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Tuesday, March 13, 1979
Phalguna 22, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 1979/Phalgun, 22,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Wish you
a happy Holi.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Same
to you. Now, we go to the questions.

Setting up of a Petro-Chemical Commission

*306. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to set up a Petro-Chemical Commission to achieve integrated planning and quick implementation of petro-chemical projects in the country; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government are not aware of any request for setting up a Petro-Chemical Commission.

4608 L.S.—1

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the Minister has given the reply in a casual manner and there is a serious criticism about the functioning of the petro-chemical authority and further, the Commission is required in order to have effective planning and the implementation or the execution of the development programme and also the import of technology. As you know, Sir, if the Commission is set up on the lines of the Electronics Commission to consider all the aspects of the development and also the sites to be selected for the projects, it would be better. I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider setting up of the Commission on the lines of the Electronics Commission.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA No, Sir.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the Government of Karnataka is negotiating with the foreign collaborators for the setting up of a petro-chemical complex with the job potential for about 25,000. To feed it, I would like to know whether the Central Government is thinking of having off-shore exploration near the coast of Karnataka and further, whether the Centre is going to render any assistance to the setting up of any petro-chemical complex as contemplated by the Government of Karnataka.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: No, Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, I request the Minister to be a little more elaborate. He cannot give one word reply to the question which

concerns the development of Karnataka.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The hon. Member is so knowledgeable that even two words are enough for him.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: The hon. Minister knows very well that a new oil find has been reported this morning by the All India Radio near Sibsagar in Assam and there is a lot of further prospects of finding oil. Is there a possibility of organising such a Commission as has been suggested by my hon. friend, a petro-chemical Commission, in order to take up an integrated plan on how to utilise the oils gainfully and at the same time to train some people who know petro-chemical technology in this country so that they do not have to borrow the technical know-how from foreign countries.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, the existing arrangements for Planning the use of high aromatic crude are more than sufficient. The Government are satisfied that they do not need any more assistance from a body like the Commission. Secondly, so far as the Assam oil is concerned, it is true that it is a high aromatic oil. That is why we have put up a Bongaigaon refinery there with a petro-chemical content of 30,000 tonnes of polyester fibre capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given this morning's news. You can inform the House about it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am not aware of any such news that the All India Radio may have given.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I agree that it is a right decision taken by the Government that there is no need for a Petro-Chemical Commission. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received a proposal for a Petro-Chemical Complex in the Cochin area where all the infrastructure facilities and raw materials are available? If so,

what is the reaction of the Government to that?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

दिल्ली में पाइप लाइन के जरिये गैस की सप्लाई

*307. श्री बृजराज शास्त्र : क्या गैस सप्लाई के लिए दिल्ली में पाइप लाइन की स्थापना की जा सकती है ?

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में पाइप लाइनों के जरिए उपभोक्ताओं को गैस सप्लाई करने के लिए एक योजना बना रही है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और उस पर कितना व्यय प्रायः, और

(ख) देश के किन नगरों में उपभोक्ताओं को पाइपलाइनों के जरिए गैस की सप्लाई की जाती है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंदी नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) दिल्ली में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (बनाना पकाने की गैस) की पाइप लाइन द्वारा सप्लाई करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव मेरे मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के अधीन काम करने वाली कोई ऐजेंसी बरेल उपभोक्ताओं को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई के लिए न तो कोई पाइपलाइन बना रही है और न ही उन के पास कोई ऐसी पाइप लाइन है।

श्री बृजराज शास्त्र : संभवतया गैस की कमी के कारण मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बहिष्कार में इस प्रकार का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, परन्तु कुछ सांसदों द्वारा प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये जाने पर और मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रायर्टी पर गैस इम्प्लू करने के आदेश दिये जाने के बावजूद भी 2, 2 वर्ष हो गये हैं और अधिकारियों द्वारा गैस सप्लाई नहीं किया गया है।

श्री हेमचंदी नन्धन बहुगुणा : यह तो पाइप लाइन का प्रश्न है।

श्री बृजराज शास्त्र : क्या मंत्री सहोदय ऐसे आदेश देंगे कि जिन सांसदों द्वारा संस्तुति कराके मेरी यह एप्लीकेशन पर आप मे आदेश दिए हुए हैं, उन की सुरक्षा गैस की सप्लाई कर दी जाये ?

श्री हेमचंदी नन्धन बहुगुणा : यह संभव नहीं है कि हर संस्तुति पर हम आउट ऑफ टॉन गैस देंगे।

श्री बृजराज शास्त्र : आप के आदेश होने के बाद की क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री हेमचंदी नन्धन बहुगुणा : ऐसा कोई केस वर्तमान में एक्जाम्पल भी नहीं है कि किसी के को सारा सारा आदेश रोका है।

Setting up of Coal Based Fertilizer Plant

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*308. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have since finalised the proposal for setting up of a coal based fertiliser plant in the country;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) whether the site has also been selected; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Two large sized fertilizer plants based on coal are already under implementation at Ramagundam (A.P.) and Talcher (Orissa). The capacity of each is 900 tpd ammonia and 1500 tpd Urea, (i.e. 2,28,000 tonnes per annum of Nitrogen). The setting up of additional fertilizer capacity based on coal as feedstock will be considered only after experience becomes available on the operation of these two coal based plants in the country. Trial production of urea in these two plants is expected by July, 1979.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that nearly all our fertiliser plants other than coal based are facing interruption of production due to disruption in the supplies of coal and naphtha and that the losses already exceed Rs. 6 crores. May I also know whether it is a fact that the Commis-

sioning of new plants has been delayed which has resulted in further cost escalation to the tune of more than Rs. 2 crores?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is true that the cost estimated in the original project has gone up due to a number of reasons which have been caused due to delay in the commissioning of the plant. I could not really understand the first part of the question. If he repeats it, I will answer it.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: My question was whether it is a fact that nearly all our fertiliser plants other than coal based are facing interruption of production due to disruption in the supplies of coal and naphtha and that losses already exceeded Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It does happen sometimes that there is disruption in the supply of coal or naphtha. But I cannot off hand say what really has been the loss in a particular period of time, because the hon. Member has been asking too generally. He asks whether the losses exceed Rs. 5 crores. I do not know what he means by that. He has not been clear, with reference to which period he is asking that.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Is it a fact that the loss in the two plants at Bhatinda and Panipat so far is estimated at 15000 tonnes due to the disruption in supplies of coal and naphtha and that the Nangal plant suffered a loss of Rs. 4 crores?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is admitted that there has been loss due to non-supply of coal and naphtha in both the plants.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: The House may be aware of the fact that the planning Commission Deputy Chairman Shri Lakdawala has stated that decentralisation in chemical industry is quite essential. Nearly 40 per cent of the chemical products come from Maharashtra and Gujarat. In

view of this fact, will the Government come forward here after for the setting up of a new plant in under-developed States like Tamilnadu?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This is a limited question regarding coal-based fertilizer plants. But I may say that the Government's policy is to put up industries in the best possible locations from the totality of the economic angle.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: There is short supply of fertilizers and we have to import fertilizers, paying a high price. In view of this I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is suspicious about the outcome of the two coal-based fertilizer plants which are under construction. If so, I would like to know whether permission was given only after thorough scrutiny or not and, if it was after thorough scrutiny, what is the difficulty in sanctioning further coal-based plants—because coal is amply available. Secondly, I would like to know whether some schemes have been kept ready so that, as soon as production from these two projects becomes available, they can immediately go ahead with those schemes.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: At the point of time when this coal-based fertilizer plant was sanctioned by the previous Government, alternate sources of feed-stock like Bombay High gas were not available. Right now, Government propose to invest or try to, put in all their resources in building fertilizers plants based on Bombay High gas which we have in a sufficient and large quantity and which is a cheaper method of producing fertilizers—much cheaper than that of non-coal based technology. Therefore, after these two projects are over and after we have exhausted our gas based feedstock for the fertilizer plants, it is only at that point of time that we will have a coal-based plant, excepting for Corba on which the previous Government has partly spend some money, to which the Government perhaps will have to give some serious thinking.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Our Hon. Minister is a very efficient and competent Minister, the way he is tackling fertilizer factories based on gas. But he must be aware that we are already short of nearly 1.2 million tonnes of fertilizers, and he is very well aware of how hard he is struggling to get some more oil from different countries. In this background I would like to ask why he is giving a step-motherly treatment to Talcher plant which, I understand, is going through a crisis because he is not able to provide sufficient funds.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The Hon. Member, I am happy, has deep public interest in putting his question, but I regret to say it is mis-placed—because Talcher has never suffered. This Government has not, even for a moment, let Talcher or Ramagundem suffer for want of funds. The planning of these two plants done by the previous Government left much to be desired. We inherited the legacy and we are trying to fulfil it.

SHRI D. AMAT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Orissa has sent any proposal for setting up a coal-based fertilizer plant in the Ib basin of Orissa?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Well, Sir, every Government is asking for all times something or other. I am not sure whether the Orissa Government has asked one more plant. But I have advised the Orissa Government to keep on praying that we get a lot of gas in the Mahanad area so that we can put up gas based fertilizer plant in that area.

Regarding starred Question No. 390

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, viz. Q. No. 399 has been transferred to Finance Ministry.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Sir, I am very sorry to say that by this transfer you have deprived me and the House of the opportunity of getting proper information on this point. What I asked was "what is the control exercised by the foreigners over the companies?" This is entirely governed by 269 of the Companies Act and under rule 409 the Government can appoint Directors. FERA, under which the Company Law Department has been taking shelter does not apply to the control by the foreigners. It is only in regard to the share. So, I will not get any adequate answer and the House will not get any adequate answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone into the matter, particularly in view of part (c). It is a policy question that the Economic Ministry must decide and not the Company Law Department. Therefore, I thought it more appropriate.....

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: That was not my point at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Please read your question again. It is like this:

"(c) whether removal of foreign control over companies where foreigners have less than 50 per cent shareholding is a declared objective of Government policy;"

This policy can be decided only by the Economic Ministry and not by the Company Law Department.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: That is a matter that has to be decided by the Company Law Department. They are dealing with thousands of such cases.

MR. SPEAKER: You were in charge of a Department. You must be knowing that implementation is that of the Company Law Department. But laying down of the policy is that of the Economic Ministry.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Can you give me assurance that the Finance Ministry will tell me about the control?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see that the full answer is given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, your Secretariat in its wisdom could admit this under the Company Law Department. Now, Mr. Shanti Bhushan wants to shirk his responsibility of replying this question because his department is seething with corruption. The question is;

"whether Government are aware of the fact that companies having foreign shareholdings of 40 per cent and above are still totally controlled by the foreign companies holding the shares;"

Is it not an implementation part?

MR. SPEAKER: Under the present law, it is permissible. It is for the Government to change the policy and the policy can be changed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, this has happened yesterday also. It is now happening regularly. I am coming to the House prepared with supplementaries. Sir, notice of question is given 20 days in advance. The question is sent to the Ministry 10 days in advance. It goes to print 5 days in advance. Why did the Ministry take so much time to say that they could not answer this question? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have an explanation from Mr. Barua and both sides.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, this is not a matter to be debated now. Mr. Bosu, this is not your question. But I have heard you also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am on a point of clarification. When a dispute arises as to whether a question belongs to one Ministry or the other, which is the authority which will decide?

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If the Speaker had decided that the question would be addressed to a particular Ministry, then why the responsibility is being shoved to another shoulder?

MR. SPEAKER. No, no. It is not being shoved.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker decides only when a controversy arises.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now these questions are examined only if the objections come from the respective Ministries. I go into the matter. In the ordinary course, according to the rules, we address a question to a particular Ministry. If the question is admissible, we do not go into details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want an assurance that when this question is going to be replied the Minister should remain present, because we do not want the Finance Minister to get away by saying that this is a matter which falls within the category of law.

MR. SPEAKER. That is a reasonable request.

Shifting the Supreme Court to a Central Place

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*312, SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

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

(a) whether Government are seized of the strong opinion in the South for shifting of the Supreme Court to a more Central place so that the poor people from the South need not have to travel thousands of miles to get justice; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to meet the legitimate difficulties of the people from the South in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports to the effect that the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu while speaking at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu pleaded for locating the seat of the Supreme Court in a central place in the country. No formal proposal has been received from the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu in this regard.

(b) The Government do not have any specific proposal under their consideration at present.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: The hon. Minister has quoted the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu's statement regarding the Golden Jubilee celebrations. The Minister may consider one of the requests or one of the suggestions made by them. What steps are taken after the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has stated that the Supreme Court may be located in the centre of India? I would like to know whether the Minister has taken any step regarding the proposal or what kind of proposals he expects from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The information which has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government is that the actual volume of work that these 4 States supply may not be sufficient for maintaining a bench in that area. Now the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has not supplied the information required for justification of the Supreme Court bench there.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: What kind of proposals he has received from the Tamil Nadu Government?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister to decide.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: The Minister has stated that he wants proposals from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. What kind of proposals he needs from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He has not replied to that?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: There is no specific proposal.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Whether the hon. Minister will consider Supreme Court, Hyderabad as the more central place or Madras which is one of the oldest High Courts in South India or in Bangalore. One of the three places may be considered as one of the Central places. Some of the benches may be transferred to these places.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): It will not be practicable to shift the Supreme Court from Delhi.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: From the answer given by the Home Minister and now supplemented by the Law Minister, I understand that there is a lot of contradiction, because when the Home Minister answered that he had seen only newspaper reports....

MR. SPEAKER: Now he is the Law Minister. He is holding the portfolio of the Law Minister.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I thought I can go by person. The Law Minister while answering stated that there is no proposal for shifting the Supreme Court. I think, if the Law Minister goes into the past record of the last Parliament, Fifth Lok Sabha, he will find that an assurance had been given in this House that they were considering to locate a bench of the Supreme Court in various other places. In that case, I would like to know whether he will reconsider the position and the idea that has been mooted out.

MR. SPEAKER: Two ideas are mixed up. One is about the shifting of the Supreme Court. The second one is about the bench.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not for shifting. That is the reason why I am not going into the question of shifting because I have no personal consideration for that. The bench of the Supreme Court can be located in three places. Whether he will consider to locate one bench at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta so that it can meet out the proposition that has been suggested by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu not only on the question of economic difficulty for the poor people but also for the better decentralisation of power in the Supreme Court so that people can get justice in a proper way instead of having

centralised everything in Delhi, that is, circumventing to so many matters.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have already said that so far as the shifting of the Supreme Court from Delhi to any other place is concerned, the proposal is not feasible. It is not practicable.

So far as other aspect is concerned, viz., whether some cases should be heard by some bench of the Supreme Court in places other than Delhi, that is a matter which requires very close consideration.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any representation from Kerala about shifting of the Supreme Court to Bangalore, Madras or Calcutta or setting up a bench of the Supreme Court at Bangalore?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as Kerala is concerned no proposal has so far been received.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister, if at all a decision is taken to shift the Supreme Court to South India or constituting a Bench in South India, central place like Hyderabad or Bangalore will be considered. Whether an assurance to this effect will be given?

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that question. He has said that it requires very close consideration.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: If at all it is going to be shifted to South India I would like to have an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you give an assurance?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not possible to give an assurance because the matter requires very close consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: If the Supreme Court is to be shifted or a bench is to

be constituted, geographical location will have to be considered. That central place would be Aurangabad, Nagpur or Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: All places will be considered.

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: So far as the central position is concerned, Nagpur is the best location. Why does the hon. Minister not give an assurance to us, if the idea is to shift the Bench where is the hesitation to give that assurance at least before the matter comes to a final decision?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I want to know from the hon. Minister of Law what factors will be taken into consideration for shifting the Supreme Court or constituting a Bench thereof?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far no bench of the Supreme Court has been established anywhere else.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: If you think that a bench of the Supreme Court is to be set up, what factors will be taken into consideration?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: What I said was, where a case of any kind to be heard at a place other than Delhi by a bench of the Supreme Court can be considered; obviously the matters which will have to be taken into consideration would be the convenience of the litigants and the better dispensation of justice.

सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन

*320. श्री राम दास सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विभाग ने निगम को वर्ष 1974 में लिखे एक पत्र में सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, जिसकी दो यूनिट सिन्दरी और बरोनी में चल रही हैं, राज्य निगम की सोडा ऐश की प्रति दिन 70

उन की खोद पूरी करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है जिस से निचम की पर्याप्त मात्रा होती है;

(क) क्या ऐश-के पूर्वी भाग में बाराबन्की में प्रति-रिक्त कहीं भी सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन नहीं होता है और बाराबन्की में भी सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन खोद पूरी करने के लिये स्थापित नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार बिहार में सोडा ऐश के लिये अमोनिया रखित संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करेगी;

(ख) यदि प्रश्न के उक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वी-कारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार बिहार की भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से अमोनिया की आवश्यकता मलाई कराने का प्रबंध करेगी,

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है ?

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

Statement

(a) Presumably the reference is to the correspondence with the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the supply of Ammonia for the production of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride. If so, it is a fact that the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation approached the Fertilizer Corporation of India in this regard.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the demand for Ammonia for the production of Soda Ash and not Soda Ash itself. Fertilizer Corporation of India did not refuse to supply Ammonia.

(c) In the Eastern part of the country, only one company, namely, M/s. New Central Jute Mills, are manufacturing Soda Ash in their plant at Varanasi.

Fertilizer Corporation of India have, however, been issued an industrial licence for the manufacture of Soda Ash at Haldia, also in Eastern India. This industrial licence is under implementation.

The other three plants of Soda Ash accounting for 95 per cent of the total

capacity of Soda Ash in the country are located in Gujarat in view of proximity to the sea and availability of salt, the principal raw material, as well as lime-stone.

At present, there is no application under the consideration of the Government for the setting up of an Ammonia captive plant for Soda Ash in Bihar.

(d) A letter of intent was issued by the Government of India to M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation on 21st June, 1974 for setting up a new undertaking for the manufacture of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride with a capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum each. This was, however, cancelled in September, 1973 because the Corporation had failed to take effective steps despite the substantial lapse of a period of four years from the date of the issue of the letter of intent.

Ammonia was required only for the production of Soda Ash and Ammonium Chloride; in view of the cancellation of the letter of intent, the question of arranging for supply of Ammonia does not arise now.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

श्री राजबाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 21-6-1974 को इन्डियन गवर्नमेंट ने 66 हजार टन प्रति वर्ष सोडा ऐश और अमोनिया क्लोराइड के उत्पादन की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। उसी के मुताबिक बिहार में सारी तैयारी कर ली गयी। लेकिन कुछ कार्यों में अड़चन आने की वजह से वह काम समय पर पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। अंत में बिहार औद्योगिक निगम ने भारत सरकार से एक प्रार्थना और की कि इस के लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाए। लेकिन बिहार सरकार को बताया गया कि समय और नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता और इस प्रोब्लम को बनाने की जो इजाजत दी गयी थी वह लैन्स की जाती है। संजी महोदय से हमारा कहना यह है कि उस पर पुनः विचार करें। इस प्रोब्लम को इन्डियन गवर्नमेंट के लिये बहुत काम आये बड़े पैमाने पर। इस प्रोब्लम के लिये पावर और पानी का अरेंजमेंट कर लिया गया और लैन्स भी एकत्र कर ली गयी है। बिहार सरकार इस को बनाना चाहती है। मुझे उसी कारण से सोडा ऐश बनाने की बनावट को छोड़ कर कहीं भी फैक्टरी नहीं है और वह सारी खोद की पूरा नहीं कर सकती है। बिहार में दो जगह बरीली और सिन्दरी

में भी यह बनता है लेकिन 70 टन प्रति दिन सोडा ऐश की आवश्यकता है जिस का उत्पादन करने में इन दोनों फैक्ट्रियों में भी असमर्थता जाहिर की है। इसलिये हम मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करते कि वे बिहार सरकार के आदेश पत्र पर फिर से विचार कर के उस के इस प्रोजेक्ट के साइड से बेसीडिटी पीरियड को एक्स्टेंड कर दें ताकि बिहार सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को बना कर सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन कर सके।

श्री हेमचरी नन्धन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, अगर इस के बारे में नये कारण देते हुए प्रार्थना पत्र आवेगा कि वे किस तरह से इस काम को पूरा कर सकते हैं तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। बार वर्ष तक बिहार सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा नहीं कर पायी जबकि उनके पास सैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट था, लाइसेंस था। फिर भी आगे कोई प्रार्थना पत्र आता है तो हम जरूर उस पर विचार कर लेंगे।

श्री रामदास सिंह : बिहार सरकार ने 25-5-77, 28-9-77 और 3-11-77 को इसकी बेसिडिटी एक्स्टेंड करने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे थे। अन्त में उसने 3-10-78 को प्रार्थना पत्र भेजा था लेकिन भारत सरकार ने 7-9-78 को उसकी जवाब दे दिया। बिहार में इस प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रोपेस हो चुकी है, इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वे बिहार सरकार के पक्षों को फिर से देखें और उन पर विचार करें। भारत सरकार ने इस बीच प्रोसेसर गोपाल सिपाठी के नेतृत्व में एक हार्ड पावर कमेटी भी कन्स्टीच्यूट की थी। उस हार्ड पावर कमेटी ने भी अपनी सिफारिश भारत सरकार को की है कि भारत सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को चलाने के लिए बिहार को इजाजत दे दे; यदि बिहार सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को चलावे तो इस कमेटी को कोई एतराज नहीं है। इस के साथ बिहार सरकार ने 13-1-79 को फिर भारत सरकार को पत्र भेजा। इसलिये हम मंत्री महोदय से कहेंगे कि वे इस की जरूरत को देखें। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो हम बिहार सरकार के सभी पक्षों के नम्बर भी देने को तयार हैं कि वे किस किस नम्बर के हैं और कब तक भारत सरकार को भेजे गये हैं। जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने यहां दिया है वह सही नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सचीवेंटरी क्लरेक्चर द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से फिर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो बिहार सरकार ने प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे हैं और हार्ड पावर कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उन सभी को देखते हुए वे इस पर तुरन्त विचार करने का आग्रह करते हैं।

श्री हेमचरी नन्धन बहुगुणा : अब तो नई धर्मा आयोगी लाइसेंस के लिये उस पर विचार करेंगे, क्योंकि पिछले समयों पर सब पर विचार करने के बाद हमारी तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में पुनः लाइसेंस पर काम चलाने की ना हो चुकी है। जहाँ तक डॉ॰ गोपाल सिपाठी की कमेटी की रिक्मेन्डेशन का सवाल है उस पर विचार नहीं रहा है और जब उस पर विचार हो जायगा तो अंतिम फैसला से लेंगे।

श्री नरप सिंह : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार के सामने सोडा ऐश प्रायत करने का विचार है? यदि हाँ, तो किस किस देशों से आप आयात कर रहे हैं और किसकी कम्पनियों ने आपसे लाइसेंस माँगा है और कितनी कम्पनियों को आपने लाइसेंस दिया?

श्री हेमचरी नन्धन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, आयात का मामला सारा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से होता है। सोडा ऐश 60° जी॰ एल॰ यानी ओपिन जनरल लाइसेंस में है। किस किस ने उनसे माँगा मैं नहीं जानता, अगर वो बड़े बड़े संगठनों ने—जैसे इंडिया ग्लास मैनेफैक्चरर्स असोसियेशन और इंडियन सिलिकेट असोसियेशन—इन दोनों ने माँगा था। एक ने बल्गेरिया से माँगा है और एक ने कीनिया से।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:

The Minister has said in his statement that 'Fertilizer Corporation of India have, however, been issued an industrial licence for the manufacture of Soda Ash at Haldia, also in Eastern India'. Will the Minister think of establishing a Soda Ash manufacturing factory at Mejenga where there was demand by the people for location of a fertiliser factory in addition to the Namrup factory from where raw materials can be collected?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: There are no applications. We are talking in the air. If and when applications are received, those will be considered.

Percentage of Coal Mines affected by floods

+

***322. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:**

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the coal mines affected by floods last year to the total number of coal mines; and

(b) the loss suffered by each of these mines as a result thereof?

कर्मों संश्लेषण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर सिन्घ) :
(क) पिछले वर्ष की बाढ़ से पूरी तरह वा प्रभावित प्रभावित कोयला खानों का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०

(i) 115 भूमिगत खानों में 49 (42.6%)
(प्रभावित खान जिलों की संख्या 94 है जबकि कुल खान जिले 348 हैं अतः इनका प्रतिशत 27 है)

(ii) 38 ओपेनकास्ट खानों में से 38—अतः 100%।

भारत कोकिंग कोय लि०

(i) 90 भूमिगत खानों में से 70 (अतः 77.8%)
(बाढ़ग्रस्त खान जिले 119, कुल खान जिले 393—अतः 30%)

(ii) 30 में से 29 बरियारा प्रभावित हुई—अतः 96.7%।

(ख) भूमिगत खानों के विभिन्न खनन जिले और ओपेनकास्ट खानों के कुछ प्रसन्न खनन प्रसन्न अवस्थितों तक पानी में डूबे रहे अतः यह पता लगाना कठिन है कि बाढ़ के कारण प्रत्येक खान को खनन प्रसन्न कितना नुकसान हुआ। इन दोनों कम्पनियों में बाढ़ से पहले के सामान्य उत्पादन की तुलना में कुल उत्पादन में तो कमी हुई और यह कमी सितम्बर मास में भारत कोकिंग कोय लि० में लगभग 20,000 टन प्रतिदिन और ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० में 40,000 टन प्रतिदिन रही। अक्टूबर मास में यह कमी क्रमशः 5,700 टन और 20,000 टन प्रति दिन रही।

श्री सुभाष बाबुबा : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैंने अपने प्रश्न के (ब) में यह पूछा है कि इससे परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक खान को कितनी हानि हुई है। मंत्री जी ने उत्पादन का लाल तो बताया है, परन्तु कितने टन की हानि हुई है यह नहीं बताया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित कोयला खानों को कितना आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है, और क्या पुनः उन कोयला खानों में उत्पादन का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है, और मशीनों पर कुल कितना व्यय प्राया है ?

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्घ : मैंने बताया है कि इसका विशाल हमले रूप में तो नहीं लगता है। लेकिन यह सही है कि ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि० उत्पादन में दो लाख टन का नुकसान हुआ है जिसमें से दोनों कम्पनियों में दैनिक उत्पादन में कमी 40,000 टन और 20,000 टन रही है। इस समय जितने खान जिलों में पानी आ गया था खाली कराया जा चुका है। केवल पांच खान जिले ऐसे हैं जिनका पानी खाली कराया जाना अभी बाकी है। इन उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस मार्च महीने में यह भी खाली कराया लिया जाएगा और उन में भी काम शुरू हो जाएगा।

श्री सुभाष बाबुबा : जिन पांच खान जिलों में अभी तक पानी निकाला नहीं जा सका है उसका कारण क्या है ? भविष्य में कोयला खानों को बाढ़ के अतरे

के लिए क्या कोलफील्ड्स ने कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और और यदि हाँ तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्घ : अब की बार की बाढ़ अत्यन्त ही और सरकार सक्रियता के साथ विचार कर रही है कि इस तरह की बाढ़ का भविष्य में कैसे मुकाबला किया जा सकता है ?

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : पिछले विनों ट्रेन सविसस और बर्मल पावर जनरेशन दोनों में कोयले की कमी के कारण काम रुक गया था। दोनों को कोयले की सप्लाई और बर्मल पावर स्टेशन को कोयले की सप्लाई रुक तक नियमित रूप से होने लग जाएगी ताकि उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े और दोनों क्षेत्रों में कार्बो डीक से हो सके ?

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्घ : हालांकि यह सवाल भ्रम प्रश्न से सम्बन्धित नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहूँगा कि कोयला विभाग और रेल विभाग कोयले की सप्लाई के बारे में आपस में बातचीत करके जल्दी कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, drowning of mines in rainy season is not a new affair. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is the first time that the mines went under water or in every rainy season a considerable number of mines go under water. This time there was such a big havoc, a lot of mines were drowned and big open cast mines turned into lakes. It is not because of this unprecedented flood, but because of the negligence of the officers to give protection to them and to anticipate that something of that type of flood would come and take precautionary measure against that. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether he would constitute a probe body, a high level probe body, to examine whether this type of drowning of mines is absolutely due to the unprecedented flood or negligence of the officers to give protection against the flood by anticipating it. My question is whether he is ready to constitute a high level probe body to probe into the matter and at the same time, whether this type of floods also occurred in the previous two years or so.

श्री जनेश्वर सिन्घ : सरकार की निम्नित राय है कि खानों में अब की बार की बाढ़ कुदरती थी और उस में किसी अधिकारी की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

किर बी माननीय सदस्य अथर निश्चित सुझाव देंगे और बताएंगे कि किसी व्यवहार को नहीं कोई गलती की है तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know whether in earlier years also this type of floods, may be in small-scale, occurred and the coal fields suffered a loss or not, and whether he has got any data regarding that.

MR SPEAKER: He wants to know whether in earlier years also there were some floods and there were damages.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस पर साफ़ा हो जाएगा।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of workers who lost their jobs due to the coal mines being affected on account of floods

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, nobody lost the job because of the floods. They only did not have work for some days and no worker was laid off during the floods

श्री राज बाबू सिंह : बाढ़ से जो खानों एकदम रुई हैं उनको हम लोगों ने जा कर देखा है। ई०सी०एल० की जो खानें बंद गई हैं वह बिहार और केन्द्र बंगाल के साथ से के कारण हुआ है। बी०बी०सी० का उनके साथ एक एग्रीमेंट है। बिहार और बंगाल की सरकारों ने एग्री कर लिया है कि जो मजदूर बांध है वह पांच फुट ऊंचा उठाया जाए। अभी तक तो बाकीस परसेंट माईन ही बूबी बी लेकिन अगर मजदूर पांच फुट ऊंचा हो गया तो इस साल अगर उसकी बाढ़ आ गई जिसकी निश्चयी बारमाई बी तो सीट परसेंट माईन बंद जाएगी। बी०बी०सी० बांधे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें? क्या आप का बी०बी०सी० पर कोई कंट्रोल है या नहीं? अगर है तो बी०बी०सी० के एक्सपर्ट और कोल इंडिया के एक्सपर्ट दोनों को बुला करके बांध की ऊंचाई के बारे में क्या आप कोई सहज करेंगे ?

बी०सी०सी०एल० की बाढ़ से माईन नहीं रुकी हैं। वहाँ पर बहुत बोर बाजारी हो रही थी। इस बाढ़ से बी०बी०सी०एल० के मनेजमेंट ने वस कोल माईन को इसलिये बन्द कर दिया कि वहाँ पर प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा था। बीका मि० रज ने कहा है क्या आप एक कमेटी बनाएंगे बी०बी०सी०एल० की इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के और क्या बताए कि माईन रुकी थी या यह मैननेज कीज थी। सर्वेसिंटेज बाढ़ की बगल से नहीं रुकी थी बल्कि उसमें

एक बर्बर काम कर रहा था। क्या मंत्री महोदय एक कमेटी बतित कर इसकी जांच करवाएँ ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं बता चुका हूँ कि इस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स और बी०सी०सी०एल० दोनों की खानें बाढ़ के कारण ही बन्द हुई थी और इसके बारे में हमें कोई दूसरी जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर करने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. It is true that the floods did create havoc in the mines, but much of the havoc was not due to floods, but due to disputes between the staff and the officials, as in the case of Dhanbad mines, about which it appeared in the press that the staff refused to operate water control pumps because of a dispute with the Secretary of the Ministry, Mr Varma. Only subsequently the natural floods came, but the responsibility was put on natural floods. Will the Government take steps to see that the security measures are implemented and the staff members are kept satisfied in such a manner that they attend to the work of water control.

SHRI RAM DAS SINGH: I am on a point of order. The Minister has not given a proper reply to my question. I have mentioned that the mines of BCCL which have been affected due to a dispute between the Government of Bihar and the Government of West Bengal. But the Minister had not mentioned anything about it in his reply. Then, what is the use of putting the question?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got any answer for that. He says that the watering is due to a dispute between Bihar Government and Bengal Government.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is not because of the dispute between Bihar and West Bengal. If water was not let out in the Damodar valley, the dam would have been burst. That is why it was regulated. The Irrigation Department has got the control over it and they regulate the water in these taps. It is true that for irrigation purpose, both the Governments want a

higher quantum of water to be stored in the reservoir and there is a constant dialogue going on. We are taking into consideration not only irrigation purposes but also the safety of the mines. We are going into all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, please repeat your question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My question was this. Sometimes the blame is not properly laid, it is always laid on the natural floods, whereas the main cause is the dispute between the staff and the officials, as it was in the case of Dhanbad mines. In the case of Dhanbad there was a dispute between the staff and Shri Varma, Secretary of the Ministry and, in view of the dispute the staff did not operate water-control pumps, the floods that occurred had nothing to do with natural floods. Is this a fact, and what will Government do to prevent such type of incidents in future?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far no such dispute was brought to our notice. In fact, immediately after the floods, in the next 48 hours. I was at the spot and I went round the entire flooded mines and tried to give directions—and because of these steps dewatering was done very quickly and the mines brought to production.

Amendments of Laws for Effective Implementation of New Drug Policy

*305. SHRI RAGHAVJI (on behalf of Dr. Vasanth Kumar Pandit): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is necessary to have several amendments to various existing laws to achieve effective implementation of the New Drug Policy of Government;

(b) whether the Law Ministry has studied the implications of the New Drug Policy, if so, their recommendations and suggestions;

(c) whether in many of the old licences issued to Drug Companies, the limitation of licence capacity is not mentioned; requiring amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(d) whether the small scale drug industries have opposed abolition of sole selling Agencies in the absence of any marketing capacity,

(e) whether legal hurdles have delayed the issue of a new drug and intermediates price control order; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government in all the above matters?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some amendments to existing Statutes would be necessary for the implementation of certain decisions contained in the New Drug Policy.

(b) Law Ministry is being consulted by the Ministries concerned wherever such amendments are considered necessary.

(c) No, Sir. Only in 6 (six) cases, the licences indicated that capacities would be fixed later.

No amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is required in this regard.

(d) Representations from a number of Associations of Drug producers were received against the decision to abolish sole selling Agency and these referred to the likely adverse effect of the abolition of sole selling Agency system on the marketing of formulations made by small scale units.

(e) The legal issues have since been sorted out and the Drug (Price Control) Order has been finalised.

The question whether price control on drug intermediates will be *intra vires* of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been referred to the Department of Legal Affairs for advice.

(f) Steps are being taken to secure the necessary amendments.

श्री राधकृष्णी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि वर्तमान कानूनों में कुछ संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह संशोधन विधि मंत्रालय से उनको प्राप्त हो गये हैं? यदि हाँ, तो वह किस स्टेज में हैं और कब तक उनको अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर के भाग ई में कहा है कि ड्रग (प्राइस कंट्रोल) आर्बिटर फार्मिडेशन हो गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब से लागू किया जाने वाला है?

श्री हेमचरी मन्धन बहुगुणा : पहली बात तो यह है कि जिन कानूनों में संशोधन होना है वह उद्योग विभाग और स्वास्थ्य विभाग से संबंधित हैं, मेरे विभाग से संबंधित नहीं है। वह विभाग विधि विभाग से परामर्श ले रहे हैं और उनको आशा है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इसको करेंगे।

जहाँ तक इंडस्ट्रियल (इवलपमेंट एंड रीयूजेन) एक्ट, ड्रग कंट्रोल एक्ट और ड्रग कार्बोनेटिक एक्ट में तबदीली होने का सवाल है, वह सब तबदीलियाँ देखेंगे। जहाँ तक ड्रग प्राइस कंट्रोल का सवाल है उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे आशा है कि इस माह के अन्त तक वह विकास सकेंगे।

श्री राधकृष्णी : प्रश्न के भाग 'सी' के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि 6 ऐसे कंसर्न हैं, जिनकी कपेसिटी का उपरोक्त बाद में किया जायेगा। क्या यह मल्टी नेशनल हैं और क्या इनके बीच नेम को समाप्त करने के लिये इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट एक्ट को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि समाचार पत्रों में आया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट एक्ट को संशोधित किये बिना बीच नेम समाप्त नहीं किये जा सकते हैं?

श्री हेमचरी मन्धन बहुगुणा : प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग का उत्तर हाँ में है। जहाँ तक प्रश्न के पहले भाग का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात सही है कि 6 मल्टी नेशनल ऐसे हैं जिनकी बराबरी के 1963 से लेकर 1969 के बीच सम्बंधित विधि गये थे और बाकियों में हम देखरेख कर रहे हैं कि जल्दी से इसकी पूरा कर दिया जाये।

Production of Sponge Iron in Collaboration with Foreign Firm

*302. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for undertaking the sponge iron production in collaboration with a foreign firm, while the wholly Indian-manned Research and Design Division of TISCO has developed a new and totally indigenous process for the commercial production of sponge iron using non-coking coal as the direct reducing agent, which would enable the conservation of scarce resources of coking coal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to send iron ore in pellet form to Gulf countries, where sponge iron could be manufactured with the help of natural gas available in abundance and then re-imported to India, while the gas associated with our off-shore oilfields may have to be flared off for want of suitable schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c).

A high powered committee set up by Government in 1977 had made a careful assessment of the availability of indigenous technology including that of TISCO and had come to the conclusion that such a technology for manufacture of sponge iron on a commercial scale was not available. Accordingly, use of imported technology for production of sponge iron using non-coking coal as the main reducing agent has been resorted to.

A sponge iron project as a demonstration plant is being set up at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh. This is based on SL/RN technology of West Germany. The project is being established with the assistance from UNDP/UNIDO.

M/s. IPICOL (Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited) have also been licensed to set up a sponge iron plant in Orissa in the joint sector. Their foreign collaboration for this project is with M/s. Allis Chalmers of USA.

Realising the importance of developing indigenous process for producing sponge iron, a project has also been taken up by the R and D Division of SAIL for setting up a pilot plant along with the requisite laboratory facilities at Ranchi for development of direct reduction technology using non-coking coal, widely available in India.

During the visit of the Union Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to Abu Dhabi, the question of establishment of a Sponge Iron and Steel Complex at Abu Dhabi was discussed by the Ministers of both sides. It was then agreed that a preliminary feasibility report would be prepared by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited. The feasibility report has been given to the Abu Dhabi technical team that visited India in January, 1979 for discussions with Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. In the feasibility report, it has been envisaged that Sponge Iron will be produced from iron ore pellets obtained from India with associated natural gas available at Abu Dhabi. This matter is still under the consideration of the government of Abu Dhabi.

The feasibility of production of sponge iron through use of off-shore gas available in the country was also examined some time ago when it was concluded that at present it was not possible to do so, as there will not be enough gas available that could be spared for this project. The position will be reviewed later if additional quantities of off-shore gas become available.

N.C.E.R.T. Books

*303. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Text Books prepared by the N.C.E.R.T. are printed and published by the Publication Division situated at Patiala House, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the system of distribution of these books to various publishers and book sellers is defective and the people of Delhi are facing hardship due to this;

(c) is it a fact that the publishers of Delhi have complained against the behaviour of the Publication Division several times; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Publications Division undertakes the sale and distribution of N.C.E.R.T. books. While no complaint has been received against the behaviour of the Publications Division, the Pustak Vikereta Hitkari Sangh, Delhi had pointed out last year certain difficulties regarding the distribution system. Remedial action has been taken to meet the situation.

होने वाली सभा की बैठक के लिए प्रश्न
पोलिग्रेटर सिखाता कारखाने

*304. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या केन्द्रीय, राज्य और उच्चक संघी विमलसिखित कामकाज करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पत्रक पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वेब में कुछ कितने पोलिग्रेटर निर्माता कारखाने हैं और उनके मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ब) क्या पोलिएस्टर उद्योग की सहायता करने दृष्टि से कैमिकल्स एंड फाईबर्स इंडिया लि० के अध्यक्ष ने इस उद्योग को उत्पाद शुरू से छूट देने की मांग की है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या सभी पोलिएस्टर कारखानों का सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की स्थिति में है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोसिजन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कीर्तन बहगुना) : (क) इस समय देश में 5 कम्पनियाँ पोलिएस्टर स्टीपल फाईबर का निर्माण करने में और 8 कम्पनियाँ पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट थार्न का निर्माण करने में लगी हैं। इन कम्पनियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

पोलिएस्टर स्टीपल फाईबर :

1. मैसर्स कैमिकल्स एंड फाईबर्स इंडिया लिमि०।
2. मैसर्स दि ब्रह्मसामाथ मैनुफैक्चरिंग एंड कैमिको प्रिंटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड
3. मैसर्स स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स लिमि०।
4. मैसर्स इंडियन आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स कम्पनी लिमि०।
5. मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लिमि०।

पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट थार्न

1. मैसर्स निर्वाण सिन्थेटिक फाईबर्स एंड कैमिकल्स लिमि०।
2. मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स लिमि०।
3. मैसर्स गरवारे नायसनस लिमि०।
4. मैसर्स मोदीपोन लिमि०।
5. मैसर्स बी सिन्थेटिक्स लिमि०।
6. मैसर्स पेट्रोफिल्स कोन्सोर्शियम लिमि०।
7. मैसर्स बड़ीया रेयन कार्पोरेशन लिमि०।
8. मैसर्स सैन्टरी इन्का लिमि०।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा मायसे की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) मैसर्स बॉयाईबाब रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रो कैमिकल्स लिमि० द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में 30,000 की० टन प्रतिवर्ष पोलिएस्टर स्टीपल फाईबर विनिर्माण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है जबकि मैसर्स पेट्रोफिल्स कोन्सोर्शियम लिमि० द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र में 3,500 की० टन प्रतिवर्ष पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट थार्न संयंत्र पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है। क्योंकि पोलिएस्टर स्टीपल फाईबर और पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट थार्न उद्योग में पर्याप्त क्षेत्रों पर सरकार का नियन्त्रण है इसलिए

इस क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं जान पड़ती है।

Manufacture of Insecticide 'Phendal'
by M/s Bharat Pulverising Mills
Limited, Bombay

*310. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay have started manufacture of the insecticide 'Phendal' (Phenthoate);

(b) if so, what is the installed capacity of the company and what was the production of the insecticide both technical and formulated during the last one year; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that import of 'Phendal' was not allowed to other parties for the reason that the same is manufactured in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there have been interruptions in production since 1978 due first to an accident, and later, to mechanical problems.

(b) The installed capacity is 600 tonnes/annum. Actual production of Phenthoate technical during 1977 was 48.8 tonnes and during 1978, 16.8 tonnes. The production of formulations from imported and own production of technical material during 1978 is as follows:—

Emulsion Concentrate 50% 306 K.L.

Solid 2427 tonnes

(c) As per existing import policy, Phenthoate technical is in the restricted list and imports are allowed, in favour of actual users, on restricted basis, under the policy of automatic/supplementary licensing.

Registration for New L.P. Gas Connection in Delhi

*311. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation/other gas dealers and distributors in Delhi are making registration for giving new LPG connections;

(b) if so, the names of such dealers where people can register their applications; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when fresh registration for giving new connection is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The registration of names for granting liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) connections had been discouraged in certain areas (including Delhi) in view of the continued shortage of product compared to its demand. The oil companies have been advised to start fresh registration, wherever necessary keeping in view the possibilities of enrolment of new customers on a significant scale from about 1980, when substantial quantities of cooking gas will start becoming available. This covers Delhi also.

(b) The names of the dealers of various oil companies with whom registration for new LPG connections can be made are given below:—

Indian Oil Corporation,

1. South Delhi Gas Service.
2. Amar Gas Service.
3. B. N. Gupta and Co.
4. Vikash Gas Agency.
5. Sabeed Subash Gas Service.
6. Mars Enterprises.
7. AAR KAY Enterprises.
8. Vikram Enterprises.

9. Jagjyoti Gas Service.
10. Amarjeet Gas Service.
11. Jayant Gas Service.
12. Vivek Gas Service.
13. Kanwal Gas Service.
14. Alok Gas Service.
15. Popular Chemists.
16. Sanjiv Gas Service.
17. J. J. Gas Service.
18. Rajdhani Gas Service.
19. Anantji Gas Service.
20. Bakson Gas Service.
21. Atul Enterprises.
22. Sunil Enterprises.
23. Deepee Enterprises.
24. Sukhdham Gas Service.
25. Alka Flame.
26. R. K. Agencies.
27. Payal Gas.
28. Devi Anupama Gas Service.
29. Hem Gas Agency.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation.

1. Allied Gas Service.
2. Ashoka Stores.
3. Deepak Gas Service.
4. Jawala Agencies.
5. Khera Gas Service.
6. Modern Cockerries.
7. Rahul Agencies.
8. Raman Gas Service.
9. Ruchika Agencies.
10. Satish and Co.
11. Umika Agencies.
12. United Agencies.

The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, which is also marketing LPG in Delhi has no major plans for extension of its markets in Delhi. It is, therefore, not opening up Registration for new gas connections. If and when the HPCL starts registrations for new gas connections at Delhi, it will be done through the agency net

work of Delhi Gas Company which has 18 retailers.

(c) Does not arise.

Question No. 312 not here. P.L. consult Deptt.

Sale of Scrap to a Single Contractor in Kanpur Depot

*313. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ordnance Depot Kanpur during the year 1978 has sold scrap to a single dealer on a very low price without following prescribed procedure, i.e. calling of tenders etc. and publishing the same in the India Trade Journal;

(b) the facts of the case and the officials responsible for this;

(c) action taken by Government/ proposed to be taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the question pertains to disposal of magnesium swarf turning and boring. A complaint relating to Ordnance Factory, Kanpur (and not Ordnance Depot, Kanpur) has been received in this regard.

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

Technology for use of Non-Coking Coal

*314. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether any steps are being taken to develop suitable technology in the country for the use of non-coking coal in the manufacture of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Yes, Sir. A number of steps have been

taken to develop suitable technology in the country for use of non-coking coal in steel production. Some of the processes that are being tried or considered for development for this purpose are the following:—

- (i) Partial briquetting of coal charge in the coke ovens;
- (ii) Pre-heating of coal charge to enable partial use of non-coking coal;
- (iii) Use of formed coke in blast furnaces;
- (iv) Use of non-coking coal as solid reductant for production of sponge iron; and
- (v) Coal dust injection in blast furnaces.

पारेषण में बिजली की हानि को कम से कम करने के लिए क्वालिटी वोल्टेज लाइमें

*315. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत प्रजनक उपकरण की सप्लाई न होने के कारण गत वर्ष 3800 अतिरिक्त मेगावाट विद्युत प्रजनन का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका;

(ख) क्या पारेषण में बिजली की हानि को कम से कम करने के लिए क्वालिटी वोल्टेज लाइनों की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि तथा कुटीर उद्योगों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली की सप्लाई न होने के कारण बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार के अवसर समाप्त हो गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो समुद्री ज्वार तथा सौर ऊर्जा से विद्युत प्रजनन के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए विद्युत कार्यक्रम में अनन्तिम तौर पर 3857 मेगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता की अभिवृद्धि करने की परिकल्पना थी। यह आशा की जाती है कि इस वर्ष के दौरान क्षमता में लगभग 3000 मेगावाट की वृद्धि होगी। लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करने में विभिन्न कठिनाइयाँ सामने आई हैं और उपस्कार की सप्लाई में हुई देरी भी इनमें से एक है।

(ख) पारेषण तार-जाल की आयोजना तथा कार्यन्वयन, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ पारेषण में होने

वाली हानियों को न्यूनतम करने की दृष्टि से, तकनीकी-आर्थिक पहलुओं के आधार पर किया जाता है। चालू योजना के लिए 132 के 0 वी 0 तथा इसके अधिक की सभी पारेषण लाइनें केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा नियत कर ली गई हैं तथा यह कार्य राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा चरणबद्ध रूप में हाथ में लिया गया है।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर कई बातों पर निर्भर करते हैं। विद्युत की उपलब्धता इनमें से एक है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की पर्याप्त सप्लाई न होने के कारण से ही रोजगार के अवसरों में हुई कमी की मात्रा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है। विद्युत सप्लाई में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई में भी वर्ष के दौरान काफी सुधार हुआ है।

(घ) ज्वारीय तथा सौर स्रोतों से विद्युत उत्पादन अभी अन्वेषण, अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है।

Alleged Discontentment among HAL at Bangalore

*316. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether widespread discontentment among the officers of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) at Bangalore has affected the production; and

(b) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There is no widespread discontentment among officers of HAL which has affected production.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of obsolete fleet of transport Aircraft by the I.A.F.

*317. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of various possibilities of progressively replacing the

obsolete fleet of Dakotas and Fair Child Packets of the I.A.F. by suitable modern aircraft;

(b) if so, what are the details—the types of Modern Transport Aircraft proposed to be purchased and from which country; and

(c) has any time-bound programme been drawn up in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are considering various possibilities involving aircrafts made in different countries. Comparative valuations have yet to be completed. In this connection, attention is invited to the statement made on the floor of the House on 5th March 1979 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

(b) and (c). It will be appreciated that it is not in the public interest to disclose details of Defence Procurement.

कारखानों को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई

*318. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :
श्री मनोरंजन भक्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारखानों द्वारा तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के अधिक उपयोग के फलस्वरूप घरेलू उपयोग के लिये उसकी भारी कमी पड़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस सप्लाई की जा रही है और वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी 1979 के दौरान प्रत्येक कारखाने की कितनी कितनी गैस सप्लाई की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव कारखानों की तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई बन्द कर देने का है; और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव का झीरा क्या है और यह सप्लाई कब नफ़ रोक दी जायेगी?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई के लिए वर्तमान बरेल्ल उपभोक्ताओं का नामांकन औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी०) की वचनबद्धता की ध्यान में रखने के बाद किया गया है। ऐसे औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई इस वचनबद्धता से अधिक नहीं की जाती। इसलिए पूर्ण नामांकित बरेल्ल उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई में विभिन्न औद्योगिक यूनिटों द्वारा तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता के कारण कमी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की कुल खपत का लगभग 20% औद्योगिक/वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा शेष लगभग 80% की खपत बरेल्ल उपभोक्ताओं में होती है। देश में जहाँ तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई की जा रही है, उद्योगवार विस्तृत विवरण इस समय तैयार नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, उद्योगों की तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के उपयोग की स्वीकृति सीमित आधार पर दी जाती है वह भी यह सुनिश्चित कर देने के बाद कि तकनीकी कारणों से कोई वैकल्पिक इंधन नहीं प्रयुक्त हो सकता।

खानों से कोयला निकालने की नई प्रणाली

* 319. श्री धन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खानों से कोयला निकालने के लिए केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने किसी नई प्रणाली का सुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या है और क्या सरकार इन नई प्रणालियों को क्रियान्वित करने पर विचार कर रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन एक संस्था है जो कोल इंडिया लि० के केन्द्रीय खनन प्रणालियों और डिजाइन संस्था के सहयोग से खनन प्रणालियों पर अनुसंधान कार्य करता है। इस संस्थान ने कोयले का खनन करने के लिए ऐसी प्रणालियों का सुझाव दिया है जिनके द्वारा

इमारतों तथा अन्य बाधाओं—जैसे नदियों, भाँसों, रेलवे लाइनों आदि—के नीचे से हाइड्रोलिक रेत बराई, खरी भूमि पर बहुत कम गतिविधि करके केबिन द्वारा पूरे कोयले की निकासी, आदि विधियों की सहायता से कोयला निकाल लिया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा सुझाए गए खनन तरीके, उपर्युक्त दबावों (बाधाओं आदि) में, उन खनन तरीकों के सहायक तरीकों की शीति लागू किए गए हैं जो कोल इंडिया लि० की खानों में पहले से चले आ रहे हैं।

Release of Advertisements to Evening Daily Newspapers

* 321. SHR C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to release advertisements to these Hindi and English Evening daily newspapers whose circulation is more than 1000. a day and having four pages, size 50 x 38 cm in the interest of greater publicity to the Government's programmes and policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In order to qualify for release of Government advertisements, a daily newspaper, whether evening or morning edition, is required normally to have a circulation of 2000 copies per publishing day and a size of not less than 45 cm. x 7 standard column width, and should consist of a minimum of 4 pages. Relaxation in the matter of minimum circulation is, however, given in the following cases:—

(a) In the case of Urdu and Sindhi papers, the minimum paid circulation of 1,600 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(b) In the case of specialised, scientific and technical journals, the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

(c) In the case of Sanskrit papers and papers published especially in the backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily for tribal readers, the minimum paid circulation of 500 copies will qualify for Government advertisements.

Exceptions, in the matter of production standard, are also made in the case of newspapers/periodicals being published in tribal languages or for tribal audience.

Release of advertisements in accordance with the above criteria provides for adequate coverage for Government programme and policies.

Building of Super Market by Poona Cantt.

3001. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that Cantonment Board of Poona Cantonment (Maharashtra) is building a Super Market-cum-Commercial Building at General Thimayya Road, Poona, cost of which is estimated to be about Rs. 49 lacs;

(b) Is it also a fact that five peoples' representatives on the said board out of 7 have duly submitted note of dissent and that the same dissent note was not even accepted by the President of the Board;

(c) Is it also a fact that no tenders for construction work were called for; and

(d) If so, what action Government propose to take in near proximity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal from an architects' firm for construction of a private Super Market-cum-Office Building on Defence land at a cost of approximately Rs.

