन कुछ लोग इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के कार्यक्रमों में अपने राजनीतिक हित ढूँढना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ही इसका कोई ठेका नहीं ले रखा है, यहां कांग्रेस के दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी हैं।

सभापति महोदया, आप जानती हैं कि 1980 का चुनाव जब हुआ था तो हमारे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हुआ था? हमारे हरिजन भाई अपने वोट नहीं डालने पाए थे और एक दल के नेता जो पिछड़े लोगों की बातें करते हैं, इस देश की सत्ता हथियाना चाहते हैं, उसके नेता इन लोगों को वोट नहीं डालने देते। मुझे खुशी है कि भाई रामविलास जी ने उस दल को छोड़ दिया है। आज श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर भी यही काम करते हैं, जात-पात की राजनीति चलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि समय की मांग है कि अगर देश एकता को लाना है, हरिजनों को उठाना है तो आज देश में ऐसी पार्टी जो जाति, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय की बात करती है, उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। मैं भाई पासवान जी से कहता हूँ कि उनके लिए वह उचित स्थान नहीं है जहां आप बैठे हैं। आपके क्षेत्र में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध ऐसी जाति से थे

एक माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदया, 6 बज रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदया : 7 बजे तक बैठेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पानिका : सभापति महोदया, मुझे 15 मिनट दिया है, मुझे अभी और बोलना है।

(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** अभी 7 बजे तक हाउस बैठेगा, यह बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बात हो चुकी है।

**श्री सूरज भान :** सब को जाना है, कल 15 अगस्त है।

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** Madam Chairman there has already been an understanding in the Business Advisory Committee. Since we have a lot of business on Thursday, I request the House to cooperate so that, at least the discussion will be completed to-day and the reply of the Minister will be made later.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** सभापति महोदय, बीस पच्चीस सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। यह चर्चा आज किसी भी हालत में खत्म नहीं हो सकती। इस लिए आप इसको परसों तक रखिए यह एक इम्पार्टेन्ट इश्यु है। कल 15 अगस्त है। हम सभी जल्दी जाना चाहते हैं।

18.00 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उस दिन हमने देखा था कि हमारे पास समय नहीं होगा, इस लिये हमने मोच समझ कर यह तय किया था। जब समय निकल सकता है, उसी हिसाब से हम डिसकशन रख लेते हैं। आप देख लीजिए कि आपने कब डिसकशन करना है। मैं तो हर वक्त बैठने के लिए तैयार रहता हूं।

**श्री सूरज भान :** हम सब ने 15 अगस्त के लिए जाना है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** समय कहां से निकालेंगे?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि अगर आज 12 बजे शुरू कर देते, तो 6 बजे तक यह हो जाता। चूंकि इसको 3 बजे से शुरू किया गया है, इस लिए आज इसको पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। आप परसों टाइम निकाल लीजिए। यह एक ऐसा इश्यु है, जिसमें दोनों पक्षों के सदस्य बहुत दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हमने कमेटी में जो तय किया था, मैंने वही टाइम रखा है।

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** परसों लंच-आवर खत्म कर दीजिए और एक घंटा ज्यादा बैठ जाएंगे।

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN :** Sir, on Thursday, an important Bill, like the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Court) Bill has to be passed. Apart from that, there is a demand from both sides that we should also take up the Anti-Dowry discussion and so on and so forth.

Such an important discussion is to be held. But, because of the shortage of time, it would be relevant on the part of all Members of the other side to cooperate so that at least the discussion will be completed to-day. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let us be pragmatic. We have to take whatever is in our hands.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** The only difficulty for today is that many Members want to go away. That is the problem. Otherwise, we can always sit late.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** परसों प्राइस राइज पर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस रखा गया है। एक

(अध्यक्ष महोदय)

तरीका यह हो सकता है कि परसों इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए, चाहे रात के 12 बजे तक बैठना पड़े। ऐसी बात उठाई जाती है कि फलां नहीं है बगैरह। इसलिए मैं सब बातों को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : If the hon. Members from the other side are prepared

to cooperate to sit day after tomorrow for any length of time, then, we agree.

MR. SPEAKER : Till the business is over, we shall sit. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on the 16th August, 1984.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 16, 1984/Sravana 25, 1906 (Saka)*