48 lakhs was considered in the Board's meeting on 1-11-1978 and 12-1-1979 and it was decided to accept it in principle. Three out of seven elected members dissented from the decision. The President of the Board did not accept the written note of dissent as it was submitted three days later. Subsequently, on the advice of the GOC-in-C the written note was accepted by the President of the Board and it forms part of the record.

(c) No tenders have been called for construction work because the Board has to obtain Government sanction for the use of the land and to the proposal before the scheme is undertaken by them.

(d) No action is required to be taken by the Government at this stage as no proposal has been received.

बम्बई हाई सेल के लिए पाइप लाइनें बिछाने हेतु
स्वात

3002. श्री जर्नल सिंह भाई [पटेल : क्या
केटोलियन, रस्तायन और जर्नल] मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री 21
नवम्बर, 1978 तथा 9 जनवरी, 1979 को
बम्बई हाई सेल के लिये पाइप लाइनें बिछाने
हेतु स्वातों और अन्य मामलों के बारे में उन्हें
पता लिखे थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री
द्वारा उपरोक्त तारीखों के अपने पत्रों में किस
प्रकार की माँग की गई है ;

(ग) इन माँगों पर की गई अवस्था प्रस्तावित
कार्यवाही का स्वरूप क्या है और उक्त कार्यवाही
कब की गई अवस्था की जायेगी ;

(घ) गुजरात में इसके लिये स्वातों का खप
करने तथा वहाँ पाइपलाइन बिछाने में बिजनेस
के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उक्त कार्य को शुरु करने, तथा इसे
पूरा करने में कितना समय लाने की संभावना
है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जो मामले इन पत्रों में उठाये गये थे उससे बम्बई हाई से पाइपलाइन की गुजरात में भूमिबिन्दु, पाइपलाइन को लगाने में विलम्ब समुद्री क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली गैस में गुजरात का भाग नई उर्वरक प्रयोजनाओं को गैस की सप्लाई तथा गुजरात नर्मदा उर्वरक कं० और गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी का विस्तार एवं उनका अस्थायी रूप से ईंधन तेल/नेफथा से गैस फीडर स्टाक में परिवर्तन आदि सम्मिलित थे ।

(ग) दिनांक 26 सितम्बर 1978 को गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री के निमंत्रण पर पेट्रोलियम, रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्री के अहमदाबाद जाने के बाद आए थे । इन पत्रों में उठाये गये सभी मुख्य मामलों पर जिनका ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है अहमदाबाद के दौरे के दौरान गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ विचार विमर्श किया गया था और उन्हें स्थिति से अवगत कराया गया था । मुख्य मामलों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

I. बम्बई हाई से पाइपलाइन की गुजरात में भूमिबिन्दु

II. पाइप लाइन लगाने में विलम्ब ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा एक संभाव्यता अध्ययन गुजरात की ओर गैस पाइपलाइन लगाने पर किया था । ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने गुजरात में भूमि बिन्दु के लिए पाइपलाइन के वैकल्पिक मार्ग के लिए समुद्री जांच पड़ताल की थी । इसकी रिपोर्ट ओ० एन० जी० सी० के विचारों के साथ सरकार को जनवरी 1979 में प्राप्त हुई थी परन्तु इस रिपोर्ट के तैयार किये जाने के बाद हाल ही में की गई गैस की खोज के फलस्वरूप समुद्री क्षेत्र से गैस की उपलब्धता का अनुमान पहले से काफी अधिक है । ओ० एन० जी० सी० का अनुमान है कि स्वतंत्र गैस की उपलब्धता अब पहले के अनुमानों से कहीं अधिक होगी । सही सही अनुमान लगाना तुरन्त संभव नहीं है और इसके लिए संभवतः कुछ और समय लगेगा । इन अनुकूल स्थितियों को विचार में रखते हुए लाभदायक यही होगा कि समुद्री क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली गैस को तट पर इस प्रकार लाया जाने ताकि संभवतः उपलब्ध गैस की सम्पूर्ण मात्रा का विभिन्न भावी उपभोक्ताओं तक पूरा परिवहन किया जा सके । अतः वैकल्पिक साधनों पर पूर्णरूप से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

गैस सप्लाई का निश्चित मूल्यांकन ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा मार्च 1979 तक किये जाने की संभावना है । गैस सप्लाई के सही सही अनुमान प्राप्त होने पर पाइप लाइन के आकार तथा मार्ग की समीक्षा की जायेगी और उसके पश्चात सरकार को एक और रिपोर्ट दी जायेगी । इस रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति पर सरकार गुजरात की ओर पाइपलाइन पर अर्थव्यवस्था, स्थल, उसके पूरे करने के समयक्रम आदि पर अपना निर्णय लेगी । पाइपलाइन को पूरा करने के लिए समयक्रम इस प्रकार तैयार किया जायेगा कि वह गुजरात में गैस के आर्थिक उपयोगों के विकास होने के साथ मेल खाए ।

III. समुद्री गैस में गुजरात का भाग

समुद्री क्षेत्र से मिलने वाली गैस का गुजरात में अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए अग्रस्त, 1977 में एक कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया गया था । इस कार्यकारी दल ने गुजरात सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल किया गया था इस दल ने अनुमान लगाया था कि 1985-86 तक गुजरात की आवश्यकता लगभग 3.81 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रतिदिन होगी । जिसमें 1982-83 में स्थापित होने वाले दो नई उर्वरक प्रयोजनाओं के लिए 3 मिलियन घन मीटर की आवश्यकता सम्मिलित थी और शेष गैस उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये थी जो कि अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र आदि से कम गैस प्राप्त होने के कारण होगी ।

परन्तु समुद्री क्षेत्र में गैस के भंडार एवं राष्ट्रीय साधन हैं और उनके उपयोग का निर्णय समस्त राष्ट्रीय विचारों के आधार पर किया जायेगा और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के हित में अधिकतम उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

IV नई उर्वरक प्रयोजनाओं के लिए गैस की सप्लाई तथा गुजरात नर्मदा उर्वरक कं० गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी का विस्तार एवं अस्थायी रूप से उसका ईंधन तेल नेफथा के वर्तमान फीड स्टाक से गैस में परिवर्तन

जहां तक नयी उर्वरक प्रयोजनाओं को गैस की सप्लाई का सम्बन्ध है जैसा कि उपरोक्त (I) और (II) में गैस को ले जाने वाली पाइपलाइन को पूरा होने के लिए समयक्रम को इस प्रकार तैयार किया जायेगा कि वह गुजरात में गैस को आर्थिक उपयोगों का विकास होने के साथ मेल खाये ।

जहां तक गुजरात नर्मदा उर्वरक कम्पनी और गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी के विस्तार का सम्बन्ध है इस प्रश्न पर विचार किये जाने से पहले रसायन और उर्वरक विभाग ने उनसे विस्तृत मार्केटिंग एवं परिवहन के साथ एक विस्तृत

संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहा है ? गुजरात नर्मदा उर्वरक कम्पनी का ईंधन तेल में गैस में परिवर्तन करने के सम्बन्ध में यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि चूंकि ईंधन तेल की पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध है फीड स्टॉक के रूप में गैस के लिए परिवर्तन करने के लिए अतिरिक्त निवेश का कोई कारण प्रतीत नहीं होता । यही स्थिति गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी की है जो कि ईंधन तेल और नैफ्था पर संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहा है । चूंकि एक फीड स्टॉक से दूसरे फीड स्टॉक में परिवर्तन करने से उर्वरकों का कोई अतिरिक्त उत्पादन नहीं होता । अतः गैस के लिए परिवर्तन पर अतिरिक्त निवेश का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में स्थिति स्पष्ट की गई है ।

(ङ) यह सूचना उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में दी गई है ।

Manufacture of Rubber by Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3003. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) since its inception which grades of Synthetic rubbers have been manufactured from time to time by Synthetics & Chemicals Limited and what have been their prices from time to time;

(b) is it not a fact that few years ago Synthetics & Chemicals Limited developed new varieties of rubbers almost identical to previous rubbers with slight change just to get out of control order of Central Government on synthetic rubbers;

(c) if (b) above is not correct, then what was need to have new grades of rubbers almost identical with heavy increase in prices of newly developed synthetic rubber grades; and

(d) what efforts the Central Government made to curb the attitude of developing new grades and arbitrarily fixing high prices to earn huge profitability?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Bilateral Cooperation with Malaysia for T.V. and Radio Coverage

3004. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for bilateral cooperation between India and Malaysia in the field of television and radio coverage is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) progress so far achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India and the Government of Malaysia signed a cultural agreement on 30th March, 1978. The agreement provides for cooperation and exchange in the fields of television and radio also. In pursuance of this agreement, the Department of Culture proposes to enter into a regular Cultural Exchange Programme with Malaysia. The provisions/terms of the Exchange Programme are under consideration.

Handing over of the Land and Structures by the Pong Dam Authorities

3005. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3347 given in the Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1978 and state:

(a) what are the reasons for which the land acquisition officer of the Himachal Pradesh Government has not handed over the possession of the land, structures and property in the periphery of the reservoir by the Pong Dam authorities and what advice Central

Government have given to the Himachal Pradesh Government to punish those L.A.Os. who are in collusion those L.A.Os. who are in collusion

(b) what are the terms of reference of the Committee appointed under D.C. (B&R) what is the number of meetings this Committee had with the Pong Dam authorities and by when this Committee is likely to submit its report and result of the Committee's meeting held on 24th April, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 1. For the construction of the Beas Dam Project, a total area of 30729 Hectares (75938 Acres) of land was acquired which included 28271 Hectares (69810 acres) under the Pong Dam reservoir, which extends to about 48 kms. up-stream of the dam.

2. The Major portion of the land acquired for the Pong Dam reservoir has since come under submergence when the water level in the reservoir reached R. L. 1405 Controversy has arisen in respect of that land which has not been submerged yet and where the land owners are still occupying the property. There are about 228 persons staying in houses on the land acquired, which is above the highest reservoir level reached so far.

3. Regarding handing over of possession of land, a difference of view has arisen between the Land Acquisition Officer, and the Project Authorities, on a question of interpretation of the Land Acquisition Act. A clarification in this regard has been sought from the Ministry of Law.

4. No case of collusion between the IAO and the illegal oustees has come to notice.

(b) The Committee under Deputy Commissioner (Re-settlement and Rehabilitation) Talwara with Executive Engineer and IAO, Beas Project, Talwara and the SDM, Noorpur and SDM Dehra was set up by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra to settle the matter

regarding handing over of possession of land acquired by the Beas Project authorities for Pong Dam reservoir, where the water level has not reached yet. The meetings for this Committee were fixed on 12-7-78, 3-8-78, 26-12-78 and 16-1-79. These meetings, were not held as SDM's Dehra and Nurpur could not attend. A meeting was last convened by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra on 19-2-1979 in which it was decided to postpone discussions till the difference of view between the Project Authorities and the Himachal Pradesh Government on the question of handing over possession, is resolved.

Restriction of Diesel

3006. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions over diesel has been withdrawn;

(b) whether there is any apprehension of further rise in the price of diesel in the near future;

(c) whether Government of India are thinking to make India self-sufficient in diesel; and

(d) if so, the steps that are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Central Government have not imposed any restrictions over the distribution of high speed diesel oil. In the context of the difficult availability position of diesel oil, the Central Government have advised the oil companies to assist the State Government authorities in ensuring equitable distribution of this product. Some of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have taken certain regulatory measures for distribution of diesel oil. The continuation of such measures will be decided by the State Governments and Union Territory Ad-

nistrations, keeping in view the availability of the product and the need for its equitable distribution.

(b) No decision has yet been taken

(c) About 87 per cent of the total requirement of high speed diesel oil is currently being met from production in the refineries within the country and the balance requirement is being met from imports. Though at present the production of middle distillates including diesel oil is maximised, about 13 per cent of the total requirement of diesel oil is imported. Additional refining capacities are being planned with a view to produce the necessary middle distillates in the country after taking into account middle distillates like Kerosene and diesel oil that are to be imported under long term trade agreements.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Dealers in Calcutta through Back Door

3007. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that SAIL and TISCO have appointed their dealers of the Stockyards in Calcutta through the back-door and no opportunity was given to old and bonafide dealers for such appointment;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) if not, the basis of such appointment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c) As far as SAIL is concerned, it is understood that no dealers were appointed by their Calcutta stockyard after December, 1975. During September-December 1975 when material was available in plenty, SAIL enlisted traders who could ensure minimum

monthly off-take. All concerned were given opportunity for such enlistment.

As regards TISCO, it is understood that they have not appointed any dealers in their Calcutta Stockyard through the back door. There was no bar for any dealer to take the materials from Calcutta Stockyard when steel market was in recession. Since the steel market has now picked up, TISCO has finalised the list of the dealers on the basis of the actual volume of business carried out by then with TISCO during the period of recession, i.e. October, 1974 to October, 1977.

Development of Fertiliser Industry for Sixth Five Year Plan

3008. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 223 on 21st November, 1978 regarding setting up of Fertilizer Project in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the details of the proposals for the development of fertilizer industry for the Sixth Five Year Plan which have been recommended by working group on fertilizer set up by the Planning Commission; and

(b) the names of the States where the fertilizer factory proposed to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan with their location, capacity and cost?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Working Group has recommended for the 6th Five Year Plan establishment of seven major nitrogenous fertilizer factories and also addition to the phosphatic fertilizer capacity.

(b) The nitrogenous fertilizer factories will be located two each at Thal in Maharashtra and Haziro in Gujarat, one plant at Namrup, Assam and one at Korba in Madhya Pradesh and

one at Kanpur in U.P. (as an expansion of the existing plant). As regards phosphatic fertilizers, the possible locations where major plants would be established are Kandla, Hallia, Paradeep, Udaipur etc. It would

take some time before the details of phosphatic plants are finalised, but as regards nitrogenous fertilizer factories for which details have already been worked out, particulars asked for are given below:—

Location	Product	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
Thal I and II	Urea	13,86,000	570
Namrup	Urea	3,30,000	173
Hazira I and II	Urea	13,72,000	569
Kanpur	Urea	2,25,000	71
Korba	Details have yet to worked out		

रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन केन्द्र

3009. श्री कोसल राव जोषे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश में इस समय रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) कितने नये दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने का विचार है तथा वे कहाँ स्थापित किए जाएंगे; और

(घ) उनमें अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री मानू कुन्धू आरकाबाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के केन्द्रों की वर्तमान संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र :

1. पूर्णव्यय रेडियो स्टेशन	83
2. सहायक केन्द्र	17
3. रिमोट केन्द्र	2
4. अल्पव्यय रिमोट स्टेशन/विस्तार केन्द्र	2
कुल	84

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र :

1. पूर्णव्यय दूरदर्शन केन्द्र	7
2. "उपग्रह" उत्तरवर्ती केन्द्र	6
3. रिमोट केन्द्र	3
4. पिछ प्रेषण केन्द्र	1
कुल	17

जलम्बर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र भी 1979 के दौरान चालू किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978-83) के दौरान निम्नलिखित 13 दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है —

(1) पूर्णव्यय दूरदर्शन केन्द्र—3, धनुषबाजार, बंगलौर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में।

(2) रिमोट प्रेषण केन्द्र—10, धनवैर, वासनोली, केरल, धम्म, कर्नाली, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुराबाद, पनजी, मारावाडी और विमर्चकोर्ण में।

(3) शिव मठ दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों को स्वयंसेवा काली का प्रस्ताव है उनका अनुमानित पूर्णव्यय व्यय लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये है।

Permission to M/s. Pure Drinks for Calling Public Deposits

3010. SHRI S. S. DAS:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

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

(a) whether clearance under the Company's Act, 1956 has been given to M/s. Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for calling Public deposits;

(b) whether Ministry is aware that the company has misappropriated its funds by loaning Rs. 32 lacs to its Directors/Shareholders, contrary to income tax rules;

(c) whether it is proposed to direct the company to call back the loans to Directors, for its working capital need before asking for public deposits; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask the company to repay the Public deposits collected and call on its directors to repay the loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Under Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 no permission is required by Non-banking Non-financial companies for inviting deposits from public. Such Non-banking Non-financial companies can, however, accept deposits only upto the limits prescribed in Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 framed under section 58A of the Companies Act. In view of this, the question of giving clearance to the said company did not arise.

(b) The Registrar of Companies concerned has reported that as per balance-sheet as on 31st October 1977 of M/s. Pure Drinks Private Limited no amount is recoverable as loans from the directors of the company.

However, another company named M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited

had given loans to its directors and as per its balance sheet on 31st October 1977, Rs. 32.63 lakhs were outstanding against two of its directors.

A complaint has also been received from two persons who have described themselves as ex-employees of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited that there has been large scale misappropriation of funds of the company. This complaint is under examination.

The Department of Revenue has intimated that under the Income tax Act, there are no rules by which a loan taken by a director can be said to be contrary to the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

(c) According to information available with the Registrar of Companies, M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited had no public deposits as on 31-3-1978. As for loans to Directors, the reply in part (d) below refers.

(d) Under Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government has no power to direct Non-banking Non-financial companies to repay the public deposits accepted within the prescribed limits. The question whether loans have been given to the directors by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act is being examined.

Scarcity of Cooking Gas and Payment of Interest on Security Deposit

3011. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of cooking gas in the country, details of production and consumption, supply and demand State-wise during 1977-78 and 1978-79 vis-a-vis earlier corresponding period;

(b) steps taken/proposed to normalise the position and to curb the

use of cooking gas for industrial commercial purposes;

(c) what is the estimated amount of security deposit of consumers lying with the dealers of various gas companies; and

(d) whether Government would consider payment of interest on such deposits made by Government and the difficulties, if any, in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The present demand for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas) is far in excess of its availability. However, the cylinder refill requirements of the existing consumers are to be met in full, except when there are problems of availability of the product caused by unscheduled shut downs of refineries or transportation bottleneck. Recently some backlogs have developed in the supply of cylinder refills in certain areas mainly on account of reduced availability of the product from the supplying refineries and transportation constraints. The total production of LPG in 1977-78 was about 3.9 lakh tonnes and in 1978-79 it is expected to be about 4.2 lakh tonnes. The entire available LPG is more or less consumed. The details of the State-wise demand and the actual supply affected during 1977-78 and 1978-79 are not readily available.

(b) Production of LPG in the refineries is being maximised and constraints in the movement of the product to the consuming locations are being overcome so as to improve the availability position of this product. Releases of LPG to industrial users are made only in cases of technological necessity, based on the recommendations of the appropriate sponsoring Government authority. In the case of commercial organisations, release of LPG is made only when it is absolutely necessary and provided no other alternative fuel can conveniently be used.

(c) The amount of security deposit collected for the cylinders and pres-

sure regulators, is not retained by the dealers of the oil companies but is retained by the oil companies which provide the cylinders.

The total amount of security deposits for cylinders and Regulators with the oil companies are:

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	22.16 (as on 1-3-1978)
(ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	5.98
(iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1.67
(iv) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Visakh Marketing Unit)	0.28

Where cylinders are procured by the concessionaires of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Visakh Marketing Units), the amounts of security deposits are retained by them because it is they who have invested in cylinders and regulators. They have deposit amounts as under:

(Rs. in Crores approx.)

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Concessionaires	2.74
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Visakh Marketing Unit) Concessionaires :	0.51

(d) At any time more than one cylinder is required per consumer to take care of maintenance, transit time etc. This requires extra investment. On the other hand, no rent is charged for cylinder from the consumers. Security deposit is refunded when the cylinder is surrendered. This is the industry practice. The oil Prices Committee had taken this practice into consideration in fixing the marketing margins.

**Expert Committee on Coal Based
Fertiliser Technology**

3012. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names and designations of the officers and others constituting the expert committee which visited number of foreign countries in connection with the study of coal based fertilizer technology along with the names of the countries which they visited and the duration of their visit to each country;

(b) whether the countries they visited had developed such technology; and

(c) if so, the location and names of fertilizer plants where such technology was being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Statement

In November-December 1963, a five member delegation led by the late V. N. Kasturirangan, the then Chief Project Officer in Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals visited West Germany, Turkey, Spain and United Kingdom in connection with the study of coal based fertilizer technology. The delegation consisted of the following persons:

1. Late Sh. V. N. Kasturirangan, (Leader) Chief Project Officer, Min. of P. & C.

2. Sh. M. Satyapal, Chief Chemicals, Industries and Minerals Division, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

3. Sh. Ramaswamy R. Iyer, Dy. Secy. Min. of Finance, DEA, New Delhi.

4. Sh. D. G. Rao, Chief Engineer (Process Design), Planning and Development Division, Fertilizer Corp. of India Ltd., Sindri.

5. Sh. B. Chatterjee, Dy. Chief Engineer (Process Design), Fertilizer Corp. of India Ltd. Planning and Development Division, Sindri.

The programme of visits gone through by the delegation is given below:

Name of the country visited	Date of Visit	Plant/institution visited
Turkey	26-11-1968	Azot Sanaayi Kutahya.
West Germany	28-11-1968	Steinkohlen Gas A.G. Dorsten.
Do.	28-11-1968	Union Rheinische Braunkohlen . Kraftstoffe A.G. Wesseling.
Do.	29-11-1968	Offices of M/s. Pintsch Barmag A.G. Butzbach.
Do.	30-11-1968	Offices of M/s. Lurgi Gesellschaft fur Wärme und Chemi- technik, GmbH Frankfurt.
Do.	2-12-1968	Offices of M/s. Heinrich Koppers GmbH, Essen.

Name of the country visited	Date of Visit	Plant institution visited
Spain	5-12-1968	Empresa Nacional, "Calvo Sotello" Puentes de Garci de Garcia Rodriguez.
U. K.	9-12-1968	Gas Works of Scottish Gas Board West field.
Do.	10-12-1968	Gas Works of West Midlands Gas Board Colehill.

Assistance by Rumanian Experts in the Exploration of Ganga Water Basin

3013. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer has been made by the Rumanian experts to help in the exploration of the Ganga Water Basin for oil, gas and minerals; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the assistance sought by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from the Rumanian Experts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A short-term contract has been signed between the ONGC and M/s. Romepetrol, a Rumanian Company, for consultancy for evaluation and interpretation of the geological and geophysical data in respect of the Ganga Water basin and also for a programme of the geo-chemicals studies to help in evaluation of the basin's prospects.

(b) Under this short-term contract the ONGC has obtained the services of three experts from M/s. Romepetrol for a period of 2 months each. This term of 2 months can be extended by mutual agreement for another two months. Two of the experts have since arrived at Dehra Dun and the third expert is yet to arrive. The details of the jobs to be done by the specialists of M/s. Romepetrol are as under:—

1. Analysis of the available geological and geophysical data including the sub-surface data obtained from four deep wells and four shallow wells drilled in the Ganga basin areas to determine the principal objective horizons for hydrocarbon exploration in the basin.

2. Review and re-interpretation of geophysical data to confirm the different stratigraphic wedgeout units noted in the northern part of the basin and in the two major depressions in the eastern and western parts of the basin. Also determine the degree of contract in their seismogeological characteristics.

3. Analysis of the data to find out reasons for the difference in the deformation pattern in the two sectors—eastern and western—of the basin. The incidence of structures is apparently more in the western sector.

4. Examine and advise on the geochemical investigations to determine hydrocarbon source rock potential in the different prospective sedimentary units in the basin.

5. Reconstruction of the basin evolution and the sedimentary history in the region particularly with regard to the extent of deposition of the post Vindyan sequence (Pre-Cambrian to early Cambrian age) and the early Tertiary sequence in the basin.

6. Evaluation of hydrocarbon prospects of the basin and indicate the

expected reserves of hydrocarbon in the basin and their possible distribution pattern.

Ordnance Factory in Orissa

3014. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Orissa there is no Ordnance factory;

(b) whether the Government are considering to start an ordnance factory in Orissa State, if so, when; and

(c) in which States there are ordnance factories and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to give any details of existing or proposed Ordnance Factories.

Closure of Sophia School, Copper Colony, Khetri Nagar

3015. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sophia School, Copper Colony, Khetri Nagar, Rajasthan is on the verge of closure for want of facilities from the Khetri Copper Project authorities making the future of more than 500 children uncertain; and

(b) what steps are proposed to see that the school is not closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The facilities extended to the Sophia School, Copper Colony, Khetri Nagar, Rajasthan by Hindustan Copper Limited, since its inception, include free accommodation of about 2300 sq. metres plot area,

furniture, water supply, electricity and medical facilities for the members of staff of the school. These facilities are being continued to the school by Hindustan Copper Limited. Recently, the school authorities have indicated certain pre-conditions for continuing the school which relate to provision of a regular school building with attached staff quarters. The management of Hindustan Copper Limited is examining the matter with a view to take adequate steps so that the educational requirements of the students of the Sophia School are met.

New Techniques for growing Vegetables in Leh

3016. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Defence researchers have evolved new techniques for growing vegetable, around Leh and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Yes, Sir. The Field Research Laboratory has developed a new technique of growing vegetables by raising nursery in sub-zero conditions using black and colourless polythene films which help to raise the temperature and force germination of seeds and this enables the raising of vegetable seedlings six weeks ahead of time. These seedlings are supplied to the local farmers for further cultivation.

The details of the technique are given below:—

Vegetable seeds are sown on the surface of the ground, after thoroughly preparing the seed beds. Sowing is done during March, when the minimum ambient temperature is minus 5° C to 12° C and the soil is generally frozen. After the seeds are sown, the surface of the nursery bed

is covered with a layer of colourless polythene film. Over this, another layer of black polythene film is spread. On the sunny days, the polythene film sheets are removed to make sun's rays directly fall on the nursery bed. During night, the nursery bed is again covered with polythene sheets to ward off the effect of severe cold on the germinating seeds/seedlings. After the seeds have germinated, the polythene sheets are gradually raised to about 30 cms. above the ground surface on wooden stands, so that the seedlings are not damaged.

Special Cell to look after interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

3017 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution of and duties entrusted to the special Cell, if any, created for looking after the matters pertaining to reservations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Marketing Division of Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether it will also look into other grievances of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Special Cells under direct control of Personnel Managers, with adequate staff, have been set up in each Region as well as the Head Office of the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation.

The duties entrusted to the Special Cells are as under:

(i) to ensure due compliance of orders and instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

personnel and other benefits admissible to them;

(ii) to maintain effective liaison with local employment exchanges and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes organisations;

(iii) to ensure prompt disposal/redressal of grievances and representations of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees;

(iv) to collect, consolidate and furnish Quarterly and Annual Returns regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(v) to act as a liaison agency between Head Office/Regional Office and Government for supply of information, answering questions and clearing doubts, in regard to matters concerning recruitment/promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Under the existing grievance procedure, an Indian Oil Corporation employee is free to seek redress of grievance. Aggrieved Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees can present their grievance to their controlling officers. If the grievance is not settled at that level, it is subsequently looked into by the Personnel Department, as well as by the Special Cell.

Bonus for Employees in Defence Production Units

3018. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR:
SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA;

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Indian

Express' of 24th February, 1979 under the caption 'Bonus for Rail, P & T Men soon';

(b) which are the Defence Production agencies which will be benefited by this scheme, give their names and details thereof;

(c) whether JCB employees will also be covered by this scheme as JCB is the only cipher producing unit not only for Ministry of Defence but for other Ministries of Government of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). At present no specific proposal is under consideration in this regard. The question of details, therefore, does not arise.

प्रनुसूचित जातियों तथा प्रनुसूचित जनजातियों को कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

3019. श्री हुसैन बख्श कडवाय : क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री प्रनुसूचित जातियों तथा प्रनुसूचित जनजातियों को कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 215 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में नई 87 कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियां दी गई हैं और यदि हा, तो ये एजेंसियां किन किन नगरों में दी गई हैं तथा प्रत्येक गैस एजेंसी को कितने कितने कनेक्शन आवंटित किये गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या 24 गैस एजेंसियां प्रनुसूचित जातियों तथा प्रनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को दी जानी हैं, और यदि हा, तो उन्हें वे एजेंसियां किस आधार पर दी जायेंगी और उनके लिये क्या मानदंड अपनाया जायेगा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक एजेंसी को कितने कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस समय 87 एजेंसियों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र धाये हैं और एजेंसियां आवंटित करने का क्या मानदंड है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सरकार कितने गैस कनेक्शन देगी तथा कुकिंग गैस की उपलब्धि किस प्रकार बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

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पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हुसैन बख्श कडवाय) : (क) से (ग) प्रपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्य पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Return to manufacturers of Drugs on production under new Drug Policy

3020. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how it is proposed to ensure in the new Drug Policy that manufacturers get a return of 12 per cent or 14 per cent depending upon the characterisation of the drug;

(b) whether it is a fact that inefficient producers of new drugs would have no alternative but to close down their production in view of the fact that prices are proposed to be fixed on the basis of 2/3rd of efficient production; what are the criterion of measuring efficiency; and

(c) what safeguards have been provided to ensure that this scheme does not result in creation of monopolies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of bulk drugs required for price controlled formulations would be reviewed on the basis of scrutiny/cost studies conducted by the B.I.C.P. after the initial period of price freeze expires on 29th March, 1979. While fixing/revising prices the criteria of allowing post-tax return of 14 per cent on net-worth on bulk drugs required for production of category-I and category-II formulations which are highly essential and life saving and a post-tax return of 12 per cent on net-worth on other price controlled bulk drugs would be kept in view.

(b) Paragraph 43 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on

the 29th March, 1978 provides as follows:—

"Where the indigenous bulk drug is produced by more than one manufacturer, the common selling price for sales to all formulators will be fixed initially on the basis of average cost of relatively more efficient firms which account for a large percentage of output".

these arrangements are expected to secure that firms whose cost of production is high would strive through technological and other improvements to bring down their costs.

Cost efficiency is related to factors like technology, strain productivity in regard to anti-biotics, control systems geared to secure optimal consumption and recovery norms, etc.

(c) The safeguard is in terms of the provision in the new Pricing Policy that, in special situations where there are only a few large firms and differences in cost are substantial, there would be separate retention prices for different firms with a common selling price.

दिल्ली तथा प्रमुख दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में नैमित्तिक कैमरामैन

3021. श्री एन० ए० हनाम झाड़ाबाघी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, प्रमुख तथा उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में कितने नैमित्तिक कैमरामैन काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को पहली बुकिंग किस-किस तारीख को दी गई और उन्होंने कितने दिन काम किया है;

(ग) उनकी संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या उनकी सेवाएँ नियमित कर दी जायेंगी और उन्हें नियुक्तिया पत्र भ्रम तक न देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वे 1977 में हुई साक्षात्कार परीक्षा में पहले चुने जा चुके हैं; और

(ङ) उन्हें नियुक्ति पत्र कब दे दिये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण झाड़ाबाघी) : (क) दिल्ली, प्रमुख तथा उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक कैमरामैन की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, प्रमुख	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली
5	5	4

बुक किए गए व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या केवल सात है, क्योंकि उनमें से कुछो को दिल्ली में एक से अधिक केन्द्र पर बुक किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). उनके नाम, उनकी पहली बुकिंग की तारीख तथा उन्होंने कितने दिन काम किया उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्र	नाम	पहली बुकिंग की तारीख	जितने दिन काम किया उनकी संख्या
उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	1. श्री प्रार० के० सिन्हा	24-7-78	93 दिन
	2. श्री अजय कुमार	8-6-78	104 दिन
	3. श्री बाई० के० गुप्त	3-10-78	59 दिन
	4. श्री जगदीश नारायण	6-6-77	144 दिन
	5. श्री राजनी पटेल	28-10-78	37 दिन
दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, प्रमुख	1. श्री संजय माधुर	21-7-77	14 दिन
	2. श्री बाई० के० गुप्त	17-10-78	14 दिन
	3. श्री अमितव भट्टाचार्य	8-6-77	39 दिन
	4. श्री राकेश सिन्हा	6-12-78	80 दिन
	5. श्री अजय कुमार	28-3-77	78 दिन
दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	1. श्री बाई० के० गुप्त	26-6-74	140 दिन
	2. श्री अजय कुमार	6-6-77	140 दिन
	3. श्री जगदीश नारायण	12-12-76	210 दिन
	4. श्री प्रार० के० सिन्हा	11-2-77	288 दिन

Kashmir Valley. However, no oil or gas bearing horizons were encountered in these wells. Another Well Suruin-sar-1 was also drilled by ONGC on the Suruinmastgarh structure in Jammu. This well was projected to a depth of 6,000 metres but further drilling could not be continued after the depth of 3,665 metres due to abnormal sub-surface pressure conditions. No oil or gas bearing horizons were encountered up to the depth drilled in this well. Presently, further geo-scientific work is being continued by the ONGC and one geological exploration party is carrying out semi-detailed investigations in the Tertiary belt of J & K State.

(b) As at (a) above.

(c) An amount of Rs. 688.42 lakhs including depreciation (Rs. 166.02 lakhs) has been spent to date on exploratory drilling in J. & K.

उर्वरकों में आत्म-निर्भरता

3026. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने उर्वरकों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्मथ बज्जुगुप्ता) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जब कि उर्वरकों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन वर्षों से काफ़ी बढ़ा है, परन्तु उर्वरकों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह उत्पादन अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है । स्वदेशी उर्वरक अमला में वृद्धि लाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 11 बड़े आकार वाली उर्वरक परियोजनाएँ अभी कार्यान्वयनधीन हैं । इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साथ उर्वरक क्षमता जो अब 32.59 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 10.80 लाख मी० टन पी०पी० की है बढ़कर 1981-82 तक लगभग नाइट्रोजन की 53 लाख मी० टन तथा पी०पी० की 13 लाख मी० टन हो जायेगी । परन्तु यदि इस क्षमता से उत्पादन उड़ी बीजना

अवधि की प्राप्त तक उर्वरकों की अनुमानित संयंत्र को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए उर्वरक अमला के विस्तार के लिए भारी और कार्य-क्रम को बहुत जल्द अन्ततम रूप देने के लिए जरूरत प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गैस पर आधारित चार बड़े आकार वाले उर्वरक संयंत्र, दो महाराष्ट्र तथा दो गुजरात में और गैस पर आधारित एक बड़े आकार वाला उर्वरक संयंत्र असम में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अतिरिक्त, गैस से इथिलेन इन्सोलिडिफाइड मिनिटेड को कानपुर में अपनी विद्यमान क्षमता के भारी विस्तार करने के लिए एक प्राथम्य पत्र भी दिया गया है ।

विज्ञान एजेंसियों का संचालन कर रहे आकाश-बाणी के कलाकार

3027. श्री डी० एच० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के कुछ कलाकार, अधिकारी और भूतपूर्व कलाकार विज्ञान एजेंसियों का संचालन कर रहे हैं और विज्ञान कार्यक्रमों में अपनी आवाज भी रिकार्ड करवाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नियमों के अन्तर्गत ऐसा करने की अनुमति है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी जो विज्ञान एजेंसियों का संचालन करते हैं दिल्ली के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क बताये रखते हैं और अपने परिचय का लाभ उठाते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार कुछ उपाय कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री मान कृष्ण आशवाणी) : (क) और (ख) : जहाँ तक आकाश-वाणी का संबंध है, कोई भी स्टायफ़ या रिटायर्ड अधिकारी विज्ञान एजेंसियों का संचालन नहीं कर रहे हैं और न ही वे विज्ञान कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपनी आवाज दे रहे हैं । तथापि, दूरदर्शन में, एक स्टायफ़ या रिटायर्ड ने आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित एक हिन्दी दार्शनिक विज्ञान में अपनी आवाज दी थी । संबंधित स्टायफ़ को सलाह दी गई है कि यह इस प्रकार का काम करने न करे ।

नियमों के अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व स्टायफ़ या रिटायर्ड अधिकारियों को विज्ञान एजेंसियों का संचालन करने या अपनी आवाज देने की अनुमति नहीं है ।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई मामला सरकार के स्थान में नहीं आया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reservation of Jobs for S.O. and S.T. in High Courts

3028. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANAT-
WALLA:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI
VAGHELA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINA-
THAN:

SHRI DHERENDRANATH
BASU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that High Courts of only a few States have accepted the Centre's suggestion for reservation of jobs for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the junior as well as higher judicial services;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the non-acceptance of the Centre's suggestion by majority of the High Courts; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that the principle of reservation for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is accepted and implemented in the junior as well as higher judicial services throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). According to the latest information furnished by the State Governments/High Courts, there is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment to the lower judicial services in the States of Andhr Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and in the higher judicial services in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

A majority of the States have thus introduced provision for reservation in the lower judicial services. The question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Judicial Services falling under various High Courts, was discussed recently in the 8th meeting of the High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The High Power Committee decided that the matter may be pursued further with the States and the High Courts. Accordingly, it is proposed to address them in the matter.

Machines idle at Rourkela

3029. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the SAIL is supplying 10 to 16 thousand tonnes of coil to Kalinga Tubes through a recent deal and coils are also being supplied to Tata's Tinplate Company;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this machine and manpower in the Rourkela Plant remain idle;

(c) in view of this what is Government's policy towards public sector steel plant at Rourkela; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take against them and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Supply of H. R. coils and skelp to various tube makers, including Kalinga Tubes Limited, is at present being made on the basis of the recommendations of the Department of Heavy Industry. On the above basis, supplies of H. R. coils and skelp to Kalinga Tubes Limited during April, 1978—January, 1979 from the steel plants under SAIL have been 17,266 tonnes. Regarding Tinplate Company of India Limited, Rourkela Steel Plant has supplied 1,140 tonnes of cold rolled black plate coils for trial run of its new tinning line. Regular requirements of black plate of this Company are planned to be largely met from imports. For its old tinning line, the Company takes its requirements from TISCO in the form of tin bars.

(b) Utilisation of machines and manpower in the Rourkela Steel Plants has not been affected in any way as a result of the above supplies.

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

Alleged charges against Swadeshi Polytex Limited

3030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh are involved in a number of criminal acts and misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds etc;

(b) if so, facts thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the persons responsible for this; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). On receipt of a complaint filed by M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. under section 408 of the Companies Act, an inspection of books of accounts of the Company under section 209A of the Companies Act was carried out. As a result of this inspection certain irregularities/mismanagement on the part of the management came to light. The major irregularities as brought out in the Inspection Report are as follows:—

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

(b) Non-existence of two imported bailing presses;

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Payment of reward and the travelling expenses to the employees for collection of proxies in favour of the Managing Director;

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

Besides the above major irregularities, the Inspection Report has also brought out certain violations of the provisions of the Companies Act.

As a result of material brought out in the Inspection Report, the Company Law Board have issued show-cause notice under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the company and a reply thereof from the company is awaited. After the reply is received, the matter will be decided by the Company Law Board.

Open Black Marketing of Steel in Mandi Gobind Garh

3031. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the large scale open blackmarketing of steel in the Mandi Govind Garh in Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that the steel reaches the consumers throughout the country at prices much higher than the prescribed; and

(c) will the Government open departmental stores in the country to supply steel at correct price to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) At present there is no statutory control on the price of any category of iron and steel and as such the question of black marketing of steel does not arise.

(b) and (c). The main producers of steel supply steel to the different consumers in the country from their plants as well as stockyards at uniform prices fixed by the Joint Plant Committee. These stockyards are spread all over the country. Further, the requirements of small scale units are met by the State Small Scale Industries Corporations through their

own retail outlets at different places in their respective States at a price which is Rs. 40 per tonne less than the corresponding stockyard prices.

Definition of 'New Article'

3032. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry is proposing to reverse the decision of the Law Ministry in regard to definition of 'New Article'; and

(b) whether the decision of the Law Ministry is proposed to be reversed to help some foreign companies like Glaxo, Pfizer, Warner Hindustan E. Merck etc., and whether this is being done with the Minister's approval?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Tin Plates

3033. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of tin plate prime in the country during the past three years;

(b) if so, how the large scale units including a multi-national are getting a supply of 200 per cent of their needs while the small scale units do not get even a quarter of their requirements;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the applications of small scale units for even 50 to 100 tonnes of tin plates, while the bulk requirements of large units are met through domestic production and imports; and

(d) how Government propose to have equitable distribution of tin

plates available within the country and also from imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) There has been shortage of tin plate prime in the country during the past two years.

(b) Tin plate supply is normally related to the assessed capacities of units, small and large, including multinationals. No unit has been supplied more material than its capacity in the last three years.

(c) and (d). Demands of both the small and large units are met from the indigenous sources as well as imports. The import policy permits imports of tinplates both for large scale and small scale units depending upon the indigenous availability. As imported tinplates are costlier and imports involve blockage of Capital, S.S.I. units had requested for maximum supply from indigenous sources. At present, about 70 per cent of the indigenous production of tinplates goes to the small scale units.

Re-opening of J. K. Aluminium Asansol

3034. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what steps are being taken to reopen J.K. Aluminium (Hindustan Aluminium Corporation), Asansol in West Bengal which is closed down for the last several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The management of the industrial undertaking of the Aluminium Corporation of India located at Jaykynagar, Asansol was taken over by Government in May, 1978. The overhauling of the fabrication units at Jaykynagar was completed in October, 1978. The actual commissioning of these units is awaiting conclusion of agreement with the labour union.

प्राचीन विद्युतीकरण के लिए खर्च की गई राशि

3035. श्री उद्दीप नारायण शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राचीन विद्युतीकरण बोर्ड ने प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांवों में विद्युतीकरण का सक्रिय निर्धारित किया था और कितने गांवों में विद्युतीकरण किया गया ;

(ख) उन गांवों के विद्युतीकरण पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) शेष गांवों में विद्युतीकरण कब तक किया जायेगा और सरकार द्वारा गांवों में विद्युतीकरण कार्य को तेज करने के लिए की जा रही इस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. 0. रावचन्द्रन) : (क) पांचवी योजना के कागजात में सम्पूर्ण देश में 81,000 अतिरिक्त गांवों को विद्युतीकरण करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस में नहीं दिया गया था। पहले 4 वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-78 के दौरान 60,169 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए थे। इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) 1974-78 के दौरान देश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यों पर कुल लगभग 744 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया।

(ग) राज्यों द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजनाओं के आधार पर शेष गांवों की विद्युतीकरण 1994-95 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

देश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण में तीव्रता बाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-

(1) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए निधि का प्रावधान उत्तराखण्ड पंचवर्षीय अर्थव्यवस्था में बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। पांचवी योजना में किए गए 885.30 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान की तुलना में पंचवर्षीय योजना 1979-83 की उपरान्त में 1450 करोड़ रुपये की अपेक्षितता काफ़ी अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह राशि 300 करोड़ रुपये की उत्तराखण्ड के अलग-अलग है जो बिना योजना संस्थाओं के उपलब्ध होने की आशा है।

(2) प्रत्येक राज्य में कीर्वासीय विद्युतीकरण का न्यूनतम स्तर सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से, न्यूनतम प्राथमिकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक निश्चित प्रावधान रखा गया है।

- (3) राज्य विपत्ती बोर्डों के साथ प्रविष्टि समिष्ट सम्पर्क स्थापित करने और प्राथम-विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें तैयार करने तथा क्रियान्वित करने में बोर्डों को सहायता देने के लिए प्राथम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने कई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित किए हैं।

विवरण

गांधी योजना अवधि 1974-78 के दौरान विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या का राज्यवार व्यौरा यशानि वाला विवरण।

क्र० सं०	राज्य	विद्युतीकृत गांव
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4,472
2.	असम	1,030
3.	बिहार	8,599
4.	गुजरात	2,445
5.	हरियाणा	(+)
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3,253
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	2,679
8.	कर्नाटक	2,516
9.	केरल	51
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	5,647
11.	महाराष्ट्र	4,709
12.	मणिपुर	22
13.	मेघालय	228
14.	नागालैण्ड	100
15.	उड़ीसा	6,084
16.	पंजाब	5,048
17.	राजस्थान	4,231
18.	सिक्किम	43
19.	तमिलनाडु	67
20.	त्रिपुरा	307
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,261
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3,154
जोड़ (राज्य)		59,948
जोड़ (सब राज्य क्षेत्र)		223
जोड़ (संविधान भारत)		60,169

(*) 1.00% गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो गया है।

शाहभायोग द्वारा बोधी पाए गए अधिकारी

3036. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाह भायोग द्वारा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के बोधी पाये गये अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) उनमें से किन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कब तक करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शाहबाषी) : (क) से (घ) शाह भायोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जन सम्पर्क माध्यमों के दुरुपयोग के निम्नलिखित बिबिध मामलों का उल्लेख किया था :—

(1) कांग्रेस के चुनाव घोषणापत्र का आकाशवाणी तथा विज्ञापन और दूर्य प्रचार निदेशालय के अनुवादकों द्वारा अनुवाद किया जाना।

(2) श्री विद्याचरण मुकुल के लिए चुनाव पोस्टरों का विज्ञापन और दूर्य प्रचार निदेशालय के प्राटिस्टों द्वारा डिजाइन बनाया जाना।

(3) सूचना और प्रसारण द्वारा पार्ष्व गायक श्री किशोर कुमार को तंग किया जाना।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की विशेष जांच यूनिट ने : क्त (1) के सम्मुख निविष्ट मामले के बारे में स संबंधी विद्याचरण मुकुल, श्री मुकुल के विशेष सह यक श्री बी० एन० विपाठी तथा अन्यो के विरुद्ध केस दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(2) के सम्मुख निविष्ट मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा श्री विद्याचरण मुकुल, विज्ञापन और दूर्य प्रचार निदेशालय के तत्कालीन निदेशक स्वर्गीय श्री एन० सेठी और अन्यो के विरुद्ध 7-2-1979 को औपचारिक आरोपपत्र दायर किये जा चुके हैं। जहां तक उक्त (3) के सम्मुख निविष्ट मामले का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाई करने के प्रश्न की सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

कोयला खानों में कर्मचारियों के लिए मजूरी निर्धारित करने के लिए समिति

3037. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों में कर्मचारियों के लिए मजूरी का पुनिराख करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और समिति ने मजूरी दुरु:

निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है क्योंकि जिस अवधि के लिए पुरानी मजूरी निर्धारित की गई थी वह अवधि इस बीच 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को समाप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ख) नई मजूरी निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या कसौटी निर्धारित की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय/संरक्षण मंत्री (श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र):

(क) "संयुक्त द्विपक्षीय वार्ता समिति" का गठन

11 दिसम्बर, 1974 के राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी संयुक्त में परिवर्तन और संशोधन तथा सम्बद्ध विषयों पर विचार और चर्चा के लिए किया गया है। इस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिए गए हैं। समिति में विचार विमर्श अभी चल रहा है।

(ख) मजदूरी का निर्धारण करने के लिए सरकार की पूर्ण अनुमति आवश्यक है। सरकार ऐसी अनुमति देते समय ध्यानात्मक सभी सरकारों उपक्रमों के मजदूरी के स्तर का भी ध्यान रखती है।

१ विवरण

संयुक्त द्विपक्षीय वार्ता समिति में प्रतिनिधियों की सूची

संगठन का नाम	प्रतिनिधियों के नाम
कोल इंडिया लि०	1. श्री आर० एन० शर्मा, अध्यक्ष-सह प्रबंध निदेशक, कोल इंडिया लि०
	2. श्री बी० एल० वडेहरा, अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०
	3. श्री आर० जी० महेन्द्र, अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, भास्व कोकिंग कोल लि०
	4. श्री टी० बी० लक्ष्मणन, निदेशक (टेक्निकल), वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
	5. श्री श्री० महीपति, निदेशक (कार्मिक), मैनेजी लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन
	6. श्री आर० सी० शेखर, निदेशक (वित्त), ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
	7. श्री आर० एस० मूर्ति, निदेशक (कार्मिक), सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०, सचिव सचिव
'सिगरेटी कोलियरिज कं० लि०	श्री एम० के० बी० सुब्बिया
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं०	श्री कसी मोदी, प्रबंध निदेशक
ईंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं०	श्री पी० आर० भट्टाचार्य, कार्मिक प्रबंधक
ईंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	श्री कांति मेहता
आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस	श्री विन्देश्वरी कुबे
सेन्टर आफ इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन्स	श्री कल्याण राय, संतत सदस्य
हिन्दू मजदूर सभा	श्री शक्तिमा खां
भारतीय मजदूर संघ	श्री एम० के० पाण्डे
	श्री रामपति मुखर्जी, सदस्य, विज्ञान सभा
	श्री विश्वेश कुमार, सदस्य, विज्ञान सभा
	श्री जयन्त पोद्दार
	श्री टी० सी० जुमवे
	श्री बनारस सिंह बाबाबा

एस्पुमिनियम की सप्लाई न किए जाने का लघु
उद्योगों पर प्रभाव

3038. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या लघु उद्योगों को एस्पुमिनियम की सप्लाई न किए जाने से उनके उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और उनके एस्पुमिनियम की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कट्टिया मथुरा) : विजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई न होने से एस्पुमिनियम प्रदायकों में पूर्ण क्षमता से उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। फलस्वरूप देशी उत्पादन से बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। लघु और बड़े दोनों प्रकार के व्यवसायों पर इस बनी बस प्रभाव न पड़े, इसके लिए भविष्य में एस्पुमिनियम आयात को प्रबंध किए गए हैं और किए जा रहे हैं।

Houses for Army Men

3039. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have been constructed for the army men in the last three years;

(b) what is the proposal of constructing the houses for these army men in the next two years;

(c) what is the demand of the army for the houses for their families;

(d) does Government propose to give special facilities to the army men for their families; and

(e) if yes, give the details thereof

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The requisite information is as under:

Year	No. of units of accommodation constructed
1976-77	4185
1977-78	7119
1978-79	5739 (anticipated)
TOTAL	17043

(b) 18,834 residential units are expected to be constructed during the next two years.

(c) Nearly 30,000 officers and 2,10,000 JCOs/ORs are entitled to married accommodation. The deficiencies at the end of December 1978 were about 15,896 units for officers and 88,076 units for JCOs and ORs. These deficiencies are proposed to be made good over a period of 13 years from 1978-79.

(d) and (e). Such of the Army officers who are not provided with Government accommodation are entitled to the following facilities.

(i) Allotment of houses hired/requisitioned by Government; and

(ii) hiring houses on their own on rent reimbursement basis.

In the case of JCOs/ORs also, the system of provision of hired/requisitioned houses is applicable. They are also eligible to make their own arrangements and claim compensation in lieu of quarters prescribed for different ranks at various stations.

Sharing of surplus power available from Kerala by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

3040. SHRI K. MAIJANNA:
SHRI S. R. REDDY;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no final settlement could be reached be-

ween Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the sharing of surplus power that would be available from Kerala in the next four years; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the points on which differences still exist?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. No final settlement has been reached so far between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in this regard.

(b) The difference is mainly on the relative needs of these two States for the surplus power from Kerala.

Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri

3041. SHRIMATI MARINAL GORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abandon the Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the problems in the establishment of this project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The manner in which additional capacity for aluminium should be created in the country will necessarily have to be considered after carefully examining the various options available. Feasibility studies on the setting up of large sized alumina/aluminium plants based on East Coast bauxites are under way and the reports are expected in the latter half of 1979. After receipt of these reports the alternatives will have to be examined in the light of the resources available and to optimum choice made. At the time of taking a decision among the options avail-

able, the Ratnagiri project will also be taken into consideration.

Modernisation of Indian Navy

3042. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping an active vigil on the increasing numbers of the ships belonging to the Super-powers in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether the Indian Navy is being adequately modernized to meet these security needs arising out of the above; and

(c) if so, the proportion of the capital budget of the Defence Ministry that has been allocated to the Navy in the last three years, and the estimated amounts during the Sixth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Navy is being progressively modernised, keeping in view all developments which have a bearing on our national security, including the Naval build-up in the Indian Ocean. This is being done with due regard to our relative priorities of various programmes, concerning all the three Services.

The Capital Budget provision on account of the Navy as a proportion of the total Capital outlay on Defence, has ranged from 35.9 per cent to 38.6 per cent in the last three years. Details of provision are available in the Budget documents.

Hon'ble Member will appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose any further details, nor to refer to the programmes con-

templated for the next Defence Plan.

It is hardly necessary to add that the modernisation and strengthening of the Navy will receive due consideration in future plans, in the light of the respective and complementary roles of the three Services.

Proposal to amend M.R.T.P. (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971

3043. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether the MRTP (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971 is being amended with a view to eliminating the dominance of large industrial houses, including multi-national companies together with their branches and subsidiaries in the production of items reserved for the small scale sector; and

" (b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The M.R.T.P. (Classification of Goods) Rules, 1971 and the schedule thereto are being amended to make the provisions of Chapter III of the MRTP Act more effective in regulating the growth of all dominant undertakings, whether belonging to large industrial houses or multi-national companies, while taking account of the items of production reserved for the small scale sector.

Some additional products of economic importance have been included in the schedule and same products have been separately specified so as to pinpoint dominant undertakings more effectively. The classification of goods as listed in the schedule and the rules have also been rationalised.

These amendments are expected to be finalised shortly.

Target and actual Coal production in 1977 and 1978

3044. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coal in 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether production in the last two years was short of target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that modernisation of mines is necessary if the country is to achieve the target of a million tonnes of coal production by 1984; and

(e) if so, what are the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The production of coal in 1977-78 was 101.00 million tonnes. The production of coal during 1978-79 (up to February) was 90.66 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production during the last two years was affected due to shortage of explosives, power interruptions, prolonged strike in the Singareni Collieries, heavy rains and floods in Bengal-Bihar region, industrial-relation problems transport bottleneck etc.

(d) and (e). The production as per the target is planned to come from the existing mines, from reconstruction/reorganisation of mines and from new mines. Mechanisation of mines with suitable equipment is resorted to wherever possible. Improved mining methods, like long wall mining, sub level caving and extraction with hydraulic send stowing etc., are

also adopted to enable better extraction of coal.

Implementation of Companies Act and M.R.T.P. Act

3045. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MRTP and Companies Act have not succeeded in effectively curbing the hold of big business houses on the economy of the nation and that concentration of economic power in the hands of few big business houses continues to grow unabated;

(b) if so, furnish the indications of the growing monopoly hold of big houses strategic field of economic activities; and

(c) details of steps taken—legal, administrative or others during the last two years and results thereof, details of special measures in this regard in the immediate future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, was enacted to provide *inter-alia* that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The Act is not aimed at the prevention of growth of undertakings as such, but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways for ensuring that such expansions are not likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or are not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest. The Companies Act is not directly aimed at curbing of concentration of economic power. It was enacted with a view to creating condi-

tions necessary for the healthy growth of Joint Stock Companies and for providing safe-guards in relation to the interests of the investors and the public

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from the restrictions and curbs to prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to regulate the growth of large industrial houses as already provided in the MRTP Act, 1969, and the criteria being followed in dealing with the proposals from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the "Statement on Industrial Policy", laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977 spells out the further measures undertaken by the Government to regulate the growth of large houses. Further steps taken by the Government during the last two years in this regard include insistence of greater reliance on internally generated resources, maximisation of the promoters' contribution, and prescription of generally less favourable debt-equity ratio for financing of new or expansion projects by the large industrial houses. While the policy regarding financing of expansion of new projects by the large industrial houses has been made more stringent, the policy in the case of non-MRTP Companies has been liberalised to encourage their growth. In order to encourage the non-MRTP companies to enter even the fields specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973, minimum promoters' contribution in their case has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent for the first Rs. 25 crores of the project cost.

In regard to the Companies Act, the Government is aware that inter-corporate investment is an important instrument of gaining corporate control. These are regulated in terms of the provisions of Sections 108A and 372(4) of the aforesaid Act. The applications received from companies un-

der these two sections are considered in the light of the guiding principles contained in the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd December, 1977, referred to above and other relevant considerations like the availability of internally generated liquid funds with the investing company, reasonableness of the proposed purchase price, the interest of the shareholders of both the investing and the investee companies and the protection of the interest of the minority shareholders.

In the implementation of the Companies Act and the MRTP Act certain difficulties, obscurities and lacunae were also noticed with the result that the realisation of the objectives underlying those enactments have not been to the extent desired. Realising the need for an indepth review of the provisions of these Acts, the Government appointed a High Powered Expert Committee presided over by Justice Rajinder Sachar, a sitting High Court Judge. The Committee submitted its report on 29-8-78 and a copy of this report was laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-78. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government. Further steps towards the implementation of such of the recommendations as are accepted by the Government will be taken through an amending legislation in due course.

Quotation for Drugs from Foreign Suppliers

3046. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CPC invite quotations for drugs from foreign suppliers through their agents located in India;

(b) whether this practice gives chance for under-hand negotiations; and

(c) in how many cases prices of CPC imported drugs were higher than international prices during the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) CPC buys material at the most competitive International prices by floating enquiries directly and through STC Foreign Offices to reputed suppliers/manufacturers. In doing so, the CPC ensure that specifications, quality, packing etc. are strictly according to their requirements. It is difficult to indicate the cases, if any, where CPC might have imported on higher prices than International prices during last three years.

Iron Ore Pile up at Bailadila

3047. SHRI PURNANARYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of high grade iron ore are lying in Bailadila Iron Ore in Madhya Pradesh and in view of lack of demand manual operation of mines is being discontinued rendering further unemployment of 2000 Adivasi labourers of the mine;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to divert the ore to such internal consumers as may be able to utilise the ore; and

(c) does the Government intend to export this ore to other countries for trade or propose to encourage establishment of Steel Plants in non-traditional areas of the country so that steel is made available at fair price to domestic users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) 20.57 lakh tonnes of lump ore has accumulated in the stockpile of Bailadila

Mines and at Vizag Port as on 26.3.79. The main reason for accumulation of stocks in the reduced off take of iron ore by Japanese Steel Mills as a fall-out of general recession in the Steel Industry. Consequently, the contractor's labour force engaged in manual mining in Bailadila Project numbering about 2,500 at present will be reduced to about 1200 by June, 1979. The contract labourers consist of Adivasis as well as non-Adivasis.

(b) The Steel Plants are the only internal consumers of iron ore. They meet most of their requirements from their own captive/linked mines. It is not feasible to supply iron ore to them from Bailadila mines because of the high cost on account of long distance between these mines and the Steel Plants.

(c) The existing long-term contract for the Japanese Steel Mills for supply of lump ore is due to expire only in April, 1980, and further negotiations for extending the contract are already under way. Therefore, the question of diverting the lump ore to other countries or consumers within the country does not arise for the present.

Fertilizer Plants in Rajasthan

3048 SHRI S S SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has considered any proposal to set up fertilizer plants in the public sector in the State of Rajasthan in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c), A Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission to formulate a programme for

development of additional fertilizer capacity during the Sixth Five Year Plan, has recommended consideration of the setting up of a phosphatic fertilizer project at a suitable location in Rajasthan based on the rock phosphate available in Jhamarkotra.

Details such as the exact location of the project, the product mix, cost of the project, etc. can be firmed up only after a feasibility report for the project has been prepared and various relevant techno-economic aspects have been studied.

जयपुर में प्रखिल भारतीय कौजी भर्ती मेला

3049. श्री होयस राम सारथ : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बल सेना मुख्यालय द्वारा 17 से ले कर 20 जनवरी तक जयपुर में आयोजित किए गए प्रखिल भारतीय कौजी भर्ती मेले का प्रचार रेडियो तथा प्रेस द्वारा किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भर्ती के लिए देश के विभिन्न भाग से उभर तिलियों को जयपुर में हजारों उम्मीदवारों के हो गए थे लेकिन वह मेला न तो हुआ और न ही उस को रद्द करने की सूचना प्रेस तथा रेडियो द्वारा दी गयी,

(ग) क्या ऐसे मेले देश में अन्य स्थानों पर भी आयोजित किए गए हैं और यदि हा, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस मेले को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं और यह फिर कब होगा ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ) सामग्री एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Setting up of a Pesticide factory in Punjab

3050. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 239 on 21st November, 1978 regarding setting up of a pesticide plant in Punjab and state the latest development?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no change in position. Hindustan Insecticides Limited are continuing their efforts to secure the necessary technology from abroad.

Proposal to Amend the Representation of People's Act to provide for Qualification of M.L.As. and M.Ps.

3051. **SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about amendments in the existing Representation of People's Act with a view to prescribed some academic qualifications for the Members of Vidhan Sabha/Lok Sabha and particularly Ministers since such qualifications have already been prescribed in the Government Recruitment Rules for the appointment even for the lowest post like Class IV posts in the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for discrimination in the political and administrative wings of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Unlike Government servants, the Members of the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas are representatives of the people, elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise.

Cluster Schemes Sanctioned for Rayalaseema

3052. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cluster schemes sanctioned for Rayalaseema this year; and

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(b) the number of those schemes sanctioned in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In 1978-79 the Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 21 schemes for rural electrification in Rayalaseema comprising Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts in Andhra Pradesh. These schemes are for a total loan assistance of Rs. 4.24 crores and, on completion, envisage electrification of 334 villages and energisation of 13,460 agricultural pump-sets.

(b) In 1978-79 the Corporation has so far sanctioned in all 588 rural electrification schemes of different States in the country for a total loan assistance of Rs. 180.85 crores.

Discovery of Gas in Oil Wells by ONGC

3053. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantities of gas have been discovered in the latest oil wells drilled by the ONGC;

(b) if so, the time by which commercial production will start; and

(c) whether non-availability of drilling rigs stands in the way of expeditious drilling?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The latest gas discovery of ONGC has been in a structure called B-55 north of North Bassein field. However, to determine the commerciality of this field additional wells are proposed to be drilled by ONGC and only thereafter will it be possible to assess its potential.

(b) It is too early to say since the commercial potential of this field is yet to be assessed.

(c) No, Sir.

Discovery of Large Deposits of Rich Minerals in Bijapur, Karnataka

3054. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state:

whether large deposits of rich minerals have been discovered in the district of Bijapur in Karnataka and if so, what are the rich minerals discovered and what is the total estimated quantity of different minerals and what Government propose to do with the available rich minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Large deposits of limestone having a total reserve of about 985 million tonnes of flux, cement and unclassified grades have been identified in Bijapur district. Besides, small occurrences of iron ore, glass sand, calcite etc. have also been located. The limestone deposit near Bagalkot is being exploited for cement manufacture.

अशोधित तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3055. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नावक : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में अशोधित तेल के मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या अशोधित तेल के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत आयाती पाँच वर्षों पर उचित मूल्य पर अशोधित तेल प्राप्त कर सके, एक योजना बनाई है जिससे लोगों को पेट्रोल, डीजल आदि की सप्लाई उचित मूल्यों पर की जा सके ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लक्ष्मण बहुबुचा) : (क) दिनांक 1-10-1975 से तेल उत्पादक तथा निर्यात करने वाले देशों के कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों का निर्धारण करने के लिए धरवी सांकेतिक कच्चे तेल (धरवी साइट कच्चा तेल) के मूल्यों ने 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी । 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 तक सांकेतिक कच्चे तेल का मूल्य 11.51 डालर प्रति बैरल पर बना रहा । जनवरी, 1977 से कच्चे तेल के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की दोहरी प्रणाली प्रारम्भ हुई थी जबकि पड़ोसी धरवी तथा यूनाइटेड धरवी धर्मौरात ने कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की थी जबकि गोप 11 ओपेक सदस्य देशों में सांकेतिक कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में 10.51 डालर प्रति बैरल से 12.70 डालर प्रति बैरल की 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की थी । तत्पश्चात् एक जुलाई, 1977 से मूल्य निर्धारण की ऐसी प्रणाली फिर से लागू की थी जब सऊदी अरेबिया और यूनाइटेड धरवी धर्मौरात ने अपने कच्चे तेल के मूल्य 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया था । यह मूल्य 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक उन्हीं के ल्यों बने रहे । पिछले वर्ष दिसम्बर में प्राबुधायी ने हुए 52वें ओपेक मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि ओपेक सांकेतिक कच्चे तेल के 12.70 डालर प्रति बैरल 1978 के मूल्य स्तर से चार तिमाही किन्तों में वृद्धि कर 14.542 डालर प्रति बैरल तक किया जायेगा जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :—

दिनांक	सरकारी बिक्री मूल्य	तिमाही वृद्धि प्रतिशत
1 जनवरी, 1979 .	13.335	5.000
1 अप्रैल, 1979 .	13.843	3.809
1 जुलाई, 1979 .	14.161	2.294
1 अक्टूबर, 1979 .	14.542	2.691

(ख) गत वर्षों में भारत में तेल का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात करने वाले देशों पर इस आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है कि तेल आयात करने वाले विकासशील देशों के लिए तेल मूल्य में वृद्धि के प्रति पर्याप्त धन्य होना चाहिए ताकि उनके हितों की रक्षा हो । तेल मूल्यों के मामलों पर पेरिस में हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक नियंत्रण के सम्मेलन में भी विचार किया गया था । तेल का उत्पादन एवं निर्यात करने वाले विकासशील देशों के लिए अलग मूल्यों की विचारधारा को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है ।

कच्चे तेल के यूरोपों में हाज ही में की गयी वृद्धि का विकासशील देशों पर पड़ने वाले सभा बित प्रभाव पर तट रक्ष देशों के समन्वयन ब्यूरो की बैठक में भी विचार किया गया था। विकास-शील देशों की मुसीबत को कम करने के संबंध में तेल का उत्पादन तथा निर्यात करने वाले देशों बास्तबीत आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा कारखाने तथा पेट्रोलियम संबंध स्थापित किया जाना

3056. श्री विजय कुमार अलहोडा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को देश में उर्वरक कारखाने और पेट्रोलियम संबंध स्थापित करने की अनुमति देने का है, और ।

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्यपि सरकार को खाद कारखाना लगाने के लिए बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों से कोई विलिफ्ट प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं, फिर भी औद्योगिक नीति के मार्गदर्शनों में विदेशी कम्पनियों और बड़े घरानों को उर्वरक उद्योग में निवेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है। सरकार ने इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव लि० को अपने कानपुर स्थित प्लांट की क्षमता में वित्सार करने की अनुमति दी है। इस कम्पनी में यू० के मैनेज इन्पौरियल कैमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीज के 50.42 प्रतिशत शेयर हैं।

किसी बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी द्वारा कोई पेट्रोलियम को बनवाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा और एक्सप्लोसिव लि० के प्राबधानों के अनुसार निवेश किया जाता है।

Reorganisation of Jharia Coalfields

3057. SHRI K. T KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the reorganisation plan of Jharia coalfields formulated;

(b) when was the last meeting of the inter-ministerial group on coal mines development held;

(c) the salient features of this reorganisation plan; and

(d) when is this likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MIS-HRA): (a) The feasibility report on the reorganisation of Jharia coalfield was submitted to the Government in July, 1978

(b) The last meeting of the inter-ministerial group on coal projects was held on 15.2.1979.

(c) There are at present 121 mines grouped into 90 collieries in the Jharia Coalfield. The feasibility report recommends division of this coalfield into 40 mining blocks and combination of both under-ground and Open cast mining methods for the extraction of coal. Implementation of mechanised opencast mining method has been recommended in the report for raserves lying at shallow depths.

(d) This report is intended to serve as a guide for detailed mine planning and designing for the reconstruction of the individual mines in the coalfield; investment decision on these mines will need be taken separately, in each case. Full implementation of this scheme may, therefore, extend over two decades or more.

Renaming of Fort William in Calcutta

3058. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHANI Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have any proposal to rename the Calcutta Fort William in the name of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; and

(b) if so, the details and if not, the reasons thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Distribution of Razor Blades by M/s. Brooke Bond

3059. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd. have started distribution of razor blades of an Indian Company without obtaining prior approval of the Government under MRTP Act; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against this multinational company for violating the provisions of the Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No application for approval of Central Government under the provisions of the Companies Act or Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has been received from M/s. Brooke Bond Limited for undertaking the distribution of razor blades of an Indian Company. However, it has been brought to the notice of the Government that this company has started distribution of blades

manufactured by M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited.

(b) M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited were permitted under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973, by the Reserve Bank of India to act as agent of M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Limited for distribution of razor blade and other associated products manufactured by the latter for a period of 6 months from 1-1-1979 or till merger of the latter company with M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited is approved by the 'Specified Authority' under Section 72-A of the Income Tax Act whichever is earlier. The questions whether the company has actually undertaken the distribution of razor blades and whether this amounts to contravention of any of the provisions of the Companies Act or MRTP Act are under examination of the Government.

तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्रों का प्राधुनिकीकरण तथा विस्तार

3060. श्री राजेश कुमार तर्मा : क्या कर्मा मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विद्युत् की माग को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुराने तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्रों का प्राधुनिकीकरण तथा विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है ताकि उनकी बिजली बनाने की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र धायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्रों को भी प्राधुनिकीकरण के लिए मुदा जायेगा ?

कर्मा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (ग) : यद्यपि किसी पुराने ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों का प्राधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है, फिर भी जिन पुराने ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में ऐसी सब संरचना पहले ही निमित्त कर ली गई है जिससे प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता का भार वहन किया जा सके उनके विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्ताव हैं। तथापि विद्युत् उत्पादन, परीक्षण तथा वितरण के क्षेत्र में प्राधुनिकीकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए उपस्कर निमाताओं द्वारा विस्तार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और वर्तमान ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों से विद्युत् उत्पादन अधिकतम करने के लिए विद्युत् केन्द्र प्रबंधनियों द्वारा तत्तल प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Opening of a Steel Yard at Kolhapur

3061. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand by small industries for opening a steel yard at Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what action if any, has been taken or proposed to be taken in this behalf?

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

(b) Small units are supplied steel through the State Small Industries Development Corporations. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation already have a steel depot at Kolhapur for meeting their requirements. Stockyards of SAIL at Pune in Maharashtra and Belgum in Karnataka also cater to the needs of the area including the industries in Kolhapur. There is, therefore, no proposal to open a yard at Kolhapur.

पानीपत में तानीय विजलीघर

3062. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पानीपत तानीय विजली घर का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था ;

(ख) विजली का उत्पादन आरम्भ करने का निर्धारित समय क्या था ;

(ग) विजली का उत्पादन कब तक होने की संभावना है ;

(घ) इस संबंध में विचार्य के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त विचार्य के कारण हुई हानि के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. रायचन्द्र) : (क) विविध निर्माण कार्य जून, 1975 में शुरू किए गये ;

(ख) पहली यूनिट की शुरुआत: दिसम्बर, 1977 में शुरू करने का कार्यक्रम था परन्तु

बाध में इसे संशोधित करके दिसम्बर, 1978 कर दिया गया था। दूसरी यूनिट को शुरुआत: जून, 1978 में शुरू करने का कार्यक्रम था परन्तु बाध में इसे संशोधित करके फरवरी, 1979 कर दिया गया था।

(ग) उम्मीद है कि पहली यूनिट मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक तथा दूसरी यूनिट अगस्त, 1979 में विद्युत् उत्पादन शुरू कर देगी।

(घ) देरी के कई कारण हैं, जैसे-मिट्टी की भारिता क्षमता कम होने के कारण पायलिंग कार्य में देरी, सप्लायर्स/संविदाकर्ता फर्मों द्वारा सप्लाय कार्यकर्मों का पालन न करके सप्लाय में की गई देरी, सिविल कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित कुछ सामग्री की अनुपलब्धता, संविदाकर्ता फर्म के भंडारों में अचानक प्राय लग जाना, आदि। इस साइज के ताप विद्युत् यूनिट का कार्य पहली बार करने में बिजली बोर्ड के सामने आई समस्याओं तथा प्रशिक्षित कर्मियों को कमी से भी कार्य की प्रगति पर प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ङ) देरी के ऊपर बताए गए कारणों से हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि देरी के कारण होने वाली हानियों के लिए वह किसी व्यक्ति अथवा एजेंसी को उत्तरदायी ठहरा सके। प्रगति की आवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है और अब निर्धारित की गई तारीखों को पाल करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संभव प्रयास किए गए हैं।

Aeromatic Complex

3063. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision in the plan allocations for an aeromatic complex;

(b) if so, whether Government selected any place for the same;

(c) whether Government received any proposals from the Government of Kerala for the same; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A final decision on the setting up of new Petrochemical Projects including Aeromatics Complexes would be taken only after consideration of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Group on Petrochemicals received only on 28-2-1979

बुल-चिख ततोजय

3064. श्री राजनारायण : क्या बुचका और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 'ततोजय' नाम के एक बुल-चिख के निर्माण की जानकारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस फिल्म को सेंसर बोर्ड ने पास कर दिया है ?

बुचका और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाजी) : (क) और (ख) . फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने 'ततोजय' नामक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म को अनिर्दिष्ट लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए 1-7-1978 को प्रमाण-पत्र दिया था।

Application for COB Licences by M/s. May and Baker, Pfizer, Glaxo and Cynamide

3065. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details submitted by M/s. May and Baker, Pfizer, Glaxo and Cynamide in their application for obtaining COB licences;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1972 instructions were issued by Industry Ministry that products indicated in Form A and B only be covered in Registration Certificates; and

(c) on what basis raw materials have been released to these companies and how it is ensured that units do not introduce products under the guise of Registration Certificates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) All the details required to be furnished in the prescribed Form relating to COB Licence applications were furnished by M/s. May and Baker, M/s. Pfizer and M/s. Glaxo. The details of COB Licences granted to these firms are indicated in Annexure III to Chapter V of the Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8-5-1975. M/s. Cynamide however, do not hold any COB Licence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the units referred to in part (a) above are DGTD units. The policy in force upto December, 1977 regarding release of canalised raw materials applicable to DGTD units was that such unit could be released materials to the extent of the best of past 2 years consumption or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controller, whichever was less. Subsequent to December, 1977, such units were being released canalised raw materials to the extent of releases made in 1976-77 or as per entitlement based on licensed capacities of formulations, whichever was higher. This policy remained in force upto March, 1978.

During the period April-September, 1978 DGTD units could get canalised raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent of the releases of individual items made to them by the canalising agencies during 1976-77. Such units were also alternatively free to claim release of canalised raw materials on the basis of 50 per cent of their entitlements as per licensed capacities of individual formulations if the same specified on the relevant industrial approval.

During the period October, 1978-March, 1979 DGTD units are entitled for release of canalised bulk drugs on the following basis:—

(i) Where the formulation-wise capacities are indicated in the in-

dustrial approval, 50 per cent of the entitlement as per such licensed capacities.

(ii) Where the licensed capacities are not well defined formulation-wise, 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 1976-77.

Before granting Price approvals under DPCO, 1970 for new products, in the case of DGTD units a preliminary enquiry is made as to whether the concerned manufacturer is in possession of valid industrial approval.

Indo-U.K. Fertilizer Educational Project

3066. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indo-U.K. Fertilizer Educational Project for which the Prime Minister during his visit to India in January, 1978 had offered £ 30 million as grant and

(b) how far this project has come into being?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The proposed Indo-U.K. Fertiliser Educational Project would be financed out of the sales proceeds of fertilizers worth £ 30 millions provided by the Government of U.K. The objectives of the project are as follows:

(i) to extend the scientific use of fertilizers to suit the local farming conditions and to improve the benefit cost ratio of fertilizer-applications,

(ii) to ensure timely supply of the various inputs for maximising agricultural production.

The project will cover 25 selected districts in 8 States, i.e., U.P., M.P.,

Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam. The salient features of the project are as follows:

(a) Educating the farmers on the correct choice and use of fertilizers.

(b) Working out cropping programme for the participant farmers in the project areas on the basis of the resources available with farmers and arranging supply of inputs viz. high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, pump sets and other agricultural equipments and credit at the right time through proper coordination with (1) State Department of Agriculture (2) Nationalised Banks and Co-operatives (3) Agro-Industries Corporation (4) Pesticides Manufacturers and (5) Fertilizer dealers.

(c) Organising block demonstration covering 100 to 200 hectares in selected villages.

(d) Holding fertilizer dealers' training programmes.

(e) Construction of storage godowns in selected villages in order to ensure timely supply of the materials to the farmers as per plans.

(f) Providing soil testing facilities for analysing the soils in the areas and providing fertilizer quality control facilities to test the samples of fertilizers.

(b) The Project has recently been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee and the details are being finalised.

Demands of Doordarshan Programme Staff Union

3067 SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan Programme Staff Union (Indian) has submitted a charter of twelve demands

regarding promotional channels of cameramen working in the Doordarshan centres;

(b) whether a demand has also been made to remove the difference in pay scales of T.V. cameramen and those working in the Films Division; and

(c) if so, what are the main demands and whether Government have considered them for acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The Doordarshan Programme Staff Union (DPSU) had submitted a list of 13 demands (statement attached): One of these demands relates to promotional channels of all categories of Staff Artists including cameramen. Three of the demands (S. Nos. 1, 2 and 4), which were the major ones, were considered by an Inter-Departmental Committee. This Committee gave a hearing to the representatives of the concerned staff associations including Doordarshan Programme Staff Union. The Union submitted a statement to the Committee containing its proposals for revision of scales of various staff artists on the basis of the comparability of the posts in Doordarshan with similar posts in Indian Space Research Organisation, Films Division and the Film and Television Institute of India. The report of the Committee has been received and is being examined. The views of the DPSU and other concerned associations on the recommendations made by the Committee have also been invited.

Demands Nos. 6 and 9 have been disposed of. It has not been found possible to accept the demand No. 5. Regarding demand No. 12, the case is still pending with the Supreme Court. Other demands are being looked into.

Statement

Demands of Doordarshan Programme Staff Union

1. Revision of pay scales of all the Staff Artists of Doordarshan

w.e.f. 1-4-1971, the date when the scales of AIR Staff Artists were revised.

2. Channels of promotion for all categories of Doordarshan staff artists immediately. This demand is pending for years now.
3. Immediate sanction of selection grades to left out categories as well as to those who have no future channels and/or are stagnating at the maximum of their grades.
4. Removal of anomalies in order dated 8-3-1977 extending Pay Commission scales w.e.f. 1-1-1973. These were discussed last on 14th February, 1978 for which minutes are also due to be received.
5. Step implementation of the SIU Report which is not suitable for a specialised department like Doordarshan. Such categorical commitment was given by the Secretary, I and B to Estimates Committee of Parliament and to Radio Union of Staff Artists.
6. Change of nomenclature of 'Contract Staff' to 'Programme Staff' which was assured by the Government to us.
7. Sanction of Grade I posts in all the left out categories of Doordarshan staff artists and filling up the posts which have already been sanctioned. All create Supervisory Grades where these have not been provided in 18 years of TV's existence in India.
8. Overtime allowance for staff artists rates, limit and timely payments.
9. Issuance of assignment orders to all the staff artists of Doordarshan. This is as per the instructions of AIR Manual and which has not been done

in the 18 years of TV's existence for all the categories of TV staff artists.

10. Irregular transfers of Doordarshan staff artists, which are usually not need based and thus vindictive in nature.
11. Stop illegal suspensions, re-instate all those people who are illegally suspended; provide compensation/suspension and allow in full as the staff artists are entitled to it under the law of the land.
12. Stop the use illegal clause 4 of the contract, which is already struck down by the Supreme Court of India.
13. Qualifications and experience of certain posts which has been unilaterally revised by the department should be reverted back or made as per the requirement of the job. Along with it the vacant posts should be filled immediately to accommodate those who are due for appointment.

Development of Energy from Tidal Waters

3068. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great potentiality for developing energy from tidal waters on the coast of Kutch and Cambay;

(b) if so, whether Government of Gujarat have made a proposal for allocation of funds for undertaking survey based on the report of an expert, Prof. Wilson;

(c) in view of the scarce resources of coal, oil and natural gas, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) at what stage the proposal lies at present?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). Yes, Sir. Preliminary studies have revealed the theoretical potential or sizeable generation from the tides in the Gulfs of Kutch and Cambay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government attaches considerable importance to the development of new and renewable sources of energy. In regard to furthering tidal power development, the matter has been considered further after the submission of the report by Prof. Wilson, which was a preliminary assessment of the theoretical potential, requiring confirmation by multi-disciplined detailed investigations. There are considerable technical problems involved in developing schemes of larger magnitude possible at these sites and of absorbing the fluctuating output from them in the foreseeable future. It has, therefore, been felt that it would be desirable to concentrate initially on a smaller scheme in the Gulf of Kutch. Further detailed investigations and studies are required to establish the technical feasibility and economic justification of tidal schemes at these sites. Such investigations and studies and formulation of schemes for development require an inter disciplinary approach involving participation by several organisations. A meeting of the concerned organisations was held recently, when investigations and studies to be carried out and the agencies which would do them were indentified. It has been decided to prepare a project report for investigations and studies required to prepare the feasibility report.

Thermal power Projects for Madhya Pradesh to meet power shortage

3069. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large gap between the expected peak load and available capacity in Madhya Pradesh which would continue to remain in

the following five year period from 1978-79 to 1983-84;

(b) is it a fact that even taking all the thermal projects which are sanctioned and under construction power shortage will still continue in Madhya Pradesh during the entire period of five years and more specially during the year 1982-83;

(c) is it not necessary that additional thermal projects for at least two sets of 210 MW are immediately sanctioned for Madhya Pradesh and work should commence during the year 1978-79 itself;

(d) have the Madhya Pradesh Government and M.P.E.B. submitted projects reports for new thermal projects; what are the reasons for delay in sanctioning of these projects; and

(e) what are the steps being contemplated by the Ministry of Energy to avert the power shortage in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMCHANDRAN): (a) to (e). A comprehensive study of the anticipated demand and power supply position, state/regionwise, was carried out last under the 10th Annual Power Survey which was completed in 1977. The assumptions regarding targets of overall economic growth and industrial and agricultural Production taken into account in the 10th Annual Power Survey have undergone a change in the light of the Five Year Plan 1978-83. The 11th Annual Power Survey Committee has been constituted to review the projections of the 10th Annual Power Survey and a realistic assessment of the power supply position in the various States would emerge when this Committee finalises its studies.

According to tentative exercises carried out recently, there is a gap between peak demand and available capacity in the State of Madhya Pradesh with the commissioning of pro-

jects under implementation, the power supply position in the State during the 5-year period 1979-84 would gradually improve and power availability in 1982-83 and 1983-84 would, by and large, be adequate in terms of energy, though there may be marginal peaking capacity shortages. While the anticipated peaking capacity shortages can be met by a system of demand management, addition of some thermal generating capacity would make the power supply position more comfortable. The M.P. Electricity Board have submitted proposal for installation of two units of 210 MW each under Korba west-extension Thermal Project. This project has been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority, subject to formal clearance from the Deptt. of Science and Technology in respect of the Bargo Dam from the ecological angle. The M.P. State Electricity Board have also submitted project reports in respect of the following thermal power projects:

Birsinghpur — 2×210 MW
Biswrempur — 2×210 MW
Vindhyachal — 2×500 MW

These projects are required to meet the demands for power in Madhya Pradesh beyond 1984.

Broadcasting of Regional News

3070. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'regional news' are broadcast from different stations of All India Radio in the regional languages concerned;

(b) if so, the frequency, languages and the places of such news broadcast;

(c) whether the said news bulletins comprise only the official handouts and Ministerial speeches;

(d) if so, why;

(e) if not, whether A.I.R. regional correspondents collect and edit news of regional interest and importance; and

(f) if so, how and with what equipment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. All India Radio broadcast 108 regional news bulletins from 35 AIR Stations in 22 languages and 34 dialects.

(b) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Correspondents and part time Correspondents of AIR posted in various places collect news of regional interest and importance to feed the respective regional news bulletins of the

AIR. The news so collected is edited by the editorial staff of the regional news units.

The Correspondents keep in touch with various official and non-official agencies and institutions in their respective regions, attend various meetings and functions, visit places, collect news and file the same either personally at the regional news units or send it from outstations by telegram, telephone and telex. Transport facilities, available with the Regional Stations of All India Radio are also available to the Correspondents, for their news coverage. Facilities of tape recorders, transistor sets, reverse-charge trunk call authority press Bearing Authority, etc., are also provided.

Statement:

Statement showing Languages, Frequency and Stations from where Regional news Bulletins are Broadcast

S. No.	Station	No. of daily regional News Bulletins (Frequency)	Language(s)
1	2	3	4
1	Agartala	2	Tripuri/Bengali
2	Ahmedabad	2	Gujarati
3	Aizawal	1	Mizo
4	Bangalore	2	Kannada
5	Bhopal	2	Hindi
6	Bhuji	1	Gujarati
7	Bombay	4	Marathi/Konkani/Gujarati
8	Calcutta	9	Bengali/Santhal
9	Calicut	2	Malayalam
10	Chandigarh	2	Punjabi/Hindi
11	Cuttack	2	Oriya
12	Dibrugarh	8	Tangsa/Nocte/Arunachalor/Rajoli/Wanchoo/Ido/Adi/Mishi/Apatani.

1	2	3	4
13	Delhi (Pradeshik)	3	Hindi/English
14	Gauhati	4	Assamese/Bodo/Karbi.
15	Hyderabad	3	Telugu/Urdu
16	Imphal	6	Manipuri/Kabui/Thadou/Mao/ Tangkhul
17	Jaipur		Hindi/Rajasthani
18	Jammu	3	Dogri/Gojri
19	Kohima	1	Nagamese/Sangtam/Yimchung/ Konyak/Phom/Chang/Kabui/ Zelian/Ao/Scma/Lotha/Reng Rengma/Chakhesang/Angami/ English.
20	Kurseong	1	Nepali
21	Leh	2	Ladakhi
22	Lucknow	2	Hindi
23	Madras	2	Tamil
24	Nagpur	1	Marathi
25	Panaji	1	Konkani
26	Patna	2	Hindi
27	Pune	1	Marathi
28	Pondicherry	1	Tamil
29	Port Blair	3	Hindi/Nicobarese
30	Ranchi	1	Hindi
31	Shillong	6	English/Mizo/Garo/Khasi/Jaintia
32	Silchar	1	Bengali
33	Simla	1	Hindi
34	Srinagar	8	Urdu/Kashmiri/Gujri
35	Trivandrum	3	Malayalam

Besides, external bulletins are also put out by Regional News Units as under:

Bombay	2	Gujarati/Konkani
Calcutta	3	Bengali
Madras	1	Tamil

Bharat Refractories Limited

3071. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES, be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3520 answered on 14th December, 1978 relating to Bhart Refractories Limited and state:

(a) on how many occasions during the last 2 years, tenders were invited for supply of raw materials and stores, by each of the three refractory plants;

(b) how many tenders were received;

(c) whether the lowest tender was accepted in each case;

(d) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the names of the successful tenderers in each of the refractory plants, both for raw materials and stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

होने वाली तथा की ईंधन के लिये प्रत्येक
रस्तीय के निकट तेल मिले

3072. श्री जयचम सिंह अवस्थी :
श्री राज नारायण :

क्या वैद्युतियन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रस्तीय के निकट हाल ही में तेल के मिलने का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ख़ीरा क्या है ; और

(ग) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ गत वर्ष तेल गैस के मिलने का पता लगा था ?

वैद्युतियन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री जयचम सिंह अवस्थी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रत्येक नहीं उठता।

(ग) पिछले वर्ष 1978 के दौरान तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग ने गुजरात में चार संरचनाओं—सिसोदरा, मजेरा, पश्चिम मतवान तथा बालवर में तेल की छोर गुजरात में दो संरचनाओं—निराज तथा पश्चिम सोमासन में तेल और गैस दोनों की खोज की है। इसके अतिरिक्त तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग ने अणुशक्ति क्षेत्र में दक्षिण ताप्ती तथा बी-55 नामक दो संरचनाओं में गैस की खोज की थी।

Vijaynagar Steel Plant

3073. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports expressing doubts about the setting up of Vijaynagar Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, will the Government make clear its view on this proposed plant?

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

(b) Government have not yet taken any final decision on the project. The Detailed Project Report is under examination of SAIL.

Production of Coal against the original target of 135 million tonnes

3074. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the third year in a row over all production of coal had not shown any increase over 100 million tonnes as against the original target of 135 M. Tonnes compared to 105 M. Tonnes later; and

(b) steps taken by the C.I.L. to control and improve near chaos conditions in collieries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. The production of coal in 1976-77 was

101.04 million tonnes, in 1977-78 it was 101 million tonnes and 1978-79 it is expected to be about 102 million tonnes.

(b) There is no chaos in the collieries. With the recovery of the drowned mines, the production of coal has already picked up. There is a pit head stock of 12.9 million tonnes as on 1st March, 1979. This together with the current level of production, is adequate to meet the demand of all the consumers.

Supply of Raw Material to Re-rolling Mills in Mandi, Gobindgarh and Jullundur

3075. SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the supply of re-rolling materials by Steel Authority of India Ltd. to re-rolling mills attached to Mandi, Gobindgarh and Jullundur Stockyards are 26 per cent and 4 per cent respectively of their combined capacity;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in affirmative then the reasons for disparity in despatches to these Stockyards and the steps which are taken to restore parity; and

(c) how many rolling mills with their combined capacity are attached to these Stockyards and also the despatches made to these Stockyards in the last six months to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Interest on security money deposited with cooking gas agencies in Delhi

3076. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any interest is paid to the consumers on their deposits for obtaining gas cylinders held by various cooking gas agents in Delhi;

(b) what are the details regarding the total amount so far made by the consumers for obtaining gas cylinders held by various cooking gas agents in Delhi on 31st March, 1979; and

(c) what is the rate of interest, who is final authority to fix the rate and in what manner the amount so deposited is utilized?

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

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) No interest is paid to Gas consumers. Deposits are utilized for procurement of cylinders required for efficient service. Rates of deposit are fixed by the oil companies with the approval of Government.

Visit of Norwegian Oil Minister in India

3077. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Norwegian Oil Minister visited India in the last week of January, 1979, and had discussions; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with the visiting Minister and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Possibilities of co-operation in the field of offshore production tech-

nology and related matters were discussed.

Documentary films on Netaji and I.N.A.

3078. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some documentary films on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and INA were shown in Indian cinemas in 1946 under guidance of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel;

(b) whether these films were withdrawn after the Congress Government came into power;

(c) if so, what happened to these invaluable documentary films;

(d) whether these are missing;

(e) if so, will the Government make a thorough enquiry to find out these missing films; and

(f) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (f). Attention of the honourable Member is invited to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2419 on 6th December, 1978. Information collected so far reveals that the film titled "Netaji Subhash" was first certified by Board of Film Censors in 1947 and was re-certified in 1955. The film was in Hindi and 35mm black and white of 10 reels. A firm named M/s. Kinema Exchange

Limited, 3-Maidan Street, Calcutta-13, got the film re-validated in 1955. Further efforts are being made to collect more information about this film.

Electrification of villages and energisation of pump sets

2079 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages have been electrified and pump sets were energised during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and the amount spent for the purpose in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is possibility to achieve the targets for the current year in respect of village electrification and pump sets energisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 3,124 villages were electrified and 1,84,903 pumpsets energised during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1978. State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

The precise expenditure on rural electrification will be known after the financial year 1978-79 is over.

(b) It is early to say whether the targets for electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets during 1978-79 would be fully achieved.

Statement

Statement giving number of Villages Electrified and Pumpssets energised during April—December, 1978

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U. Ts.	Achievement during 1978	April—December,
		Electrification of Villages	Energisation of Pumpssets
1	Andhra Pradesh	428 (*)	18,732 (*)
2	Assam	296	Nil(b)
3	Bihar	652 (*)	2,906 (*)
4	Gujarat	801	16,013
5	Haryana	(**)	10,443
6	Himachal Pradesh	295	57
7	Jammu & Kashmir	50 (a)	8 (a);
8	Karnataka	295	9,135
9	Kerala	6	3,618
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,449	19,455
11	Maharashtra	1,038	35,400
12	Manipur	N.A.	Nil
13	Meghalaya	39	Nil
14	Nagaland	21	Nil
15	Orissa	96	703
16	Punjab	(**)	17,125
17	Rajasthan	689	14,894
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	3	20,353
20	Tripura	86	50
21	Uttar Pradesh	538	13,827
22	West Bengal	295	1,577
TOTAL (States)		8,077	1,84,296
Total (U. Ts.)		47	607
Total (All-India)		8,124	1,84,903

N.A. — Not available.

(*) — Figure provisional.

(**) — 100% villages electrification already achieved.

(a) — Progress received upto 30.6.1978.

(b) — Progress received upto 30.9.1978.

कोक कर कोयले की सप्लाई

3080. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोककर कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि करते रहने के बावजूद उसकी सप्लाई उचित और नियमित नहीं रख पाई है और यदि हां, तो क्या कोककर कोयले की सप्लाई पर्याप्त और नियमित करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रभावकारी उपाय कर रही है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 में प्रति वर्ष कोककर कोयले की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा राज्यवार सप्लाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर बिश्र) :
(क) कोककर कोयले (साफ्ट कोक) की कीमत में 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। यह

सही है कि साफ्ट कोक की नियमित सप्लाई में कुछ कमी रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अप्रैल से अक्टूबर, 1978 की अवधि में भारी वर्षा और खानों में बाढ़ के कारण बंगाल बिहार क्षेत्र में साफ्ट कोक के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई थी। बंगाल बिहार क्षेत्र ही साफ्ट कोक का उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। अब साफ्ट कोक का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है और वह अक्टूबर 1978 के 1,42,000 टन से बढ़कर जनवरी, 1979 में 2,38,000 टन हो गया था। आशा है कि उत्पादन में और भी वृद्धि होगी।

सरकार ने साफ्ट कोक की पर्याप्त और नियमित सप्लाई के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए हैं। साफ्ट कोक बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है। साथ ही ऐसे कोयले की छनाई करके स्टीम और स्लैक ग्रेश को अलग करने के लिए प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ताकि साफ्ट कोक बनाने के लिए लम्पी कोयला अधिक मिल सके।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 (अप्रैल, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 तक) में की गई साफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई के राज्यवार आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :-

राज्य	साफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई की मात्रा	
	1977-78	1978-79 (अप्रैल से जनवरी 1979 तक)
(हजार टनों में)		
आंध्र प्रदेश	3.7	3.1
आसाम	1.0	0.1
बिहार	572.1	272.4
चण्डीगढ़	6.3	4.6
दिल्ली	302.9	196.3
गुजरात	33.4	32.9
हरियाणा	31.0	8.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.6	12.9
जम्मू और काश्मीर	0.7	0.2
केरल	—	—
कर्नाटक	0.2	—
महाराष्ट्र	37.3	31.8
मध्य प्रदेश	16.9	23.2
पंजाब	126.5	62.0
उड़ीसा	58.0	19.5
राजस्थान	30.4	14.4
सिक्किम	—	0.2
तमिल नाडू	0.9	0.9
उत्तर प्रदेश	214.1	196.6
पश्चिम बंगाल	1437.0	954.2
अन्य	3.0	44.4
	2894.0	1877.7

वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए 4.3 मिलियन टन करने कीजिए की व्यवस्था की गई है जो वाकट कीक और कोयले की ईंटों (ब्रिकेट्स) जैसे ईंधन बनाने में इस्तेमाल होगा।

Memorandum from the Staff Association of Coal India Limited

3081. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Staff Association of Coal India Limited urging the Government to intervene in choosing an able Chairman to this public sector company capable of running it well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No such memorandum has been received by Government in the recent past. Moreover the selection and appointment of the Chairman, Coal India Limited has already been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Cooking Gas in Calcutta

3082. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of cooking gas in Calcutta;

(b) how many subscribers are regularly supplied with gas cylinders; and

(c) how many applications for having gas cylinders for cooking purpose are lying pending?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In Calcutta, Liquefied Petroleum Gas

(cooking gas) is marketed by the Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (Visakh Marketing Unit). There has been a backlog in cylinder refill supply in Calcutta in the last few months. This was due to reduced availability of the product on account of the planned shut down of Haldia Refinery and disruption in rail traffic from Vizag Refinery to Calcutta during the last flood in West Bengal.

(b) In Calcutta, there are about 1,09,000 customers for Indane and about 32,610 customers for Calgas. The backlog in refill supplies to existing customers is approximately 20,000 cylinders

(c) As on 1st March, 1979, there were approximately 11,000 persons on the waiting list for new gas connections with the various Indane distributors in the Calcutta Metropolitan area. There are no pending applications for gas cylinders with the dealers of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Visakh Marketing Unit).

Appointment of Chairman and members of M.R.T.P. Commission

3083. **SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:**

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has passed some strictures against Central Government for delay in appointment of Chairman of M.R.T.P. Commission;

(b) what was the cause of the delay; and

(c) how many cases are pending before the M.R.T.P. Commission for clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir The Supreme Court has, in its judgement delivered in the Civil Appeal No. 860 of 1978 filed by M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. against the Union of India and Another, made certain observations regarding the delay in filling up the post of Chairman of the MRTP Commission

(b) The post of Chairman of the MRTP Commission fell vacant on 9th August, 1976. Necessary steps to select a suitable person to fill the vacancy were initiated well in time. Since, however, various statutory and administrative requirements had to be followed in making the selection, the vacancy could be filled up only on 24th February, 1978.

(c) Out of the cases referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission by the Central Government under the various provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, only six cases are pending with the Commission. Five of these cases are held up on account of stay orders from the High Courts. Apart from the references made by the Central Government, 65 enquiries relating to restrictive trade practices instituted by the Commission itself under section 10 of the

M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 are also pending with the Commission.

Expenditure on "Entertainment" by I.T.C.

3084. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount is shown as expenditure on "entertainment" or on "guests" and keeping guests houses, by I.T.C.; and

(b) what is the amount spent as (a) above during the period from 1974 to 1977—year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the company, the expenditure on Entertainment and Guest Houses incurred by I.T.C. Limited during the period 1973-74 to 1976-77 is as under:—

Year	Entertainment expenses	Guest House expenses	Total (a + b)	Total expenditure of the company as per profit & loss account	Percentage of Col. (4) over total expenditure of the company Col. (5) %
1	2	3	4	5	6
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1973-74	5.31	0.86	6.17	2,64,07.32	0.02
1974-75	6.16	0.61	6.77	3,77,30.66	0.00
1975-76	7.80	1.18	8.98	3,51,72.21	0.03
1976-77	5.43	1.11	6.54	3,38,13.95	0.02

Firing Ranges in the Country

3085. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several artillery testing ranges are situated all over the country;

(b) if so, how many, together with the location of each;

(c) whether many accidents, including fatal ones, have occurred in some of them, involving the lives of people residing near about;

(d) if so, the nature of such accidents, and the number of casualties (figures of dead, and wounded, to be given separately) so far at each of those ranges;

(e) whether adequate compensation has been paid in such cases;

(f) if so, the quantum and other details thereof; and

(g) what measures are being taken to prevent the occurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are three ranges for testing artillery equipment. Their location cannot be disclosed in the public interest. This is exclusive of ranges used by the Army for field firing practices.

(c) and (d). During the last year two serious accidents have been reported. One of them took place in March, 1978 involving the death of seven locals, who had entered the range area unauthorisedly. In the second accident which occurred in May, 1978 in another range, an unexploded bomb was removed unauthorisedly by a son of a Havildar working in the range establishment. The bomb exploded in the house of the Havildar when it was being tempered with kill-

ing the Havildar and five members of his family.

(e) and (f). In the first case *ex-gratia* payment has been made at the rate of Rs. 2,000 to the next of the kin of each of the six deceased who could be identified. In the second case a Court of Inquiry is being held and the question of compensation will be settled after its proceedings have been concluded.

(g) All the three ranges have been notified as prohibited areas accessible only to authorised persons. Critical boundary points particularly those bordering on the inhabited villages have been barricaded. Danger signs have been put up at important points. At the actual time of firing, further precautions are taken by way of sending patrol parties and putting up red flags and other marks at and near the target areas and other sensitive areas. Help of the local civil and police authorities is also sought from time to time in warning and educating the local population about the hazards of entering the range area.

Supply of washed coal to power Stations

3086. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether washed coal will improve the power position of the country and also decrease air pollution; and

(b) the measures taken to supply washed coal to power stations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is expected that washed/beneficiated coal would in the long run, improve the utilization of the available generating capacities and also reduce the

fly ash emissions from power plants thereby reducing air pollution.

(b) A coal washing plant is proposed to be installed in Singrauli coal-fields to supply beneficiated coal to Obra Thermal Power Station. Studies are also being carried out to assess the washability characteristics of coal as also the economics of using washed coal for power generation in respect of Trombay Thermal Power Station and Indraprastha Thermal Power Station.

The washing of coal for supply to specific thermal power stations is an economic proposition and has to be examined in the case of each individual power station. The question whether a particular power station would require washed coal or not has to be decided by the concerned power station authorities on techno-economic considerations and the matter taken up with the coal suppliers.

**Decision to double production on
Kandla Fertiliser Plant**

3087. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN;

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to double the fertiliser production on the Kandla fertiliser plant of the Indian Farmers and Fertilisers Co-operative Limited;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved in the proposed expansion;

(c) the total production that will be incurred on these plants; and

(d) to what extent self sufficiency will be achieved in fertiliser production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion is estimated to cost about Rs. 23 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 4 crores.

(c) After the proposed expansion, the capacity of the plant will increase to 2,80,000 tonnes per annum of P_2O_5 in the form of NPK fertilizers from the existing capacity of 1,27,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) While indigenous production of fertilizers has increased substantially over the years, it is not yet adequate to meet the increasing demand for fertilizers. As part of large scale programme for augmentation of indigenous fertilizer capacity, 11 large sized fertilizer projects are presently under implementation. With the implementation of these projects, the fertilizer capacity which is at present 32.59 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 10.80 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 , would increase to about 53 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 13 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by 1981-82. Since, however, the production from this capacity would not be adequate to meet the expected demand for fertilizers by the end of the Sixth Plan Period, earnest efforts are being made to finalise urgently the further programme of expansion of fertilizer capacity. Under this programme, it is proposed to set up four large sized gas based fertilizer projects, two each in Maharashtra and Gujarat, and one large sized gas based project in Assam. Besides, M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. have also been granted a Letter of Intent for substantial expansion of their existing capacity at Kanpur.

Committees to review Promotion and Service Conditions for Class I Officers in M.E.S.

3088. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that MES did not set up a Committee to review the promotions and other service conditions of the civilian Class I Officers in that organisation on the basis of the recommendations by the Third Pay Commission on the lines set up by Railways and C.P.W.D;

(b) if so, whether it is also not a fact that setting up the review Committee has been blocked by the military personnel heading the MES; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to protect the interest of civilian Class I Officers in the organisation on the lines of railways and C.P.W.D?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. A Cadre Review Committee and Departmental Committees were constituted by the Ministry of Defence in respect of Military Engineering Service and other Services under the Ministry of Defence in August, 1974, to review the promotion and other service conditions of the civilian Class I Officers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Various proposals for improving the service conditions of the civilian Class I Officers of the M.E.S., including pay scales, introduction of Selection Grade, etc., are under the consideration of the Government.

विहार में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थिति

3089. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण शर्मा : क्या कृषि विभाग तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विहार में एक नया उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने संबंधी कारखाने का विस्तार करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

कृषि विभाग, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हुकमदेव नारायण शर्मा) : (क) विहार में बरीली नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार का उर्वरक संयंत्र कार्य कर रहा है। विहार में विद्यमान उर्वरक संयंत्र सिन्दरी सुष्मवस्तीकरण तथा सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाओं के पूरे होने के साथ तबीन, विस्तृत तथा आधुनिक बनाया जाएगा। सिन्दरी सुष्मवस्तीकरण परियोजना की प्रति वर्ष पी 2 जो 5 की टी 0.5 एच 0.पी 0 की 156,000 पी 0 टन निर्माण क्षमता होगी। सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना की प्रति वर्ष 129,000 पी 0 टन माइक्रोजन की निर्माण क्षमता होगी।

(ख) सिन्दरी सुष्मवस्तीकरण परियोजना का उत्पादन 1979 के अन्त तक तथा सिन्दरी आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना का उत्पादन जुलाई 1979 तक शुरू होने की आशा है।

Skilled workers in HAL, Kanpur lying Idle

3090. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that nearly 4,000 skilled workers of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur Division are practically lying idle since no orders have been placed before this unit and thus the potentiality and skilled workmen of this unit are being wasted;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion from the H.A.L. Employees Union in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There are 3,310 employees in the Kanpur Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Out of this, only 1,327 are skilled workers. While there is idle capacity in this Division, the skilled workmen are being used in producing aircraft to meet the existing orders.

(b) and (c). Karamchari Sangh (Workers' Union) of Kanpur Division had suggested allotment of the work for manufacture of Jaguar aircraft to this Division Kanpur Division has been developed for the manufacture of transport and small aircraft. The available plant facilities and the skills do not meet the technological requirements necessary for the manufacture of Jaguar aircraft. It has, therefore, been decided to assign the manufacture of HPT-32 Trainer aircraft from Bangalore Complex to Kanpur Division.

LPG Distributorship to Engineering Graduates

3091 SHRI AHSAN JAFRI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Engineering graduates given LPG distributorship since 1970;

(b) is it correct that preference (in giving dealership) for LPG was given to such graduates if they formed partnership with two similarly qualified engineers, who were unemployed;

(i) Net profit upto Rs 500 per month,

(ii) Net profit more than Rs 500 per month but upto Rs. 1500 per month.

(iii) Net profit more than Rs 1500 per month

(c) is it correct that the unemployed graduates (engineers) were required not to handle any other business or any other products except LPG, when the agreements for distributorship/dealership were finalised; and

(d) were similar restrictions imposed on others such as business firms, private limited companies or proprietorship concerns?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Only the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), which was the only public sector oil company then, had adopted, at the instance of Government, the social objective schemes from November, 1969 to award its agencies/dealerships including LPG distributorships to unemployed engineering graduates/engineering diploma holders. The number of LPG distributorships so awarded since 1970 is sixty-one.

(b) IOC's dealerships/distributorships were awarded to unemployed engineering graduates based on the estimated net profit from individual dealership/distributorship on the following basis:—

Preference to individuals.

Preference to partnership of two or three persons.

Preference to partnership of four or more persons or Co-operative Societies.

(c) Dealing with allied products only was allowed with the prior permission of IOC, provided it did not affect the distributorship business.

(d) Earlier in its formative stages, IOC followed the practice of awarding of distributorships from open market on commercial considerations only to make an entry and to be competitive in distribution. It did not work against private oil companies. Hence no restrictions were imposed.

Memorandum submitted from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce to amend M.R.T.P. Act

3092. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce have submitted a memorandum to the Government to bring forward amend-

ments in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given on 21st November, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 276.

Increase in Production of Coal

3093. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY;

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Coal has proposed to increase the coal production during the current year in comparison to last year;

(b) what is the likely production of coal during 1979;

(c) what will be the demands of coal by each sector;

(d) to what extent the production of coal will be able to meet the demands during the current year; and

(e) what steps are being taken to overcome the coal shortage in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is proposed to increase production in 1979-80 as compared to the production in 1978-79.

(b) The targetted production for 1979-80 is about 118 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). According to a recent assessment, the sector-wise demand of

coal during 1979-80 is estimated as detailed below:—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Steel	.	.	.	26.30
Power	.	.	.	36.40
Railway	.	.	.	12.80
Cement	.	.	.	6.00
Fertilizer	.	.	.	2.40
Export	.	.	.	0.60
Soft coke and LTC	.	.	.	4.80
Textile	.	.	.	2.70
BRK & Other	.	.	.	23.50
Colliery consumption	.	.	.	3.40

118.90

The targetted production of coal in 1979-80 with some draw down from the pit head stocks, would match the aforesaid level of demand.

(e) There is no shortage of coal at the pitheads. The pithead stock on 1st March, 1979 was about 12.9 million tonnes. This, along with the current level of production, is adequate to meet the requirements of consumers. Close coordination is being maintained with the railways for improvement in wagon supplies. To make up the shortfall in despatches by rail the movement of coal by road is allowed wherever necessary.

Abolition/Reduction in Licence fee for Radios and T.Vs.

3094. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering certain proposals to abolish or reduce the presently charged

Licence fees for Radio and Television sets by the public; and

(b) the details of the proposals received and which are under consideration and when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Several representation for the abolition/reduction/modification of the system of licence fees for radio and TV sets have been received from various quarters. The entire question is under examination. Considering the complex nature of the problem, it is difficult to indicate at this stage when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon.

Recovery of licence fee for T.V. and Radio Sets

3095. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for recovering licence fee in lump sum at one time on T.V. and Radio Sets based on its cost of production is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The entire question of licence fee on T.V. and radio sets including the possibilities of levying a one-time licence fees is under examination. Proposals in this regard will be formulated in the light of this examination.

Adoption of Children Bill

3096. SHRI RUDOLPAH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed in the International Year of the Child to

bring forward the long pending Adoption of Children Bill; and

(b) whether Government have considered amendments and exclusions to meet religious objections from any quarter so that the Bill may go through this year in its amended form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Increase in Cost of Kudremukh Iron Project

3097. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Kudremukh Iron Project has increased enormously; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The sanctioned cost of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project is Rs. 647.33 crores. There has been no proposal so far to revise it upward.

Advise of Coal Experts for Increasing Coal Output

3098. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have invited coal experts to advise regarding increasing coal output;

(b) if so, whether the team of experts visited the coalfields in Talcher (Orissa) under the C.C.L.; and

(c) whether the team has opined that more coal can be raised from the Dera and Nandira collieries if up-to-date methods are adopted?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) The assistance of a team of experts from the National Coal Board, U.K. was sought by the Government of India, *inter-alia*, in the selection of a few mines for mechanisation of coal extractions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The team has not submitted its report so far.

Credit Facilities to Traders by SAIL and TISCO

3099. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that SAIL and TISCO allowed credit facilities amounting to crores of rupees to some selected traders without interest and substantial portion of this amount has not been remitted by some traders as yet; and

(b) if so, why such credit was allowed without interest and what steps are taken for realisation of the due amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). It is understood from SAIL and TISCO that during recession, when selling of steel materials had become difficult and huge stocks had piled up, both SAIL and TISCO extended credit in the course of normal commercial practice to customers, including traders. In the case of SAIL, interest was recoverable on these credits. Major portion of the amount due from the traders has already been recovered and necessary steps are being taken to recover the balance amounts. In the case of TISCO, the interest-free period was limited. Credit to traders was stepped from 1st June, 1978. Barring two traders, all out-standings have been realised by TISCO. The amount is nominal in the case of one

and the outstanding is being realised in instalments in the case of the other.

Short Supply of Materials at Godowns of SAIL

3100. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that iron and steel materials worth crores of rupees are received short at the godowns of SAIL and their consignments all over India; and

(b) if so, what is the average percentage of such shortage in transit and what steps are taken to prevent such shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Receipt of iron and steel consignments with heavy shortage is not a normal feature in SAIL Stockyards

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

C.B.I. Investigation into Calcutta Stockyard of TISCO and SAIL

3101. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that C.B.I. has been investigating into allegations of corruption, malpractice etc. in the Calcutta Stockyards of TISCO and SAIL;

(b) if so, what are the results of such investigation; and

(c) what steps have been taken against the alleged offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The C.B.I. have not investigated any case relating to the Calcutta Stockyards of TISCO and SAIL. However,

the C.B.I. did investigation 1976, allegations of malpractices in the Calcutta Stockyard of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, which is now a subsidiary of SAIL. As a result of the investigations, charge-sheets have been filed by the C. B. I. against Shri A. B. Kasbekar, formerly Branch Manager, IISCO, Calcutta, Shri S. K. Banerjee, Asstt. Branch Manager, IISCO, Shri A. K. Roy, Officer, First Staff, IISCO, along with the partners of fourteen firms, in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta, for criminal conspiracy, cheating, forgery of valuable security and falsification of accounts. The case is sub-judice.

Setting up of Phytochemical Unit in Himachal Pradesh

3102. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 355 on 21st November, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the I.D.P.L. has since finalised with the Government of Himachal Pradesh the details in regard to the setting up of a Phytochemical Unit in the joint sector in that State;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) when the Unit is likely to be set up in the State; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) is negative by when the details will be finalised?

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

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

(d) Approval in principle to the project concept proposed by IDPL awaited from the Himachal Pradesh Government.

Results of the survey undertaken in 1977 in Himachal Pradesh

3103. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1413 on 2nd March, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the detailed results of the survey undertaken in 1977 in Himachal Pradesh have since been made available after completion of chemical analysis and field work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey was also undertaken in 1978 in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Most of the limestone samples from Simla district have indicated over 40 per cent CaO. Good quality slates for roofing and flooring have been located in Mandi Kangra and Kulu districts. Small clay pockets have also been located in Mandi district.

(c) and (d). During 1978 an area of about 1663 sq. kms was covered by systematic mapping; besides, 188 sq. kms. of reconnaissance mapping, 31,362 sq. kms of large scale mapping, 190.45 metres of drilling and about 320.18 cubic metres of pitting and trenching etc. were also done Geothermal investigations in Beas, Sutlej, and Parvati valleys and investigations for limestone in Simla district, clay in Mandi and state in Kangra, Mandi and Kulu districts were continued.

Rural Electrification Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

3104. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 7456 on the 19th April, 1978 and state;

(a) the progress so far made in the execution of 43 Rural Electrification Schemes in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of this scheme and by when those are proposed to be completed;

(c) the amount so far spent on the execution of the scheme;

(d) the number of villages so far electrified in each district of Himachal Pradesh under the scheme; and

(e) whether any new schemes are being sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 43 rural electrification schemes of Himachal Pradesh sanctioned by the Corporation upto 31st March, 1978 envisaged electrification of 7,536 new villages. 2,471 villages were electrified upto 30th September, 1978.

(b) The names of the schemes and the progress achieved in each of them as also the time when they are expected to be completed, are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. The loan amount sanctioned by the

Corporation is disbursed in instalments according to the phasing of the construction work and the financial expenditure in respect of each scheme. Out of the total loan amount of Rs. 19.83 crores sanctioned by the Corporation in respect of 43 schemes, instalments aggregating to Rs. 12.39 crores have been disbursed so far.

(d) District-wise break up of 2,470 villages electrified upto 30th September 1978 is given below:—

Sl. No.	District	Villages electrified
1.	Bilaspur . . .	67
2.	Chamba . . .	122
3.	Hamirpur . . .	443
4.	Kangra . . .	759
5.	Kulu . . .	54
6.	Nandi . . .	208
7.	Simla . . .	240
8.	Sirmur . . .	260
9.	Solan . . .	226
10.	Una . . .	92
		2,471

(e) 11 rural electrification schemes of Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned by the Corporation since 1.4.78. Details are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Details of 43 schemes sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh (upto 31-3-1978) by R.E.C.

Sl. No.	No. of scheme (District)	Block/Tehsil/Taluk	New villages to be electrified	Villages electrified upto 31-3-78	Year in which phased for completion (including extension of period requested by the S.E.R.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sirmur . . .	Nahan, Paonta, Raksha and Pachhad . . .	165	155	1978-79
2	Una . . .	Una . . .	92	35	1978-79

1	2	3	4	5
3	Mandi . . .	Mandi & Bilaspur	60	60 1976-77
4	Hamirpur	Hamirpur .	381	279 @
5	Simla . . .	Mahasu .	319	97 @
6	Kangra .	Dehra .	200	169 @
7	Kangra .	Palampur .	225	225 1976-77
8	Kangra .	Nurpur .	180	156 @
9	Kulu . . .	Kulu (b)
10	Kangra .	Mangra .	373	211 1979-80
11	Bilaspur .	Bilaspur & Ghumarsin	139	67 1980-81
12	Chamba .	Chamba, Bhattiyat, Bharmour & Churah .	149	96 1979-80
13	Solan .	Kandaghat & Solan	311	149 ..
14	Solan .	Nalagarh & Arki .	281	78 ..
15	Mandi .	Jogindernagar	286	36 1980-81
16	Simla .	Jubbal, Kotkai & Chaubet .	158	11 ..
17	Simla .	Theog & Kumarsain	137	43 1979-80
18	Simla . . .	Simla Kasumpti & Seoni . . .	213	67 ..
19	Una .	Dundla .	160	49 ..
20	Hamirpur .	Sujanpur & Nadatun	299	72 ..
21	Mandi .	Gopalpur and Dharampur	279	17 ..
22	Mandi .	Mandi .	231	37 ..
23	Sirmur .	Nehan & Rahmuka .	165	47 ..
24	Shimla .	Rampur & Pohru .	141	22 ..
25	Sirmur .	Paonta Shillai .	80	21 ..
26	Sirmur . . .	Pachhad & Rajgarh	164	37 1980-81
27	Hamirpur .	Hamirpur-II .	197	8 ..
28	Una . . .	Gagret	17	3 ..

(a) All loan instalments have been draw. Latest progress report is awaited.

(b) The scheme is for intensive electrification in 42 already electrified villages.

(c) The scheme is for setting up a Linemen Training Centre.

1	2	3	3	5	6
29	Una . . .	AMB . . .	120	3	1981-82
30	Una . . .	Una . . .	10	2	1980-81
31	Mandi & Bilaspur .	Sundarnagar, Karsog, Chachol, Mandi-Sadar etc.	155	1	1981-82
32	Solan . . .	Solan	1978-79 (c)
33	Hamirpur . . .	Bhorang & Bijhar .	136	..	1981-81
34	Simla & Kinur . .	Pandrabis . . .	13
35	Lahaul & Spiti . .	Lahaul . . .	79	..	1984-85
36	Kangra . . .	Panchrukhi . . .	167	..	1981-82
37	Kangra . . .	Lambagaon . . .	132
38	Kulu . . .	Karsog . . .	170	54	1980-81
39	Mandi . . .	Chachiot . . .	150	57	..
40	Hamirpur . . .	Baraar . . .	167	84	..
41	Chamba . . .	Charah . . .	205	26	1981-82
42	Kangra . . .	Dehra . . .	542	4	..
43	Kangra . . .	Pragpur . . .	144	..	1981-82
			7536	2471	

Statement II

Details of schemes sanctioned during 1978-79 (upto 2-3-1979) by REC in Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of schemes (Districts)	Block/Tehsils	Villages to be electrified	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)
1	Kangra	Mangwal & Dehra	74	27.498
2	Kulu	Banjar	23	48.863
3	Kulu	Ani & Nirmand	14	36.666
4	Lahaul & Spiti	Spiti	39	57.003
5	Kinnaur	Pooh & Hangrang	16	53.570
6	Kinnaur	Moorang	6	19.854
7	Kinnaur	Sangla, Kalpe & Nichar	5	18.853

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes (Districts)	Block/Tehsils	Villages to be electrified	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
8	Kangra	Nurpur	112	56.578
9	Kangra	Kangra, Rait & Nagrota	274	45.499
10	Simla	Simla	102	20.525
11	Chamba	Chamba	141	77.914
TOTAL			928	437.823

Sale of capital items by synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3105. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many capital items Synthetics & Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, has sold to outside parties from factory every year during the last twelve years and reasons therefor;

(b) what system was followed while selling out these capital item goods to outside parties by this factory; and

(c) whether the Board of the Company had followed selling of such capital goods items from the factory and that necessary entries were made in Board's records allowing such sales?

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

formation as to the capital items from factory sold to outside parties by the aforesaid company is not available in the records of the Registrar of Companies. However, information relating to deductions and adjustments in fixed assets as shown in the fixed assets Schedule of the balance sheet for the last 12 years are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). No information is available in this regard, from the documents filed with the Registrar of Companies. The information is being ascertained from the company and will be placed on the table of the House when received. However, an investigation into the affairs of the company under section 237 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered and if the report of the inspectors reveals any contravention of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, in this regard action as appropriate will be taken under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

STATEMENT

Details of Deductions/adjustments shown in the Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Year ended 31st December, 1965</i>		
Plant & Machinery	91,090	
Construction Equipments	2,889	
Railway siding & Rolling Stock	50,686	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	2,070	
Motor Car & Vehicles	25,442	
Surplus on sale of Assets (from Profit & Loss Account)		13,876

Year ended 31-12-1966 :

Plant & Machinery	534	
Construction Equipments	25,275	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	163	
Surplus on Sale of Assets (from Profits & Loss A/c)		15,918

Year ended 31-12-1967 :

Construction Equipments	21,617	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	8,710	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	87,313	
Surplus on sale of Assets (Net) (from Profit & Loss A/c)		12,653

Year ended 31-12-1968 :

Construction Equipments	3,418	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	35,432	
Surplus on sale of Assets (Net) (from Profit & Loss A/c)		2,593

Year ended 31-12-1969 :

Factory & Other Buildings	2,040	
Plant & Machinery	3,26,484	
Electric Installations	2,805	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	3,036	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	25,800	
Surplus on sale of Assets (Net) (from Profit & Loss A/c).		90,275

Year ended 31-12-1970 :

Plant & Machinery	98,047	
Motor Car & Vehicles	25,778	
Surplus on Sale of Assets (From Profit & Loss A/c)		16,804
Loss on Assets scrapped/discarded (from Profit and Loss A/c)		45,911

Year ended 31-12-1971 :

Plant & Machinery	2,66,499	
Construction Equipments	16,266	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	94,921	
Surplus on sale of Assets (From Profit & Loss A/c)		51,292

Year ended 31-12-1972 :

Construction Equipments	2,97,807	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equip.	28,228	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	72,277	
Surplus on Sale of Assets (Net) (From Profit & Loss A/c)		84,283

Year ended 31-12-1973 :

Factory & other Bldgs.	5,743	
Construction Equipment	2,26,787	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	3,200	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	3,31,908	
Surplus on sale of Assets (From P&L A/c)		2,11,606

Year ended 31-12-1974 :

Electrical Installations	15,335	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	3,051	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	49,554	
Surplus on Sale of Assets (From P&L A/c)		20,018

Year ended 31-12-1975 :

Construction Equipments	2,43,169	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipments	1,29,614	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	97,070	
Surplus on sale of Assets (net)		2,91,244
Loss of Assets due to fire (From profit & Loss Account)		4,706

Year ended 31-12-1976 :

Factory & other Bldgs.	16,996	
Construction Equipments	9,13,400	
Alcohol Transhipment Equipment	5,50,166	
Rly. Siding and Rolling & Stock	1,03,590	
Electrical Installations	65,309	
Furniture, Fixtures Equipments	1,68,131	
Laboratory Equipments	23,790	
Motor Cars & Vehicles	4,36,142	

From Profit & Loss Account

Loss on Assets discarded at written down rule	5,15,423
Loss on Assets sold	859
Surplus on Sale of Assets	12,902

Year ended 31-12-1977 :

Plant & Machinery	44,593	
Construction Equipments	19,39,621	
Electric Installations	20,248	
Furniture, Fixtures & Equip.	3,59,573	
Laboratory Equipments	651	
Motor Cars, Vehicles & Dumpers	2,62,560	

From Profits & Loss Account

Surplus on Sale of Assets	2,06,692
Loss on Assets discarded at written down value	1,39,943
Loss on Assets sold	74

परमनी और औरंगाबाद में रेडियो स्टेशनों की रेंज

3106. श्री केशवराव बोंडने : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में परमनी और औरंगाबाद में स्थित रेडियो स्टेशनों की रेंज क्या है;

(ख) क्या उनकी रेंज बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) इन स्टेशनों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या इन स्टेशनों के विषय कोई शिकायत है और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्वीरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री नाल कृष्ण बाळबाणी) : (क) परमनी स्थित रेडियो स्टेशन परमनी जिले और नांदेड, अहमदाबाद, और औरंगाबाद अकोला और मरठमाज जिलों के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में दिन के समय प्राथमिक ब्रेड मीडियम वेव प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध करता है। औरंगाबाद स्थित रेडियो स्टेशन औरंगाबाद महूर और इसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में दिन के समय प्राथमिक ब्रेड मीडियम वेव प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध करता है। वास्तव में ये दोनों, केन्द्र "आकाश-बाणी औरंगाबाद-परमनी" के नाम अंतर्गत के मिश्रित ढाँचे का भाग है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पेट्रोसियन, रसायनों और गैस का उत्पादन

3107. श्री केशवराव बोंडने : क्या पेट्रोसियन, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रति वर्ष पेट्रोसियन, रसायनों और गैस का कितना उत्पादन होता है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर बनती हैं; और

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों में उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार की कोई नई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना खर्च होगा तथा उसकी वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

पेट्रोसियन, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री (श्री हेमचरी लाल बहुगुणा) : (क) भूतंत्रित देश और गैस के उत्पादन से संबंधित सूचना बनाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। रसायनों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्य पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Vacancies of Sr. Instructor, Defence Institute for Fire Research

3108. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) as to how many vacancies for the post of Sr. Instructor have been filled in Defence Institute of Fire Research, New Delhi by direct recruitment and how many by departmental promotion during the last ten years;

(b) if no departmental candidate has been promoted during this period, the reasons thereof;

(c) what are the qualifications prescribed for the above mentioned post; whether no departmental candidate satisfied the said qualifications for promotion; and

(d) what amends are now proposed to be made for promotion of the departmental candidates for the above said post?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Four by direct recruitment through UPSC and Nil by departmental promotion. However out of above four, two departmental candidates were selected by the UPSC.

(b) None from department had the requisite educational qualifications as prescribed in SRO 310 dated 14-8-64.

(c) Prescribed qualifications as per SRO is given below:

(i) Graduateship or Associateship of the Institution of Engrs., London or equivalent technical qualifications.

(ii) About 5 years experience in a responsible capacity in a defence/civil fire brigade.

(d) Recruitment Rules have been amended in consultation with UPSC to facilitate the departmental candidates with lower qualifications. Gazette Notification is awaited.

Civilians in Indian Navy establishment at Lonaula and Bombay Dockyard

3109. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2390 dated the 6th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the work of reviewing the establishments of all naval units by a standing Establishment Committee is by now complete;

(b) how many new posts are sanctioned out of 238 casual employees employed; and

(c) whether all the above mentioned employees are regularized; if not, when they are likely to be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the authorities concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Condonation of break in service

3110. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1540 dated 29th November, 1978 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the cases of those employees seeking condonation of break in their

services and have made representation in the month of July, 1977.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons of such long delay and the authorities responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The case is at the final stage of consideration after due examination at various stages and final orders are likely to be issued shortly.

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन और आयात

3111. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलिएम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978-79 के चालू वर्ष में उर्वरकों का कुल कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) भारत इस बारे में कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) अनुमानित उत्पादन (1978-79) :

नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
21.80	7.70

पोटाश (के₂ओ) का कोई स्वदेशी उत्पादन नहीं है ।

(ख) अप्रैल 1978—जनवरी 1979 की अवधि में आयात ।

(लाख मी० टनों में)

लाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट (पी ₂ ओ ₅)	पोटाश (के ₂ ओ)
10.28	2.34	4.10

(ग) जबकि उर्वरकों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन वर्षों से काफी बढ़ा है परन्तु उर्वरकों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह उत्पादन अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है । स्वदेशी उर्वरक क्षमता में वृद्धि लाने के लिए बड़े पैमाने के कार्यक्रम के अंश के

रूप में 11 बड़े आकार वाली उर्वरक परियोजनाएं अभी कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं। इस परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साथ उर्वरक क्षमता, जो अब 32.59 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 10.80 लाख मी० टन पी०ओ० की है बढ़कर 1981-82 तक लगभग नाइट्रोजन की 53 लाख मी० टन तथा पी०ओ० की 13 लाख मी० टन हो जाएगी। परन्तु चूंकि इस क्षमता से उत्पादन छटी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक उर्वरकों की अनुमानित मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है इसलिए उर्वरक क्षमता के विस्तार के लिए आगे और कार्यक्रम को बहुत जल्द अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गैस पर आधारित चार बड़े आकार वाले उर्वरक संयंत्र, दो महाराष्ट्र तथा दो गुजरात तथा गैस पर आधारित एक बड़े आकार वाला उर्वरक संयंत्र असम में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मैसर्स इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लिमिटेड को कानपुर में अपनी विद्यमान क्षमता के भारी विस्तार करने के लिए एक आशय-पत्र दिया गया है।

कीटनाशी दवाओं के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता

3112. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कीटनाशी पदार्थों के उत्पादन में देश अब स्वावलम्बी है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और भारत को इस बारे में स्वावलम्बन कब तक प्राप्त होगा ;

(ख) इस समय देश में उनका कितना उत्पादन होता है तथा कितनी मात्रा में कीटनाशी दवाओं और उनके पदार्थों का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ग) देश की आवश्यकता देश में पूरी करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या प्रयास किये हैं ;

(घ) देश में कितने कारखानों में कीटनाशी दवाओं का उत्पादन हो रहा है और उनमें से कितने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ; और

(ङ) कीटनाशी दवाओं की शुद्धता रखने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमबाती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में पेटासी

स्टोक्स, ऐसिट्रोबिमीन अपराक्सी-क्लाराइड, थियो-काबमिटस, डिबियाबामिटस निकल क्लोराइड 2,4-डी आर्गेनामैरोरियलस स्टम, टाक एल्यूमिनियम फास्फाइड और जिक फास्फाइड जैसी कुछ कीटनाशी औषधों के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली है। फिर भी, कुछ कीटनाशी औषधों का आयात किया जा रहा है क्योंकि आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वदेशी क्षमता की स्थापना के लिये स्वदेशी मांग पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसके अलावा फसल के तरीकों में परिवर्तनों के कारण विभिन्न संयंत्रों में कीट-रोग कम्प्लेक्स में भी परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं जिससे नई कीटनाशी औषधों के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, जो शायद देश में उपलब्ध न हो सके।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान देश में तकनीकी श्रेणी की कीटनाशीयों का उत्पादन 42,634 मी० टन था और 1976-77 के दौरान कीटनाशीयों की 6106 मी० टन की एक मात्रा का आयात किया गया था। अवयवों के आयात के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार ने, देश में तकनीकी सामग्री के निर्माण के लिये अतिरिक्त क्षमताओं की स्थापना हेतु कुछ प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया है जो कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न स्तरों के अन्तर्गत हैं।

(घ) संगठित क्षेत्र में 25 यूनितें हैं जो तकनीकी श्रेणी की कीटनाशी औषधों का निर्माण कर रही हैं, जिसमें से 22 गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ङ) इन्सैक्टीसाइड्स एक्ट 1968 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत कीटनाशियों की शुद्धता को सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है। यह एक्ट कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिशासित है।

गुजरात के जनागढ़, जामनगर तथा राजकोट जिलों में कोयले की मनी

3113. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़, जामनगर तथा राजकोट जिलों में कोकिंग तथा औद्योगिक कोयले की कमी है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक जिले को कोकिंग तथा औद्योगिक कोयले के कोटे की मात्रा कितनी कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक जिले की कितनी कितनी मात्रा में कोकिंग और औद्योगिक कोयला प्रत्येक माह सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ग) कोयला उपलब्ध न होने के बारे में जूनागढ़, जामनगर तथा राजकोट जिलों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा शिकायत करने वालों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इन्होंने किस तारीख को शिका-

यत की ओर इन शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;
और

(घ) जूनागढ़, जामनगर तथा राजकोट जिलों को कब तक कोकिंग और औद्योगिक कोयला सप्लाई किया जाएगा तथा किस प्रकार और कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाएगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) सौराष्ट्र गुजरात के जामनगर और राजकोट जिलों से हार्ड कोक की कमी के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली हैं । गुजरात को हार्ड कोक की कुछ सप्लाई भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० द्वारा तथा कुछ पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के उपक्रम दुर्गापुर प्रोजेक्ट्स लि० द्वारा की जाती है । इन दोनों में भारी

वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण हार्ड कोक का उत्पादन कम हुआ । बाढ़ की वजह से रेल परिवहन में भी बाधा पहुंची । इन कारणों के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों को जिनमें गुजरात भी है—कोयले की सप्लाई सामान्य सप्लाई से कम रही है ।

(ख) जिलों के लिए कोटा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी नियत करते हैं । कोयले की अलग अलग किस्मों की सप्लाई के बारे में जिलेवार जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । किन्तु गुजरात राज्य को अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1978 के बीच कोल इंडिया के स्रोतों से की गई साफ्ट कोक और हार्ड कोक की वास्तविक सप्लाई इस प्रकार रही है :—

(हजार टनों में)

महीना	साफ्ट कोक	हार्ड कोक
अप्रैल, 78	5.2	10.5
मई, 78	3.0	7.2
जून, 78	1.8	9.9
जुलाई, 78	3.7	7.5
अगस्त, 78	6.2	9.3
सितम्बर, 78	1.8	7.4
अक्तूबर, 78	2.8	12.1
नवम्बर, 78	1.6	10.0
दिसम्बर, 78	3.0	10.1

(ग) प्राप्त शिकायतों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

प्राप्त शिकायतें/प्रतिवेदन और भेजने वाले का नाम	कोयला विभाग में शिकायत/प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने की तारीख	शिकायत/प्रतिवेदन का व्यौरा
1	2	3
1. उद्योग मंत्री के नाम राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन का 21-10-78 का टेलीग्राम	तकनीकी विकास निदेशालय नई दिल्ली से 27-10-78 को प्राप्त	इसमें कहा गया था कि राजकोट स्थित 300 लघु ढलाई घरों में कोयले के स्टॉक की स्थिति शोचनीय है और इनके बन्द हो जाने की आशंका है यदि कोयले की सप्लाई तत्काल न की गई तो 32,000 कामगार बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे ।
2. राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन का दिनांक 24-10-78 का तार	श्री बीरेन जे० शाह, संसद-सदस्य, से 30-10-78 को प्राप्त	इसमें दुर्गापुर परियोजना द्वारा की गई हार्ड कोक की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई और जिले के ढलाई घरों पर इसके दुष्प्रभाव का उल्लेख था । इसमें यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि इस मामले पर पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से बात की जाए ताकि इस एसोसिएशन को आवश्यक 2 रक तुरंत भेज दी जाए ।
3. प्रधान मंत्री को संबोधित राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसिएशन की कोक कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री के० सी० बोस का एक दिनांक 24-10-78	प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय से 25-11-78 को प्राप्त	—वही—

1

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- 4 जामनगर इंडीनिफायरन वर्क्स उद्योग मंत्री के कार्यालय से इसमें बिकायत की गई थी कि प्रीमियम हाई एंजोसिएशन के सचिव का तार 14-12-1978 को कोक की कमी के कारण जामनगर की दिनांक 5-12-78, पुष्टि पत्र प्राप्त 75 प्रतिशत इंडीनिफायर उद्योग बंद हो गए हैं तथा मांग की गई थी कि इस दिनांक 5-12-78 तथा पत्र प्रकार का 100 टन कोयला एंजोसिएशन मंत्री को संबोधित । को प्रति मास तुरन्त दिया जाए ।

(ब) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० में हाई कोक और साफ्ट कोक का उत्पादन बढ़ चुका है और यदि पर्याप्त रेल बैगन मिल गए तो यह कम्पनी सप्लाई बढ़ा देगी । इस उद्देश्य से रेलवे के साथ बनिष्ठ सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है । जहाँ तक दुर्गापुर प्रोजेक्ट लि० से कोयले की सप्लाई का संबंध है, वहाँ से दिसम्बर, 78 में राजकोट इंडी-नियरिंग एंजोसिएशन को 1500 मैट्रिक टन बी० पी० हाई कोक की एक ट्रेक धाबड़ित की गई थी । वार्षिक सप्लाई के लिए उक्त एंजोसिएशन को सलाह दी गई है कि वह पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के उद्योग निदेशक से सम्पर्क करे क्योंकि दुर्गापुर प्रोजेक्ट लि० से हाई कोक का वितरण वही धा-कारी करते हैं ।

जायल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस जारी करने का प्रस्ताव

3114 श्री धर्म सिंह लार्ड वटेल: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जायल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा देश में अपने कुल स्टाक में से प्रतिवर्ष 70,000 टन तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस जारी करने के लिये लेके गए प्रस्ताव पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्वीकृति क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त निषेधन कब तथा किस प्रकार स्वीकार की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री (जी हेमचन्द्र मन्त्र कानुनवा) : (क) प्राकृतिक गैस के 60,000 बी० टन प्रति वर्ष तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस को निकालने के लिये दुनियावन, सडम के ऊपरी भाग में एक खनन को स्थापित करने के लिए जायल इंडिया

लिमि० द्वारा प्रस्तुत तकनीकी—प्राथमिक संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट के स्वीकृति की जांच संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) अभी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Talcher and Ramagundam fertilizer Projects

3115. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the projected and actual outlay each of the Talcher and Ramagundam coal based fertilizer projects;

(b) the progress of work made so far towards completion of the projects; and

(c) total installed capacity of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The approved outlay for Ramagundam and Talcher Fertilizer Projects is Rs. 185.52 crores and Rs. 184.76 crores respectively, and expenditure incurred upto end February, 1979 is Rs. 161.40 crores and Rs. 162.11 crores respectively.

(b) Both Ramagundam and Talcher Projects are in an advanced stage of commissioning. In each project, two of the three gasifiers have been fired and test runs are in progress on the other sections of plant. Trial production of urea from these projects is expected by July, 1979.

(c) The installed capacity of Ramagundam and Talcher projects is 1500 tpd of urea each which in terms of nitrogen amounts to 2,28,000 tonnes per annum

Manufacture of gas Cylinders and regulators

3116 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names and addresses of companies who are manufacturing and

supplying gas cylinders and regulators to LPG supplying companies; and

(b) the rates at which LPG cylinders are purchased by each gas supplying company for the use of consumers during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The names and addresses of the companies who are manufacturing and supplying gas cylinders and regulators to the oil companies are indicated in Statement-I.

(b) The rates at which LPG cylinders have been purchased by each oil company during the last five years are indicated in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(a) Names and Address of Cylinder Manufacturers

- (i) M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Company Limited, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
- (ii) M/s. Koman Metal Products Private Limited, Kamleshwar Railway Station, Nagpur.
- (iii) M/s. Indian Gas Cylinders, 14/1 Milestone, Delhi-Mathura Road, Faridabad, Haryana.
- (iv) M/s. Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi, Delhi.
- (v) M/s. Hyderabad Allyn Metal Works Limited Sanatnagar, Hyderabad.

Names and Addresses of Regulators Manufacturers

- (i) M/s. Vanns Engineers Private Limited, 395, Veer Savarkar Road, Prabhadevi, Bombay
- (ii) M/s. Koman Metal Products Private Limited, Kamleshwar Railway Station, Nagpur.

Statement II

(b)	Name of Oil Company	Year	Cost of Cylinders manufactured out of indigenous steel	Cost of cylinders manufactured out of imported steel
	Indian Oil Corporation (IOG)	1975	Rs. 132.53	Rs. 183**and Rs. 219.57
		1976	Rs. 132.53	Rs. 217.27
		1977	No pro- curement	No pro- curement
		1978	Rs. 206.46	Rs. 246.30
		1979	Rs. 206.46	Rs. 247.44

**Variation in cost of cylinders manufactured out of Imported Steel is due to difference in procurement price of imported steel. These prices relate to one of the supplying companies and are therefore indicative.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC)	1978	Rs. 147.77 *
	1979	Rs. 168.70 *

*In addition to the above prices there is an excise duty of 15% surcharge on excise duty @% and applicable Sales Tax/Local Levies.

(HPC did not make any purchase of cylinders during 1974 to 1977) .

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Visakh Marketing Unit)	1977	Rs. 151.00* Rs. 170.20*
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*These prices are excluding excise duty/local taxes, but include the cost of valves.

Note: The Company started purchasing cylinders after its take-over by Government.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC)	1976 1978-79	Rs. 190.03/184.74* Rs. 208.35
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*Varies according to the source of supply. (The prices are inclusive of taxes and for cylinders complete with caps and valves).

Namrup III and Kakinada Fertilizer Projects

3117. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total cost of each of the Namrup III and Kakinada Fertilizer Projects and the likely period of their completion;

(b) the nature and value of foreign technology to be imported for these two projects;

(c) the role of public sector consultancy organisations in the execution of each of these two fertilizer plants;

(d) who are the contractors for construction, fabrication of equipment, plant and machinery and erection and commission of these two plants; and

(e) in what way our indigenous fertilizer technology is deficient as compared to foreign technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The cost of Namrup III and Kakinada Fertilizer Projects is estimated at Rs. 172.38 crores and Rs. 232 crores respectively. Both projects are expected to take 42 months from zero date to commence commercial production.

(b) For the fuel oil based Kakinada fertilizer project the main engineering contractor is Foster Wheeler of the U.K. Process know-how for various sections of the fuel oil based ammonia plant like gasification, gas purification including sulphur removal, methanation and ammonia synthesis are being obtained from abroad. The urea process know-how is also being imported. The total value of all the services is estimated at around Rs. 12.34 crores. For the gas based Namrup III fertilizer project, the main engineering contractor would be FPDIL, who would be taking limited assistance from abroad for the design engineering of the primary reformer, carbon-dioxide removal section and ammonia synthesis loop, the total value of which is likely to be about Rs. 1 crore. The extent of technology import in the Kakinada plant is higher since it is based on a technology which is different from the technology employed in naphtha/gas based ammonia plants and in which (fuel oil gasification) urea indigenous technology is not developed.

(c) Engineers India Ltd. is the engineering contractor for the Kakinada project responsible for detailed engineering, procurement assistance, erection, commissioning and project management. For Namrup III, FPDIL is the main engineering contractor responsible for basic and detailed engineering, procurement, erection, commissioning and project management including timely completion of the project.

(d) The contractors for construction/fabrication and suppliers of plant and equipment would be selected as and when the need arises depending on the project schedule.

(e) Import of technology and services are resorted to only in areas where indigenous technology is not available. Therefore, a comparison between the two does not arise.

Taking over of Assam Oil Company

3118. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) at what level negotiations are going on behalf of Government for the take-over of the Assets and Liabilities of the Assam Oil Company in India and the interests of Burmah Oil Company in Oil India Limited, and what has been the result of such negotiations; and

(b) who are the real owners of these two companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Under the prescribed procedure for the take over of the assets and liabilities of foreign oil companies in India, the recommendations contained in the report of Secretaries is considered by the Cabinet/Cabinet Sub-Committee regarding the purchase price and other terms of the take over agreement. The Government representatives of the working group of officers constituted in February, 1978, to identify the outstanding issues and provide agreed

data for the negotiations, have submitted their report on 14-2-79. The report indicates disagreement between the Government representative and the representatives of the foreign oil company.

(b) Assam Oil Company Limited is a wholly owned sterling subsidiary of Burmah Oil Company with its head office in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office of Burmah Oil Company Limited is given below:

Burmah House
Pipers Way
Wiltshire, SN 3 IRE
SWINDON.

Oil India Limited is a joint sector rupee company with 50 per cent equity participation each from Government of India and Burmah Oil Company Limited, Swindon.

Staff from Haryana, Pandu and Talwara Dams

3119. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of technical and non-technical staff from Haryana, Pandu and Talwara Dams on Beas river;

(b) how many of them are expected to be declared surplus after completion of the two dams; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to start new projects to utilize the services of the surplus staff?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The number of technical and non-technical regular staff of Haryana working on Unit-I and Unit-II (Civil) of Beas Project are as under:—

Technical	386
Non-technical	919

(b) All the regular staff engaged on the Beas Project are drawn from the partner States/States Electricity Boards. In terms of the provisions under Section 80(3) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, they are reverted to their parent States/SEBs in consultation with their parent Departments in a phased manner on completion of the various works.

(c) The surplus staff found suitable will have adequate employment opportunities in Central Sector projects, when they are taken up for execution.

कहलगांव में सुपर तापीय बिजली घर

3120. डा० राम जी सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करप्का को सुपर तापीय बिजली घर की स्थापना के लिए तकनीकी कारणों की धपेसा राजनैतिक कारणों से चुना गया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि कहलगांव में प्रति घण्टि बिजली उत्पादन पर धाने वाला बर्ष करप्का की धपेसा कम है, कहलगांव की धपेसा करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बंगाल को ऊर्जा वरों पर बिजली देना बंगाल के हितों और सम्पूर्ण देश के हितों के अतिकूल नहीं होगा; और

(घ) क्या कहलगांव में सुपर भारतीय बिजली घर की स्थापना करने के बारे में सदन को आश्वासन दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री बी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) की, नहीं। भारत सरकार द्वारा 1973 में पश्चिम की गई स्वतंत्र चयन समिति ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बृहत् आकार के ताप बिजुल केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए धनक स्थानों की सिफारिश की थी। स्वतंत्र चयन समिति की सिफारिशें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों से प्राप्त परिचोषणा रिपोर्टों पर तथा विभिन्न स्थानों के संबंध में कोयले की उपलब्धता, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की उपलब्धता तथा परिवहन की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में एकत्रित जानकारी पर आधारित थी। स्वतंत्र चयन समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, पूर्वी क्षेत्र के क्षेत्र के लिए एक ताप बिजुल केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए करप्का का चयन किया गया था। करप्का में बृहत् आकार का ताप बिजुल केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप बिजुल नियम द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई परिचोषणा रिपोर्टों की तकनीकी जांचिक दृष्टि से बांध केन्द्रीय बिजुल आधिकारण में की थी। केन्द्रीय बिजुल आधिकारण के तकनीकी जांचिक अनुमीक्षण की

आधार पर, प्रथम सीमान में 200-200 मेगावाट की सीमा विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता की प्रतिष्ठापना के लिए तथा इसे 1100 मेगावाट तक बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था हेतु सरकार ने अपनी अनुमति दे दी है।

(ख) और (ग) विद्युत आधार के ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थलों की उपयुक्तता पर जिस समय स्थल खनन समिति ने विचार किया था उस समय कहलगांव स्थल के संबंध में कोई उपलब्ध नहीं है। कहलगांव में 500-500 मेगावाट के छ. यूनिट वाले एक विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को एक परियोजना व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने परियोजना व्यवहार्यता की जांच की है और उन्होंने इसके तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं पर स्पष्टीकरण मांगे हैं। कहलगांव परियोजना की तकनीकी विशेषताओं तथा उसके अनुमानों को निश्चित करने के लिए आगे और अन्वेषण करना आवश्यक है। अतः कहलगांव और करक्का परियोजनाओं से विद्युत उत्पादन की मागत की तुलना के आधार पर कहलगांव परियोजना के दावे को नजरअन्दाज करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 1983-84 तक की व्यवस्तत भार मागो तथा ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए परियोजनाएँ निश्चित कर ली गयी हैं। कहलगांव में सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की स्थापना, व्यापक अन्वेषण और तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन पूरे कर लिये जाने पर निर्भर होगी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 1983-84 के बाद की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों को धृष्टि में रखा जाएगा।

Retired Government servants employed in Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3121. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers retired from Uttar Pradesh, State Excise, Central Excise Railways and Indian Army have been appointed by Synthetic Chemicals Limited from time to time during the last twelve years;

(b) what salaries and perks were given/are being given to them and why such retired persons are appointed by this company; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such Government retired officers are appointed by this company to get undue advantage from the Government because of their (retired Gov-

ernment servants) hold in the various departments of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). This Department has no information. The company is not required to furnish the same in the normal course under the Companies Act, 1956 either to the Department or to the Registrar of Companies. The company has, however, been requested to furnish this information, and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Increase in wages bill of Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

3122. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since 1963 what has been the total salaries and wages bill every year of Synthetics and Chemicals Limited which should include perks also;

(b) whether it has been continuously increasing, if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the increase indicates that being a monopoly industry the prices of synthetic rubbers are high and to deplete excessive profitability the salaries and wages bill is increased every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) On the basis of the information compiled by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay from the balance sheets filed by the company in his office during the period 31-12-1963 to 31-12-1977, the details of expenditure incurred by the company on salaries, wages and perquisites are indi-

cated in the attached statement to this answer.

(b) Yes, Sir. The specific reasons for the increasing expenditure cannot be generally ascertained from the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. The necessary information has been called for from the company and is awaited.

(c) The company is registered as a dominant undertaking under section 26

of the MRTP Act in the field of synthetic rubber. This Department has no information whether the prices of synthetic rubber have been kept high by the company and whether the salaries and wages bill has been increased to deplete the excessive profitability. This matter is being brought to the notice of the concerned administrative Ministry (Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals) for such action as it may consider necessary.

Statement

SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED

Balance sheet as at	Salary and Wages	With reference to previous year—Increase (+)	
		Rs.	Rs.
31-12-1963	Salary and Wages (including perquisites, contributions to Provident Fund/ESI, staff welfare expenses).	45,80,151	—
31-12-1964	Do.	48,74,105 (+)	2,91,354
31-12-1965	Do.	48,64,204 (+)	92,099
31-12-1966	Do.	54,97,231 (+)	4,13,027
31-12-1967	Do.	74,41,438 (+)	20,54,207
31-12-1968	Do.	81,51,697 (+)	7,66,599
31-12-1969	Do.	93,49,932 (+)	11,98,513
31-12-1970	Do.	1,09,70,186 (+)	16,20,634
31-12-1971	Do.	1,20,62,287 (+)	30,32,681
31-12-1972	Do.	1,41,63,198 (+)	1,66,531
31-12-1973	Do.	1,72,22,411 (+)	30,53,213
31-12-1974	Do.	1,84,43,275 (+)	12,20,864
31-12-1975	Do.	2,08,41,099 (+)	23,97,824
31-12-1976	Do.	2,26,63,106 (+)	18,22,007
31-12-1977	Do.	2,77,26,233 (+)	50,63,127

Steps to curb Monopoly Houses

3123. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various steps taken to curb the growth of monopoly houses including the provisions of the MRTP Act have worked effectively; and

(b) if not, what further steps are contemplated to ensure effective control of the growth of monopoly houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, was enacted to provide *inter-alia* that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The Act is not aimed at the prevention of growth of undertaking as such, but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways for ensuring that such expansions are not likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or are not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest.

Apart from the restrictions and curbs to prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to regulate the growth of large industrial houses as already provided in the MRTP Act, 1969 and the criteria being followed in dealing with the applications from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the "Statement on Industrial Policy", laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977 spells out the further measures undertaken by the Government to regulate the growth of large houses. Further steps taken by the Government in this regard include insistence of greater reliance on internally generated resources, maximisation of the promoters'

contribution, and prescription of generally less favourable debt-equity ratios for financing of new or expansion projects by the large industrial houses. While the policy regarding financing of expansion or new projects by the large industrial houses has been made more stringent, the policy in the case of non-MRTP Companies has been liberalised to encourage their growth. In order to encourage the non-MRTP companies to enter even the fields specified in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973, minimum promoters' contribution in their case has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent for the first Rs. 25 crores of the project cost.

In the implementation of the Act, certain difficulties, obscurities and lacunae were also noticed with the result that the realisation of the objectives underlying this enactment has not been to the extent desired. Realising the need for an indepth review of the provisions of the Act, the Government appointed a High Powered Expert Committee presided over by Justice Rajinder Sachar, a sitting High Court Judge. The Committee submitted its report on 29-8-1978 and a copy of this report was laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government. Further steps towards the implementation of such of the recommendations as are accepted by the Government will be taken through an amending legislation in due course.

Token Strike by Workers of Burnpur Steel Works

3124. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 25000 strong workers of the Burnpur Steel Works have decided to go on a day's token strike in February to press their demands;

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

(c) what are the steps taken to start negotiations and what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE, MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The workers of Burnpur Steel Works of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. had decided to go on a token strike on the 20th February, 1979.

(b) Their demand was an early settlement of the wage negotiations for the steel industry. The strike was also intended to show sympathy with the demands of the striking workers of the Kulti Works of the Company.

(c) In the joint meeting held on the 12th February, 1979 between the Management of IISCO and the Unions, the Unions decided to defer the strike in view of the West Bengal Government's intervention in the strike in Kulti Works. The strike in Kulti Works has since been called off, following the agreement signed between the Management and the Unions on 27th February, 1979. Negotiations for the revision of wage structure of steel industry workers are under way.

Administration in Oil Refinery, Barauni

3125. SHRI YUVAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3000 employees and officers are working in oil refinery, Barauni;

(b) whether a total amount of Rs. 40,00,000 (forty lakhs) is paid to them as salary every month;

(c) whether administration of this refinery is badly effected due to inefficiency on the part of Deputy General Manager and General Manager; and

(d) if so, the time by which General Manager and Deputy General Manager will be transferred and if they will not be transferred, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Total number of officers and staff working at Barauni Refinery is on 31-12-1978 was 2671.

(b) Total amount of gross average monthly salary paid to officers and staff of Barauni Oil Refinery works out to Rs. 25.83 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. Barauni Refinery has been facing industrial relations problems frequently on account of factors like multiplicity of unions, inter-union rivalry and surplus manpower. Unlike other refineries of the Indian Oil Corporation, Barauni Refinery has seven unions supported by various trade union organisations and political parties. The operations of Barauni Refinery have been adversely affected since June, 1978 due to the persistent industrial relation problems. However, as a result of discussions held with the union representatives of Barauni Refinery at various levels normalcy in the refinery's operation has been restored.

(d) Does not arise.

Step to make mini-steel Industry Viable

3126. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of package measures that have been taken by the Government to make the mini-steel industry viable; and

(b) the concrete results of these package measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) A list of steps taken by Government for improving the viability of mini steel plants is attached as a statement.

(b) As a result of the steps taken the average capacity utilisation per month has since increased from 61 per cent in April, 1978 to 74 per cent in December, 1978. The total production of ingots in the mini steel plants during the current financial year (upto Dec. 78) is of the order of 12,14,648 tonnes as against total annual production of 9,95,000 tonnes in 1976-77 and 11,34,826 tonnes in 1977-78. It is estimated that the total production of ingots by the mini steel plants during the current year will exceed 16 lakh tonnes.

Statement

The Government has taken the following steps to improve the viability of the Mini Steel Plants.

(i) Excise Duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished;

(ii) Import of Ferrous melting scrap for use in the electric arc furnace has been exempted from customs duty;

(iii) Apart from allowing direct import of 200,000 tonnes of ferrous melting scrap by the electric arc furnace units on ad-hoc basis during 1977-78 against which the units have finalised import of 40,000 tonnes, in the current year, import of ferrous melting scrap has been placed on the canalised list without any quantitative restriction. In addition, import of foreign flag vessels for breaking has also been provided for under the import policy. Ship breaking generates 10 per cent to 15 per cent melting scrap which will be available for melting by the melting units, apart from 75 per cent re-rollable which will be supplied to the re-rolling mills which in turn

will be making more melting scrap available to electric arc furnaces;

(iv) Excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plants has been abolished;

(v) Mini Steel Plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steels;

(vi) It has been agreed that financial institutions may consider favourable applications for loans from mini steel plants for purposes of diversification, depending upon the viability of the scheme;

(vii) Import of Graphite Electrodes has been allowed to meet the shortage of supply from indigenous sources; and

(viii) Steel Re-rolling mills and mini steel plants may now seek financial assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme, which provides for financial assistance on easier terms.

(ix) Government are also considering the question of according priority to mini steel plants in the matter of supply of power; Guidelines for effective rationing of power, in terms of scheme of graded priorities are now being reviewed by Government.

Bifurcation of Samachar into Four Agencies

3127. **SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Samachar News Agency has been bifurcated into four agencies, if so, the names of the four agencies;

(b) the amenities provided to the staff of Samachar News Agency i.e. scales of pay, travelling facilities and other such facilities;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same facilities as were allowed to the

Samachar employees are not being provided to the employees of these four agencies and particularly the two Hindi Samitis; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any complaints have been received by the Ministry in this behalf, the facts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Press Trust of India, United News of India, Hindusthan Samachar and Samachar Bharati which existed as independent news agencies prior to the formation of Samachar have been revived with effect from 14-4-78.

(b) Pay scales of the employees of Samachar were upgraded to the Class I scales for News Agencies, as recommended by the Wage Board. Leave Travel facilities were also extended to all the Samachar employees

(c) and (d). In so far as the emoluments paid to the employees of Samachar by their respective new employers are concerned, there is no variation. However, regarding matters like travelling and other facilities etc. the Hindusthan Samachar has made changes avowedly keeping in view its financial position. Government had received a representation from the employees of Hindusthan Samachar in this regard. Government are of the view that this is essentially a matter for the employees to take up with the news agency; Government's own assurance in this regard relates to protection of emoluments.

**Development Cess for Promoting
Development of Minerals and
Mining Activities**

3128 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed for investigating the incidence of "Development Cess" for

promoting the development of minerals and mining activities;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Committee has recommended formation of a fund collected by way of levy or cess under the provisions of MMRC Act and placing it in the hands of the State Governments for the purpose of mining development; and

(d) if so, what action have the Government taken in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The main recommendation was that a development cess be levied under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, to finance the setting up of infrastructural facilities in mining areas.

(d) Since any positive decision on the recommendation would entail a change in the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, this issue will only come up for consideration at the time of a general amendment of the said Act

**Suggestions from New Delhi Bar
Association regarding Shifting of
Courts**

3129 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Bar Association has urged upon Government to allot the main building of Patiala House vacated by Shah Commission for establishment of various courts including civil, revenue, labour and rent control, motor accident tribunal etc.;

(b) whether they have threatened to go on a hunger strike from 1st March, 1979 if the decision is delayed;

(c) whether the New Delhi Bar Association has urged Government to separate jurisdictions of New Delhi and South Delhi; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereupon and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A part of the main building has been allotted to Delhi Administration for housing courts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration have reported that such a request has been received and that the matter is under their consideration.

Psychological Degeneration in Indian Film Industry

3130. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the valedictory address given by the Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh at the session of the Seminar on Perspectives in Criminology; and

(b) whether Government intend to take some steps to prevent psychological degeneration in the Indian Film Industry to prevent social injuries caused by exhibition of crimes and perversion in the Indian Pictures?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADYANI): (a) Government have seen the text of the speech given by the Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh at the Seminar on Perspectives in Criminology in September 1978.

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(b) All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. While examining the films for certification, the Board has to ensure that they remain responsible to the values and standards of our society; that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified, and that pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown.

Indigenous Construction of Submarines

3132. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BALAH:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA-
MURTHY:

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

(a) the progress made in the indigenous construction of submarines; and

(b) whether submarines have been imported during 1977 and 1978?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Offers of collaboration for indigenous construction of submarines in India have been received from France, West Germany, Holland, Sweden and Italy. These offers are under consideration.

(b) No submarines have been imported during 1977 and 1978.

हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के पद बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

3133. श्री बहाराम खन्ना : क्या उच्च-अध्यक्ष संघी तथा राजा संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सचल सेवा मुख्यालयों, अन्तर्गत संघर्षों तथा मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी कार्यालय के लिए हिन्दी कर्मचारियों के, अर्थात् अनुवाद अधिकारी (हिन्दी) हरिष्ठ तथा कनिष्ठ अनुवादक (हिन्दी) तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट/क्लर्क, पद बनाने का प्रस्ताव उनके मेन्टलव द्वारा केन्द्रीय तथा संकेतित शाखाएँ पर सेवा क्या था;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो राजभाषा अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक है शर करने के लिए आवश्यक पर बनाने का ब्यौता कब से बर्तीत रहा है; और

(ग) क्या यह सीमित संख्या में कर्मचारियों की अनुमति देते हुए अपने स्तर पर ही सुरक्षित श्राव्य जारी करने ताकि इन कर्मचारियों में राजभाषा अधिनियम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए कर्मचारी सुरक्षित उपलब्ध हो सके?

उप प्रश्न संजी तथा राजा संजी (जी अनुवीच्य श्राव्य) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रश्न को मूल रूप में मूल 1977 में प्रस्तुत किया गया था तब से इस सम्बन्ध में केना मुख्यालयों, राजभाषा विभाग और वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ अनेक बैठकों की गई । अन्ततः जनवरी 1979 में अनुवर्तन आवश्यकताओं का प्रस्ताव रखा गया और हाल ही में संवत्सरेणा मुख्यालयों और केना कायलिक के लिए अनुवर्तन अधिकारी (हिन्दी) के 14 पर, वरिष्ठ अनुवर्तक (हिन्दी) के 81 पर और टाइपिस्ट (हिन्दी) के 21 पर मंजूर किए गए हैं ।

New Service rules for Defence Research and Development Organisation

3134. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Defence Research and Development Services Rules are being introduced in Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(b) is there a provision in these new rules that the SSAs with B.Sc. qualifications would not be approved for their next promotion as a Junior Scientific Officer;

(c) if so, what incentive would be given to the individuals of this category and the number of such individuals in each group who are affected by these new rules;

(d) what is the number of individuals of outstanding merit in this affected category; and

(e) will the Government consider a proposal that these affected individuals should be first promoted and then these new rules are enforced?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The new Defence Research and Development Service Rules pertain to the posts of SSO II and above. The old Defence Science Service Rules have not been cancelled in respect of promotion from SSA and JSO in which there is no bar for promotion on the basis of qualifications.

(c) to (e). Not applicable in view of (b) above.

न्यायालयों में निर्वाचीय नुकदमें

3135. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या विधि, न्याय और कर्मन्नी कार्य संजी यह बताने की हुवा करें कि :

(क) दिल्ली के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में 15 फरवरी, 1979 को वर्ष 1976 के कितने नुकदमें निर्वाचीय थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने न्यायालयों को एक वर्ष के अन्दर ही सभी नुकदमों को निबटाने का निर्देश दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय निर्वाचीय मामलों का निपटान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कर्मन्नी कार्य संजी (जी शास्त्रि नुकदम) : (क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, 1976 के ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जो 15 फरवरी, 1979 को सम्मिलित थे दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में 3357 है और अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में 32456 है ।

(ख) ऐसे कोई निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं कि एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर सभी प्रकार के मामलों का निपटारा कर दिया जाए क्योंकि उनके निपटारे के लिए एक निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित कर देना सम्भव नहीं है । तथापि, सम्मिलित मामलों के तीव्र निपटारे के लिए विन्मतिवित्त कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(i) अभी हाल ही में, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में बार और अपर न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किए गए हैं ।

(ii) दिल्ली उच्चतर न्यायिक सेवा में और विवा और सेवक न्यायाधीशों के बार संस्थापनी यह उनके करे जाने की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, वित्तित किए गए हैं ।

(iii) सभी हल ही में दिल्ली व्यापक सेवा में न्यायाधीशों के 26 स्थायी पद धीरे धीरे बढ़ा दिए गए हैं।

(iv) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय नियमों को संशोधित किया गया है जिससे कि एक न्यायाधीश नियमित प्रथम श्रेणी और नियमित द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारी को पुनर्बाई कर सकें। अब तक इन श्रेणियों के संबंध में, उच्च न्यायाधीशों द्वारा या तो उन्हें ग्रहण किए जाने के लिए या उनके नियमित निपटारे के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती थी।

(v) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में ऐसे मामलों को एक समूह में रखा जा रहा है जिसमें एक-समान प्रश्न प्रस्तुत हैं जिससे कि एक ही निर्णय द्वारा एक समूह के सभी मामले एक साथ निपटाए जा सकें।

Alleged malpractices in Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3137. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR

GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH

MALIK:

SHRI SHANKER SINHAJI

VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a memorandum from the Bengal Chemical Mazdoor Union, Calcutta recently regarding the prevalence of corruption and other malpractices in some units of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) if so, nature of complaints contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. Sir. This Ministry has received letters from the Bengal Chemical Mazdoor Union, Calcutta alleging the prevalence of corruption and other malpractices in the management of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(b) The Complaints relate to corruption, inefficiency, favouritism and victimisation of employees by the previous management.

(c) The complaints are being looked into with a view to referring specific cases of corruption to an independent agency for enquiry.

Shortage of Explosives in Coalfields

3138. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

SHRI A. BALAPAJANOR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which shortage of Coal Explosives has contributed to decline in Coal production;

(b) the reason for shortage in explosives and the steps taken to ensure regular supply;

(c) whether a consignment of imported explosives which has arrived at Bombay is still to reach the Coalfields; and

(d) if so, the reasons for dilatoriness in making use of even available supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The loss of production of coal exclusively attributable to shortage of permitted explosives between the period April '78 to January, 1979 is about 3,58,000 tonnes. During this period there have been certain concurrent constraints on production such as power interruptions, flooding of mines etc. which hampered coal production even otherwise. If these other constraints were not present, the explosive shortage would have caused much greater loss of production. The loss due to 'permitted' explosives (i.e. explosives used in gassy underground mines) was also made up partially by greater stress

on production from opencast mines where other types of available explosives are usable and by greater use of coal cutting machines, thereby reducing the requirement of explosives.

(b) The manufacture of explosives was affected mainly due to raw material shortage and labour unrest in the explosives manufacturing companies. The Government has taken steps to improve supply of essential inputs to the explosive manufacturers to enable them to improve production. Steps have been taken to import, in the first instance, 1,500 tonnes of permitted explosives for coal industry to supplement the indigenous availability.

(c) and (d) The first consignment of explosive reached Bombay on 16-2-1979 and started discharging on 17th February, 1979. The explosive has been rushed to the mines. The next consignment is expected soon.

जन प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुलाने के अधिकार के बारे में सुझाव

3139. श्री युबराज : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक नायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने वास्तविक लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के हित में जन प्रतिनिधियों को वापिस बुलाने के लिए सैन्यात्मिक उपबन्ध किये जाने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह भी धमुरोध किया कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए शीघ्र ही एक सम्मेलन बस की नियुक्ति की जायी चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो निर्वाचित जन प्रतिनिधियों को, यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो, वापिस बुलाने का सैन्यात्मिक अधिकार मतदाताओं को कम तक दिया जायेगा और यदि यह नहीं दिया जायेगा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) :
(क) सरकार को उक्त सुझाव की जानकारी है।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे किसी धमुरोध की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) जन प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाए जाने का अधिकार दिए जाने संबंधी सुझाव पर, निर्वाचन सुधारों के अनेक प्रस्तावों के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है। इन प्रस्तावों का गहन अध्ययन और इन पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है अतः किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचने में कुछ और समय लगेगा।

साधारण श्रेणियों के मुन्नों में वृद्धि

3140. श्री महराज :

श्री लुछेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत छह वर्षों में साधारण श्रेणियों के भूखे में छी से पाच छी गुना तक वृद्धि की गई है; और

(ख) क्या कम्पनियाँ कुछ श्रेणियों को विभिन्न नामों से बेच कर बहुत लाभ कमा रही हैं और क्या श्रेणियों के मूल्य कम करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाएगी और यदि हाँ, तो कम तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र लखन भट्टगुप्ता) : (क) उद्योग मंत्रालय के आर्थिक सलाहकार के कार्यलय द्वारा बताई गई श्रेणियों और वयाईयों की मूल्य शीघ्र शीघ्र मूल्य सूची भारत में मूल्यों की स्थिति दर्शाती है।

वर्ष	शेक विषय मूल्य सूची	प्रतिशतता वृद्धि
1970-71	190	
1975-76	118.7	1970-71 की तुलना में 18.7 प्रतिशत
1976-77	113.8	1975-76 की तुलना में 13 प्रतिशत
1977-78	136.3	1976-77 की तुलना में 19.8 प्रतिशत
वर्ष से दिसम्बर, 1978	136.16	1977-78 स्तर से 0.14 प्रतिशत कम

यह देखा गया है कि 1970-71 को मूल वर्ष मानते हुए गत आठ वर्षों की तुलना में मूल्य केवल 36.16 प्रतिशत ही बढ़े हैं।

(ख) औषधियों के मूल्य कानूनी रूप से औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1970 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित किए जाते हैं। सरकार के ध्यान में कोई ऐसा उदाहरण नहीं आया है जहां कोई कंपनी एक ही प्रकार के फार्मूलेशनों को विभिन्न ब्रांड नामों

के अन्तर्गत अधिक लाभ कमाने के लिए बेच रही हो। सरकार ने हाल ही में बल्क औषधों जैसे डाक्सीसाइक्लीन, आक्सीटेट्रासाइक्लीन (इसके लवण और डेरिवेटिव्स), सल्फागुनाडाइन, जैन्टामाइसीन, क्लोरमफेनिकोल पाउडर, फेनोवॉरिडोन और एनलिन पर आधारित फार्मूलेशनों के करीब 400 पैकों के मूल्यों में कमी की है। कुछ मुख्य निर्माताओं ने मूल्यों में कमी निम्न प्रकार की है:—

क्रम सं०	निर्माता का नाम	औषध का नाम	महत्वपूर्ण ब्रांड वाले फार्मूलेशन जिनके मूल्य 20-12-78 से कम किए गए हैं	प्रतिशत कमी
1	2	3	4	5
1	फाइजर . . .	आक्सीटेट्रासाइक्लीन इसके लवण और डेरिवेटिव्स	टैरामाइसीन	0.5 प्रतिशत से 14 प्रतिशत
2	आई०डी०पी०एल०	डाक्सीसाइक्लीन	विबोसाइक्लीन	16 प्रतिशत से 18 प्रतिशत
3	डोलफिन	डाक्सीसाइक्लीन	डैक्सट	20 प्रतिशत
4	आई० डी० पी० एल०	सल्फागुनेडाइन	सल्फागुनेडाइन	13 प्रतिशत से 16 प्रतिशत
5	इंडियन शीरिंग	जैन्टामाइसीन	जैन्टोसिन	10 प्रतिशत से 43 प्रतिशत
6	सी० ई० फुलफोर्ड	जैन्टामाइसीन	गैरामाइसीन	10 प्रतिशत से 41 प्रतिशत
7	पार्क डेविस	क्लोरमफेनिकल	क्लोरमफेनिकल	1 प्रतिशत से 9 प्रतिशत

1 मार्च 1978 को मूलकर दर के 5 प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त उत्पाद कर जो लगाया गया था उसे 1 मार्च 1979 से घटा दिया गया है। सरकार ने पहले ही निर्माताओं को अपने मूल्य 1 मार्च 1979 के उत्पाद शुल्क के नए दरों के अनुरूप कम करने के लिए निर्देश दिए हैं। ये सरकार द्वारा औषध मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिए हाल ही में उठाए गए कुछ कदम हैं।

(b) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government ordered coal through coastal shipping instead of Railways; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board of Tamil Nadu Government and certain other consumers have asked for coal by coastal shipping in addition to rail movement.

(c) Coastal shipping for the movement of coal has been asked for to supplement rail movement.

Dispute between Tamil Nadu Government and C.I.L. over supply of Coal

3141. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between the Tamil Nadu Government and the Coal India Limited over the supply of coal;

पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के बिना बिजली वाले गांव

3142. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजाब और हरियाणा के प्रत्येक गांव में बिजली लग चुकी है जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश,

बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को ऐसे गांव कितने कितने थे जिन में बिजली नहीं लगी थी; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में उपरोक्त राज्यों में कितने कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) से (ग): पंजाब तथा हरियाणा राज्यों ने अपने सभी गांवों में बिजली लगा दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के संबंध में स्थिति नीचे दी जाती है :—

क्र० सं०	राज्य का नाम	गांवों की कुल संख्या	विद्युतीकृत गांव— 31-12-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार	विद्युतीकृत न किये गए गांव— 31-12-78 की स्थिति के अनुसार	1978-79 के लिए लक्ष्य
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	उत्तर प्रदेश . .	1,12,561	35,564	76,997	4,700
2	बिहार . .	67,566	18,856	48,710	2,000
3	मध्य प्रदेश . .	70,883	18,799	52,084	2,650

भट्ठी के तेल का उत्पादन एवं सप्लाई

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(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा बिहार में अनेक कारखानों को जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में भट्ठी के तेल की कमी का सामना करना पड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976, 1977 और 1978 में भट्ठी के तेल के उत्पादन के मासिक आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) 1976, 1977 और 1978 में उपरोक्त राज्यों का वर्ष-वार कितने भट्ठी के तेल की सप्लाई की गई; और

(घ) उपरोक्त राज्यों की भट्ठी के तेल की नियमित सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण भट्ठी के तेल की मांग अभी हाल ही के महीनों में अधिक बढ़ गई है। जनवरी और फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और बिहार में कोयली और हल्दिया से उत्पाद की रेल द्वारा ढोने में अपर्याप्त संचालन के कारण विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं की भट्ठी के तेल की मांग को पूरा करना संभव नहीं रहा है।

(ख) 1976, 1977 और 1978 के लिए भट्टी के तेल का माह-वार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

(000 मी० टन में आंकड़े)

	1976	1977	1978
	उत्पादन	उत्पादन	उत्पादन
जनवरी	293.2	256.9	310.7
फरवरी	320.1	282.0	258.6
मार्च	315.8	268.9	271.1
अप्रैल	261.2	263.5	261.9
मई	262.2	288.5	229.1
जून	275.5	288.5	247.8
जुलाई	309.3	308.8	293.5
अगस्त	291.7	329.0	272.8
सितम्बर	270.1	293.7	250.5
अक्तूबर	280.6	282.7	315.1
नवम्बर	261.0	256.4	321.0
दिसम्बर	240.9	307.7	322.6
योग	3301.5	3427.4	3362.7

(ग) भट्टी के तेल की वर्ष-वार बिक्री राज्यवार नीचे दी गई है :—

(000 मी० टन में आंकड़े)

	1976	1977	गत वर्ष की वृद्धि प्रतिशतता	1978	गत वर्ष की वृद्धि प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	240.8	208.8	(—) 13.3	213.0	2.0
पंजाब	44.9	92.1	105.1	142.8	35.5
हरियाणा	62.4	69.0	10.5	104.1	33.7
बिहार	125.5	125.8	—	130.3	9.9
योग	473.6	495.7	4.7	598.2	20.7

(घ) विभिन्न सम्भरण स्थलों में भट्टी के तेल की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये तथा खपत वाले विभिन्न स्थलों को उत्पाद के रेल द्वारा यातायात में सुधार लाने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

तांबा जस्ता, सीसा आदि जैसी अलौह धातुओं की कमी

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(क) क्या विभिन्न कारखानों को देश में तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा आदि जैसी अलौह धातुओं की कमी के कारण दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदिहां, तो 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 की प्रथम तीन तिमाहियों में देश में

तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा तथा एल्यूमिनियम का अलग-अलग कितना उत्पादन हुआ और इनकी अलग-अलग कितनी मात्रा की खपत हुई; और

(ग) 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 में इनकी मांग तथा देश में उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अनुमान क्या हैं ?

हृस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मूण्डा) : (क) एल्यूमिनियम, तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा जैसी अलौह धातुओं के लिए कारखानों की मांग इस समय देशी उत्पादन और यथा-आवश्यकता आयातों द्वारा संतोषजनक रूप से पूरी की जा रही है ।

(ख) एल्यूमिनियम, तांबा, जस्ता और सीसा का 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान उत्पादन और खपत नीचे दर्साई गई है:—

(टनों में)

	वर्ष	देशी उत्पादन	खपत
एल्यूमिनियम	1976-77	2,08,687	212,000
	1977-78	1,78,538	185,000
	1978-79	1,56,351	181,351
	(अप्रैल से दिस० 78)		
तांबा	1976-77	22,424	54,700
	1977-78	21,446	61,000
	1978-79	10,966	60,036
	(अप्रैल से दिस० 78)		(अनन्तिम)
जस्ता	1976-77	27,034	97,900
	1977-78	43,128	99,300
	1978-79	44,515	72,129
	(अप्रैल से दिस० 78)		
सीसा	1976-77	6,181	61,600
(प्रायमरी)	1977-78	7,543	40,800
	1978-79	7,967	36,007
	(अप्रैल से दिस० 78)		

(ग) उपर्युक्त धातुओं की 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में संभावित मांग और देशी उत्पादन के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं ।

	वर्ष	संभावित मांग	अनुमानित उत्पादन
एस्थुमिनियम	1979-80	275 000	240,000
	1980-81	300,000	280,000
	1981-82	330,000	280,000
	1982-83	365,000	290,000
तांबा	1979-80	86,400	27,000
	1980-81	93,300	36,500
	1981-82	1,00,800	36,900
	1982-83	1,08,800	43,500
बस्ता	1979-80	1,08,400	73,000
	1980-81	1,13,300	82,500
	1981-82	1,18,400	84,500
	1982-83	1,23,800	85,500
सीसा (प्रायमरी)	1979-80	44,600	15,000
	1980-81	46,600	16,200
	1981-82	48,700	16,200
	1982-83	50,800	16,200

कोयला खनन की औसत उत्पादन लागत

3145. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :
श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मजा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले खानों से कोयला खनन की औसत उत्पादन लागत क्या है; और

(ख) उक्त लागत को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र):
(क) कोल इंडिया लि० में अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1978 के दौरान खानों से निकाले गये विक्री योग्य कोयले की औसत उत्पादन लागत 87.68 रुपये प्रति टन है।

(ख) कोयले की उत्पादन लागत उत्पादकता, मजदूरी तथा निवेशों की लागत पर निर्भर करती है। कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायक कम्पनियों से कहा गया है कि वे उस समिति की अनुशंसाओं को कार्यान्वित करें जिस को नियुक्ति सरकार ने कोयले के खनन कार्य में कुशलता बढ़ाने और कोयले की उत्पादन लागत में किरावत करने की संभावनाओं को जांच के लिये की थी। परन्तु जब निवेशों की लागत बढ़ रही हो और मजदूरी में वृद्धि हो रही हो, तब कोयले की उत्पादन लागत को कम करना संभव नहीं होगा।

Demands of I.I.S.Co. Workers

3146. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the demands of the workers of the Indian Iron and Steel Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps so far taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The Management of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. had received Charters of Demands from the workers in their steel plant at Burnpur, the Kulti Works and the Collieries. The position in respect of each is given below:

1. Burnpur Steel Plant:

The demands relate to revision of wages and introduction of certain fringe benefits for workers. Negotiations at the level of National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel

Industry are in progress to consider the demands of workers in the Steel Industry as a whole. The demands of Burnpur Steel Plant workers will also be considered by the N.J.C.C.

2. Kulti Engineering Works:

The demands relate mainly to extension of wages and fringe benefits on the pattern of the steel industry, as applicable to Burnpur Works. The dispute has been resolved in accordance with an agreement arrived at on the 27th February, 1979.

3. Collieries:

The demands are for upward revision of wages and introduction of some other benefits. These are presently under negotiation in the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry.

लघु उद्योगों की विद्युत् सप्लाई

3147. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस दृष्टि से कि वर्ष 1978-79 में विद्युत् को पर्याप्त सप्लाई न होने के कारण निर्धारित उत्पादन-लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये जा सके, क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979-80 में लघु उद्योगों को उन के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए, पर्याप्त विद्युत् सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रभावी उपाय करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उजा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन,) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान फरवरी, 1979 के अन्त तक देश में बिजली के उत्पादन में लगभग 12.5 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। यह पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हुआ रिकार्ड उत्पादन है। अतः अधिकांश राज्यों ने विभिन्न उद्योगों तथा कृषि क्षेत्र को बिजली को सप्लाई पर से प्रतिबन्ध समाप्त कर दिए हैं और लघु उद्योगों को भी पर्याप्त बिजली सप्लाई को जा रही है।

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान बिजली की स्थिति में और काफी सुधार होने की संभावना है क्योंकि वर्तमान वर्ष (1978-79) में लगभग 3000 मेगावाट प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की वृद्धि की जा रही है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों की स्थापना

3148. श्रीगंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और विशेष रूप से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मशीनों, ट्रैक्टरों, नलकूपों और यातायात के साधनों के लिये तेल और पेट्रोल की मांग, वहाँ पेट्रोल पम्प कम होने और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में तेल और पेट्रोल सप्लाई न किये जाने के कारण पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है और पेट्रोल पम्प मालिक पेट्रोल और तेल काले बाजार में बेचते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी पाये गये पेट्रोल पम्प मालिकों के विरुद्ध और ऐसे अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कठोर कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश विशेषतः पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1978-79 और 1979-80 में जिलेवार कितने पेट्रोल पम्प खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

पेट्रोलियम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) तेल कम्पनियों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मशीन, ट्रैक्टर, ट्रयब्वेल और परिवहन के साधनों के लिये डीजल तेल और पेट्रोल की अनुपलब्धता और पेट्रोल पम्पों के पर्याप्त संख्या में न होने के कारण कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं की है। उन्हें वितरकों के संबंध में काले बाजार से संबंधित भी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

देश में गत वर्ष पदनरूपी चार महीनों की तुलना में अक्टूबर, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 तक हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल और मोटर स्प्रीट (पेट्रोल) की औसत वित्री क्रमशः 12.7% और 10.1% अधिक थी परन्तु इन उच्च बिक्रियों के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों तथा अन्य स्थानों पर संचालन बाधा और कुछ संभरण स्थानों में उत्पादों के कम भंडार के कारण, कमी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासक प्रशासनों की आवश्यक सामग्री अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अन्तर्गत समाज विरोधी तत्वों जो कि काला बाजारी करने में लगे हैं तथा पी० ओ० एल० उत्पादकों के संबंध में कदाचार में लगे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध संबंधित अधिकारियों को बड़ी कार्यवाही करने के अनुरोध जारी करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। तेल कम्पनियों को राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों को सभी संभव सहायता देने की भी सलाह दी गई है।

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 में
किस कंपनियों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले जाने वाले
नये पेट्रोल पम्प के स्थानों का बचाने वाला विवरण
संगत है। स्थल विकास और स्थापना सहित पेट्रोल

पम्प पर जाने वाला खर्च, स्थाप, धूमि की प्रकृति और
पेट्रोल पम्प के प्रकार पर निर्भर करते हुए लगभग
50,000 से लगभग 3 लाख रुपये तक हो सकता
है।

विवरण

इंजिनियर सायल कार्पोरेशन (भा० प्रो० सी०):

1978-79

स्थान	जिला
कौड़ी राम	गोरखपुर
गोसाईगंज	फैजाबाद
बसबाड़ी	—बही—
नवल गंज	इलाहाबाद
फूलपुर	—बही—
रश्मि प्रयाग	उत्तर काशी
पीपल कोटी	—बही—
समल	मुरादाबाद
सुरीर	मथुरा
रामनगर	मैनागल
रुम्हाई कासिय	उन्नाव
साफीपुर	—बही—
सखनऊ-हरदोई रोड	सखनऊ
खेडाबाद	सीतापुर

1979-80

स्थान	जिला
फतेहपुर	बाराबंकी
कमालगंज	फर्रुखाबाद
तिरवा	—बही—
अहमदाबाद	फतेहपुर
मिर्जापुर	—बही—
सोहनी	रायबरेली
मोहनी	मथुरापुर और
बाँधीगौर	मिरजापुर
बुन्नी	—बही—
महलखार	बल्लपुर
बसगाँव	—बही—
मिर्जापुर	इलाहाबाद
बाद पत्नी	कैमरिया
गरी बाड़ी	इलाहाबाद
कुंजी गंज	मुस्ताफापुर
मिर्जापुर	गोरखपुर
मिर्जापुर	मुरादाबाद
मिर्जापुर	—बही—

मिर्जापुर
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मिर्जापुर

विलरश—जारी

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन (एच० पी० सी०) ।

1978-79	स्थान	जिला
	चिकम्बरपुर	गाजियाबाद
	शीसगढ़	बरेली
	मथुरा रिफाइनरी	मथुरा
	हाथरस जंकशन	अलीगढ़
	शामली	मुजफ्फर नगर
	मोगनीपुर	कानपुर
	बेवान	बस्ती
	अग्नीध्री मौर	मिरजापुर
	एन० गोरखपुर रज्जात	गोरखपुर

1979-80

अभी इसे अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन (बी० पी० सी०)

1978-79

शून्य

1979-80

आजमगढ़
फैजाबाद
वाराणसी
रायबरेली

प्रत्येक में एक

इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी (आई० बी० पी०)

1978-79 स्थान
लौंडा गांव

जिला
वाराणसी

1979-80

अभी तक इसे अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के निदेशक मंडल
में परिवर्तन

3149. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री श्यामलाल धुबे :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के निदेशक मंडल में कुछ परिवर्तन किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो, इन परिवर्तनों से कम्पनी के कार्यकरण पर पड़े प्रभाव का ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख). कोल इंडिया लि० के निदेशक मण्डल के गठन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है । किन्तु कम्पनी के पिछले अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो जाने पर जनवरी, 1979 में एक नए अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक की नियुक्ति की गई है ।

Expansion of Namrup Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

3150. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL;

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA;

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

(a) what is the progress so far made to take up the third phase of expansion of the Namrup Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the investment decision has been unusually delayed; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The proposed Namrup III fertilizer project is currently being processed for final investment approval. Land needed for the project has been identified. The Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd has been chosen as the main engineering contractor and FPDIL have negotiated arrangements for obtaining process know-how from abroad for some sections of the ammonia plant, not available with them. The likely zero date for the project is May, 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

इस्पात के लिये कच्चे मांस पर आयात शुल्क से छूट

3151. श्री हरप्रोबिन्ध वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और आयरन यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस्पात के लिए कच्चे मांस पर लगे आयात शुल्क में छूट देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस तारीख से और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और आयरन संसाधन में राज्य मंत्री (कृष्णा मुन्ना) : (क) जी, हाँ। कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की सीमित मात्रा के लिये।

(ख) चूंकि देशी उत्पादन में कमी और मांग में वृद्धि हो जाने से इन क्षेत्रों की कमी हो गई थी अतः यह फैसला किया गया था कि इन क्षेत्रों का इस्तेमाल करने वाले उद्योगों को समुचित मुक्तों पर इसकी वितरण के लिये स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लि० की मार्फत इन क्षेत्रों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयात किया जाए। चूंकि आयातित इस्पात के मुख्य अधिक हैं अतः सरकार ने अपने विज्ञापन 29 जुलाई, 1978 के आदेश संख्या 194, 29 नवम्बर, 1978 के आदेश संख्या 293 और दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर, 1978 के आदेश संख्या 368 द्वारा इनके आयात पर शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया है। यह भी फैसला किया गया है कि इनके आयात पर 'सेल होल' सिद्धि एवं प्रति-शुल्क के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा देन की आधिक व्यवस्था भी जाएगी।

Large Reserves of Crushed or Dust Coal in Darjeeling, W.B.

3152. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Darjeeling district of West Bengal large reserve of crushed or dust coal is reported to exist;

(b) if so, is there any plan by Government to use such coal as fuel or as raw materials for certain chemicals; and

(c) is there any other proposal by Government to use these resources?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Highly crushed coal as thin, lenticular seams of limited extent occurs in Darjeeling district. A reserve of about 15 million tonnes of crushed coal has been estimated.

(b) and (c). There are at present no plans by Coal India Limited to develop mines in the area as it is geologically highly disturbed and the reserves are also limited.

Working of Engineering Officers

3153. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the senior most engineering officers at A.I.R. and Doordarshan stations are still made to work under programme officers, junior to them in rank;

(b) is it a fact that as far back as in 1978, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had decided that no officer in A.I.R. will administratively work under another officer of junior or equal rank; and

(c) what steps do the Government propose to take to remove the above-said anomaly as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI). (a) to (c). The cadres of Engineering and Programme Officers being different, there is no question of inter se seniority between the officers of these two cadres. Certain administrative instructions were issued on 2nd July, 1973 based on the recommendations of the Chanda Committee proposing certain structural changes without impairing the unity of Radio Stations as a programme producing entity. The proposed structural arrangements, however, could not be implemented as it involved basic issues of creating double establishments and the like. However, pending a final decision with regard to the declaration of an officer from either of these cadres as a "Head of Office", Director-General, All India Radio and Director General, Doordarshan have been deciding each case keeping in view the functional necessities.

Take over of Oil India Ltd.

3154. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when exactly the negotiations between Assam Oil Company and the Government of India to finalise the deal for complete take over of the Oil India Ltd. by the latter started;

(b) whether the deal has been finalised;

(c) if so, what are the salient features;

(d) if the answer to (b) be in the negative, when exactly the much-awaited deal is expected to be finalised; and

(e) the factors responsible for the unusual delay in reaching an agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Nego-

tiations with Buzmah Oil Company for acquiring effective Government control over Oil India Limited started in 1976.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any firm date at this stage.

(e) Negotiations are still in progress. It is not in public interest to divulge the details.

Issue of Licences/Letters of Intent for setting up of Fertilizer Units

3155. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences/letters of intent issued during 1977 and 1978 for settling up fertilizer units in the country;

(b) total capacity sanctioned,

(c) share of (1) Public Sector, (2) Indian Private Sector and (3) foreign companies in the total capacity sanctioned; and

(d) particulars of the large business Houses who have been granted letters of intent/licences to set up fertilizer plants and capacity sanctioned to each?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Eleven letters of intent/Licences have been issued during 1977 and 1978 for setting up fertilizer units in the country.

(b) The names of the companies and the capacity of finished products sanc-

tioned in respect of each of them is as under:

Name of the Company M/s.	Capacity (Metric Tonnes per annum)	Finished products
1. Indian Explosives Ltd.	Urea	2,25,000
2. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Urea.	4,95,000
3. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd.	Urea.	5,94,000
4. Deepak Nitrite Ltd.	Ammonia	85,600
5. Bihar Caustic & Chemicals.	Ammonium Chloride	26,000
6. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.	Ammonium Chloride	66,000
7. Tamil Nadu State Industrial Development Corporation	Ammonium Chloride	21,000
8. Kothari (Madras) Ltd.	Ammonium Chloride	21,000
9. Polymers Corporation of Gujarat	Ammonium Sulphate	10,000
10. M. P. Agro Morarji Fertilizers Ltd.	Mono Ammonium Phosphate.	1,40,000
11. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Limited.	P205 in the form of Complex Fertilizers.	1,33,000

(c) Of the companies listed above, M/s. IFFCO at serial No. 11 is in the cooperative sector and the rest are in the private sector. M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. at Serial No. 1 is a company in which M/s. Imperial Chemicals Industry, United Kingdom hold 50.42 per cent of the equity.

(d) Out of the eleven companies listed above M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. and M/s. Kothari (Madras) Ltd. at serial No. 1 and 8 respectively are registered under Section 20(a)(ii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and come under the large house category. As the fertilizer industry is in Appendix I of the Guidelines for Industries, foreign companies and large houses are permitted to invest in the fertilizer industry.

Foreign Collaboration in Fertilizer Sector

3156. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1977 and 1978, the Government had allowed a number of collaboration agreements with foreign companies, for setting up joint ventures in the fertilizer sector;

(b) if so, what are the particulars and details thereof;

(c) whether India has got the requisite technical know-how for setting up fertilizer plants on her own; and

(d) if so, the reasons why foreign collaboration is being allowed in this field?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. No collaboration agreement has been permitted during 1977 or 1978 with a foreign company for setting up a fertilizer plant as a joint venture either in the Public or Private Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) While India has developed adequate technology indigenously for constructing certain sections of fertilizer plants, it has still to depend on foreign technology/know-how for certain critical sections of a fertilizer plant.

Steel Quota for Private Sector

3157 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received any representation from the private trade that they have been getting steel not only of extremely poor quality but also getting defectives from the Prime producers, and

(b) whether the Federation of the Iron and Steel Traders Association has requested for allocation of a fixed quantum of production; if so, to what extent their demand has been accepted by the Government?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to allocate to trade a certain percentage ranging from 5 to 15 per cent of a few categories of steel from out of the receipts in the stockyards.

Setting up of Working Group of Petro-Chemicals

3158 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up a working group on petro-chemicals

to work out details of production of petro-chemicals from off shore gas and other related matters;

(b) if so, whether Government have received its report and details thereof;

(c) how many working groups have been set up during 1977-78 and 1978-79 by his Ministry with the nature of assignment compositions, period for study and reporting and how many of these have submitted the reports to Government, and

(d) important recommendation of the working groups and the details of action plan formulated during 1979-80 and the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report of the Working Group has been received only on 28-2-1979 and is yet to be examined

(c) and (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Merger of M/s Allenbury with Glaxo

3159 SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Allenbury, which was originally a machinery marketing firm in India has merged with Glaxo;

(b) whether this merger has been approved by the Ministry; and

(c) what were the formulations marketed by Allenbury in 1978 and what are the formulations marketed by them at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Company by the name of M/s. Allenbury had merged with M/s. Glaxo.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Vigilance Case against the Director General, Geological Survey of India

3160. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was vigilance case against the Director General, G.S.I.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to change the Director General of Geological Survey of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons in detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir. The case was against some subordinate officers.

(b) There is no proposal to change the Director General.

(c) In view of the answer to clause (a); this does not arise.

Starting of a T.V. Station in Bihar State

3161. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a T.V. Centre in Bihar State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons in detail?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). A TV transmitting centre is already functioning at

Muzaffarpur in Bihar. The programmes for this centre are produced at the Base Production Centre in Delhi. During the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to set up a programme production centre at Muzaffarpur itself. Besides, the TV relay centres proposed to be set up at Varanasi and Asansol during the Sixth Plan are also expected to cover certain parts of Bihar. However, due to the constraint on resources, there is no proposal for the present to set up another TV station in the State.

Nagarjuna Fertilizer Factory

3162. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagarjuna fertilizer is going ahead as per schedule;

(b) whether the estimated cost of the fertilizer has gone up; and

(c) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Work on the Nagarjuna Fertilizer project is in progress. There has, however, been some slippage in the project schedule due to a delay in placing orders for long delivery critical equipment pending finalisation of long-term financing arrangements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project is now estimated to cost Rs. 232 crores as against Rs. 189.60 crores estimated at the time of the initial approvals.

Planes purchased this Year

3163. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has purchased any plane this year; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It will be appreciated that it will not be in the public interest to disclose details of Defence procurement.

Short Supply of Steel Items Leading to Increase in Price

3164. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI M. KALYANASUN-
DARAM:

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

(a) whether a number of steel items like rounds, bars, ingots, are in acute short supply leading to a price increase of 15 per cent in the open market;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production in steel plants so as to ensure a constant supply of all steel items to the consumers at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). In the recent past, shortages have developed in respect of some categories of steel due to marginal fall in production and pick up in demand resulting in increase in open market prices. The increase in open market price varies from time to time and place to place depending upon various factors.

(c) During the current year, the production in steel plants has been adversely affected mainly on account of continued problems in supplies of power and coking coal, unprecedented rains and floods in the eastern part of the country, etc. Close and constant liaison continues to be maintained with the Ministry of Energy, D.V.C. autho-

rities, Electricity Boards, coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power, good coking coal and other raw materials and for improved transport of raw materials and finished products. Arrangements have also been made for the import of about one million tonnes of low ash coking coal in order to supplement indigenous supplies. Concessions have been granted to mini steel plants with a view to step up their production. All these measures are expected to ensure constant supply of steel items to the consumers at reasonable price.

विशिष्ट अवधि में मुकदमों की निपटाने के लिए कार्यवाही

3165. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :

क्या बिचि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुकदमों की निपटाने में अत्यधिक विलम्ब लगता है और क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया है जिस से अनुसार विशिष्ट अवधि में मुकदमों की निपटारा जायेगा, जैसा कि बिचि मंत्री ने अपना पक्ष संभासते हुए कहा था कि न्याय एक वर्ष में व्यवस्था प्राप्त होना चाहिए;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के न्यायालयों में ऐसे कितने मुकदमे हैं जो गत तीन वर्षों से अधिक से निर्वाचीयन हैं; और

(ग) टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिले में किन-किन न्यायालयों में तीन वर्षों से अधिक पुराने मुकदमे निर्वाचीयन पड़े हैं ?

बिचि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी नायक): (क) सरकार यह चाहती है कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कदम उठाए जायें कि कोई भी वास्तविक निचले न्यायालय में उस के फाइनल करने के समय से लेकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उसके अन्तिम विचारों तक 22 मास से अधिक समय तक लम्बित न रहे। तर्जान यह सुनिश्चित करना दुरुस्त सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) तारीख 21-12-1978 को जो विचि की उस के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 12,441 है। मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य न्यायालयों में और टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिलों के न्यायालयों में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से अन्तिम विचारों के अन्त में वास्तविक उपलब्ध नहीं है और उक्त वास्तविकी प्राप्त करने का जो प्रयोजन है उस के अनुसार वे, उक्त वास्तविकी को हलदी करते हैं अपने द्वारा उच्च और कम कुर्मी अधिक होता।

IDPL Activities

3166. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

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

(a) whether the IDPL chemicals has drawn up its plan of expansion of its activities for 1979-80 and the next five years in the country and abroad; and

(b) if so, furnish important details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) IDPL have drawn up proposals for expansion/diversification of its activities in India during the plan period 1978-79/1982-83. At present they have no plans to invest abroad.

(b) The proposals are for substantial investment for increasing the production capacity of the existing drugs and manufacture of other essential drugs, chemicals and intermediates.

Multinational Corporations and their Subsidiaries

3167. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the multinational corporations and their subsidiaries operating in India;

(b) their total assets, profits made, before tax in 1971-72, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) in each of the years mentioned above, the royalties, dividends, head office expenditure or under any other item, the amounts repatriated by each of the company;

(d) whether any of the multinationals or their subsidiaries have wound up their business in India after March 1977; if so, details thereof and the reasons; and

(e) whether any of the multinationals or their subsidiaries started fresh operations in India after March, 1977 and the details of those including their total investment, sectors in which they are operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Multinational corporations operate in India through branches and subsidiary companies. As on 31-3-1978, there were 473 branches and 146 subsidiaries of multinational corporations operating in India. The names of these branches and subsidiaries are given in the statement-I laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4088/79).

(b) The total assets and profits before tax of the branches and subsidiaries of multinational corporations for the years 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1978 are as under. For the year 1978-79 the balance sheets and profit and loss ac-

counts of the bulk of these companies are not yet due.

Branches

	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78
1. No. of branches.	541	482	473
2. Total Asset (Rs. crores)	1160.3 (295)	2178.3 (396)	2350.1 (368)
3. Profit before tax (Rs. crores) . . .	53.6 (295)	89.4 (220)	52.3 (159)

NOTE : 1. Figures in bracket indicate the number of branches to which the data relate.

2. In case of the value of assets in 1976-77 and 1977-78 the figures have been worked out by taking data from the balance sheet for the year concerned and where the same were not available by taking the assets figures from the balance sheets of an earlier year.

Subsidiaries

	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78
1. No. of subsidiaries.	299	161	146
2. Total Assets (Rs. crores)	1145.14 (181)	1649.6 (161)	1740.0 (146)
3. Profit before tax (Rs. crores) . . .	170.63 (181)	257.7 (142)	140.6 (101)

NOTE : 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of subsidiary companies to which the data relate.

(c) Company-wise information about the remittances made by all the branches and subsidiaries of multinational corporations is not readily available. However remittances made abroad by foreign companies in India

(branches, subsidiaries and other companies having foreign equity) as furnished by the Ministry of Finance for the years 1971-72 and 1976-77 are as under. Similar data for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are not available.

(Rs. in crores)

Years	Profits	Dividend	Royalty	Technical know-how	Interest	Total
1971-72	9.94	38.8	5.86	13.99	12.13	80.70
1976-77	13.10*	48.50	15.90	37.50	N.A.	115.90@

*Provisional

@Exclude interest

N.A.—Not available.

(d) and (e). The names and details of the industrial activity of the branches and subsidiaries of multinationals which are reported to have closed down their offices or wound up business in India during the period 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978 are given in the statement-II laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4089/78). In addition, there are certain subsidiaries

which, during this period, have ceased to be so due to enforcement of provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 etc.

The names of branches and the subsidiaries which have come into existence during 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978 together with the details of receipts in

which they are operating and total investment made by subsidiaries as represented by their assets are given in the statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/79]. (Details about total investment made by the branches which have come into existence since 1-4-1977 are not available as their first balance sheet and profit and loss accounts have not yet been filed).

Similar information for the period subsequent to 31-3-1978 is not yet available.

Non-Release of Sulphamethoxazole to Drug Units

3168. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation not releasing Sulphamethoxazole from its stock of 10 tonnes to meet the requirements of drug units;

(b) whether Government would issue import licences for machinery if its insistence on the stamping of name of the drug on each coated tablet is to be complied with by the drug industry; and

(c) how many small scale drug units have been closed or compelled to go in for further cut in production on account of the above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is not correct to state that the CPC have not been releasing Sulphamethoxazole from the stocks lying with them. Servicing for this drug has been 100 per cent both small scale units and DGTD units as per entitlements of the units

concerned in terms of the policy guidelines issued by the Government.

(b) The labelling of drugs amongst other things, is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. Under the existing provisions, there is no requirement of stamping of the name of the drug on each coated tablet. Therefore, the question of issuing of import licences by the Govt. for the import of machinery for the purpose does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Furnace Oil by Indian Oil Corporation

3169. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the monthly supply of furnace oil by Indian Oil Corporation to the users falls short by about 75 per cent of the allotted quota;

(b) the industry-wise short supply of furnace oil; and

(c) the steps taken to supply at least the allotted quota of furnace oil, which itself is reported to fall short of requirement by 25 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The demand for furnace oil from industries has gone up sharply in recent months due to inadequate availability of coal. While the total sales of furnace oil in the country in 1977-78 was less than the total sales in 1976-77 by about 7 per cent the total sales of furnace oil by Indian Oil Corporation during April, 1977 to January, 1978 has been more by about 8 per cent compared to the sales in the corresponding period in the preceding year. In spite of this, however, it has been possible to meet the demand for furnace oil fully mainly because of transportation

constraints. The supply of this product fell short of the allocation by about 4.5 per cent during April, 1977 to January, 1978.

(b) The industry-wise position regarding supply of furance oil is not readily available.

(c) Efforts are being made to ensure adequate availability of furance oil in different feeding locations as well as to improve rail movement of the product to the various consuming locations.

Closure by Small Scale Drug Manufacturers for Non-availability of Alcohol

3170. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale drug manufacturers in Tamil Nadu are on the verge of closure because of non-availability of alcohol, the basic raw material; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take so that adequate quantities of alcohol are made available to them, especially in the background of complete prohibition policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Government has not received any report to this effect. It may be stated that allocation of alcohol within the State is done by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Extraction and Refining of Copper, Zinc and Lead in Sikkim and Darjeeling

3171. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a public sector undertaking

for extraction and refining of copper, zinc and lead zinc in Sikkim and Gorubathan area of Darjeeling district; and

(b) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In Sikkim, there already exists a Sikkim Mining Corporation which is a joint venture of Government of India and State Government of Sikkim and this Corporation has been working the Bhotang Poly-metal ore deposit at Rangpo for production of copper, lead and zinc concentrates. So far as Gorubathan area is concerned, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. a public sector undertaking, has recently been granted mining lease by the Government of West Bengal

Reasons for Coal Shortage in the Country

3172. SHRI P K KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in the allegation that the coal shortage currently experienced in several parts of the country was not due to non-availability of wagons but due to the failure of the coal India Limited to offer enough coal to the wagons offered by railways; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure adequate delivery of coal to the available rail wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. The current coal shortage at the consumers end is not due to failure of Coal India Limited to offer enough coal to the wagons offered by the Railways.

(b) Does not arise. The production of coal has improved substantially

since November, 1978 onwards and the stocks of coal have also increased enabling Coal India to load more and more wagons as may be supplied by the Railways for coal loading.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation meeting in Delhi

3173. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether a consultative meeting of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation on Iron and Steel Industry took place recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the topics discussed at the meetings; and

(c) what were the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the UNIDO Second Consultation Meeting on the Iron and Steel Industry held in New Delhi from 15th to 19th January, 1979. As a follow up of the First Consultation Meeting held in Vienna in February, 1977, this Conference was to consider further measures for international cooperation in the Development of iron and steel industry as also the manner in which developed countries could assist the developing countries in their steel industry development programmes.

The most important outcome of the Conference was that the developed countries accepted the necessity for the developing countries, which have natural resource endowments to create fresh capacities or expand their steel industry where a start has already been made and declared their

continuing willingness to assist the developing countries in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that steel industry in some of the Western countries as well as in Japan was presently passing through an unfavourable situation. There was also unanimity that for the development of the steel industry in the developing countries finance was the most critical input. Similarly, there were problems of managerial inputs, exchange of technical information and training of manpower. It was, therefore, decided that a working group should be constituted under the auspices of UNIDO which will go into the question of 'resource mobilisation' for setting up steel plants in the developing countries as a total package including finance. This working group will consist of experts from the developed countries, developing countries and some of the international organisations. Another recommendation envisages the establishment of an independent advisory service composed of experts to act at the request of countries in the early stages of the consideration of steel industry development projects, the services to be provided by such experts could be extended to up-stream and down-stream problems in the iron and steel industry. Other recommendations are directed towards co-operation in the fields of import and export of iron ore; research and development on all aspects of coal-mine development and utilisation of coking coal including modern methods of economising in the case of coking coal and import and export of coking coal; exchange of technical information and inplant training for personnel from developing countries.

Demand of Cooking Gas

3174. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand of cooking gas in the country and how much cooking gas is available;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase the supply of cooking gas in the country;

(c) is it a fact that in Delhi people are not getting the cooking gas since long; and

(d) if yes, how many applications are still pending and since when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) It has not been possible to accurately assess the demand for liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) in the country because of the various other alternative fuels also being used as domestic fuel. However, an index called Thompson Index which is based on a number of economic indicators has been used for determining the demand potential of liquefied petroleum gas in different parts of the country. According to the assessment based on the said index, the current demand potential for LPG is estimated to be of the order of 8.6 lakh tonnes per annum as against the present availability of cooking gas of about 4.2 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) The LPG availability in the country is expected to increase substantially by 1980-81 by the commissioning of:

(i) Facilities for separation of LPG from the Bombay High Associated Gas;

(ii) The Mathura Refinery;

(iii) Secondary processing facilities at Koyali Refinery; and

(iv) Coker Unit of the Bongai-gaon Refinery.

(c) Cylinder refill requirements of existing cooking gas customers are generally met in full. The present demand for cooking gas, however, is far in excess of the availability of the product from the refineries. Hence a large number of people are waiting

for a long time for getting a new gas connection.

(d) Approximately, 2,76,000 persons are on the waiting list of the gas distributors of the various oil companies in Delhi. The period for waiting differs from area to area in Delhi and the longest the people are waiting is from 1972.

A.I.R. and Doordarshan programmes

3175. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even now there is no basic change in the policy adopted by All India Radio and Television and much time is devoted either on the film songs or movies etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that very little time is devoted by A.I.R. and Doordarshan to educate the people about old Indian culture, civilization and Indian art;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what steps Government propose to take to educate the people so that they may understand their culture well; and

(e) how much time is devoted by All India Radio and Doordarshan for inculcating the patriotic feelings among the people and particularly the youngsters?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. Government's programme policy is to reduce dependence on films and film music. On the primary service of A.I.R., the quantum of film music is limited to 5-6 per cent of the total programme time. On the Vividh Bharati/Commercial Service, music occupies 90 per cent of the time out of

which about 60 per cent is film music as against 90 per cent about 3½ years back. A.I.R. Commercial Service is limited to only 15 per cent of the population. On Doordarshan, Indian feature films/film based programme and foreign films constitute about 20 per cent of the total programme. Steps have been taken by AIR to apply stricter standards in the screening of film songs and to produce high quality light music songs at AIR stations themselves.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). AIR has been broadcasting various programmes in different formats enabling the listeners to understand their culture, history and heritage. As regards Doordarshan, its programming is primarily Indian in character with very little foreign element. Besides, considerable number of programmes inculcating patriotic feelings are telecast.

High Costs of Medicines and Drugs

3176. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the fact that many items of medicines and drugs are costlier in India;

(b) have Government made a study or this problem in the last one year;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to make the medicines cheaper;

(d) do Government propose to set up any drug unit in India for manufacturing medicines etc; and

(e) if so, give the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Prices of medicines are generally lower in India than in several other

countries, although in some cases, the price could be higher.

(b) A study of our prices in relation to prices in UK has been made. A comparative statement showing prices of certain branded medicines in India and UK is attached. It would be seen that the prices in India are lower than prices of the same medicines in UK, which has among the lowest prices in western Europe.

(c) The New Pricing Policy has the following features which are expected to contain or bring down the prices of drugs:—

I (i) All the bulk drugs which would go into price controlled formulations will be subject to price control. Under the existing Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, only in respect of 'Essential Bulk Drugs' covered under the paragraph 4 thereof, Government have the powers to fix the prices after conducting such inquiry as deemed fit. In the case of other bulk drugs, the manufacturers are required to obtain approval of Government only when increasing the prices thereof.

(ii) The Scheme of graded mark ups (Providing for 40 per cent for category I, 55 per cent for category II, and mark up upto 100 per cent for category-III and exemption from price control for category-IV formulations) under the New Pricing Policy is expected to make available essential and life saving drugs to the consumers at fair and reasonable prices, while ensuring on an overall basis, a fair return to the manufacturers.

II. Recently in the budget proposals for the year 1979-80 additional excise duty of 5 per cent of basic rate of duty of excise which was levied w.e.f. 1st of March, 1978 on patent or proprietary medicines has been withdrawn. We have already issued instructions to the manufacturers to bring down the prices of patent or proprietary formulations classifiable

under tariff item 14 E of the Central Excise Tariff to correspond with the revised rate of excise duty w.e.f. 1st of March, 1979. The benefit of price reduction is, therefore, being passed on to the consumers w.e.f. the aforesaid date.

III. Government have also withdrawn duty of customs from 22 life saving bulk drugs w.e.f. 1st March, 1979 which earlier attracted customs duty. Similarly, duty of customs on 17 drug intermediates required for the production of bulk drugs in the country has been reduced from 75 per cent/45 per cent to 25 per cent. This

would have the effect of reducing the prices of formulations based on the relevant Bulk drugs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The New Drug Policy assigns a leading role to the public sector in the production and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Presently, the public sector units, namely, IDPL, HAL, Smith stanistreet, etc. are already engaged in the production of drugs. Under the aegis of these public sector units, new formulation units as well as joint ventures with State Governments are also proposed to be set up.

Statement

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 3176 for 13-3-1979

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Pack size	Price as indicated in the Monthly Index of Medical Specialities March 1978 issue published from London	Current Prices in India (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1.	Achremycin Caps. (contains Tetracycline Hcl. 250 mg.) (Lekierle)	100's	46.40	46.62 (IDPL Tetracycline Caps. 44.75 (A lenbic-Alc cline caps)
2.	Erythrocin Film Tabs (contains Erythromycin Stearate 250 mg.) (Abbott)	100's	129.28	98.60 (Abbotts-Erythrocin Film t b.) 110.90 (I.D.P.L.—Thromycin (tablets)
3.	Terramycin Tabs. (Oxytetracycline Hcl. 250 mg.) (Pfizer Ltd.)	100's	68.80	51.02 (Pfizer-Terramycin caps) 46.91 (Smith stanistreet-Oxytetracycline Hcl. Capsules)
4.	Genticin Amp. (Gentamycin 40 mg/ [ml] (Nicholas)	5+2 ml.	127.36	57.10 (Indian Schering-Genticyn) 54.05 (Lyk Labs—Lycamycin)
5.	Bactrim tablets (Trimethoprim 80 mg. Sulphamethazazole 400 mg.) (Roche products)	100's	118.72	107.59 (Roche products-Bactrin) 107.59 (Burroughs wellcome-septran)
6.	Rimactane caps. (Rifampicin 150 mg.) Liba.	100's	351.36	329.46 (Ranbaxy Labs-Tibrin Caps.)
7.	Aldamet tablets (Methyl-opaw 50 mg) Merck sharp.	100's	67.20	61.43 (10X10's strip) (Merck sharp-Aldamet filmcoated) tablets.

158=Rs. 16.

Demand and Supply of Steel

3177. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of steel to be manufactured next year;

(b) is it a fact that the Government has decided to import steel plant equipment; and

(c) how many new mini steel plants have come up in the country in the last one year and what is their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The target of production of saleable steel for 1979-80 at the six integrated steel plants has been placed at 7.405 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent considered necessary.

(c) During 1978 no new licences were issued. Seventeen units were commissioned/recommissioned between December, 1977 and December 1978 including five which were new but for which licences had been granted earlier. Others were units which had been commissioned and were closed later. The production of ingot steel by these additional units commissioned was 87,502 tonnes during 1978.

Contract Workers in Sindri Unit, Modernisation and Rationalisation Plant of Fertiliser Corporation of India

3178. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of contract workers and the types of job they were performing and the names of the contractors and petty contractors under which they were placed as on 1st January, 1979 in the Sindri Unit, mo-

derisation and rationalisation plant of the F.C.I. at Sindri;

(b) whether many of the jobs are of regular nature and workers are doing the job for the last twenty years deserving immediate absorption in the fertiliser corporation of India;

(c) whether most of the contract workers are harijans and adivasis and are being mercilessly exploited by the contractors obeying no rules; and

(d) whether his Ministry would conduct a detailed survey of the contract work now going on at Sindri?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

प्रशोधित तेल का आयात

3179. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलिएम/रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि अक्टूबर, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 के बीच की अवधि में भारत और ईरान के बीच हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत ईरान से कितने लाख टन प्रशोधित तेल आना था और वास्तव में कितने लाख टन प्रशोधित तेल आया और कमी पूरी करने के लिए इसी अवधि में किस किस अन्य देश से कितनी कितनी मात्रा में प्रशोधित तेल का आयात किया गया ?

पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्री लाल बहुगुणा) : विभिन्न देशों के अन्तर्गत 1978 के दौरान ईरान से 53 लाख मी. टन कच्चे तेल का आयात किया गया जिसका 51 लाख मी. टन ईरान से अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में 10 लाख मी. टन कच्चे तेल के आयात की कमी हुई थी। यह कमी इस अवधि के दौरान 2,20,000 मी. टन कच्चा तेल जहाजों में लाये जाने के बावजूद भी। ईरान से सप्लाई में इस कमी को ईराक से प्रतिरिक्त आयात की व्यवस्था कर के पूरा किया गया।

जनवरी, 1979 महीने के दौरान ईरान से कच्चे तेल की कोई सप्लाई नहीं हुई थी। जनवरी, 1979

महीने के दौरान स्त्रोतवार आयात का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

	मात्रा मी० टनों में
ईराक	5,81,000
यू० ए० ई०	1,14,000
सऊदी अरब	1,56,000
सोवियत यूनियन	1,34,000
कुल	9,85,000

जनवरी, 1979 महीने के दौरान ईरान से कच्चे तेल की सप्लाई की कमी को 1978 के दौरान आयात की तुलना में ईराक और यू० ए० ई० से अतिरिक्त उपलब्धता द्वारा पूरा किया गया।

प्रत्येक राज्य में बिजली का उत्पादन

3180. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में मार्च, 1977 के अन्त तक, राज्यवार, कितने कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता था और 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक, प्रत्येक राज्य में बिजली के उत्पादन में कितने मेगावाट की वृद्धि हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

देश के विभिन्न राज्यों / विद्युत् प्रणालियों में मार्च, 1977 तथा जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान वास्तव में पूरी की गई व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

राज्य / विद्युत् प्रणाली	मार्च, 1977 में पूरी की गई व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग (मेगावाट में)	जनवरी, 1979 में पूरी की गई व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग (मेगावाट में)	वृद्धि / ह्रास (-) (मेगावाट में)
1	2	3	4
उत्तरी क्षेत्र			
चण्डीगढ़ (संघ शासित क्षेत्र)	24	30	6
दिल्ली (संघ शासित क्षेत्र)	377.5	439	61.5
हरियाणा	517	586	69
हिमाचल प्रदेश	59	67	8
जम्मू व काश्मीर	103	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं
पंजाब	636	789	153
राजस्थान	570	684	114
उत्तर प्रदेश	1753	2256	503

	1	2	3	4
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
गुजरात		1128	1402	274
मध्य प्रदेश		719	862	143
महाराष्ट्र		2005	2385	380
गोवा		40	52	12
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र				
आन्ध्र प्रदेश		721	952	231
कर्नाटक		823	1083	260
केरल		489	584	95
तमिलनाडु		1300	1709	409
पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
बिहार		408	465	57
बामोवर वाटी विधान		599	697	98
उड़ीसा		408	469	66
पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य विधानी बोर्ड		245	232	(—) 13
हुगली प्रोजेक्ट लिमिटेड		63	67	4
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र				
असम		2.95	4.70	1.75
असम		102.27	120.90	18.63
मेघालय		12.13	13.50	1.37
मिजोरम		0.99	2.30	1.31
नागालैण्ड		6.25	6.61	0.36
त्रिपुरा		5.40	6.10	2.70

Government Enquiries against Synthetics and Chemicals Limited

3181. SHRISURENDRA BIKRAM:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government enquiries are being going on against frauds, scandals and mis-management in Synthetics and Chemicals Limited and what are their progress,

(b) whether Government have received interim reports against these enquiries, if so, what has been the outcome; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps towards getting reports early so that necessary action may be taken against the company's Directorate for mis-management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Company Law Board has ordered an investigation into the affairs of the Company under section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956. The investigation is in progress.

This Company has given a sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs towards advertisement in souvenirs published by a political party. The overall issue of subscriptions made by various companies including this Company to such souvenirs is under the investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation.

This Department received several complaints pertaining to the affairs of the Company which concerned other departments of Government and relevant extracts of these complaints have been forwarded for necessary action to Central Board of Excise and Customs, Central Board of Direct Taxes, Director General of Technical Development and Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

(b) and (c). The need for expeditious completion of investigation report has been brought to the notice of the inspector who has been appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Company under the Companies Act, 1956. The Inspector has promised to send an interim report by March 20, 1979. On receipt of the interim report, the matter will be examined to find out what further action should be taken in this regard.

रेलवे को कोयले की सप्लाई |

3182. डा० महावीरक सिंह राख्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे को 1977-78 में सप्लाई किये गये कोयले की मात्रा की तुलना में 1978-79 में कम कोयला सप्लाई किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर सिन्हा) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) स्टीम कोयले के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाले कारण थे—बिजली तथा विस्फोटक पदार्थों की कमी, बंगाल और बिहार राज्यों में, जो रेलवे के लिये स्टीम कोयले की सप्लाई के मुख्य स्रोत हैं, वहाँ अमृतसूर्य भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ । भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण रेलवे परिवहन भी अस्तव्यस्त हो गया था ।

तापीय तथा पनबिजली केन्द्रों का प्राथमिकीकरण

3183. डा० महावीरक सिंह राख्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कुछ तापीय तथा पनबिजली केन्द्रों का प्राथमिकीकरण करने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी नीति का स्वीरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री० राख्यकाश : (क) और (ख) किसी भी वर्तमान ताप विद्युत् और पन विद्युत् केन्द्र का प्राथमिकीकरण करने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है जो उत्पादन संबंध आर्थिक दृष्टि से अपना जीवन पूरा कर चुके हैं उन्हें कार्य में निरुद्ध किया जाता है तथा उन की जगह प्राथमिक संबंधों की स्थापना की जाती है ।

वर्तमान विद्युत् केन्द्रों से उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने की दृष्टि से निम्नलिखित उपाय आरम्भ किए गए हैं :-

1. कुछ संघटकों के अमिकल्प में परिवर्तन;
2. पुराने संघटकों तथा इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स का प्रतिस्थापन;
3. विद्युत् केन्द्रों के उत्तम प्रबन्ध के लिये प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण की आधुनिक तकनीकों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था ।

छ: ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों में प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण की आधुनिक तकनीकों को लागू करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

दक्षिण भारत में उच्चतम न्यायालय की पीठ स्थापना करना

3184. डा० महादीपक सिंह शावध :

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार मानती है कि देश में न्याय कम खर्च पर तथा शीघ्रता से मिलना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दक्षिण भारत में उच्चतम न्यायालय की एक पीठ और बड़े राज्यों में कई स्थानों पर उच्च न्यायालयों की पीठें स्थापित करने में क्या बाधाएँ हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ दक्षिण में स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । जहाँ तक उच्च न्यायालयों की न्यायपीठों की स्थापना का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकारों से स्थायी न्यायपीठों की स्थापना के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में बताई गई है । तथापि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि कम खर्चीला और शीघ्र न्याय उपलब्ध करने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों की न्यायपीठें स्थापित करना ही सर्वोत्तम उपाय हो, जैसा कि विधि आयोग ने अपनी चौथी और चौदहवीं रिपोर्टों में कहा है ।

विवरण

उच्च न्यायालयों की स्थायी न्यायपीठों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने वाला विवरण

स्थायी न्यायपीठों की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :-

(i) करल उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ की स्थापना :- राज्य सरकार ने करल उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ त्रिवेन्द्रम में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सितम्बर, 1971 में भेजा था । कुछ कानूनी परामर्श पूरा करने के लिये उन को जुलाई, 1973 में लिखा गया । राज्य सरकार ने जून, 1978 में यह सूचित किया कि यह विषय अभी तक उन के विचाराधीन है ।

(ii) मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्याय पीठ की स्थापना :- राज्य सरकार ने मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय की मदुरै में एक न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सितम्बर, 1977 में भेजा था । उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे उस प्रस्ताव पर मद्रास उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिरपति के विचार भेजें । राज्य सरकार से अभी तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(iii) मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठों की स्थापना :- जनवरी, 1977 में महाराष्ट्र के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने औरंगाबाद में एक स्थायी न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया था । राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिरपति के विचार भेजें । राज्य सरकार ने अगस्त, 1978 में सुझाव दिया कि मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय की दो न्यायपीठें स्थापित की जायें जिन में से एक औरंगाबाद में और दूसरी पुणे में हों । राज्य सरकार ने मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिरपति के विचार भी भेज दिए हैं । राज्य सरकार से कुछ और जानकारी भेजने का भी अनुरोध किया गया था और वह जानकारी हाल ही में प्राप्त हो गई है ।

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ की स्थापना :- मार्च, 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को लिखा था कि उन की राय में उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिम जिलों के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का औचित्य है । उन्होंने ऐसी न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने के लिये किसी स्थान विशेष की सफारिश नहीं की और न उन्होंने यह बताया कि उस न्यायपीठ की अधिकारता में कौन से जिले रखे जायें । उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस संबंध में अपने प्रस्ताव बाद में भेजेंगे । उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई कि वे इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिरपति के विचार प्राप्त कर लें और अपने पूर्ण प्रस्ताव के साथ उन्हें भेज दें । राज्य सरकार के पूर्ण प्रस्ताव की प्रतीक्ष की जा रही है ।

मान्यता प्राप्त विज्ञापन एजेंसियां

3185. श्री टी० एस० नेगी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक विभाग ने दिल्ली की जिन विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को मान्यता प्रदान की है उन के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन में से कुछ विज्ञापन एजेंसियां वे हैं जिन्हें पहले कानपुर और दिल्ली में काली सूची में दर्ज किया गया था ।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विज्ञापन एजेंसियों से सम्पर्क रखने वाले अधिकारी इन एजेंसियों को संरक्षण प्रदान करते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन एजेंसियों के बारे में जांच करायेगी जिन्हें वर्ष 1977-78 में मान्यता दी गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) एजेंसियों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

दिल्ली की उन एजेंसियों की सूची जिन को 1977-78 के दौरान वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई ।

एजेंसी का नाम	स्थिति
1. मैसर्स स्वेन एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली	मान्यता
2. म्यूचुअल एडवर्टाइजिंग एंड मार्केटिंग प्राइवेट लि०, नई दिल्ली	मान्यता
3. मैसर्स गुरु नानक एडवर्टाइजिंग, नई दिल्ली	मान्यता
4. मैसर्स ओडियो एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज, नई दिल्ली	मान्यता
5. मैसर्स कांटीनेंटल एडवर्टाइजिंग, एण्ड मार्केटिंग, नई दिल्ली	मान्यता
6. मैसर्स ए० बी० कंसलटेंट एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्राइवेट लि० नई दिल्ली ।	कन्वेसर
7. मैसर्स ट्रेड्ज एडवर्टाइजिंग, नई दिल्ली ।	कन्वेसर
8. मैसर्स शरद एडवर्टाइजिंग, दिल्ली	कन्वेसर

Rules for Selecting Journalists to accompany VIPs.

3186. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted certain rules while selecting the journalists to accompany V.I.P.'s during their foreign tours;

(b) if so, the details regarding the criteria followed by Government;

(c) whether there are occasions when the same journalists were selected for more than once for accompanying VIPs; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Generally the choice of the journalists accompanying the President/Prime Minister etc. on their tours abroad is left to such Newspapers who may wish to cover these tours. However, on occasions, the Government also provide some additional facilities to language newspapers to cover such trips.

(c) and (d). There have been a few much instances, it was the newspapers which selected the journalists.

Integrated Programme for Procurement, Development and Production of Missiles

3187. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIFF:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Ministry's missile policy committee has recently recommended an integrated programme for the procurement, development and production of missiles; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Missile Policy Committee's recommendations deal with the formulation of a long term policy for provisioning of missile systems for the Armed Forces, in the light of our needs technological changes.

It will not be in public interest to disclose details of the recommendations or of the action proposed or in hand.

Self-reliance in manufacture of Pesticides

3188. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) what steps the National Committee on Science and Technology has taken for attaining self-reliance in the manufacture of pesticides and with what results;

(b) whether Government have obtained any foreign assistance for the manufacture of pesticides; and

(c) if so, by when the country is likely to be completely self-sufficient in production of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Following the recommendations of the National Committee on Science and Technology and the Task Force of the Planning Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research launched a programme for the development of technology for several pesticides. Significant progress has been achieved resulting in the development of processes for the manufacture of nicotine sulphate, endosulfan, tetrathion, PCNB, Cycocel, lindane and DDVP. Development work is reported to be under way in respect of several other items of pesticides and their intermediates.

(b) Government have not obtained any foreign assistance for the manufacture of pesticides in the recent past but do permit to obtain such assistance, wherever considered essential in the interest of the country.

(c) Although efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of pesticides and new projects are under implementation to achieve this objective, some imports will have to be continued because the demand in many cases may not be sufficient to warrant setting up of economic indigenous capacity. Moreover due to changing cropping pattern, the pest-disease complex on various plants also keeps on changing, necessitating use of new pesticides which may not be immediately capable of being developed in the country

देश में 200 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करण वाले एकक

3189. श्री जगजिवन रामदास साहू : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ 200 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने वाले एकक स्थापित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) बरपुर तापीय बिजली घर के 200 मेगावाट एकक के कार्य न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त घाव (ख) में उल्लिखित एकक में बिजली पैदा करने के लिए क्या तारीख निर्धारित की गई ;

(घ) इस बारे में विवरण के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) बरपुर तापीय बिजली घर में 110 मेगावाट के एककों द्वारा प्रति दिन कितनी बिजली पैदा की जाती है, और

(च) सरकार द्वारा उनमें सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क)
निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों पर 210/200 मेगावाट की ताप
विद्युत् युनिटें चालू / रोल की गई हैं :—

मेगावाट

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) ओबेरा ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र
(उत्तर प्रदेश) | 2 × 200 |
| (2) बदरपुर ताप विद्युत्
केन्द्र (दिल्ली) | 1 × 210 |
| (3) कोराडी ताप विद्युत्
केन्द्र (महाराष्ट्र) | 1 × 200 |
| (4) उकई ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र
(गुजरात) | 1 × 200 |
| (5) तूनीकोरिन ताप विद्युत्
केन्द्र (तमिलनाडु) | 1 × 210 |

रोल की गई ।

(ख) बदरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र में 210 मेगावाट की यूनिट 2-12-1978 को समकालित की गई थी । उसके बाद यूनिट की नेमी जांच, परीक्षण और टेस्ट के लिए बंद किया गया । यूनिट को चालू करने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रारम्भिक समस्याएं सामने आई हैं ।

(ग) मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक यूनिट को पुनः समकालित किए जाने की आशा है ।

(घ) परीक्षण और चालू करने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयां सामने आने के कारण अब तक मशीन को पुनः समकालित करना संभव नहीं हुआ है । अधिकांश प्रारम्भिक कठिनाइयों को दूर कर दिया गया है तथा इस महीने के अन्त तक इस यूनिट की प्रणाली के साथ समकालित कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ङ) 100-100 मेगावाट की 3 यूनिटों से पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान उत्पादित ऊर्जा निम्नानुसार रही है :—

दिसम्बर, 1978	124 मिलियन यूनिट	दैनिक औसत 4 मिलियन यूनिट
जनवरी, 1979	110 मिलियन यूनिट	दैनिक औसत 3.6 मिलियन यूनिट
फरवरी, 1979	86 मिलियन यूनिट	दैनिक औसत लगभग 3.1 मिलियन यूनिट ।

(ज) पिछले तीन महीने के दौरान इस केन्द्र के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार हुआ है तथा इस विद्युत् केन्द्र के कार्यनिष्पादन में और सुधार करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं । इनमें से शामिल है :—

(1) एक परियोजना नवीकरण कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया है जिसमें आशोधन और प्रतिस्थापन शामिल है । कुछ आशोधन और प्रतिस्थापन कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और अन्य उपाय पूरा होने की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।

(2) प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए भली भांति लिखित मैनुअलों और समय सूचियों के जरिए उन्नत प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण पद्धति शुरू करना ।

(3) प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कामिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(4) विद्युत् केन्द्र के लिए कोयले की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाना ।

(5) फुटकर पुर्जों के पर्याप्त भण्डार की व्यवस्था करना तथा परम आवश्यक फुटकर पुर्जों के लिए बकल्पिक स्रोतों का विकास करना ।

Proposal for Caprolactam Plant

3190. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FACT has proposed a caprolactam plant there; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The techno-economic feasibility of the proposal being examined.

Inspection of Mines in Kerala by Indian Bureau of Mines, Bangalore

3191. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mines in Kerala are being inspected

by the regional office of the Indian Bureau of Mines, Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a regional office in Kerala in view of the possible development of mining industry in Kerala; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No. Sir.

(c) As the number of working mines in Kerala is small, it is not considered necessary to set up a separate regional office.

आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसर

3192. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचन और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में ऐसे कितने प्रोड्यूसर हैं जो 1 मार्च, 1979 को 58 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर चुके हैं ;

(ख) इस वर्ष 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर लेने के पश्चात् कितने प्रोड्यूसर सेवानिवृत्त किए जाने हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने प्रोड्यूसर हैं जो 60 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर चुके हैं और कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नियम क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं को 62 वर्ष की आयु तक बनाये रखने का है जो ठेके के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) सत्तरह ।

(खा) 60 वर्ष की आयु के होने वाले प्रोड्यूसरों की संख्या चार है ।

(ग) शून्य ।

दो(घ) प्रोड्यूसरों सहित स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को शुरू में 5 वर्ष की परिवीक्षा अवधि सहित तीन वर्ष के ठेके पर नियुक्त किया जाता है । परिवीक्षा अवधि को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लिये जाने पर, ठेकों को 58 वर्ष की आयु तक बढ़ाया जाता है, किन्तु उनकी

किसी भी पक्ष द्वारा विधिवत् नोटिस देने पर समाप्त किया जा सकता है । 58 वर्ष की आयु पर पुनरीक्षण करके आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सामान्यतया 60 वर्ष की आयु तक रखा जाता है । फिलहाल किसी भी श्रेणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को 62 वर्ष की आयु तक रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Proposal for diluting Equity and Merger by May and Baker in 1965

3193. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1965 May & Baker submitted proposal for diluting their equity and merge of their companies;

(b) Details of the proposal and their present position;

(c) the financial gain to the company due to non-dilution of equity and other proposal; and

(d) what action has been taken against May & Baker and the Officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) May & Baker submitted a proposal in 1964 for associating Indian Capital.

(b) The details of their proposals were as follows:

(i) To form a private company in India which will later become a public company with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 Crores;

(ii) To assign to the new company, the land, buildings, plant, machinery, equipment, stocks and other physical assets of all kinds in their factory in Bombay and the good-will of their business in India, which was priced at Rs. 33,33,333;

(iii) to supply to the new company their know-how relating to products manufactured at the date of agreement and in consideration of the know-how etc. and for exploitation in the territory of India, fully paid shares of Rs. 33,33,300 to be allotted to the foreign firm;

(iv) to enter into an agreement with the new company providing, in consideration of a royalty of 7½ per cent on the net selling prices, the use of patents, trade marks, etc. for 15 years.

(v) to appoint M/s. May & Baker (India) Pvt. Limited as the distributor of the products of the new company at a commission of 17½ per cent on the sale realisation;

(vi) to sell to Indians 10 per cent of the issued capital of the new company;

(vii) to repatriate the proceeds of the sale of shares referred to above

The proposal was considered by the Foreign Agreements Committee (F.A.C.) in its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1965 and it made the following recommendations:—

(a) In the Proposed public company M/s. May & Baker Limited be asked to bring down the share of their holdings to 60 per cent of the investment, in two stages. In the first stage, the holding may be about 80 per cent, to be brought down to 60 per cent at the second stage. This process should be completed in a period of about eight years;

(b) when the new company is incorporated in India, no branch of M/s. May & Baker Limited, Bombay, incorporated in England will be allowed to function in India. Distribution of products shall be by the new company not by fully owned subsidiary of the U.K. Company.

(c) It may be necessary to agree to some payments as royalty, technical know-how fees and for goodwill. These will have to be further examined.

(d) Repatriation of capital should be avoided as far as practicable. The decision of the F.A.C. could not be communicated to the party as the file was lost.

(c) It is not feasible to work out any figures since the terms like payment of royalty, technical know-how fee and goodwill were to be sorted out subsequently as per the decision of the F.A.C.

(d) No action could be taken either against May & Baker or the Official concerned

COB licences to drug firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity

3194. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many drug firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity are operating in India as small scale even though specific notifications were issued in 1963 under I(D&R) Act to obtain COB licence, how many of them have not yet obtained COB; and

(b) whether foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity irrespective of labour employed, were to obtain COB licence; if not, detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such Notification under I(D&R) Act was issued in 1963.

(b) No, Sir; the provisions of the I(D&R) Act do not apply to Industrial Undertakings consisting of a factory employing less than 50 workers with the aid of power or 100 without the aid of power.

Cooking Gas Agencies in Orissa

3195. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Orissa where new cooking gas agencies are proposed to be opened in the near future;

(b) the number of applications received so far for cooking gas agencies in the State; and

(c) the number of applicants out of them who belong to backward classes or who are Harijans or Advaitis?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Only Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) propose to appoint one additional cooking gas distributor in the city of Bhubaneswar in near future.

(b) As per present guidelines, as and when it is planned to award any agency including a cooking gas agency, advertisements are to be issued in the press inviting applications. The IOC have not so far issued any press advertisement for the proposed new distributorship. Hence the question of receipt of applications does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Fall in Steel production

3196. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fall in steel production in the integrated steel plants during October–December, 1978, as compared to corresponding period in the previous year, on account of acute shortage of critical inputs like Steel Melting Shop grade limestone and manganese ore caused

by the serious bottlenecks in the railways transport system; and

(b) the alternative transport system that the Ministry has in mind to ensure 90 per cent capacity utilisation of Steel plants as is being planned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The aggregate production of ingot steel from the six integrated steel plants during the period October–December, 1978 fell short of the production in the corresponding period in 1977 by 5.6 per cent. This was due to the following main reasons:—

(i) Continued problems in supplies of Coking coal, both in terms of quantity and quality;

(ii) Shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in the supply of power;

(iii) Unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978, resulting in flooding of coalfields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement;

(iv) Indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants;

(v) Converter No. 5 of Bokaro Steel Plant which was earlier expected to be commissioned in May, 1978, could be commissioned only on 1-1-1979; and

(vi) Critical position of some raw materials including Steel Melting Shop grade limestone at some of the plants caused by movement bottlenecks

(b) Alternative transport system such as road transport was considered in a few cases for the transport of Steel Melting Shop grade limestone from supply sources to the steel plants but was not found feasible in view of the large tonnages and the long distance involved. Road transport is, however, being utilised to the extent

possible for moving coking coal as well as boiler coal to the plants near the coal belt. The system of movement of coking coal by ropeways from Dugda to Bokaro Steel Plant is presently under implementation.

Films withdrawn after release

3197. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hindi language films and regional language films which were censored and released but later withdrawn during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) the reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). During the financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79—(so far), the certificates in respect of the following films were cancelled by the Board of Film Censors, as the films were being exhibited in a form other than the ones in which they were earlier certified:—

(1) ILAYA THALAIMURAI (TAMIL);

(2) SATHRATHIL ORU RATHRI (MALAYALAM);

(3) THAMBURATTY (MALAYALAM);

(4) CHAL MOHANA RANGA (TELUGU);

(5) AVALUDE RAVUKAL (MALAYALAM);

The film entitled "JADU TONA" (Hindi), which was earlier certified for public exhibition restricted to adults by the Board of Film Censors, was uncertified by the Central Government, as it contravened the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and the rules made thereunder.

जवानों का वेतन बढ़ाया जाना

3198. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जवानों के वेतन बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और इस योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भूटान सीमा पर चीनी फौज

3199. डा० राम जी सिंह : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भूटान सीमा पर चीनी फौजों के जमाव के बारे में दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1979 में नेशनल हेराल्ड में प्रकाशित यू० एन० आई० की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या इस सीमा क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोग भयभीत हो गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बर्मा, मलेशिया, फिलीपीन आदि की सुस्थापित सरकारों के विरुद्ध चीनी प्रसारण की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (घ) हाल के सप्ताहों में चीनी सेना भूटान की सीमा पर असामान्य संचलन या जमाव करने की सूचना अभी तक ध्यान में नहीं आई है । इस सीमा क्षेत्र के निवासियों में किसी प्रकार के भय की रिपोर्ट भी नहीं मिली है ।

(क) तथा (ङ). बर्फी, मलेसिया, किवीपीन इत्यादि की सरकारों के विरुद्ध चीन के देखिये प्रसारणों से भारत सरकारें रक्षा संज्ञापन का कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं है और इनलिए इस पर किसी प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में
पीतल की द्यूबों की चोरी

3200. श्री सुबराज : क्या डेट्रोसियल, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बरीनी तेल शोधक कारखाने की 7 लाख रुपये मूल्य की पीतल की द्यूबों की चोरी हो गई है,

(ख) क्या इस बारे में प्रश्न लूचता रिपोर्ट 6 मास के पश्चात् दर्ज की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

डेट्रोसियल, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्वन् बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हा । जुलाई 1977 के दौरान शोधनशाला के सम्भारण शोधक में 7 लाख रुपये की कीमत वाले षास द्यूब की चोरी हो गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हा । दिनांक 30-3-1978 को इंडियन डायल कॉर्पोरेशन के सतर्कता अनुभाग में एक सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी कि जुलाई, 1977 के दौरान शोधनशाला सम्भारण शोधक से षास द्यूब चोरी हो गई थी और सम्बन्धित अधिकारी ने पुलिस शोधक शोधनशाला के उच्च प्राधिकारियों को इसकी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की थी । संपर्कित सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर इंडियन डायल कॉर्पोरेशन के सतर्कता अनुभाग द्वारा तुरन्त एक प्राथमिक जाँच की गई थी और उनकी सिफारिशों पर दिनांक 11-7-1978 को शोधनशाला प्रबंधन द्वारा डेट्रोसियल में स्थानीय पुलिस में एक आई० थार० लिखा दी गई थी ।

(ग) प्रायश्चा इस समय पुलिस की जाँच के अधीन है जिसके परिणाम की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । इंडियन डायल कॉर्पोरेशन को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों का उत्तरदायित्व निर्दिष्ट करने को कहा गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध संबंधित पर पुलिस शोधक उच्च

प्राधिकारियों को मामले की रिपोर्ट न देने के कारण प्राथमिक कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir I wrote a letter to you requesting you earnestly that this avalanche and abnormal snow-fall in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir .

MR. SPEAKER: You have written to me a letter raising a question under Rule 377. The notice was given today and I am thinking of selecting it for tomorrow...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But you know Sir, where the situation is so acute...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am drawing the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister. Unless we rush help to Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir—in fact, the whole area is under severe threat.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बोसु (सहुरता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक काल घटनेन प्राप ने मंजूर किया था बिहार के सिद्धम जिले के बारे में

MR. SPEAKER: It is a long statement. It is under my consideration.

श्री ज्योतिरमोय बोसु : 3 मार्च की बटना है और वहाँ से जो लोग गए वे उन को पकड़ कर बीटा गया है ...

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4076/79.]

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS IN THE DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES IN SCHEDULED XVIII OF D.P.A.C. ORDER, 1976.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 60(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1979 making certain amendments in the description of the constituencies in Schedule XVIII of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 relating to the State of Punjab, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. ([Placed in Library. See No. LT-4077/79.]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS OF MAZAGON DOCK LTD. BOMBAY AND GOA SHIPYARD LTD., VASCO-DA-GAMA FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)

under sub-section (1) of section 81BA of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4078/79].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama (Goa) for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama (Goa) for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4079/79]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have got the Annual Reports of Mazagon Docks and Goa Shipyard have been presented. But why is it that the Annual Report of Garden Reach Shippers and Engineers, Ltd. which is a sister concern which also produces ships is not being published. The reason is that 10,000 workers are on strike there for the last two months, causing a loss of Rs. 12 crores to the exchequer. The bilateral agreement that was entered into by the Government, they are dishonouring it. As a result, the workers have gone on strike. Are we going to be passive spectators when there is a loss of Rs. 12 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the stage of presentation of the report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are not presenting the report, because

they cannot present it. Let the Minister say what he has got to say.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the position about the report concerning the Garden Reach?

PROF. SHER SINGH: When the report is ready, it will be submitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a loss of Rs. 12 crores. Government should not remain a silent spectator.

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention I have postponed, because the Minister was not able to get the required information.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Can we have it on Friday?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

श्री विनायक ब्रह्मचारी (सहस्त्रा) : 3 तारीख की बटना है अथवा गहोदय . . .

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any points, you should come and discuss it with me in my Chamber.

श्री विनायक ब्रह्मचारी (रीवा) : श्रीमान यह कब के लिए पोस्टपोन किया जा रहा है ? यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है । 3 तारीख की बटना है और आज 13 तारीख हो गई ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): This Calling Attention has been postponed. But there are some others which have been given notice of and which are pending. Please expedite them.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:

Are we likely to get notice as to when it will be taken up?

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING INFORMATION GIVEN ON 7-3-1979 RE REPORTED DECISION OF THE ADDITIONAL SESSION JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN DELHI TO MARCH TO THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): On 7th of March, 1979, in the course of the discussion on the Calling Attention Motion on the reported decision of the Additional Session Judges and Magistrates in Delhi to March to Parliament House on 16th March, 1979, I had informed the House that I had received a letter from the Delhi Judicial Service Association saying that they would like to meet me and to fix a date. The correct position in this regard is that my Private Secretary had informed me that he had received a request on behalf of the Association that its representatives wanted to see me and had asked for an appointment. I gathered the impression that a written communication had been received by my Private Secretary in this respect and made a mention of it accordingly in this House during the discussion of 7th March. Later, I discovered that this request had been made orally, over the telephone, and not in writing. I would, therefore, like to clarify that my statement of March 7th 1979, may be corrected accordingly.

12.10 hrs.

KOSANGAS COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition, in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquified petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, can I ask for a clarification?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition, in the public interest, of the undertaking of the Kosangas Company and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of the means and resources for bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I introduced the Bill.

12.12 hrs.

PAREL INVESTMENTS AND TRADING PRIVATE LIMITED AND DOMESTIC GAS PRIVATE LIMITED (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertaking of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited, pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting, marketing and distribution of liquified petroleum gas and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of the Parel Investments and Trading Private Limited and the Domestic Gas Private Limited, pending acquisition of those undertakings, with a view to maintaining a service essential to the life of the community, namely, the bottling, transporting marketing and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion adopted.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I introduced the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 13-3-1979.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

1214 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED UN ELFPFUL ATTITUDE OF I.C.M.R. TOWARDS SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, CALCUTTA ABOUT RESEARCH PROJECT ON KALA-AGAR

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is wantonly frustrating a research project on Kala-azar in Eastern India. A grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for a research project on Kala-azar and its carrier, which the World Health Organisation is prepared to make to the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta has been awaiting the clearance of the ICMR for the past one year. But there seems to be no sign that the clearance will be available. It is learnt that the Head of the Department of Medical Entomology, School of Tropical Medicine, sent the original copy of the scheme to the ICMR in May, 1978 for onward transmission to WHO, with an advance copy simultaneously sent to WHO itself. Subsequently, WHO, on the basis of the advance copy, gave its green signal in November, 1978, with the proviso that it must have the necessary clearance of the ICMR, Delhi. Since then, the Director, School of Tropical Medicine, has been in constant touch with the ICMR in the matter. All the required documents have been sent. WHO has also written to the ICMR inquiring about the clearance, allegedly with no response. And thus the ICMR is not only frustrating the whole scheme, but also dooming the aspiration of the people of Eastern region of the country.

(ii) REPORTED ADULTERATION OF CEMENT BEING SUPPLIED TO ASSAM

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): In view of the increasing demand for cement for private and public building constructions, the Industries Ministry has made some allocation of cement for the North-eastern States. The cement normally moves from Chaibasa region by rail up to Jogighopa in Assam, where the Associated Cement Companies have been maintaining some storage godowns. The handling has been entrusted to a particular agency. For some time now, due to shortage of cement in the market, people have been forced to buy the commodity at high prices from private traders, but they have complained of the inferiority of the quality. On the complaint of the consumers, the State Government made enquiries and at once stage it was detected red handed that the handling agencies maintained by the Cement Company at Jogighopa in Assam have been mixing fine sand of the Brahmaputra river and silt powder for many years now. Recently one lakh metric tonnes of cement was allocated for Assam State alone. All of this was unloaded at Jogighopa and a considerable quantity of this was reportedly adulterated by sand and silt dust.

I draw the attention of the Industries Minister to the unlawful act of the suppliers of cement for Assam and solicit immediate stern action, so that the whole system of storing cement pending onwards loading for distribution is freed from adulteration and pilferage by other means.

12.08 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-80—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1978-80.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Where is the Finance Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Because we have postponed the Calling Attention, there may be some little difficulty.

The normal rule is, if a member is not present when he is called, thereafter we do not call him. Today, because we have postponed the Calling Attention Notice, upto 1 O'Clock, if any member is absent, we will still give him a chance.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I think, there are three Ministers in the Ministry of Finance. One of them at least must be here. They should take due precaution. Unless you protect the rights of the members and of the House I am afraid, nothing will happen. You are unnecessarily trying to protect them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not protecting anyone. I thought the Minister was absent because the Calling Attention was there. It has been postponed now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They should have taken extra precaution to see that at least one Minister out of the three Minister should be here.

SHRI KRISHNA KANT: (Chandigarh): All the three Ministers in the Ministry of Finance have been compulsorily deposited!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): There is a room for the appointment of one more Finance Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here...

MR. SPEAKER: He has already sent word to them. Their absence is only due to the postponement of the Calling Attention.

Shri Gomango to continue his speech.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was talking about the tribal sub-plans and the allocation of money for the same. Today, I will deal with the demands of the tribals. Why the tribals want a separate State, the reason is that those who are in the Fifth Schedule are not ruled by the tribals but those who are in the Sixth Schedule are ruled by the tribals and another reason is that the allocation for the Sixth Schedule is more and the allocation for the Fifth Schedule is less. The main reason is that they are controlled by the State Government and the State Government denies all their rights to them. If the allocation is increased, definitely, more development will take place in the tribal areas.

I would like to know what is the allocation which has been earmarked for the tribals in the States of the eastern India. Only yesterday, the Mizoram budget was presented. Rs. 42 crores have been provided by the Central Government. During the five years; from 1978 to 1983, Rs. 3,000 crores will be spent from the Central sector and the States' sector. It is for the setting up of big projects and factories. They will say that they are spending a huge amount of money in the tribal areas. But they are not increasing the Central assistance to the States for the development of tribal areas of the Fifth Schedule. That is why the tribals are discontented. The Orissa Government has earmarked money out of the State sector to the tune of Rs. 177 crores for the tribal areas and the Central assistance is only to the extent of Rs. 16 crores for this year. I would like to know, out of Rs. 177 crores, how much money will be spent on the tribals. You are spending huge amount on factories and projects, you calculate those amounts and say that you are spending a huge amount for tribal development. That is not so, I want the Government to look into the allocations for different sections within the State and within the district.

You are giving a great hope to the tribals and other people saying that the aim of the Plan is to remove poverty. But the burden of poverty on the tribals is so heavy that they cannot even walk. Can you help them to walk. No, you cannot because you cannot go there; the tribal area is a hill area; there is no communication at all. I do not want the communication—telecommunication or road communication or rail communication; I want communication between man and man. But you cannot go there. You have kept them in an isolated pocket, in an island of darkness, and you only say that you are allocating huge amounts for development.

Now I come to another point. I would like to know why the money was earmarked by the Ministry at the Central level to the tribal areas has been delayed for five years and again for two years and whether the Finance Minister would ask the Central Ministries, each Ministry having the responsibility for the tribal areas, as to why there has been delay. It is not a question of asking for sympathetic attitude towards the tribals. It is a Constitutional demand. It is provided in the Constitution that the Centre and the States will develop the tribal areas. But this has been delayed for five years and it is being delayed further. We have not got the money yet. Why has this happened? It is because of the approach and attitude of the Ministries at the Centre and in the States towards the tribal areas. That is why the achievement has been less.

I would like to conclude my submission by saying that discontentment among the tribals is growing, not only because of less allocation but because of other reasons also. They are in the forest area and they are crying in the forest like a cry in the wilderness. Their voice should be heard. We are the representatives of those people and we are echoing their voice here. But when our voice here is not being

heard, to whom will we plead? The entire attitude of the Governments at the Centres and in the States should change. Separate allocations from the Central Ministries and the States should be earmarked for tribal areas. I will come to the achievement part later. You may try to satisfy me with your arguments. But I cannot satisfy my people with arguments; I have to satisfy them with achievements. They want achievements and not arguments. Therefore, can you change the present system so as to make plans result-oriented and achievement-oriented?

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA

(Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I want categorically to state that from the Budget that has been placed here, it is very difficult to get a comprehensive and consolidated picture of the economy and the end in view to which actually this Government wants to direct the economy of our country. The Finance Minister himself has said that it is rural biased. And he has a mind to look to the cultivators by bringing down the excise duty on fertilisers, tractors, etc. etc. But my first question is: by this way would he be able to change the structure of our society and the structure of our economy which is predominantly dominated by the big industrialists, landlords and the Kulaks of the rural areas? I can tell him blandly, 'You cannot do it because on what basis you are standing? What is your philosophy? What is your decision regarding the development of the rural areas of our country as well as the industrial sector of our country?' It is not that if something is done for the rural rich, automatically the industry will get a boost and they will be getting advantages. That cannot be. So, my first point is that it is nothing but a hoax that is being given by the Janata Government after its two ears rule which was all along given to us for 30 years by the Congress Government. Even at the last moment and in the last phase of Indira Gandhi's rule, she also came forward

(Shri Dinen Bhattacharya)

with her 20 points, this and that and that she would do this thing for the rural areas and that thing for the urban folk and that she would remove poverty and see that more and people were employed. These were all hoaxes. Now it is all clear and the people also have realised it. That is why the Janata Government came forward with an assurance and with their manifesto, that they will bring a change of economy in favour of rural sector, and our people are very much optimistic. So they had been led to believe that actually the government would do something for them and that is why the Janata Government came to power.

But what happened? Last year we saw Mr. Patel's budget. He came forward with a Budget which not only increased the prices and which not only decreased the number of the employed and half employed but also rampant corruption was encouraged through the bureaucratic machinery in the industrial sectors as a result of which hundreds of factories were closed and the government came forward to help these people who looted our tax-deducting excise duty on fertilisers the corruption.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will also realise that the Budget that has been placed is sugar-coated to those who are well off both in the towns and in the rural areas. For instance, they are reducing excise duty on fertilisers tractors, light diesel, etc. But who are using all these things? The Finance Minister circulated Economic Review a few days back. But is there any assessment made there as to how many people in the rural areas will be benefited by these measures? Nothing of that sort. So I want to tell Mr. Charan Singh, 'You must remember that your policy is the development of a capitalist society and a capitalist economy in the country. So you cannot achieve anything which will be beneficial both

to the rural and the urban population of our country. Just as it happened in the case of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it will happen in your case also. You must see the writing on the wall.

I want to state that they are imposing new taxes to the tune of Rs. 665 crores on which even the match and biri are not excluded. But the unmanufactured tobacco is excluded. Why? If an unmanufactured tobacco is made into biri by the brimakers, then duty is imposed on it. Do you mean to say that the rural people will not use it and only the urban people will use it? You will say that the match boxes, biri, soap, tooth paste and tooth brush are luxury goods. But go to the town. If you have got the courage of guts meet the people there and tell them that these are luxury goods and you must not use them. He will understand their reaction. They will say that you have come to us with nothing but some bluffs that these are all luxury goods and so only the richer people will use them. I say these are for the common man's use you must not impose tax on these things. There are enough sources which can provide you good amount of money. Why don't you touch Birlas or Tatas? Why don't you touch Singhanias and those twenty-five families who had amassed crores of worth of assets by taking advantage of the policy of the previous Government as well as this Government. If I have got the time, I would have shown you how, within these two years also, the Tatas and Birlas have amassed so much of assets.

What answer have you got for this? Not only these big industrialists but also in the rural sector you will find that a large section of the people have amassed a huge amount of money by various methods. They have taken over the land from the poor cultivators, by various methods. Both in rural as well as in urban areas, only a very very few number of the rich had been benefited by your two year's rule. The benefits we have got are: we not back the civil liberty and democratic rights for the people. That liberty is there. Press censor was introduced by Shri-mati Indira Gandhi. That is no longer there. Our party will never agree with your economic policy as evident from budget proposals. You have framed your budget by which you will never be able to come out of dangerous situation which is being faced by our country. Why? That is because you have no belief in the remedy which is necessary for the real economic development. The land-reforms programme taken the land-reforms programmes with all seriousness. I want to ask both Shri Charan Singh and his other colleagues as to in how many States land records have been rectified and wherever that has been done, they are either faulty or are fictitious. Additional advantage is taken only by the big landholders.

In benami names they are evading the ceiling laws. What have you done there? I know in your U.P. State one gentleman who was coming by a train by way of joke was telling that you know, how I evaded ceiling laws? He said: 'I asked my wife to go to the court and ask the judge that my hus-

band is not giving me money that is required by me for my livelihood. So, I want a separation. I want also division of the landed property.' This was in the wife's name and in others name they keep their land and they are saying that they are peasants. Not at all! They are engaging agricultural land labourers. Even in their case they will not pay them even the minimum wages that are fixed by the State Governments. In some of the States they will deprive these agricultural labourers from this poor income. In West Bengal our Government is making all efforts with the help of the ordinary people...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharya are you the lone speaker from your party?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: No. There are two others.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you may conclude as you have already taken 13 minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I will take a few minutes more

Sir, the total deficit in the budget of the last year has been exceeded this year. There is deficit financing and increase in direct taxation. This is the way that you have adopted. You have adopted the same tactics as were adopted by the previous government. Every year deficit financing in direct taxation means the increase in price level and that is happening. (Interruption).

Big industrialists are very much happy that you have not touched their products. So, I may say that so long as you do not take up a policy of radical change of land system and so long as you do not have the courage to touch the big industrialists and monopolists—both indigenous as well as foreign—you will not be in a position to come out of the morass into which our economy has been directed to by the previous as well as your government during the past two years.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

Then, Sir, I am here for a pretty long time. I am here since 1962. I have seen that always whenever we raised any question for giving any pittance to the poor people what they would say, that is, the ruling party that you are always looking to the interest of urban people but you have no eye to the rural poor. This was the attitude of the previous ruling party. And now the same attitude is being taken by Mr. Charan Singh and his Government.

This budget is a clear proof of it. I can accompany you to the States, where you will find this situation. Even for drinking water sufficient money is not being given. For the primary school buildings sufficient money has not been given. For roads money has not been given. When the States come forward here, the Government says, 'Well, you raise your own resources'. Here is one point which I wish to stress upon. I am really very sorry that the hon. Finance Minister is not here. There is an attempt on the part of the Janata Ministers about which we should really warn them. They are trying to malign the West Bengal Government. The Education Minister of the Centre, in his speech stated something which is ..

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That word is not allowed. Don't record.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: All right, I will say untrue. What was his accusation against the West Bengal Government? He said that industrialists have been fleeing from West Bengal. This is something which is untrue. I would say that the Government which is sitting here is blocking the economic development of the State. Many applications were given for letters of intent and for expansion of industrial units from West Bengal. But still, they are waiting and waiting. There has been no positive reply from the Centre. So, my point is that this kind of misleading attempt by the Centre should be stopped. If he Mr. Chunder, has got the courage, let him

go to West Bengal and address a meeting there. Let me see how many people come there. He has come here with our support, he must remember it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't walk into his trap!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: But this is a fact. You must also know.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: If you don't protest what will our people say? I could have said many things in a friendly mood. He should not ignore my humble suggestions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He should be careful in going to Calcutta!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: No, we are not such people!

MR. SPEAKER: Please give some time to the other speakers also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: There is only one thing which I wish to bring to your notice. Unless you change your basic policy regarding land, regarding industries and regarding your relations with big industrialists and monopolists, you cannot change the structure of society; you cannot remove poverty and unemployment. I would impress upon the Government to give serious thought to this.

I will conclude now because you are eager that our lady Member, Shrimati Rangnekar gets time to speak on the 15th...

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on like this, you will not leave any time for her.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Since you are there, I am very hopeful..

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, please conclude now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

So far as the allotment of money and your relations with the States are concerned, this time the Seventh Finance Commission has allotted more money, but still there will be shortfalls and that must be looked into not only in the case of West Bengal, but the whole eastern region, i.e. Bihar, Assam and specially West Bengal where there was such a havoc of floods. Our Government put forward their demand and your team also visited the State. I would plead with the Centre that they should not be so much miserly with allotting money to the States, usurping their whole resources and not allowing them to develop their own economy. This is an important point which may please be noted by the Minister present here.

We will give our amendments when the Finance Bill is discussed. The hon. Railway Minister, who is fortunately present here has, of course, reduced by 50 per cent his proposed increase in the monthly and seasonal railway tickets, still there is a great dissatisfaction...

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. The discussion on the Railway budget is already over.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Now, take the increase in the price of petrol. For a liter of petrol, you have to pay now Rs. 4.05. Though the actual price of petrol has not increased, yet because of the taxes, there is so much increase in the petrol prices. Because of this, the whole transport system in the country will be in chaos. The consumer goods and everything has to be transported by trucks etc. The ultimate sufferers of the price rise in petrol will be the common people.

We are well aware of the policy of the Government; I know that they cannot bring any material change in

our society, but still I would request them to do some small things like reducing the taxes on the match boxes and other consumption goods of daily use by the ordinary people as well as petrol and kerosene.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the discussions of the annual budget are very important and these should be taken by the Government seriously. The officials sitting in the official gallery may be taking notes of the points being made by the hon. Members, but all the same, we want that the Finance Minister should be present in the House. It is your duty also, Sir, to see that the Finance Minister should be present in the House during the discussions on the budget. I agree, anybody can sit, but we want that the Finance Minister must hear what the Members say.

MR. SPEAKER: There is much in what the Member says.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani):

It is rather unfortunate that the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister is not present here. Not only to-day, but even yesterday when the main spokesmen were speaking, he just left the House.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate Chaudhry Charan Singh on his having assumed this important economic portfolio, with the exalted status of Deputy Prime Minister. From one aspect, I welcome this change in the Finance portfolio, mainly because of Chaudhry Sahib's unequivocal and unreserved commitment to agriculture and rural development. In my own humble way, I have contributed to the transformation of the agricultural economy, by bringing in science and technology. For the last few years, I have been crusading for the adoption of a rural development strategy which is now called integrated rural develop-

[Shri C Subramaniam]

ment. Therefore, it is not as if for the first time this emphasis is being given to agriculture.

I would like to recall what Jawaharlal Ji said with regard to agriculture. He said everything else could wait, but not agriculture, and he wrote to all the Chief Ministers that in view of the priority and importance of agriculture, either they should take over the Agriculture portfolio, or, if they were not competent, the next senior-most Minister should take charge of it. So, particularly in a country like India, agriculture has got to be the base on which other development should take place; and it is from that point of view that I welcome Chaudhary Charan Singh's assuming this portfolio, and he has formulated his socio-economic objectives in paragraphs 71, 72 and 73 of his speech, and also in the concluding portion of his speech. I have no hesitation in subscribing to those socio-economic objectives, but mere good intentions would not take us anywhere. There is a saying that the path to Hell is paved with good intentions. So, it is not merely the intentions which are important, what is the strategy for the purpose of achieving these socio-economic goals—it is much more important. It is from that aspect that we have to scrutinize the budget proposals, in relation to the present stage of the economy, and also the future of the economy.

I do realize that the Finance Minister was functioning under a great handicap. He took over the portfolio just a few weeks before the presentation of the budget; and we were told by a Minister in his own Ministry that it is not the budget which was framed by Mr. H. D. D. Patel, with a few changes, that has been presented here, but that fundamental changes have been made in this budget. It was all right in projecting the philosophy. It is easy to project the philo-

sophy, but we find that because of the shortness of time, there is a good deal of ad hocism and patchwork evident in the budget. For this, I think the entire Janata leadership will have to take the blame. They were accusing Shrimati Indira Gandhi, saying that she was equating herself with the nation, she was equating her interest with the national interest. But today, unfortunately, the Janata leaders have developed this attitude and they are equating themselves—it may not be individually but collectively—with the nation and their party's interest with the national interest. So, from their point of view, the survival of the Janata Party is the first consideration, whatever might be the damage done to the economy and interests of the country. Otherwise, I could not imagine the change of horse in midstream, it is not even change of horse in the midstream, but it is change from a horse to a bullock.

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur): Not a donkey?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not down-grading the bullock; perhaps the bullock may be the best animal to cross the stream. But it cannot be harnessed to a horse carriage. So, the attitude of the Janata Party is that in any event the party should survive and in any event persons in the party occupying top positions should hold on to their positions, whatever may be the damage to the interests of the country. This, unfortunately, is affecting not only the politics of the country but it is also damaging the economy of the country as a whole.

Before proceeding to scrutinise the proposals in the budget, I would like broadly to deal with the management of the economy as a whole by the Janata Party since it came to power. I saw the Economic Survey of 1978-79, it begins with a very significant sentence:

"The performance of the Indian economy in 1978-79, the first year

of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, must be regarded as most encouraging."

It is in superlative terms.

With regard to resource mobilisation and finance management, my good friend, Shri R. Venkataraman, has dealt with the various aspects of them in his lucid speech. Still, I would like to make some more points with regard to this, because it has now become evident that it would be the policy of the Janata Government to depend upon large-scale deficit financing. Here I would like to recall the declaration made by the Prime Minister when he assumed office that one of the objectives which he would keep in mind would be not to resort to large-scale deficit financing in framing the budgets.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Balanced budget.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What has happened to that declaration? In his characteristic way, he may put the counter question—which declaration have we kept up? But this is going to damage the whole economy. If you look at the two years when I happened to be the Finance Minister, even then there was criticism that I was going in for deficit financing. But you would notice that in one year it was minus Rs. 13 crores, a small surplus, nothing to boast of. In the next year, it ended with Rs. 134 crores of deficit. The year after that it jumped to Rs. 1,134 crores from Rs. 134 crores, an increase of Rs. 1,000 crores. The current year is going to end with Rs. 1,550 and odd crores without taking into account Rs. 555 crores paid to the States, which is also deficit financing. Therefore, even to begin with, this budget has a record in deficit financing; how it would end, we should wait and see.

I would have very much appreciated it, if this deficit financing had taken place on the basis of increased developmental expenditure. On the other

hand, we find that the developmental expenditure, even with regard to allocations, has been of a lower order when compared to what was happening before but even the allocations have not been properly spent. Last year also we found that the allocations were not fully utilised, particularly in key sectors. This year also, while referring to the revised estimates, the Finance Minister has pointed out that in crucial areas they have failed to utilise round about Rs. 200 crores. Therefore, it is not merely deficit financing, but that also is not for developmental purposes but for current consumption.

Look at it from another point of view, namely savings, being more than investment. As a matter of fact, this tendency started even when I was in charge of finance. That is why in the last Budget in 1976-77 I stepped up the plan expenditure by 31 per cent, but now we find that it is coming down continuously. This year, as far as the Plan is concerned, it is 7.4 per cent increase over the previous year. By accounting jugglery, you can have a little more, but still it is not towards the Plan of Rs. 69,000 crores. So, I put the question to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission whether this would be included in the Plan implementation. He said "no". Therefore, as far as the plan implementation is concerned, it is only 7.4. During these two years—this is the second year—what is the level of implementation of the plan? It will be round about Rs. 11,000 plus Rs. 12,000, that is, Rs. 23,000 crores. There is yet Rs. 46,000 crores to be covered during the next three years. Have they reworked the resources position as far as this is concerned? We are told that there is a rolling plan now. Here at least they should apply the rolling plan and try to find out what would be the sort of resources which would be available for the next three years. Perhaps they think that they should have a hand to mouth existence every year, and that if somebody else takes up the responsibility, let it be his res-

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possibility; why should we work out even now what would be the position with regard to the next two, three years?

So, from this point of view you will find that there is continuous erosion of savings, savings being used for consumption. Our accumulated foreign exchange reserves are real savings by export of goods and export of services. When you draw down those resources, and do not show corresponding increase in investment, what does it show? It shows that you are utilising the savings for the purpose of consumption. This is a dangerous trend, and if it goes on like this, we would be eating into our savings instead of putting pressure on savings for more and more savings for more and more investment. That is not happening. Therefore, there is an adverse trend in the economy as a whole when you look at the financial management and resources.

They take credit for having worked a miracle in agriculture. Kindly look at that miracle. Last year they reached a level of 126 million tonnes of foodgrains. That is with regard to cereals. If you look at the picture with regard to the production of pulses and other things, you will find serious shortfalls. This achievement is at that cost. Even that, I agree, is an achievement that we have reached 126 million tonnes. That has given them a 10 per cent increase or so, because in 1976-77 there was a big drop in agriculture because of weather conditions. Therefore, on that basis to say that you have achieved a miracle. Certainly in 1977-78 the miracle. Certainly in 1977-78 the miracle did not suddenly come into the picture, because it was the potential that had been already built up which could be used during 1977-78.

What is happening during the current year? Of course, they refuse to give the percentage wise figures. It is said that it might be a marginal in-

crease. So the efforts so far have reached a plateau and unfortunately the population goes on increasing. Therefore, there has got to be a continuous increase particularly when we have favourable weather conditions. It has reached a plateau and then they say "we have already reached a peak and therefore you cannot expect much better".

13 hrs.

As far as the industrial production is concerned, what is the production? In the Industrial production, they say: "We are reaching 7.5 or 8 per cent growth" Over what? Over a decreased, depressed performance during the last year, 3 per cent or a little more than 3 per cent. Over that now they are showing an increase of 7.5 per cent. I am sorry that Mr. Bhattacharya is not here. But I find a very disturbing statement by the Finance Minister of West Bengal in his Budget speech. This is what he says with regard to industrial production:

"In the overall, these activities have nonetheless not been of such strength as to counteract the impact of the trends at the national level. Contrary to earlier expectations, it now seems that the national rate of growth of industrial production in the current year may not be much more than one or two per cent. In a few individual sectors the rate of growth has turned out to be higher. But this is likely to be matched by poor performance in some other schemes of industrial sector."

You all know that he was our Chief Economic Adviser. He is not an amateur Finance Minister, but a professional Finance Minister. I hope they would like to reconcile these two points viz., the Government of India claiming that we are operating at the level of 7.5 per cent and a responsible Finance Minister, an economic expert saying that it is likely to be only one or two per cent.

Then we come to exports and imports which also form part of the na-

tional economy. A very depressing picture is emerging and in my view a very dangerous picture is emerging because the imports are going up. The Prime Minister took objection to somebody saying that this is a mad programme of imports. I would not certainly use the word 'mad' but certainly it is the indiscriminate import programme which has pushed up imports in the current year. You will find that as far as the export is concerned, last year the rate of increase fell down to a single digit viz., 4.5 per cent and this year they are going to show 'a minus figure'. As far as the imports and exports are concerned, I would like to categorically say that imports are a useful way of translating foreign exchange resources into investible rupee resources. The import planning is as important as drafting a national plan. Adhocism in import planning can be disastrous and this has been amply demonstrated this year. Such is the case with the exports as well. There is a grave danger that we may lose—I used the word 'may' a little earlier, now we have already lost—the ascendancy in exports which our earlier policies had ensured. The country should not play with the contracts entered into in the course of international commerce. Arbitrary discontinuation of export of commodities has led to a substantial loss of international confidence. It is very difficult to build up an economic export with reference to specific commodities and if you lose that advantage—it could be done in no time—it will be very difficult to build it up again. Are we in a state to say "No, we do not attach any importance to exports. We would become self-sufficient and apart from self-sufficient, self-reliant also within our country"? Can we depend on the continued inflow through our persons functioning abroad? The strength of the economy particularly for building up, for modernising process, etc. will have to ultimately depend upon our export performance.

Now, within two years, the whole structure has been so damaged, import and export—I do not know whether Chaudhuri Sahib would attach any importance to the export programme—that even if he puts his whole heart into it and even if his Ministry puts its whole heart into it, along with the Commerce Ministry. Whether he will be able to repair the damage and how long it will take to repair the damage, I do not know. It is on these things that the superlative is used, "most encouraging". This is the unfortunate part of it. There is a sense of complacency in the Government from the top, from the Prime Minister to various Ministries that everything is going all right, nothing is wrong. If anything appears in papers, it is all wrong and mischievous reporting. This is the real difficulty. I can very well understand, if they are aware of what is happening the damage that is being caused at least we may have some hope that this damage may be retrieved. But the complacency with which they operate, that everything is going all right, that it is most encouraging, is only a reflection of the Prime Minister's attitude which they are following. This is one aspect of it.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The other aspect is the confusion within the Janata Government getting reflected in the economy as a whole which is causing another type of damage. Here are Ministers vying with each other, almost competing with each other in making declarations that they are going to nationalise this and that. What would be the position? As a matter of fact, if nationalisation is to take place, certainly, the Ministers should not talk about it making declarations. It is done, rather than talked about it. I think, if you give notice like this, I do not know what damage will be done to those enterprises and, particularly, if they are a little bit unscrupulous, they could

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do an amount of damage to the enterprises and, when you take over, you find you will be taking over only sick units. Then, this is what happens. The Prime Minister says, no no, this is only a private opinion, a personal opinion. So, here are persons in responsible positions airing their personal views which cause, damage to the economy as a whole.

Unfortunately, this is not confined to Cabinet Ministers alone. Even the Prime Minister is not free from that. I say a very alarming report, in my view, because I do not know how the Prime Minister came to make a statement of that sort. "Interest rate cut is coming". This is in a press interview on 20-1-79. Till now I have not seen any talk about cut in the interest rates. Why was it necessary to make a declaration that the interest rates were coming down? As a matter of fact, in the interview, he made three declarations. One, no yielding to bankmen. Within a few days, at the cost of Rs. 30 crores, the whole matter was settled. Second, about the nationalisation talk, don't take note of that; this is only a personal view of the Ministers. Then, he made this third declaration, that is, the interest rate cut is coming. Naturally, the people become inquisitive as to why these statements are being made. If accusations are made that this has been taken advantage of by certain speculative elements to make money in the stock market can you say that it is not justified? No responsible Prime Minister, even a responsible Minister, can go, and make a statement, "Interest rate cut is coming".

This is how the Janata Government is functioning, taking into account not the totality of the national interest, not even taking the totality of the Janata Party interest but taking into account the individual interest of each Minister. This is how it is happening.

This has got to stop. For God's sake come together, have a coherent Government, have collective responsibility and function in a way in which

Parliamentary democracy and Cabinet system should function.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are asking for the Moon.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Fortunately or unfortunately, they are in power and they can damage the nation and the nation's economy. As far as I am concerned, I am not interested in their mis-performance; I am interested in their coming together and making a better performance. I would appeal to them that they should do it in the interest of democracy.

Therefore, this is the sort of things that are happening and still we are asked to believe that everything is alright as far as politics is concerned. everything is alright as far as economic development is concerned. They say, 'Don't get worried about it'. This is the attitude of persons who have attained 'Nirvana'. They have reached the highest level of attainment. Therefore, what else is to be attained? I saw a review of the Prime Minister's book on Gita in which a passage had been quoted from his writing—that he has reached a stage where he has no doubts whatsoever. (Interruptions). by reading Gita every day and sometimes twice a day. It is alright as far as spiritual matters are concerned to reach that stage. But if that gets reflected in our politics, in our economics, in our social behaviour; then what will happen to the country? This is why, whenever any body puts another point of view, he feels that the other man should be wrong and that he is always right. So, if you go about in this way, where will it lead us to?

Now I would come to the constructive aspect—what is to be done—which I would like to place before this House and the Government.

Today the first objective which Choudhary Sahab has placed before us is removal of disparities. If you want to remove disparities, you should

know where they exist. There are three-types of disparities. One is the sectoral disparities between agriculture and non-agriculture. It is not merely rural and urban; it is agriculture and non-agriculture. We have about 70 to 72 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture. To begin with, we started in early 1950 with agriculture representing 51 per cent of the GNP and non-agriculture representing the other 49 per cent. So when we began the planning process, 72 per cent of the population had the advantage of 51 per cent of the GNP and 28 per cent of the people had the advantage of 49 per cent of the GNP. Because of various developments that have taken place—and this development should take place and more and more industrial production should come into the picture—now the share of agriculture is 44 per cent. But the percentage involved in agriculture continues to be the same. Therefore, today 72 per cent of the population has the advantage of 56 per cent. If the GNP and 28 per cent of the people has the advantage of 56 per cent. If you make a small arithmetical calculation and put it in terms of per capita income in the non-agricultural sector and the agricultural sector, you will find that the ratio between the non-agricultural sector per capita income and the agricultural sector is 4.8:1. This is a disparity, this is sectoral imbalance. Apart the sectoral imbalance, there is imbalance within the sector itself. Apart from this 4.8:1, we cannot go on the basis of the average depth of a river and it is not as it is in agriculture you have got an equitable spread of income. It was pointed out yesterday that 60 per cent of the productive wealth is concentrated in the hands of 10-12 per cent of the land holding population and the rest are with the others. Therefore, within the sector there are imbalances because of the advantages people have in cornering the productive wealth. Therefore, if you take the bottom-most man, you will find the agricultural labourer is getting employment only for 3 or 4

months in a year and if you compare him with a corresponding labour in the industrial sector or in the non-agricultural sector, either in business, trade or industry, you will find this glaring discrepancy of the ratio being 8:1. So, this is another imbalance or disparity we have.

Then, we have what we call regional imbalances or regional disparities. We are talking about and I am also proud about it, that we have made great strides in agricultural development. We have doubled our production and even more than doubled our production. We made an exercise during the Fifth Plan to find out how this spread has been with regard to agricultural development. We found, taking the district as the unit, that during the last 10 years ending with 1973, some districts have made a phenomenal progress of an annual compound increase of 10 to 11 per cent. There are quite a few districts with 7 to 8 per cent increase and quite a few districts with 3 per cent. But, strangely enough, 25 per cent of the districts—roughly 100 districts—had a negative growth and another 13.5 per cent had just an one per cent growth. It is not as if the population was not increasing in these areas. Therefore, these regional imbalances are there. And when we talk in terms of disparities, it is no use talking in global terms. I will bring in more and more irrigation, I will bring in more and more fertilisers and give subsidies for fertilisers and more and more pesticides, I will provide tractors from abroad—all that has no meaning to these regions where there are no irrigation facilities. This is mainly dry farming land. Therefore, life is a misery there. That is why if these have got to be tackled, if these sectoral imbalances, imbalance within the sector and also regional disparities have got to be remedied, then we will have to strike a new strategy for this. This is what is called the integrated rural development.

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We should not go under the assumption that this distortion has taken place only in India. I looked into Chinese development. There also I found not 72 per cent but 85 per cent were engaged in agriculture. To begin with, in 1950, about 40 per cent represented the share of GNP in agriculture and during these 20-25 years they have developed to such an extent that GNP in agriculture is only 20 per cent but the percentage of agricultural population remains the same—that is, 85 per cent. But, fortunately, for them, they have a socialist economy where the distribution aspect of it is taken care of separately. There fore, it does not matter. As far as we are concerned, it might be a regulated market economy but still it is a market economy and, therefore, how do you bring about a change in which there will be a transformation so that particularly, the poorer sections of the people would get a better deal? There is no question of a conflict between the urban poor and the rural poor. Who are these urban poor? Yesterday's rural poor are today's urban poor. And today's rural poor is tomorrow's urban slum dwellers, because they have no hope in the villages they flood the urban cities. Therefore, to talk in terms of the urban poor and the rural poor has no meaning. It is the same poor which flood the market either here or there. Therefore, how do we reach these people? First of all, we think in terms of what is called the Minimum Needs Programme and unless those minimum needs are provided, you cannot think in terms of eradication of poverty. What are those basic minimum needs? We are not talking in big terms the minimum requirements as in the case of developed countries. We think in terms of simple, basic and minimum necessities like food, clothing, some sort of shelter—not a palatial building but some hearth to live in—and then health and sanitary conditions, environment in which water and other provisions come in and education for

the children. These are the five minimum needs. These are the basic things. If these five minimum basic needs are to be given for the millions of our people, then there should be production in the country which would provide them these basic minimum needs.

Therefore, what we have to take care of is not to strike at heavy industries, etc. First of all, we have got to ensure that we produce these mass consumption goods which are required for providing the basic minimum needs. Unless they are available in sufficient quantities, whatever other formula you may under take, you are not going to provide these basic minimum needs. Therefore, we have to produce—not production for the purpose of elitist market—but we have to produce for providing the basic minimum needs of the masses of the people. They should have the purchasing power. You may have twenty million tonnes as buffer-stocks or whatever be the stock. But, still, thousands are starving. Therefore, the purchasing power would have to be generated. If the purchasing power has to be generated, it should not be by doles. It has got to be by providing employment. This is where you have to link the employment with production of mass consumption goods. How to do it is the real strategy? I find emphasis being laid on handicrafts, cottage industries. No doubt they are important. To begin with they are the only avenues of employment available to them. But, would they provide them with sufficient purchasing power? An analysis has been made with regard to the man-power required for dehusking of paddy into rice. If you use only manual labour without any other aid it would require 400 man hours to get one ton of rice. You can manually operate a pedal operated machine. That brings down the man hours to 120. An ordinary rice mill requires 10 man hours. In the name of going in for more employment, if you say that let us all take to hand-

pounding by using our manual labour, you would not be able to do that.

AN HON. MEMBER: But, where is the labour?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then all of us will become labourers. What do you mean by distinguishing between yourself and others by saying that somebody else should produce it. But, what would be the productivity and what would be the purchasing power that would be created?

Therefore, to begin with, perhaps if there is no other alternative, you rely on the traditional industries, cottage industries, traditional technology etc. Unless you upgrade the productivity of the masses of the people, you are not going to generate the purchasing power of the people. This is where science and technology come into the picture. How do you do that? Transformation took place in agriculture—not by a miracle but it is by application of science and technology—modern science and technology. It is by that that our agricultural production has increased so much. The same thing will have to be applied in the other sectors of the rural activities. Otherwise, you can not improve the standard of living. You may standardise and stabilise your poverty. This is what you would be doing by this approach of let us stick to the traditional technology or let us stick to the traditional handicrafts or traditional cottage industries. By that process you will only be stabilising your poverty. That is why what is called 'integrated rural development' is a process by which you bring in science and technology for the development particularly to the backward region and the backward people. It is here our reservoir of scientific community has got to be utilised.

I had the privilege of working with them for three or four years when I

was Minister in charge of Science and Technology. I found them quite responsive to the national needs to look into the rural problems, to look into the rural backwardness and try to find out how science and technology could be utilised for this purpose. As a matter of fact, this integrated rural development programme itself was evolved on the basis of the top level scientists coming together. But, what is the attitude of this Government with regard to the scientists? From a very high pedestal we tell them that you are all self-seeking fellows; you are all self-centred and you want higher and higher positions. This criticism comes from whom? It comes from self-seeking politicians. This is sheer hypocrisy. Are we entitled to preach to the other communities, the scientific community that they should be more public-spirited and they should make sacrifice for public good. We politicians do everything to stick to power; we do everything to manipulate for the purpose of power and preach to them with 'the holier than thou attitude' that they should become more public spirited and they should act in the national interests. Then when we say that science and technology have been damaged, we get a reply that we are ill-informed; we are ignorant and therefore, we are putting forward further spokes. (Interruptions). The next question will be: I am a Scientist whereas you are not. I have also studied Physics. That Science has nothing to do with the modern Science, so the real difficulty comes in.

Therefore it is harnessing science and technology to the rural development which is much more important. There is another fallacy that only backward technology is required for tackling the backward problems. On the other hand, for the purpose of tackling the backward problems expeditiously, the most sophisticated technology will have to be used in certain areas and, in certain other areas, it may be appropriate to use the appropriate tech-

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nology. For example, take the survey of natural resources. It is absolutely necessary to know in a particular area what is there with regard to minerals, soil, water etc. Here satellite technology has to be used. Other wise it would take a generation to find out what is underground or on the surface. Therefore, it is the combination for which we will have to go. This would require diversion of not financial resources only but this would require also diversion of our large and real resources when we take up this programme. Taking into account the disparities, the transfer has got to take place on a much more massive scale. This is what has got to be taken into account. I therefore plead—not that I object to what has been done even in a small way to give some psychological satisfaction that there is some transfer of resources—and I am saying that it is only psychological nothing more than that. If you look into it, really there is not much of transfer. But, even that transfer is also in favour of a certain limited section of the community. What is required is that such a transfer of resources must be for the benefit of the large masses, of the poverty-stricken people. This requires the minimum needs programme to utilise that heavy industries will have to be oriented towards providing the real resources for the development of the rural areas on the basis of science and technology. This alone would take us forward. As a matter of fact, China played with the traditional technology for a long time, "walking on the two legs" as it is called. Now they find that it is not yielding the results. They are going in for large scale modernisation in the rural areas. You take the backward view and quote Gandhiji for that. What he had said was relevant then in a completely different context altogether. People who do not understand the spirit of Gandhiji quote Gandhiji and say 'let us go backward'. This is where you have got to take the new initiative. If you are really interested in the rural

poor, if you are really interested in the agricultural labour, in the small farmers etc., structural reforms are necessary; much more than that is that a totally new approach is altogether necessary. Can this be done on the basis of the existing administrative structure? Can the existing Planning Commission do that? Does it have the expertise to know the problem in the rural areas? We now have to go from macro level planning to micro level planning. I have functioned in the Planning Commission. I have the greatest respect for them. They could produce a very good model at the macro level. At the micro level they do not know the conditions that exist in the villages and backward areas. They do not know what is the real problem there. Therefore, if you are serious about it, there should be a separate commission for rural development not merely at the central—level at the central level it is necessary—but also at the State level and at the district level and, ultimately at the block level so that they reach the villages. Our administrative structure also has to be changed. Apart from the planning, there should be change in implementation structure. Connected with this are the programmes of National Extension Service, Panchayat Raj. Why did they not yield the results? That is mainly because of the bureaucratic administrative bottlenecks. I am not blaming the officials at all. You have to re-arrange the whole system; if you want to achieve the results in the rural areas, rural development programmes would not make any headway unless you are prepared to make the other structural changes. Other wise you won't be able to achieve the results. Poverty would be a continuing curse on us.

Then of course, there is the problem of increasing population also. I think I would skip over the taxation measures, etc. because there are other experts to deal with it. Sir, I would like to deal with another problem which in my view is very important.

the problem of children. This is the International Year of the Child. At least, Prof. Madhu Dandavate was good enough to make a gesture that the children should be enabled to travel free upto an age of five but what does the General Budget provide for the children! I have been talking about this children's programme for a long time and, as such, I do not want to go into the details. I would like to suggest that all the leaders of the various parties should meet together and discuss this problem of children because it is not merely the increase of population which is pulling us down but it is the increase in population of sub-standard human beings due to mal-nutrition either during pregnancy or during the earlier stages of childhood. Therefore, we produce sub-standard human beings and these sub-standard human beings further produce sub-standard human beings and the vicious circle goes on. If you want to come out of it, then you will have to embark upon a large and imaginative programme to solve the problems of children. Can we make a start in this International Year of the Child? There is a programme of 'Food for Work'. May I make a suggestion to allot a million tonnes of cereals for the purpose of meeting the nutritional needs of the poverty stricken children so that at least they are able to get adequate food not only during the International Year of the Child but also afterwards? Let us make a beginning. We have launched a rural integrated development programme. Let us have an integrated child welfare programme. There was a pilot project and it yielded excellent results with regard to bringing up of the children. That should become the natural pattern. That would be the best way of tackling the population problem also. You have healthy children. In fact, when you make such a project the mother would be quite responsive to your suggestion and you need not have all the horrors which happened during the Emergency to control population. So, both ways it is beneficial. Therefore, this

is what I want the present government to think about.

Sir, I know—I have functioned both in the State Government and in the Central Government the enormity of the problems and, therefore, when I am making it is not just for criticism.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: And now in the Opposition also.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: You are provoking me to say this. Sir, when I look at the functioning of the Government—Janata Party government—they all acknowledge that Shrimati Indira Gandhi provided them the opportunity to form the party and come to power. They want to prove their gratitude by functioning in such a way that she would be enabled to come in power again.

AN HON. MEMBER: Don't dream of that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Whether you wish it or not, I do not know, but that is a fact. This is where we are. The problems, I do agree, are enormous and, therefore, something has got to be done. Our problems are vast and complex. Obviously, these are not matters to get solved in five or ten years. The vastness of the country, the size of its population and the magnitude of the backlog of poverty from the past virtually rule out dramatic results in the short run. There is no denying the fact, however, that without some visible signs in the short run that the things are changing in favour and to the advantage of the poverty stricken people, the people may lose confidence in the ability of the system to tackle their ills and opt for more radical and possibly violent changes.

की वित्तियन सुधार सम्बन्धी (वित्तियन विस्मृति) उपसम्मेलन महोदय इस बजट के बारे में बहुत ही सम्बोधनपूर्ण विरोधी वक्त की तरह से की गई। मैं आश्चर्य में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में बहुत ही सज्जी भीरों की हैं, उन का उल्लेख यहां पर नहीं किया गया परन्तु यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ धातवीय भावों की भी हैं। उन से मैं सहमत हूँ और यह सवाल कर्मिक एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, इसलिए उन के बारे में पुनर्विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

सभी सुबह उठते ही साहब ने जो भावना व्यक्त की, उस भावना में उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि जो एपीकल्चर सेक्टर है, जो करल सेक्टर है, उस पर बहुत ज्यादा तबियत नहीं की गई है और यहां पर जब कि 72 पर सेन्ट लोन रहते हैं। उन पर केवल 44 पर सेन्ट ही खर्च किया गया है। वे सामान्य इस बात को भूल गये हैं कि जब वे वित्त मंत्री थे, तो वहां पर केवल 20 परसेन्ट ही बजट का खर्च होता था जगता पार्टी के धाने के बाद उस खर्च को बढ़ा कर 44 प्रतिशत किया गया है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 30 सालों तक करल एरियाज और एपीकल्चर को निगलेट किया गया था और इन के साथ एक तरह से पूरी लापरवाही का व्यवहार किया गया था, जिस के कारण देश के अन्दर करल एरियाज और एपीकल्चर दोनों करीबन करीबन एक बहुत ही सोचनीय स्थिति में आ गये थे। उन को सही स्थिति पर लाने के लिए जनता पार्टी ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं। इसी बजट के अन्दर एपीकल्चरल काइनेम्स एन्ड डेवेलपमेंट कापरेशन को इन्कम टैक्स से मुक्त किया गया है। इस से भीप कैडिट करल एरिया में लोगों को मिलेगा। यह बहुत ही मुबारक कदम है, जिस की तारीफ़ की जानी चाहिये। विरोधी दलों के लोगों ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। करल बाउंडर सप्लाय के लिए भी रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिस से गरीब लोगों को देश के लाखों गांवों में पीने का पानी मिल सकेगा। इस के लिए एक रुपये की सेण्डल बजट में पिछले 30 सालों के अन्दर नहीं रखा गया था। इस साल इस के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं और करल बाउंडर सप्लाय के लिए सरकार ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

इसके अलावा करल डेवेलपमेंट की जो एप्लिकेविटीय हैं, उन पर आज तक इन्कम टैक्स का एप्लिकेज नहीं दिया गया था। आज अन्दर की भावना करल डेवेलपमेंट पर पैसा खर्चा जाये, तो उस रुपये पर इन्कम टैक्स से उस को मुक्त किया गया है।

विशेष इन्क्यूटीय के लिए पट्टी जाए इस में कटौत रखा गया है। मुझे इस बात की बहुत हैरानी है कि करल इन्क्यूटीय और विशेष इन्क्यूटीय के लिए कोई पैसा रखा गया है, उस के लिए भी काल विरोध किया जा सकता है। उस में 193 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह बहुत जोरदार और रेवोल्यूशनरी

कदम है। बीजों के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं और एक कमीशन भी देना जा रहा है, जो इस बात को देखना कि जो अन्दर इन्क्यूटीय में हैं और जो प्रोडक्शन की गई टेक्नीक है, उन में उस को सही हस्तेमाल किया जाए।

मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बात यह कही गई है कि यह कुलक बजट है और इस में सिर्फ किसानों का ध्यान रखा गया है, यह बात सत्य है। इस के अन्दर देश के लोगों के लिए बहुत सी चीजें रखी गई हैं, जिन में से कुछ का मैंने जिक्र किया। फर्टिलाइजर्स की प्राइसेज भी स्लेज की गई हैं, 50 प्रतिशत फर्टिलाइजर्स की प्राइसेज कम की गई हैं, जिस की मांग इस हाऊस के सभी लोग करते रहे हैं और वे लोग भी करते रहे हैं जो आज इस का विरोध करते हैं। मैं यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में लिए और भी ज्यादा रुपये रखने की जरूरत थी और वहां के लिए और ज्यादा हमला रखा जाए परन्तु इस बात को पूरा करने के लिए जो टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजिज आफ़ थाप है और जिस तरीके के टेक्सेशन के प्रोपोजिज थाप हैं, मैं उन पर आपत्ति करता हूँ और उन पर पुनर्विचार के लिए जोरदार आवाज भी उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बातना चाहता हूँ कि तीन सिद्धान्त रखे गये हैं, जिन पर टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजिज बेस्ड हैं। उन को मैं इस सदन में पढ़ कर बताता चाहता हूँ। वे हैं :

Reduction of disparities in income and wealth. Check on conspicuous consumption and wasteful expenditure. Enhancing competitiveness of small-scale and cottage industries and use of labour-intensive programmes.

तीनों सिद्धान्त विस्तृत ठीक हैं और मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई भी उन का विरोध कर सकता है परन्तु जिस तरह के टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजिज हैं, मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उन के बारे में मैं केवल पुनर्विचार किया जाए बल्कि उन में भारी परिवर्तन करने की भी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। इन सारे टेक्सेशन प्रोपोजिज से करीबन 800 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स बँटते हैं। इस में जो अग्र रिच क्लास है उन की वृद्धि पर टैक्स 6 करोड़ रुपये उन से बहुत कमिया जाएंगी। इस टैक्स के अग्र की नये टैक्स लगाये गये, उनसे केवल 28 करोड़ रुपये कारपोरेट सेक्टर से बहुत कमिया जाया है जिसके अग्र सरचार्ज लगाया गया है। इस साल-आठ ती करोड़ रुपये में से सिर्फ 34 करोड़ रुपये ही कारपोरेट और वेल्थ टैक्स से बहुत होना बाकी सारा कम्पानिजिल क्लास और मीजर मिलियन क्लास की पे करना पड़ेगा।

जो तीन सिद्धान्त रखे गये हैं यह बात उन तीनों सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत जाता है। उपसम्मेलन महोदय,

इन टेक्सेशन प्रपोजलस से एक गरीब आदमी, एक स्कूल टीचर, एक लोअर मिडिल क्लास के आदमी का खर्चा भी एक महीने में 50 रुपये से 150 बढ़ जाएगा। इसलिए टेक्सेशन के जो तीन सिद्धान्त रखे गये हैं उन तीन सिद्धान्तों को ये टेक्सेशन प्रपोजल पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

उपायध्वज महोदय : बहुत से ऐसे साधन हैं जो कि किये जा सकते हैं। उनके द्वारा रुपया वसूल हो सकता है। जैसे कि 11 सौ करोड़ रुपया ऐसा है जो कि इनकम टैक्स का बकाया पड़ा है। इस रुपये को वसूल करने की जरूरत है। यह भीगेसी कांग्रेस का जमाने से चली आ रही है। कुछ चन्द लोगों ने यह 11 सौ करोड़ रुपया दबा रखा है और उस टैक्स के रुपये को वसूल क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है? ये जो 610 करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, इस रुपये को यदि वसूल कर लिया जाए तो इनकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। यह सारा भार लोअर मिडिल क्लास और मिडिल क्लास पर पड़ेगा। कांग्रेस के जमाने में कुछ वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स थे जिससे कि यह रुपया वसूल नहीं किया गया। जो मशीनरी पहले इस रुपये को वसूल नहीं कर रही थी, वही मशीनरी अब भी इस रुपये को वसूल नहीं कर रही है। इन 11 सौ करोड़ रुपये में से आप देखेंगे कि 374 ऐसे केसिज हैं जिनके पास 25-25 लाख रुपये से ऊपर बकाया है। इन 374 केसिज से तीन-चार सौ करोड़ रुपया वसूल करना कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं होना चाहिये। 60 हजार ऐसे केसिज हैं जिन से एक एक लाख रुपये से ऊपर वसूल होना है। इन लोगों से भी 6-7 सौ करोड़ रुपया वसूल होना है। इस रुपये की वसूल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए तो इसे वसूल करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती है। इनके पिछले 12-15 सालों से कोर्ट में केसिज पड़े हुए हैं और इनमें बहुत से ऐसे केसिज हैं जिनकी इन सालों में एक बार भी कोर्ट में सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। कई हाई कोर्ट तो ऐसे हैं जिनमें इनकम टैक्स का कोई केस ही नहीं लगा। उन केसिज के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाने की बात की जा सकती है।

जो इस तरह से रुपया वसूल होना है उनके ऊपर सरकार आठ परसेंट का इन्ट्रेस्ट लगाती है। इसी कारणसे ये केस बहुत बहुत लम्बे समय तक कोर्ट में चला करते हैं। बाजार में इन्ट्रेस्ट बीस परसेंट तक जाता है जबकि गवर्नमेंट केवल 8 परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट वसूल करती है। इसको भी सरकार को देखना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से बीस मोनोपली हाउसिज हैं जिनकी दौलत हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। यह कहा गया कि हम डिस्पेरीटी आफ इनकम दूर करना चाहते हैं। प्लान में लिखा गया है कि इनकम का रीडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया जाएगा। यह डिस्पेरीटी दूर करने का या रीडिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करने का कौन-सा तरीका है? ये 20 मोनोपली हाउसिज बढ़ते रहेंगे, इनके ही असेट्स दुगने और तिगुने होते रहेंगे। क्या

इन मोनोपली हाउसिज के असेट्स को फ्रीज नहीं किया जा सकता है? जो दस हजार रुपये पर इनकम टैक्स देने वाले लोग हैं उनके लिए कम्प्लसरी डिपॉजिट स्कीम है लेकिन इन मोनोपली हाउसिज की असेट्स को फ्रीज नहीं किया जा रहा है। इनको सरकार को फ्रीज कर देना चाहिये। उनका जो एक्सपेंडीचर आन डवलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज का रुपया बढ़ रहा है उसको भी अगर कम्प्लसरी टाइम डिपॉजिट स्कीम के अण्डर ले आया जाए तो उससे भी गवर्नमेंट को कई सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल सकता है जो कि गवर्नमेंट के और पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के काम में आ सकता है।

इसके बाद नान डवलपमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर कार-पोरेट टैक्स की भी तजवीज थी। उससे भी करीबन सौ करोड़ रुपया वसूल हो सकता है। उसके बारे में भी कोई टैक्स प्रपोजल नहीं है। शराब पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि इस को कैसे छोड़ दिया गया। आप कैरोसीन आयल पर टैक्स लगा दें और शराब को छोड़ दें। शराब पर भी टैक्स लगा कर रुपया वसूल किया जाना चाहिये था। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में पूरी नशाबन्दी हो जाए लेकिन जब तक पूरी नशाबन्दी नहीं होती तब तक इस पर भी टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये था। आप गरीबों पर टैक्स लगा दें और इसको छोड़ दें, यह ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिये।

एक्सपेंडीचर जो गवर्नमेंट का है इसको कम करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। हैरानी होती है कि गवर्नमेंट का वेस्टकुल एक्सपेंडीचर बहुत तेजी से बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। इस को कम करने के लिए कमिशन बैठ चुके हैं। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। एक परसेंट, पांच परसेंट या दस परसेंट इसको कम करने का लक्ष्य आपको सामने रखना चाहिये था और फिक्स कर देना चाहिये था कि इतना एक्सपेंडीचर अवश्य कम होगा। इसके बारे में बजट में कोई तजवीज नहीं पेश की गई है।

एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के बारे में क्यों विचार नहीं किया गया है? होटल में रहने वाला एक आदमी जो एक रात का हजार रुपया खर्च करता है उसको आप देखें और दूसरी रात उसको देखें कि जो गरीब आदमी एक रुपया भी रोज का अपने ऊपर खर्च नहीं करता है, इन दोनों में कितनी बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है। यह डिस्पैरिटी कम हो सकती है अगर आप सर्टन लेवल से ऊपर जो खर्च है उस पर काफी हैवी टेक्सेशन करें। इस से एक्सपेंडीचर के ऊपर भी रोक लगेंगी। इससे बचत को भी बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।

ये सब चीजें हैं जहां से आपको बहुत रुपया मिल सकता था। परन्तु आपने टेक्सेशन कहाँ किया है? कैरोसीन को किया है, बीडी को किया है, साबुन, दूध पेस्ट, फूड प्रिजर्वेशन, विस्कुट सब को किया है। 68 के अन्दर आप सौ करोड़ वसूल करने जा रहे हैं उसकी लिस्ट को आप देखें तो आपको और भी

[श्री विवेक मुकुन्द मल्होत्रा]

होना ही नहीं है। उस सिस्टम में चीन को चीज बची है जिस को ठीक नहीं किया गया है। हर चीज उस में था जारी है। आयुर्वेदिक ब्यापारों की हैं, प्लांट फौल में जो बनती हैं वे भी हैं, छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं और सब की सब उस में था जारी है। मैं जोरदार बच्चों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीमार मित्र क्लास और मित्र क्लास को टैक्स करने के बजाय जो अपर रिच क्लास है जिससे क्या बचल हो सकता था उससे बचल आपकी करना चाहिये था। मैं सजबब देने लिए हूँ इन पर आपकी विचार करना चाहिये और जो टेक्सेशन आपने किया है इसको आपकी रिकसिडर करना चाहिये। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष फैलेगा।

एक कमाल की बात जो दुनिया में कहीं नहीं हुई है यहाँ हुई है। प्राइसिस की हमने स्टैबिलाइज कर दिया है। होल्सेल प्राइसिस तो पूरी तरह से हो गई है और उनमें टोटल बढ़ोतरी एक परसेंट ही हुई है पिछले साल और उससे पहले साल में क्योंकि माइनस बर्ली गई थी इसलिए दो सालों में यह इनफीज बिल्कुल इनसिगनिफिकेंट है। होल्सेल प्राइसिस की इतनी सी इनफीज का फेडिट जनता पार्टी को जाता है। यह मादू की बात नहीं है। कांग्रेस के बनाने में बीस साल परसेंट तक एक साल में इनफीज हुई है। इसका रिकलैबल कज्युमर प्राइसिस में हो रहा है। कज्युमर प्राइसिस में जो हुआ है उसकी वजह से दो बार 100 ए० बढ़ाने की बात हो चुकी है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ प्रोफीटीयरिंग में भी कमाल हो रहा है। आप समासाई क्यों बने बैठे हैं ? इसी हंड से आप कोई सक्त करम क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं। कागज के व्यापारियों और प्रोड्यूसरों ने पिछले एक साल में सी करोड़ कमाया है। कपास की कीमतें तो एस्ट लेवेस पर आ गई हैं लेकिन उससे बनने वाला कपड़ा पाँच से दस परसेंट बढ़ा है। घास की प्राइसिस बाबीस परसेंट की भी आई है लेकिन डालडा की कीमत में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। भीमों की प्राइसिस दूसरी चीजों की प्राइसिस में अधायुक्त बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जो मूल मनी इन दो सालों में कुछ बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने बना लिया है उसको पूरे जोरशोर से निकालने की जरूरत है। उनको इस तरह से प्राफिटीयरिंग करने नहीं देना चाहिये।

बी एन पी की बात इस में आई है। यह 3.5 परसेंट बढ़ा है। यह बढ़ा क्लिंटविज कैक्टर है क्योंकि पापुलेशन आई परसेंट ही बढ़ी है और कज्युमर प्राइसिस बार में पाँच परसेंट बढ़ी है। इस सब के बावजूब भी हमारा टोटल बी एन पी 3.5 परसेंट ही बढ़ा है। ऐसी हालत में आप देखें कि जो बड़े बड़े ऊपर के इस परसेंट सोप हैं उनकी गैट प्रोड्यूस सीस वालीस परसेंट तक है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि बहुत ज्यादा लोग पाबर्टी लाइन के नीचे आये या रहे हैं। इसकी कड़े बलसे सालों में रियाइज किस भाँप यह देखने की बहुत सक्त जरूरत है।

प्लान में जो इनफीज की गई है यह सिर्फ 7.4 परसेंट ही की गई है। यह भी बहुत रिस्टर्नि

कैक्टर है। कांफिडेंस कीम-अपकॉड है मिश्रीने पिछले साल प्लान में आई-ले करोड़ अपना करम बर्ली किया है। प्लान में इस तरह से करम करना कोई सामुची बात नहीं है। कई हेक्स काब कर रहे हैं। बर्ली यह अपना का बर्ली हुआ जो कि पब्लिक में डेवलपमेंट कामों में खर्च होना चाहिये था ? 873 करोड़ ५० मान-प्लान में जाना चाहिये था और कमिटेड ऐक्सपेंडिचर था, गीनडेवलपमेंटल था और प्लान के मुक होते ही मान-प्लान में चला जाना चाहिये था। उसको इस साल भेजा था रहा है। यह एक गलत चीज है क्योंकि 873 करोड़ वह और 200 करोड़ खर्च नहीं हुआ, और 1,000 करोड़ मानडेवलपमेंटल प्लान में खर्च हो जाय तो उसकी वजह से कितनी विकसत हुई होगी और कितनी ऐम्प्लायमेंट जेनरेशन में प्रोबलम हुई होगी इसको आप समझ सकते हैं।

अब आप देखें कि प्लान प्रायरीटीज की बारे में कितनी गलत चीज हो रही है। ऐंजुकेशन के अन्दर टोटल प्लान में 7.4 परसेंट इनफीज है। मान-डेवलपमेंटल प्लान निकाल दें तो 15 परसेंट इनफीज है। हमारी ऐंजुकेशन पर जो 108 करोड़ ५० था उसको कम कर के 84 करोड़ पर ले आये। उसमें 26 करोड़ ५० वह भी सामिल है जो ग्रन्डटे ऐंजुकेशन का है। 108 करोड़ ५० की जगह 60 करोड़ ५० पर आ गया। यूथ बेसक्रैपर के अन्दर जो अपना पिछले साल खर्च हुआ प्लान के अन्दर वह साढ़े पाँच करोड़ था। जो इस साल आई करोड़ रखा गया है। स्पेन्स और यूथ बेसक्रैपर के अन्दर 100 परसेंट इन्फीज कर दी गई। इस साल बाल बर्ष हम बना रहे हैं परन्तु बाइस बेसक्रैपर के ऊपर साढ़े 8 करोड़ ५० से घटा कर साढ़े 7 करोड़ ५० कर दिये गये हैं। हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि अगरे हमारे बच्चों की हालत परबरी महिलाओं की हालत इसी तरह से खराब रही और डिस्पैरिटीज के साथ बच्चे पैदा हो और डिस्पैरिटीज के साथ स्कूलों में पहुँचें और भावे चल कर डिस्पैरिटीज बनायें कम होने के बड़ती ही चली जायें तो वह चीज भी हमारे लिए बहुत ज्यादा सुविधाजनक नहीं हो सकती है।

इन सब बातों को देख कर सारे बजट प्रोपोजल में इन्स्टिक यूजेज किये जायें ताकि बीमार मित्र क्लास और मित्र क्लास पर से बर्ली हटे और अपर रिच क्लास से अपना बचल किया जाय। इसनी ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

बी डीसल राब सारब (चुन) : उपाध्यक्ष की बजट प्रस्ताव पर इस सदन में बहुत के समय परल और विपल से क्लेक चलीयें की गई। बाकी-बीडी डेट पहले बलपूर्वक मिस नहीं ने देना प्रस्तुत करने की चेष्टा की कि जैसे वह बजट, प्रस्ताव हमें पीछे की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। विपल और टेक्नामाजी की छोड़ कर हम कोई सुझावों विपल की ओर कर रहे हैं। यदीनों के ब्रति कड़ी-कुनकरी विपल नेकिन में दाब मिश्रलत बाइला है कि हमारा संवैधानिक कसिपब था कि हम लोकतांत्रिक प्रनीनरैक्लरा और क्ल्याचबाध के

असंख्य नए राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था का निर्माण करते। परन्तु 30 वर्ष तक हमने इकर नहीं देखा। हमने इस प्रक्रिया के लिए योजना-बद्ध आर्थिक आधार बनाया। परन्तु हमारी योजनाओं का प्रसारण बड़े शोधों को बड़ा बनाने की तरफ रहा। गरीब लोगों को राहत देने की तरफ नहीं रहा। परिणाम यह हुआ कि गरीब गरीब बनता गया और अमीर अमीर बनता गया। 80 प्रतिशत इस देश की जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। धानों में रहती है। लेकिन उस गरीब जनता की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया परिणाम यह हुआ कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ता गया और हम परावलम्बी बनते गये। हमें धरमों ६० का कृषि सामान बाहर से खाना पडा। अगर वह ६० हम अपने देश के निर्माण और विकास पर खर्च करते कृषि क्षेत्र में लगाते तो आज देश का नक्का दूसरा ही होता। आज जीवन स्तर इतना नीचे नहीं था जाता बल्कि ऊपर उठता। रोजगार के अनेक नये साधन पनपते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। क्यों नहीं किया गया मैं इसमें कोई बड़-बड़ान्ती की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि कुछ खूबी दुनिया में विचरण किया गया, कुछ प्राधुनिकता की रंगरिलियों में अपने आपको खो दिया गया। हमारी वस्तुस्थिति साधन क्षमता और नैसर्गिक सम्पत्ति को नहीं देखा गया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हम पाश्चात्य उद्योगों के सतार में उलझ गये और हमारी गरीबी व बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई। हर योजना में यह ज्यादा बढ़ती गई और ऐसी स्थिति प्रा गई कि आज हम सन् 1950 की जगह पर खड़े हैं। आज प्रति व्यक्ति कपड़ा, पोषाक, आहार, और अन्य आवश्यक चीजें उसी स्तर पर टिकी हुई हैं परन्तु सन् 1950 में जो बिजला 65 करोड़ का मालिक था आज वह 1200 करोड़ का मालिक है। इसी प्रकार से और औद्योगिक बराने बढ़ते गये। एक तरफ नारा गरीबी मिटाने का लगाया गया और दूसरी तरफ काम प्रमीरो के लिए किया गया।

हमें आज गरीब लोग याद आ रहे हैं लेकिन पिछले 30 वर्षों तक 18, 20 प्रतिशत तक ही गांव वालों पर और बेती पर खर्च किया गया। आज कम-से-कम जनता पार्टी ने पिछले दो वर्षों में इस धोर कदम बढ़ाया है। मैं इसे पर्याप्त नहीं मानता, परन्तु बेध्दा तो की गई है, एक नई रिसा की तरफ कदम बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं इसकी धूम मानता हूँ। परन्तु यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, अभी बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। पहले किया जा सकता था, लेकिन नहीं किया गया, इसका मुझे खेद है।

मैं आज उन लोगों के कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस बजट को राजनीतिक दृष्टि से देखते हैं और इस बजट को माध्यम वर्ष के लिए कुछ बजट मानते हैं। मैं उनके धुंधला चाहता हूँ कि 30 वर्ष तक उन्होंने क्या कुछ बजट नहीं बनाया? क्या आज 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी गरीबी की सीमा नीचे नहीं खड़े हैं? वर्षों नहीं यह देखा गया? केवल कुछ घरानों को दूर बनाते, का अन्धकार की मिश्र बना? गरीबों और

वेकलों को मुबारकबाद की कर फिर फिर क्या? आज उन्हें अपने की याद आ रहे हैं लेकिन वह अपने याद नहीं आ रहे हैं जो कि करोड़ों की संख्या में तंगे बस्त और तंगे पोष धूम रहे हैं। उन लोगों की उनको कि है जो काम मुलाज्ज मूल कामे और टमाटर की सब्ज बाते हैं जो कि उच्च स्तरों में धरम पड़ते हैं। उनको टाकी उस्ती मिलनी चाहिये, उनके लिये बुविभाग होनी चाहिये। लेकिन तंगे-भूखों के लिये बरा भी व्यवस्था की तरफ सोचा क्या हो इसे प्रतिपादी कदम यह बताते हैं।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीति की उपेक्षा की गई, सैधान्तिक या आर्थिक की उपेक्षा की गई है। जो कदम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिये या उसकी जगह विषमताएं बढ़ाई गई हैं। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में विषमताएं बढ़ी हैं। केन्द्र और राज्य की स्वायत्तता की संस्थाओं में विषमताएं बढ़ी हैं। इन्होंने 30 वर्षों तक विषमताओं को हरब क्षेत्र में पनपाया है। अगर समझदारी से नियोजन किया जाता, अगर कार्यक्रम की धाने बढ़ाया जाता तो आज देश की यह स्थिति न होती इसका स्वरूप कुछ दूसरा ही होता। आज बेरोजगारी दाने-दाने के लिये नजर नहीं धाती, 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 20, 25 रुपये मासिक पर गुजर व करती। लेकिन उधर ध्यान नहीं किया गया। अब बैर धायद मुक्त धायद, अब भी अन्ध गरीब और बेरोजगार की फिर है तो खूबी की बात है, परन्तु मुझे लगता है कि अभी भी उन्हें फिर नहीं है। क्योंकि अगर फिर फिर लगती तो अपने इन कार्यों का ज्ञान बताते हुए यह नहीं कहा जाता कि हमने यह किया था। आपने जो किया है, उसका परिणाम आज सारा देश भुगत रहा है।

अगर आप ठीक करते तो यह स्थिति न होती। आज कृषि क्षेत्र और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का असंतुलन न होता। अगर आप योजना में बड़े उद्योगों पर ही धन खर्च नहीं करते और सतुलित ढंग से करते तो आज यह स्थिति न होती।

लेकिन आप ने केवल बड़े उद्योगों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया और छोटे उद्योगों को बुरी तरह से मारा। कामगार और दस्तकार बेरोजगार होते गए। उन के मुहों की धन्ने उजड़ते की गए। नया रोजगार उनको आप ने दिया नहीं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि अन्ध बढ़ते गए। अन्ध और नांव के सम्बन्ध का वेद बढ़ता गया। पहले एक और दो का बड़ा उन में अंतर था बड़ा वह 1 और 4 का अंतर हो गया। गरीब केवल नांव में नहीं बसते, यह ठीक है। गरीब अन्धों में भी बसते हैं, लेकिन आप ने उन गरीब सलियों में, उन शोषितों में सामन्तहीन व्यवस्था में, बिना पानी और बिजली के रहने वाले अन्ध के लाकों गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। स्वयं स्वीकारें और उन की गरीबी सलियों को सुखली की अर्थ की ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आज ये समझदार भी विकराल रूप धारण किये हुए खड़े हैं। लेकिन इस बजट में कम से कम उन गरीबों की भी याद किया गया है और उन के लिए भी कुछ रखा गया है।

[श्री विजय कुमार वर्माजी]

उन छात्रावली नीतियों की तरफ की ध्यान देने की चेष्टा की गई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत कुछ और किया जा सकता था लेकिन साथ-साथ बहुत सी बातें मिलने की वजह से उधर ध्यान नहीं गया होगा। मैं बिल्कुल सही की संज्ञा करता हूँ कि धनसे संबंधित बहुत संप्रदायों के समय बड़ा व्यापार साधनाओं के साथ धार और अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिये देने की चेष्टा करें। जो बहुत कर सकते हैं उन के ऊपर भार लागने में संकोच न करें। देश की सारी जनता इस काम में सब के साथ है। इसमें संकोच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ की भार गरीब जनता पर भी पड़ने वाला है उस के ऊपर उन्हें विचार करना चाहिए, जैसे वास्तव में तेल और दूसरी कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उन को कुछ और चीजों में राहत देनी चाहिए थी। बिजली की दर माँवों में जो खेती के काम में बिजली जाती है उस की सब से ज्यादा है। सिंचाई की दर दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ाई जा रही है। चाहिए था कि राज्यों को जो बल्बों से निर्माण और बिजली का ऊर्जा है उसमें राहत दी जाती और बिजली का रेट कम करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता, बिजली पर पड़ने वाले भार को कम किया जाता। उत्पादन लागत खेती की अगर बढ़ाई जायगी तो उत्पादन अधिक होगा, यह सही बात है। फिर भी उत्पादन तो बढ़ेगा लेकिन इस बड़े हुए उत्पादन से बाजार के भाव विरुद्ध तो किसानों की माँसी हासत सुधरेगी नहीं, गिर जायगी। जैसे कि हम ने मत बर्ष गये वाले किसानों का हास देखा, बाणू और दूसरी समूची होने वाले किसान को देखा और इस साल की कपास होने वाले किसान उजड़ गए। मत बर्ष हम लोगों ने करीब दो सप्ताह सचस्यो ने धाराब उठाई थी कि बाहर से कृत्रिम देखा और कपास न मंगाना जाय लेकिन उस के बाद भी समाया गया। उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि 500 रुपये किन्टन बिकने वाली कपास आज 250 और 260 रुपये में बिक रही है। इस के कपास उत्पादक किसान बर्बाद हो गया, उस को उसकी लागत का मूल्य भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से साथ बाणू वाले भी उजड़ रहे हैं। और, तम्बाकू में राहत दी गई, यह खुशी की बात है। उस साथ किसानों को इस के राहत मिली। कारखाने की बीड़ी पर बोझ सा टेकत बढ़ाया है, उससे बीड़ी पर टेकत बढ़ने का भार कम रहा है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा कदम है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन बहुत प्रस्तावों में अगर बड़े लोगों पर ध्यान दिया जाता और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता तो ज्यादा मूल्य होता। किन्तु उन चीजों को नजरअंदाज किया गया है। व्याज की दर किसानों के लिए कुछ कम करने का प्रयत्न है परन्तु उससे कोई राहत मिलने वाली नजर नहीं आती। साथ-साथ व्याज किसानों के लिये जाता है और व्यापारिक बैंक किसानों पर बहुत बुरी तरह से पैनाल्टी लगा कर कसौटी करते हैं। उन को बहुत सी चीजें चाहिए कि लिए धन दिया जाता है जिस के वे विकास का काम ठीक समय पर नहीं कर पाते। इस विचारों की चेष्टा चाहिए।

व्याज की दर बहुत कम करने की जरूरत है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में व्याज दर बहुत सामान्य है लेकिन ग्राम क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा है।

इसी तरह से ग्राम क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिए भी कुछ कोषण चाहिए था। साथ-साथ की किसानों के लिये प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, बीमारियों और कीड़ों के आतंकित रहती है। किसान उजड़ जाता है। सभी बीमारों तथा बीज महार में बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में फसल की बरबाद कर दिया। कभी कभी बीमारी के फसल मारी जाती है। राजस्वमान में कातरा में फसल की बरबाद किया। इसलिए फसल को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए फसल बीमा लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ पशु बीमा भी लागू होना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को सरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके और सुरक्षा की मांगना के अन्तर्गत वे अपनी पैदावार बड़ा सकें। सभी इस और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया है। सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके अलावा एक सबसे खतरनाक बात यह है कि उत्पादन तो पैदावार को बढ़ाने में पूरी रिलक्षन्सी लेता है लेकिन उसको उसके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं होता। मण्डियों में फसल के भाते ही भाव गिर जाते हैं और जब किसान अपनी उपज बेच देता है उसके बाद भाव फिर तेज हो जाते हैं। जना सभी डेढ़ दो महीने पहले 240 रुपये क्वींटल बिक रहा था लेकिन अब 190 पर भा गया है, साथ-साथ और भी नीचे गिर जायें लेकिन जब किसान अपनी फसल बेच देता तो फिर उसका दाय 250 व 0 हो जायेगा। इस तरह से यह जो 100-150 रुपये की भारोनिन बनती है इसको रोकने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि किसानों को सहकारी समितियों की मार्केटिंग कम बिक्रम समितियों की वार्षिक अपना अनाज बैंकों में जमा रखने की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए।

बड़े बड़े व्यापारिक घराने बैंकों में जमा रखकर जो अपने माल की भारोनिन करते हैं उस पर सब्सिडी के साथ रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि जायों के अनाजबन्धक उत्तर-बढ़ान को रोकता जा सके ; (व्यवस्था) बोझ सा समय और से दीजिए।

उपामर्श नहीं है: आप एक मिनिट और से क्षमिपे।

श्री वीरस राज सावर: इसी प्रकार से मैं कहूँगा, चाहता हूँ कि नीचलेख तथा अन्य देशों में जायरेवर्डी भर टेकत लागत जाता है। कम्पनिजों में जो सुविधाओं की चीजें हैं किन्तु वे देश, सभी

तथा अन्य तरह तरह की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए। अभी हमारे यहां ऐसा टैक्स नहीं है। इससे काफी आय हो सकती है। सिंगापुर तथा अन्य देशों में पे-रोल पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है, वह टैक्स हमारे यहां भी लगाया जा सकता है। इनकम टैक्स तथा वेल्थ टैक्स के अतिरिक्त यह कर वसूल किया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार से जो खूबसूरत बस्तियां बन रही हैं, शहरों में जो आलीशान बस्तियां बन रही हैं उन पर भी टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त भूमि तथा भवन कर भी लगाया जा सकता है। व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए जो बड़े बड़े भवन बनाये गये हैं और जो जमीनें खरीद कर कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए छोड़ दी जाती हैं उन ओपेन प्लेट्स पर भी कर लगाया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह से जो पैसा व्यर्थ में खर्च हो रहा है उसका उपयोग उत्पादक कार्यों में करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त बड़े बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों पर शुल्क लगाया जाना चाहिए। इससे अच्छी आमदनी हो सकती है। कुछ लोग हर साल नयी नयी कारें बदलते हैं उन पर हस्तांतरण शुल्क लगाया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से विलास की वस्तुओं पर भी कर लगाया जा सकता है। एक सीमा से अधिक खर्च करने वालों पर कर लगाया जाना चाहिए। आतिशबाजी तथा विजली की महंगी सजावट करने वालों पर कर भार डाला जा सकता है। सिंथेटिक कपड़ा, टेरीलीन, टेरीकाट, एक सीमा से अधिक होने पर 25 परसेंट तक कर लगाया जा सकता है।

मैं कुछ और भी सुझाव लाया था लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय के अभाव के कारण मैं इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो डिसपैरिटी है—सामाजिक क्षेत्र, केन्द्रीय सचिव और राज्य की प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में, इस डिसपैरिटी को हमें कम करना चाहिये। हम हर जगह पर डिसपैरिटी को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, इस लिये इनके बेतनमान और भत्तों में संतुलन और समता की स्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिये, ताकि हम अपने घोषित समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण की तरफ बढ़ सकें, विकेन्द्रीकरण को भुला दिया है और इधर आर्थिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की तरफ ध्यान दिया है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संवैधानिक दायित्व हमें बाध्य करता है, हमें उस तरफ सोचना चाहिये और सक्ती से कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये।

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I have been listening to my previous speaker, I am surprised that the way all that happened during the last thirty years, this country need not be proud of. I know we have had political differen-

ces. But to run down the performance of this country for the last thirty years is to run down our own people.

We have become one among the ten countries highly industrialised. Our farmers have been able to increase production from 55 million tonnes to 155 million tonnes in the two decades. But we have also had growing problems. In fact last year itself I had pointed out if the Government is not keen on population policy and if they accuse us of having responsibility of increase in population during the last thirty years, are they going to claim all the babies that have been born after the Janata Government came into power as Janata babies. The way that we have been expanding is that we are going to be one million in the course of another twenty years. If six out of 10 Indians are below the poverty line, it will be nine out of ten Indians. The population of U.P. is going to be 180 million and Bihar is going to be 150 million and between two of them they will have as much of population of India, when we began with Independence. The problems that we are going to face over the next two decades are going to be far serious and I would like you to review the working. And here let me make it very clear, I would have been as critical of my Government, if I was belonging to my party and if my party was in power, because it is not the question now of a party. We have to ask as the time has come, whether Congress or Janata, are we as mother India's sons incompetent to solve our own problems or we have to justify all the inefficiency that our system is now becoming part of?

14.12 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

Now I would like to refer to a few things which are more technical. I would like to pass on the papers to Minister so that he may give answer in the course the debate is replied to. I would like to have it in writing.

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After getting the approval of last year's Budget, the deficit rose from Rs. 1,731 crores to Rs. 2,145 crores, indicating an increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,302 crores inclusive of Rs. 555 crores and increase in deficit of Rs. 228 crores. Now it is not fair for the Parliament to approve the Budget and face large variations which shows that the financial affairs have not been managed as well as they should be. I do not hold Chaudhari Charan Singh responsible for the state of affairs. But I think he has inherited as much as the nation has a state of run way economy where we are putting ourselves merely because there has not been any rise in the wholesale price. Everything is looking very cramped. We are not worried what is happening. How can, if you are approving the Budget, large variations.... (interruptions).

Yes, we have handed over Rs. 555 crores to the State Government. Is that the right thing to do? We are imprudent. The Centre is imprudent. We have no right to question the imprudence of the State Governments. We have punished the States who have managed very well and rewarded those States who have mismanaged their finances. Of course the Central Government have recourse to the Nasik Printing Press in the name of deficit financing. The State Governments do not have that facility and, therefore, they will have to run for the over-draft to the Reserve Bank of India. But let me ask you: how is it being squandered? You said that they were equandered by the Congress Government. You should have found out why they were squandered. Only the other day, Mr. Rajadhyaksha, Member Planning Commission while addressing the public sector executives, pointed out that whereas the year before last the loss in the U.P. State Electricity Board was Rs. 50 crores, last year it was Rs. 150 crores. Tell me, if we are going to go on running losses in all these things, who is going to make good of them? I can

understand Rs. 325 crores which you have spent to meet the flood situation in some parts of the country and the whole nation has to bear the burden. I agree with that. But I want to know: why should the whole nation be taxed because you want to help some State Government for its mismanagement. If some State Governments are mis-managed, why should I as a tax-payer, be taxed. I would like to know: do you have any control over them? Brave speeches have been made by Mr. Patel and I think even Chaudhary Saheb has also said that they would see that they were not allowed to overdraw from their accounts. It is easily said. With all the resources that you are transferring, the State Governments still have been running deficits in their budgets of this year. How these deficits are going to be made up?

There are three methods of raising the Government revenue—taxes by transferring your purchasing power to the Government; loans by deferring your purchasing power on the promise that it will be returned and the third is the most pernicious way of raising money which is called deficit financing. It means stealing the money, stealing the purchasing power from your pocket without knowing when that purchasing power has been removed. It hurts the poorest people more than anybody else. On that some sections of society are being compensated by DA rise linked with the cost of living but a large population here is not protected that way. So, when you have deficit financing, is there any limit? Is it part of the plan? I do not know the way our deficits are running, I think the Planning Commission is becoming irrelevant. Whether the deficit financing will raise the prices or not is purely a speculation that you are engaging in. But the fact is that there has been 80 per cent increase in money supply for the last three years. Do you seek to manage the economy by restricting the credit, an ancillary of production, or it may come in the way of interest-

ing employment? Are you prepared to look into why this money is being spent? On an investment of Rs. 13,000 crores in the public sector, the losses were Rs. 14 crores last year and this year. I am told they will go upto Rs. 400 crores. The Planning Commission expects 10 per cent return as a part of the resources for the Sixth Plan. For 10 per cent return on Rs. 13,000 crores, it will be Rs. 1300 crores which is almost equal to the deficit that you are providing. It means that this country has lost all sense of zeros—one crore, hundred crore, thousand crores of deficit. All this kind of things has no meaning for the people of the country. Should they grow as fast as the population grows? Are we thinking whether this poor country should make the best use of the resources that we have? Now, Rs. 13,000 crores are the public debt. We are paying 6 per cent interest on that. That itself comes to Rs. 780 crores and that interest burden is also added on to us.

Let me tell my friends that the public debt of India has been showing a sharp rise. Between 1962 and 1979, it has gone up from Rs. 11,966 crores to Rs. 52,282 crores—by 350 per cent—out of which foreign debts have risen from Rs. 2590 crores to Rs. 9997 crores, nearly 290 per cent. Every year, we are called upon to pay Rs. 2161 crores as interest charges which becomes the first burden in the Budget. I am really worried whether we go along with this or should the Government think of cutting down the expenditure ruthlessly and think of only investment? If anybody in this house thinks that every rupee invested by Government is an investment, we are making a mistake, 30 per cent of the GNP is being appropriated by Government to itself and not more than 10 per cent is invested. 20 per cent is the cost of administration. Can this poorest country afford to have the costliest administration? Let us look at it. But I do not think, anybody is worried about it. Before that, I would like to ask the Minister

another point. I wonder whether the revised figures of 1978-79 are themselves valid. For example, the overall deficit indicated in the revised budget this year is Rs. 2,145 crores. If this were to be valid, the Government should meet this by deficit financing, presumably by the issue of further Treasury Bills, in which case the outstanding Treasury Bills at the end of 1978-79 should have increased by Rs. 2145 crores. Paradoxically, however, the outstanding Treasury Bills budgeted at the end of the year 1978-79 has come down by Rs. 581 crores, i.e., from Rs. 8,619 crores at the end of 1977-78 to Rs. 8,028 crores at the end of 1978-79. There is thus a difference of Rs. 2,726 crores. As against this, the budget papers indicate only an addition of Rs. 214 crores under special floating loans, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,512 crores. Does this mean the estimates for 1978-79 are not valid? Are expenditure items over-stated or receipts under-estimated? If so, is it fair to pass the revised budget for 1978-79, as presented? The implication of a revision of this call for a re-examination of the figures for 1979-80. The revision may change the picture for 1979-80, calling for re-thinking of the budget proposals themselves, making additional taxes unnecessary.

The figures shown as Actuals as per accounts also appear to be unreliable. For example, Capital Receipts under "Other Heads" for 1974-75 was shown as negative of Rs. 7.69 crores in the budget papers of 1976-77. I would like office to go into the budget papers that they have presented in 1976-77. The Capital Receipts for 1974-75 was shown as negative of Rs. 7.69 crores. But in the next year's budget papers, the same item for the same year is shown as plus Rs. 82.85 crores. The figures for 1976-77 for the same item also differ in the budget papers of 1978-79 and 1979-80; while the first indicates Rs. 958.42 crores, the latter shows the same item as Rs. 996.16 crores. There are similar discrepancies in other items also. Does it mean also

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the accounts do not reflect the correct position of expenditure, as presented to Parliament, and taxes are imposed on doubtful premises?

Certainly, we have got the Public Accounts Committee, but it is a post mortem body. We have got the Auditor-General. He looks into the accounts to see whether the money has been actually spent for the purpose for which it has been voted. But nobody looks into the question why this money should be spent. Now the time has come when every rupee that has been spent has to produce the result that we expect of it. Our budget runs into crores of rupees. If it is a couple of rupees, it would not make a difference. So, I would suggest that while taxation might be secret and cannot be gone into, the particulars of expenditure should be gone into by a Parliamentary Committee before they are included in the budget, so that we know whether these items of expenditure are really necessary for the development of the country. When we are committing our future youth to this burden, our children should know why we should have such massive taxation or deficit financing.

After all, on a budget of Rs. 18,000 crores, even if you effect a saving of one per cent, it will come to Rs. 180 crores. But you are now quarreling whether peppermint or chocolates should be taxed. It looks irrelevant to think of all these items. I would like to know whether this expenditure of the Government can be cut down. Whether more expenditure will mean more development is the question which we have to face.

I can tell you that it is possible for us to effect economy. Way back in 1974, when I was in the Ministry of Heavy Industry, because of the economic situation, the Ministers were given the exercise that they must exercise certain economies or savings and my quota was Rs. 1.5 crores. In my enthusiasm in the cabinet meeting I announced that I will reach Rs. 5

crores, expecting a similar response from my colleagues but I was disappointed. I took up my commitment seriously. I went to my Secretariat, called all the public sector executives and told them "you have to work out certain ways whereby you can economise". I was astonished to know that the total saving came to Rs. 7.5 crores. So, it is possible and in a poor country where we are starving for education, public health, for irrigation and a host of other things it is very much necessary to economise in governmental expenditure, so that more assets can be created.

I would not like to take much of your time. I cannot quote anything better than a paragraph from the Economic Survey:

"The question of mobilising resources for this purpose, therefore, assumes great importance. Contributions from public sector enterprise and savings of Government on revenue are supposed to prove a sizable proportion of the finance required. The performance of public sector enterprise last year gives room for doubt about their ability to fulfil all expectations held about them. Similarly, ever rising non-developmental expenditures on account of interest, subsidies, defence expenditure etc. seem to make it difficult to meet the saving targets.

"...Although the economy in expenditure is everybody's benefit"—even the Government admits, though it is the objective of everybody—"enough good reason can always be given why this objective has to be given up." So, every other objective is stuck to, but they would say that enough can be given. It is the criticism of even the Economic Survey. It is stated therein:

"Although economy in expenditure is everybody's objective, enough good reason can always be mustered why this objective has to be given up. The brunt of resource mobilisation,

therefore, has to fall on additional taxation."

The additional taxation is justified because we have failed on this front. Now, if you succeed in this front, additional taxation is not necessary. We have several problems and in a country which is tired of resources, when the challenges that we are going to face are going to be accelerated, is that the way that we can go on? Sir, I am feeling as a citizen and I am appealing as a non-Party man in that sense, I do not want to make politics of our misfortune. I would like the entire Parliament and the entire governmental departments—I know and I sympathise with Mr. Charan Singh because no Finance Minister in this country can succeed unless his colleagues also succeed. The economic Ministries felt there is a magic wand which the Finance Minister can use to make them succeed. It is the entire Government as a whole which will have to determine to succeed with a definite goal to reach, not for the Janata Party because if you think that if the Janata Party is surviving or the Congress Party is surviving, the country will survive, I do not believe that. It is only when the country survives there will be all place for us and in this process we don't attend to the problems of the country. Now, take unemployment. You talk so lightly about it. We left for you 11 million. Now it is 12.5 million. Where do we go? Do we have any cogent policy? Even the *Economic Survey* says that in spite of thousands of crores of rupees that we are spending, where is the desire to go ahead? The World Bank representative pointed out that out of \$ 1,725 that the World Bank has spent, not more than 15 per cent has been invested. For the rest of it we have not been able to go ahead because of red-tapism of which not only we, but even the Janata Government is as much a part. Unless we break away from the tradition—if you know that in 30 years many things have gone wrong, you have a right to set everything

right. But to talk about it and not do anything will not take the country any where. You have been always saying that in the 30 years of Congress Government nothing has happened. Afterwards, in 1982 people will say "After 35 years of this country's getting independence, 30 years of Congress rule and 5 years of Janata rule, nothing has happened." Is that what we want? We want you to succeed because your success is the success of the country. If you fail, the country fails and therefore, I would urge on you to look into these things very seriously.

I am told it is a 'kulak' Budget. We are confusing. I am surprised sometimes that having borrowed technology, having borrowed money, having borrowed a language, do we have to borrow a single word from some other country? Having 14 languages are we not able to find one word which can describe what a 'kulak' is? We are unnecessarily bringing all kinds of irrational things. If you say that we had a land ceiling not more than 18 acres of land, even then except in Punjab where the capital asset of a farmer will be two lakhs it is Rs. 10,000 in other States. Now, do you call that man a 'kulak'? Why are you creating all these problems? The problem of course, is that we have neglected the small farmers, we have neglected the marginal farmers. The time has come when our original strategy was self-sufficiency. Now, the question is, having grains in our godown, will the millions of people have to go hungry? A time has come when we have to revive our strategy and ask about not only production but production for whom and production by whom. And mass production for the masses is also equally relevant in agriculture as in industry.

Sir, I would certainly urge on Chaudhury Saheb, if ever we want to make any progress in our country, I think our old ways will have to change. We will have to look into why any expenditure is necessary at all. If we spend

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more, waste more, we have less. I do not think Government extravagance and development can go together. I think that as a first step Government itself has to set the tone for austerity to the rest of the country rather than merely talking about it and setting a very bad example of themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

श्री स्वामीजी (बकीलाबाद): सभापति जी कल की लिस्ट में जो नाम छूट गये। उनको भी जोड़ना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got the revised list.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Whenever a Budget is presented, there is the usual set of criticisms about the taxation and the usual complaints about not enough expenditure in selected areas. I am afraid this kind of discussion gets repeated every year, but it does not really add fundamentally to our stock of knowledge about this area.

I have found, through an analysis of Budgets in this country and elsewhere that there are three kinds of Budgets and we ought to know which Budget we are discussing if we are to make any concrete contribution. The first is the budget in colonial countries, that is the administrative budget where the object is really to balance revenue with expenditure. Then you have the planned budget or what might be called the growth budget which planned economies have and which in some period in our time we strove to have. And the third is the budget of lobbies, which the United States specialises in. I think we ought to really examine this Budget to see whom it satisfies and whom it alienates.

Obviously Chaudhury Charan Singh has made no secret of his affection for the farmers of India and he considers himself a spokesman for that lobby. I represent a completely urban area, the City of Bombay, and I too, without hesitation would say that I represent the city people in this Parliament. Therefore, if I am slightly bitter about

this Budget, Chaudhury Sahab would understand no doubt that I have also to bring to this Parliament the voice of those whom I represent.

When Chaudhury Sahab became the Finance Minister it was expected that he would be taxing the urban areas to finance rural development, but the further expectation was that he would taxing the urban rich to finance the rural poor, but this Budget, I am sorry to say, is actually taxing the urban middle class to finance what I would call the rural elite or the rural well-to-do.

One can look at this by facts. Take the total mobilisation of Rs. 665 crores in additional taxation. How does this come about? The first and foremost tax which contributes to this additional mobilisation is Union excise which comes to Rs. 455.3 crores, which represents 68.5 per cent of the additional resources mobilised. Till now, in the total revenue mobilised by this Government the share of Union excise was 42.5 per cent, but in this additional mobilisation we find that the share of excise is 68.5 per cent. The marginal mobilisation through excise is much larger than what it has been on the average so far. This has implications because excise is an indirect tax which applies to all sections equally. It is what we call in technical terms a regressive tax. It is regressive in the sense that if a poor man and a rich man go and buy soap, the amount that both will be paying is the same, although the incomes that the two will have would be entirely different. There is what is called the marginal utility of money. One rupee to a rich man is a lot less significant or important than one rupee to the poor man. Therefore a tax which is indirect is what is called a regressive tax. As far as the customs and income tax is concerned, the additional mobilisation in percentage terms is roughly the same rate as the tax on the average rate. So far what we have through customs and income tax mobilised on the average is about what we have mobilised in these additional proposals.

But what we find significant is, on the one hand there is an increase in the excise, the share of the excise going up substantially and on the other, the corporation tax, the taxes on corporations, which was on an average 19 per cent of the total revenue mobilised by the Government in this new set of proposals of Choudhry Charan Singh, is only 0.7 per cent of the total mobilisation. So what we find is a shift towards more regressive taxation and a movement away from incomes sectors which are in a better position to pay. Even in the question of excise, what do we find? 51.5 per cent of the total excise mobilised come from commodities like this: food items like coffee and biscuits—Rs. 12.81 crores, petrol—88.5 crores, kerosene—36.15 crores, gas—5.65 crores, cosmetics—10.9 crores, toothpaste—5.8 crores, soap—12.6 crores, matches—Rs. 8 crores. Thus 52.6 per cent of the total excise mobilised comes from these ordinary articles each of which contributes a very small amount. Now I would like to know why these commodities must be selected and why should the urban middle class be picked on for mobilising for giving certain subsidies or tax reliefs which the rural elite is entitled to. I would assume that one of the criteria would be the capacity to pay. Again if you would examine that, the capacity of the middle class to pay is now practically negligible. In fact the share of wages and salaries in national income, which 15 years ago was close to 53 per cent of the national income, has successively come down to 40 per cent now. I know of no democratic country in the world where the share of wages and salaries has actually come down. It was already low, even 15 years ago, it was 53 per cent of the national income. That was low because in a country like Japan it is something like 64 per cent, in the United States, it is 70 per cent and in England it is 76 per cent. But India is probably the only country in the world where the share of wages and salaries has actually come down. The same is the case if you consider the essential commodities per

capita availability over these years. Take the end of 1965, the glorious 1965 when Mrs. Gandhi became the Prime Minister. What was the availability then? Take cereals, it was 408.6 grams per day. What happened in 1977, when the Janata Party came to power. It was 393.2, it has actually come down. It is unbelievable. Pulses, per day it was 61.6 gms. in 1965 and it came down to 43.9 gms. in 1977. Edible oils, it was 3.6 kg. per year in 1965 and it came down to 3.2 kg. per year in 1977. Tea, it was 309 gms. per year, it did go up to 350. Cotton cloth, it was 15.2 meters in 1965 and it came down to 12.3 meters in 1977. This again points to the fact that the basic per capita availability has gone down. I would assume that the middle class would be quite ready to pay these taxes provided the Finance Minister in his budget offered them some concrete hope. For example, National Wages Policy, National Income Policy, just a mention that we are going to have a National wages Policy, in which everybody would know what his position is and how his wages would increase if the prices were to increase. But we were disappointed to see no reference to the National Wages Policy. If the Government could point out how the middle class can restrict the consumption of some of the articles which have been taxed, there too, the middle class would perhaps have grudgingly agreed to these taxes. I am afraid there is not much scope for it. Take for instance petrol. The consumption of petrol by Government by Indian Airlines, by Defence, by private companies on expense account would perhaps be something like 80 per cent of the total petrol consumption in India, especially some of these bodies which do not pay out of their pockets.

The net result is, only 20 per cent of petrol is being used by professional circles, perhaps, journalists, professors and Members of Parliament who are just Members of Parliament. So, I am afraid, this kind of an increase of tax on petrol which is already 68 per

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cost of the total price would mean that the cost of expense account of companies and Government would go up and all that would means that the middle-class will suffer, not being in a position to restrict the consumption.

I am also surprised to see in the budget certain items missing. I thought Chaudhuri Sahib would definitely put a tax on, for example, polyester. I know, he is a great advocate of *khadar* he is a great advocate of handloom and handspun cloth. I am very surprised to find that polyester which is a direct competitor of this kind of cloth has been spared in this budget. I would like to know how and why such an obvious commodity escaped the attention of an otherwise careful and thoughtful Finance Minister.

I think, one of the problems is that the rural-folk in this country have a very powerful leader in Chaudhuri Sahib to represent them. But, unfortunately, the middle-class has no one to lead them. The middle-class is not organised. I think, from Chaudhuri Sahib I have to learn how to organise the middle class to fight the farmer's lobby. (Interruptions) I am trying to organise the middle-class with your help. I think, what is important therefore is to recognise that the middle class has borne the brunt for a class in the rural areas. Of course, I am not saying that it should not be encouraged; they are producing the marketable surplus which is being utilised in the urban areas. The whole question is: Is this the cost we want to pay? I would not like to create an impression that everything in the budget is anti-city or it is bad. For example, I am very happy to see in Chaudhuri Sahib's speech as well as in the budget an allocation of Rs. 190 crores being set aside for slum development. I represent a constituency in Bombay with 60 per cent of the people living in slums. I still remember, with gratitude, Chaudhuri Sahib coming to Bombay and addressing a *ghovarpati*

conference. He may have forgotten it. But I still remember that it was a very big meeting which he addressed and. I assume, that that meeting has still left some memory and that is why Rs. 190 crores have been kept aside, for the first time, for the development of slums, particularly, for the provision of drinking water, bathrooms and so on.

Similarly, a tax exemption is being given to companies for research and development. It is something very good. Only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the national income is being spent on research and development in this country whereas other countries, like Japan are spending 7 per cent because, in those countries, the companies are being encouraged to spend on research and development. This is something which is very good and I welcome it.

What I am worried about in this budget is the induction of a political philosophy which, in my opinion, will lead to a class struggle and class confrontation unless some corrective measures are brought along. Therefore, I would urge upon Chaudhuri Sahib to raise the level of deficit finance from Rs. 1350 crores to Rs. 1500, less than last year. Last year, it was Rs. 1390 crores. If you raise it from Rs. 1350 crores to Rs. 1500 crores, it means Rs. 150 crores worth of taxes can be avoided. That means, biscuits, food-stuff, kerosene, soap, cosmetics, tooth paste, all these things need not be taxed. I have totalled up all these things which would amount to less than Rs. 150 crores. Not only the rural-folk will be happy but even the middle class in the cities will be happy. In this way, we will avoid the present confrontation which seems to have been generated in the country.

What is important is that we should concentrate on a new philosophy. So far, we have inherited a philosophy of maximum taxation and minimum collection. What we should now go in for is minimum taxes and maximum collection. I think the tax structure

of this country needs a thorough reform. A lot more taxes can be collected if the taxes are made simple and easy to understand. In this way we can avoid black money and corruption and, at the same time, avoid putting a burden on the common people.

With these few words I would like to urge Choudhuri Saheb that, in the interests of class harmony in this country, in the interests of the middle class in urban areas—who are the most prosecuted class—in this country and in the interests of motivating people towards rural development also, the deficit of Rs. 150 crores could be further tolerated and he should withdraw the taxes he has put on basic, essential items of the middle class.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): This is a maiden budget introduced by the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister. All sections of Members of Parliament—in the Opposition and the ruling side—have said that this is a budget for the rural people and, at the same time, it is against the urban people. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy also just now said that the middle-class people are very much affected by this budget. It is exactly like robbing Peter to pay Paul—taxing urban middle-class people and paying the rural people. Many Hon. Members have mentioned that the urban classes are not against the rural people. Actually, though I am from the rural side, I am asking the Deputy Prime Minister to re-think about the taxes on very essential commodities. According to him, these are luxurious items. I cannot understand what he means by the word 'luxurious'. If using tooth-paste and a tooth-brush daily is a luxury, then being born in India is itself a luxury. I do not know how Choudhuri Charan Singh and Mr. Raj Narain clean their teeth—whether they use a stick from the rural places or use a brush. More than Rs. 10 to 15 crores of taxes and excise duties are on very essential

commodities including tooth-paste, brush and soap. I am not referring to costly soaps like soaps imported from foreign countries; I am referring to ordinary soap used by Kisans also. In Tamilnadu they take a bath daily and even farmers use soap. I do not know whether in the north they are using soap or whether they are taking their bath at all; I would request Choudhuri Saheb to reconsider the taxes on soap.

Again, kerosene is very important for even the rural sector people. There are so many villages in the north as well as in the south which are not electrified, and they are using kerosene daily for their lights, they are using kerosene daily for their stoves and they are using kerosene in their fire-wood to make a fire. But this budget has levied taxes upon kerosene also. Rs. 408.19 per kilo-litre has been increased to Rs. 500 per kilo-litre. So, I would request Shri Charan Singh to re-think about kerosene taxes also. The kerosene tax has not helped anyone in any way. Actually, the sufferers are the rural people. So, I ask him, through you, to consider afresh the kerosene tax.

The price of cooking gas has been increased from Rs. 262.50 to Rs. 400 per tonne, that is, a hike of 40 per cent. I cannot understand this. It is the poor urban people, the middle-class people and the NGO families who are using cooking gas. They will suffer a lot because of this rise in the price of cooking gas to Rs. 400 per tonne. I see no justification for increasing the price of cooking gas.

Therefore, Government have to re-think on these items.

At the same time, I have also to welcome what has been done in the Budget for the rural people. There are a number of things on which I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister. The demand for steel has been increased by about 15 per cent in the current year. An outlay of Rs. 600

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

crores is made for the steel sector—for the expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant and also Salem Steel Plant.

The allocation for the coal sector has been increased from Rs. 267 crores to Rs. 346 crores. We welcome this.

We are also welcoming the increased allocation for rural electrification; it has been increased to Rs. 285 crores.

We welcome the increased allocation in respect of power production also; it has been increased from Rs. 2,217 crores to Rs. 2,466 crores.

Twenty-two specified bulk drugs which are essential for life-saving, have been exempted from import duty. There will be a loss of Rs. 7 crores of revenue because of this. But it is a sacrifice. As the Finance Minister has said, we have sacrificed Rs. 7 crores by taking out the import duty from these specified drugs. I welcome that. But at the same time they have levied taxes on other drugs which are also essential for everybody, for kisans and also for urban people.

We welcome lifting of the levy on raw tobacco.

There are a number of things which we welcome also. We cannot criticise the whole Budget. But at the same time we have to urge on the Finance Minister through you that there should be re-thinking in respect of the five items which I have mentioned and which are very essential for the urban and also rural people for their daily life.

The Seventh Finance Commission, in their report, have said that Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are not going to get any aid for loss of revenue on account of introduction of prohibition; they have said that Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are 'pioneers' in the field of prohibition and that is why they are not entitled to any aid for the

loss of revenue on account of prohibition. I raised this question in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Finance, and I am repeating the same thing here also. This means that if they scrap prohibition and re-introduce prohibition, then they are eligible for aid for the revenue-loss. Because the Seventh Finance Commission has said that, since Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are 'pioneers', they are not eligible for the aid. This is not a correct view. The revenue loss must be adjusted by the Finance Ministry; some allocation must be made to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat for the loss of revenue on account of introducing the Gandhian policy and also the present Prime Minister's policy. Tamil Nadu is losing a revenue of about Rs. 120 crores per year. I request the hon. Finance Minister through you that at least 50 per cent of the financial loss on this account must be given to Tamil Nadu. Then only they can implement the prohibition policy in India.

Lastly, I come to the point as to how taxation has increased as compared to 1976-77. I will give the figures of additional taxation. In 1976-77 it was Rs. 55 crores, in 1977-78 it was Rs. 142 crores, in 1978-79 it was Rs. 416 crores and in 1979-80 it is Rs. 665 crores. I suggest that taxation of the order of Rs. 150 crores may be taken away by removing the additional excise duty that has been levied on the five items which I have mentioned. This will make the Budget everybody's budget—not only for rural but for the middle class and every one. The whole India will appreciate it; everybody will welcome the Budget.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES
(Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I should like to begin with an observation that thrice in the course of history historians have attempted to date events from a particular occurrence, a tradi-

matic situation. Once when a very beautiful woman called Cleopatra appeared in history and was one of the causes for the destruction of the Roman Empire, people began to refer to events as B.C.—before Cleopatra and after Cleopatra. Secondly, when an event occurred about 2000 years ago of great religious significance which had an impact on the world, people began to refer to events as B.C.—before Christ and after Christ.

However, one reacts to this Budget, whether one believes it is entirely a budget which is disastrous or it is a budget for the poor people, this Budget has produced a kind of reaction for which hereafter I think people will say that all Budgets before this are B.C., before Charan, and those after are after Charan. Even the Budget of last year will be 1 B.C. and more so, the Budgets before that. Why do I say this? The very learned and distinguished ex-Finance Minister, in his speech, said that this is not the first time when emphasis has been given to agriculture and he quoted from Pandit Nehru when he said, 'All else can be neglected but agriculture cannot be neglected.' While it is true that lip service and verbalisation existed with regard to agriculture, this is the first time that there is a non-verbal and distinct shift towards the rural sector and for this, I think, Choudhary Saheb should be congratulated,—though this is not the only time nor the only reason.

In this particular Budget I find that our distinguished Finance Minister has endeavoured to achieve a three-fold re-allocation in the economy. The first might be called a regional or sectoral re-allocation of resources and that he has achieved by shifting the emphasis ever so slightly from the urban to the rural sector. The second is what we call a functional re-allocation, a shift in its stress from non-productive expenditure to expenditure of resources that are put to more productive uses. I shall have more to say about this a little later. Thirdly—this is the path I wish to tread this afternoon—there

is what we call a structural re-allocation of resources and the economy between the haves and the have-nots. Society to-day in India, whether it is economically construed or politically construed or socially construed, is entirely pyramidal, with a small apex and a huge base. Whether this Budget does or does not change this pyramid or attempts to change this pyramid or not to something more spherical in favour of larger middle classes, rural and urban, and which shall satisfy Dr. Swami is the question which, I think, will become evident as we go along.

I would like to state one more reason why this Budget is epoch-making. More than Rs. 75,000 crores has been spent in the last three decades. What kind of an impact has been made by this Rs. 75,000 crores on employment in a major way in the rural sector? Despite all our efforts, today the entire market of India is not more than 9 per cent of India's population for the goods the urbanised industrial sector produces. There are only 60 million people who buy out of 850 million people. This Budget is an attempt to shift the purchasing power or to give the purchasing power to those who have not had it thus far.

Having said this by way of introduction, I would like to say one more thing. Repeatedly, yesterday the opening speaker and several after that, criticising the Budget, have said that from the previous year to this year there has only been a 7.4 per cent increase in the annual plan. Whether this is mathematically correct or not is an irrelevant issue to me. What is more important is this, that the kind of people who criticised the fact that the Plan allocation has not been significantly higher this year, belong to a school of those who believe in certain theories. Let me say this with regard to theories. One of the earliest Chancellors or Exchequer in Britain, as he was preparing the Budget, was being hammered from all sides of public opinion, to follow certain

[Shri Rudolph Rodrigues]

new theories—a new growth-oriented theory or a new investment-oriented theory. Mr. Peter Thornycraft said these words which I will never forget. He said:

“There are three things an intelligent human being should not chase a bus, he should not chase a beautiful woman and he should not chase a new economic theory, because if he waits long enough, another one will come along!”

I want to congratulate our Finance Minister in not chasing these new economic theories. What in fact he has done is to base his budget on commonsense for the common man. Whether he will stick to it or not is another issue.

I want to say a few things about the remarks he had made before presenting his Budget. One of the things he mentioned was that the public sector surpluses have been very disappointing.

I have just one suggestion to make here which, I think, our Government should take note of not with a sense of humour but with a great deal of seriousness.

I believe that our public undertakings are so large and are so mismanaged or they are so inefficient, they are wasteful that a time has come because of the size they represent, just as we have a separate Railway Minister with a separate budget for railways, for the public undertakings too, we should have a separate budget.

One cannot give the kind of attention needed in a general budget because we do not have the time. Even in the discussion of the Demands for Grants, we do not have enough time to discuss all the ministries and to deal with such a magnitude of things with which the budget is condemned. I find for 1979-80 Estimates, there are

certain priorities given for restructuring. I find them with a certain amount of happiness and yet with a certain amount of hesitancy. For instance, for the plan outlay of Rs. 1800 crores for agriculture and rural development, though small it may be, only Rs. 258 crores have been earmarked for integrated rural development. In the rural sector, if the poorer classes are to have the benefits from this budget, then we need a much greater allocation for rural integrated development—not only Rs. 258 crores. This is only a microscopic amount as compared to Rs. 18,000 crores of the entire budget. I want to congratulate Chaudhury Saheb here also for the food for work that has been included. However, only Rs. 50 crores initially has been earmarked for this. With more than 200 million people living below starvation level—I would not say ‘poverty level’ to earmark only Rs. 50 crores, I think, is a very very meagre amount. I would suggest that in tackling perhaps 100 million of the people who live below the poverty level or starvation level, perhaps, the figure of Rs. 1500 would have been closed the need. But, perhaps, there are other limitations about which I am not aware.

Even on the question of earmarking of funds for rural electrification, I have something to say. I remember, I went to see the place where the Battle of Plassey took place. I found, in a village nearby when the sun was setting, a little boy straining his eyes to read with a hurricane lantern. I will tell you two things. If we spend only Rs. 285 crores on rural electrification, for electrifying the 25,000 villages in 1979-80, from the figures available, it will take us 15 years before we prevent that kind of situation. Here I would stress on one thing. Where the people use only candles or hurricane lanterns for lighting, you levy a duty on kerosene. It will not only hit the urban areas but it will also hit the rural poor.

Mr. Chairman, there was a very interesting allocation made with regard to the handloom weavers. I am asking our Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister to take note of this to just take note of one thing because this concerns the area from where I come. We have earmarked 28 crores for handloom weavers cooperatives. This is an excellent thing. They need the kind of organised co-operative envisaged, but even our cities do—I come from a city in which in one pocket alone there are 10,000 cobblers who have no cooperatives and no finances to organise themselves. They sell the shoes they make at Rs. 10.00 per pair at the most—the shoes which you and I purchase at Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 per pair. I do not know how this problem can be tackled except politically unless some new allocations are made for the purpose in urban areas organising these kind of cooperatives in urban areas as well.

Sir, one word on Defence as I will not be participating in the Defence Ministry grants. The allocation made here is of Rs. 3,500 crores. Presumably there is an increase of Rs. 205 crores over the last year representing what we shall spend on Jaguars. I tell this House in utter seriousness that this Rs. 3,500 crores will be revised upwards because during the course of the year on the same basis of outright purchase and buy back plans we are going to deal with tanks, medium transport aircraft and this money will not cover the desired expenditure for defence.

There is a reference here to debt servicing. I would like to share with this House one of the discoveries I made while reading the early world history. If one looks to the policies of the earlier governments in the years B.C. there was a provision that every seven years, debts were cancelled or there was a moratorium on payments of interest on those debts. I do not understand why Rs. 2,181 crores which will grow every year must be paid

every year. Can't a law be made to make a moratorium once in seven years for this kind of money? If our forefathers could do it with a great deal of sense, I do not see the reason why we cannot do it.

Then there is a structure here on government expenditure. It is my own experience in the railways—and the members of my community who work there also tell me—that today as never before that that particular government sector is top heavy. Officers are falling one over the other. There was a time—in Nehruji's time—when we had too many chaprasis for which reason on the Floor of this House someone said that we had a government for chaprasis, by chaprasis and of chaprasis. The time has come when we shall have a government for officers, by officers and of officers because of the large number of people who are not gainfully employed. I say it painfully because I think an investigation which Chaudhury Sahib would be conducting will reveal all kinds of infructuous expenditure.

Having said that, I would like to turn to a few taxes. More than one person has asked why there has not been a tax on liquor. I was also going to ask this question. Please forgive me if I give you the reason that has struck me. It may not be a serious reason but it is an interesting reason. The substitute recommended in certain quarters—the substitute that makes you young—research has shown that this substitute has a very high alcoholic content. Perhaps, this may be one reason we are not having a fresh tax on liquor.

Apart from this there is mention here about the increased rates of wealth tax.

15.00 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, when the Labour Government came to power in Britain one thing

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they did with one stroke of the pen was that from more than 700 and odd multi-millionaires it just came down to 6 people overnight and the way they did that was to impose a prohibitive death duty, so that children do not unduly benefit from the accumulated wealth of the parents, not mostly through illegal means. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has also mentioned tax evasion. I do not know about the experience of others but I can say this that in Calcutta, the Income-tax Department represents a Frankenstein. Of course, for those who know the ropes, it is a good boon. There is tax evasion in a large measure because of collusion. I can show you ways and means which are used by income-tax experts to help in tax evasion. I don't think I need elaborate this point. We need to look into this kind of thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another reference here—a very interesting reference. It is stated that the income from the cultivation of mushrooms will be exempted to the extent of 1/3 or Rs. 10,000 whichever is higher. This is a very good thing, because, I myself have been encouraging educated unemployed people to go in for this kind of mushroom production. But, Sir, besides this kind of mushroom there is another kind of mushroom which should not be exempted from taxation. I am sure that this House is aware of the number of small schools all over the country mushrooming every year. Those mushrooming schools need to be heavily taxed because they are not schools as such, they are not educational institutions as such, but they are only commercial enterprises. I wish that somewhere in the Budget, some kind of provision is made for taxation of these kinds of mushrooms.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister on something before I close. Besides the tax on wealth and luxuries, apart from a few items which

have been justifiably mentioned, I would like to add my bit here. Yesterday and also today there was a great deal of talk about chocolates. Sir, the two largest producers of chocolates in the country are Cadburys and Sathe. Because of this fact, I am not particularly sympathetic to those who want a revision in this matter!

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one word before I close in regard to this matter. One of the people I greatly admire was returning to India after she gave a talk abroad to wealthy people. I would like to repeat here what she said, to the wealthy people of our country. She said: 'Live simply so that others may simply live'. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister because he has taxed those who have the capacity to pay and diverted money from unproductive sources to productive channels.

I would like to conclude by making a reference to what Dr. Swamy has said. He said that there are three kinds of budgets. I don't agree with that. There are four kinds of budgets. He said that there are three kinds of budgets, namely, administrative or colonial budgets, planned budget for growth and planned economies, and thirdly, budgets of lobbies. But I would like to add to this a fourth one, namely, a People's Budget. By no stretch of imagination is this budget entirely a People's Budget. But may I say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that this represents a first major step in regard to budgetary and fiscal policies towards a People's Budget. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राध नारायण (रायबरेली) : बीमन सर्वजन में वित्त नहीं पहुँचाने को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि अब तक वित्त विभाग की ओर बचत का रहा था उस विभाग का नुह मोड़ दिया है। इसके पूर्व जितने बचत हुए और हमने जो देखा वह यह कि जो वित्त विभाग इनकी तो बर्बादी ही नहीं होती थी। और वह बहुत बचत है स्वतंत्र भारत में वित्तों कि बाढ़ और किसानों की बर्बादी हुई है। राज राज्य की बर्बादी हुई है और किसानों की कुलीयता की बर्बादी हुई है। फिर भी

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारे कुछ मित्र इस पर भी उनके पैर में मूला उठता है और यह कहते हैं कि इस बजट में किसी किसी लोगों पर कुछ ज्यादा ही गई है।

एक बात मैं पहले पढ़ना चाहता हूँ ताकि लोग समझ सकें कि जब मैं बोलता हूँ तो हमारे पीछे कुछ सिद्धान्त होता है। सिद्धान्त बिहिन बोलना मुझे पसन्द नहीं है उससे लिये सभा और सभासद का महत्व क्या है?

सभा या न प्रवेष्टव्या,

वक्तव्यं वा सर्वजसम्।

अनुवन विनुवन, वापि,

नरो भवति किल्बिषी॥

या तो सभा में जाय नहीं यदि जाय तो सब और मुक्तिपुत्र बोलें जाकर किसी धन्याय पर नें बोलना और नलत बोलना उचित नहीं है ऐसे व्यक्ति अपराधी और पापी होते हैं।

मैं अपराधी होना चाहता हूँ और न पापी इसलिये बहुत से लोग कहेंगे कि आप वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देंगे ही। अगर मैं धन्यवाद न दूँ तो मैं असत्य धावरण करूँगा। मैं असत्य धावरण नहीं करना चाहता इसलिये मैंने सर्वप्रथम धन्यवाद देकर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया मगर यह कहना कि बजट हमको, हमारी भावना को या हमारे दर्शन को पूर्ण रूप में समावेश करता है, मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ। इसको मैं साबित करूँगा।

इस बजट के पीछे दर्शन है मगर जो दर्शन हम सामा चाहते हैं उस दर्शन को अभी तक हम छूरी नहीं पाये हैं। यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार जनता पार्टी है क्या? अभी जनता पार्टी ने यही नहीं समझ पाया कि राष्ट्र क्या है? भारत राष्ट्र है कि हिन्दू राष्ट्र है? इसीलिये हमने भारत का संविधान मंगवाया है—“कि भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाया चाहते हैं।” यह हिन्दू राष्ट्र नहीं, हिन्दू राष्ट्र नहीं, वो इस बात के लिये हम चाहेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी या वित्त मंत्री जी इस सदन में इसकी घोषणा करें, क्योंकि बजट वह भावना है जिसमें राष्ट्र की शक्त बैठी जा सकती है। तो बजट प्रस्तुत हो, उस पर बहुत ही और उस समय भी माल के नीचे, धाँक के सामने हिन्दू राष्ट्र का सारा कर्ण इससे बढ़कर भारतीय संविधान का तिरस्कार क्या होगा? यह मैं प्रश्न प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। इसको सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य अच्छी तरह से ध्यान देकर।

एक नागरिक सत्यः जनता पार्टी में कोई नहीं करता।

औरतक साराधनः क्यों करता तो बार० ए० ए० ए० की रैली में क्यों जाता है? जनता पार्टी का कोई विनिस्तर

बार० ए० ए० की रैली में न जाये। दोनों नहीं चल सकता है। अब यह बात हाफ हो गई कि R.S.B. is akin to politics, अब विश्वकर्मा में akin के दो शब्द मिले एक तो समान धर्म, सम धर्म यानी सम पोलिटिक्स पोलिटिकल पार्टी समान है, समकक्ष है। अच्छा तो समकक्ष है तो पोलिटिकल हुआ। तो जनता पार्टी की भी मेम्बरी, और बार० ए० ए० ए० की भी मेम्बरी, डाइरैक्ट ब्यूट एक-दूसरे के अपोजिट है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATAN: Is it in the budget?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Are you an old Member? If you are a new Member then I cannot put this question to you.

यह बजट सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र के चित्त को प्रस्तुत करेगा।

अब मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के लिये कुछ बड़े लोगों के वाक्यों को पढ़ना चाहूँगा—

If a State is governed by the principle of reason, poverty and misery are subjects of shame. If a State is not governed by the principle of reason, the riches and honours are subjects of shame.

यह सिद्ध करना पड़ेगा कि क्या हम प्रिंसिपल है, रीजन से चलते हो रहे हैं या नहीं? अभी हमारे यहाँ मिजराज और ब्रिजता है या नहीं और सजरी है या नहीं? एक तरफ ब्रिजता हो, एक तरफ सजरी हो। एक तरफ कंघाली हो, एक तरफ करोड़पति हो, ये दोनों बातें अब तक चलेंगी? क्या इस बजट में कंघाली के गढ़ों को पाटने के लिये और करोड़पति के पहाड़ को हटाने के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था हुई है? ऐसा दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। मैं निहायत धरम के साथ चौखरी साहब से विश्वास निवेदन करूँगा कि इस को लाहने। करोड़पति का पहाड़ हटें और कंघाली का पहाड़ पटे जिस से कि समता का समाज आए, बरता समता का समाज एक दर्शन, एक स्वयं बना रहेगा।

दूसरी बात—कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि इस सदन की वो आप ने चुन लिया, अब आप भोगिए। जनता ने चुना है। मैं अब के लिए जो एक वाक्य पढ़ना चाहूँगा—

“If men use their liberty in such a way as to surrender their liberty, are they thereafter any the less slaves?”

[श्री राज नारायण]

अगर हम अपनी इच्छा से अपनी आजादी को दे दें तो क्या हम गुलाम हैं या नहीं? इस बात को हमारे मित्र भाई ऊनी कृष्णन जी समझ लें।

"If people by a plebiscite elect a man to be a despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making? Are the coercive edicts issued by him to be regarded as legitimate because they are the ultimate outcome of their own votes."

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन कहता है ?

श्री राज नारायण : यह मैं कहता हूँ और सुब्रह्मण्यम् जी सुनते हैं। सुब्रह्मण्यम् जी सुन लें कि अगर सुब्रह्मण्यम् किसी को डिक्टेटर बना देंगे और वह नागपुर में बैठकर के डिक्टेसन देगा तो क्या सुब्रह्मण्यम् उस के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं या नहीं? यह सवाल आज उठा है और देश का एक एक बच्चा उठा रहा है। और यह कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है कि राजनारायण को इंटमार दो, गोली मार दो, पत्थर मार दो तो दब जायेगा। राजनारायण तो दबने वाला है नहीं। गांधी जी को हत्या हो गई। बात दबी नहीं चल रही है। कुछ समय तक दबी रही, मगर अब फिर चल रही है।

अब मैं आज़मा बजट पर। मैं गांधी जी के कुछ वाक्य और पढ़ूंगा। आप सिद्धान्त को समझ लें कि किस के लिए यह बजट बन रहा है। ईक्वल सैक्रिफाइस—समान त्याग। हमारे यहां एक सम्पूर्णानन्द जी थे मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के। हम को जवाब देने उठे तो कहने लगे कि हम तो समान त्याग चाहते हैं जनता से। हम बादल हैं। सब से टैक्स लेते हैं—बिक्री कर बढ़ाया था रुपए में एक आना। ल्टी परपज—फिर बादल जैसे बरस देते हैं। तो हम ने कहा कि क्या बात करते हैं? बादल अगर श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द जी के आंगन में सोना बरसे और राज नारायण के आंगन में आग बरसे तो क्या उस बादल को हम रहने देंगे? उस बादल को लगा लगा कर खोद खोद कर गिरा देंगे। तो इस बात को भी समझना चाहिए। गांधी जी क्या कहते हैं कि—

"जिस शासन में अन्तिम सत्ता किसानों और मजदूरों के हाथ में न हो वह स्वराज्य नहीं कहला सकता। स्वराज्य का अर्थ गोरे नौकरशाहों के स्थान पर गेहुएं नौकरशाहों का आ जाना नहीं है।"

इस वाक्य को भी समझ लें। गांधी जी का कथन है कि—

"असली स्वराज्य का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि केवल कुछ व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों के हाथ में सत्ता आ जाय, किन्तु यह है कि सत्ता का दुरुपयोग होने पर उस का विरोध करने की शक्ति प्राप्त हो जाय।"

यह है असली स्वराज्य। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह बजट

सत्ता का जब दुरुपयोग हो तो अपने जन को वह शक्ति दे जिस से कि सत्ताधारियों की नकेल वह जनता पकड़ ले।

श्रीमान्, दुनिया को देखा जाय तो बजट के तीन स्वरूप आ रहे हैं। एक तो इक्वल सैक्रिफाइस—समान त्याग करवाइये सभी से, बिड़ला से भी और राम श्याम से भी उतना ही। फिर प्रपोर्शनल की बात आती है, आनुपातिक सिस्टम की, यानी जो जितना धनी है उस पर उतना ही ज्यादा और जो उस से कम धनी है उस पर उतना ही कम। मैं समझता हूँ जिन के पास टैक्स देने की सत्ता नहीं है, जो खा नहीं सकते हैं, पहन नहीं सकते हैं, मकान नहीं बना सकते हैं, दवा नहीं कर सकते हैं, बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं—ऐसी जनता पर टैक्स लगे ही नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ इस प्रिंसिपल को जनता पार्टी और उस के वित्त मंत्री चलायें या नहीं लेकिन चौधरी चरण सिंह जी जो कि गरीब गांव और किसान के बेटे हैं, इस समय वित्त मंत्री के रूप में हैं वे इस को अवश्य चलायें। इस बजट पर जब उन का भाषण हो तो वे हमें बतायें कि कितने लोगों को एग्जेंम्पशन दिया गया। आबादी का वह कौन सा हिस्सा है जो एग्जेंम्प्टेड है इस सरकार के किसी भी टैक्स से? गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के जो लोग हैं उन पर ऐसे टैक्स का कोई बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गरीबी की रेखा है, उस के नीचे के जो लोग हैं जो कि गरीब हैं उन पर इस टैक्स का बोझ नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। इसलिये इस बजट में या और कोई बजट आये उस में ऐसी स्थिति लाई जाये जिस से कि गरीब जो टैक्स देने की योग्यता और क्षमता नहीं रखते वह उस से बरी हों।

मैंने जो आंकड़े निकाले हैं उन का थोड़ा अवलोकन किया है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह बजट कुछ बोझिल हो गया है शहर के लोगों पर—श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी के अनुसार। उन की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। आप पिछले बजट को देखें जिस को ले कर यह सरकार तारीफ करती है। (व्यवधान) एक बड़ा तर्क यह चल रहा है कि देहात पर चौधरी साहब ने छूट कर दी, यह वोट कैचिंग डिवाइस है। इंदौर और भोपाल में हमारे ही गुट के कुछ लोगों ने यहां तक कहा कि चौधरी साहब ने हमारे शहरी वोटों को मार दिया। आप जरा बुद्धि से काम लें और सोचें। कहा गया है कि पिछले साल केवल 2.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, हम ने इंप्लेशन को रोक दिया। यह तर्क है, जो आंकड़े दिए गए ह, उस में। मैं कहता हूँ यह 2.7 क्यों आया? इस तथ्य को इस शकल में किसी ने नहीं रखा, इसलिए आवश्यकता पड़ गई कि मैं रखूँ। यह गांवों की बढ़ती हुई आर्थिक कृषि जन्य पदार्थों के भाव गिरे और इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोड्यूस के भाव चढ़े। मंहगाई और बढ़ती मगर चूँकि चावल, ज्वार, बाजरा, फल, सब्जी, खाने के मसाले, कपास, तिलहन, गुड़, चीनी आदि के भाव गिर गए इसलिये उधर की गिरावट और औद्योगिक पदार्थों को चढ़ावट—दोनों को मिला कर 2.7 आया। इस में भी ग्रामीण जनता ने, किसानों ने अपनी कुबानी से इंप्लेशन नहीं होने दिया। वे चुप रहे, उन्होंने विद्रोह नहीं किया। अगर हमारी राय मानते तो किसानों को जनता पार्टी

[श्री राज नारायण]

बल्कि शहरों में जो बेकार हैं, वे भी धीरे-धीरे देहातों में जाने लगेंगे और वहां पर उन को भी काम मिलेगा।

हल्के डीजल आयल, जो विशेषकर कृषि के काम आता है—पर से केंद्रीय उत्पाद कर 155.72 रुपये प्रति किलो लीटर से घटा कर 75 रुपये प्रति किलो लीटर कर दिया गया है।

कृषि-औद्योगिक निगमों द्वारा आयातित पावर-टिलर पर से कस्टम ड्यूटी बिल्कुल हटा ली गई है।

पी० वी० सी० रिजिन जो सिंचाई में काम आने वाली पाइप बनाने के लिए आयात किये जाते हैं उस पर से आयात शुल्क उसी क्षण हटा लिया जाएगा जब कि उस के लिए कार्य-प्रणाली तय हो जाए। यह एक वायदा है। अगर यह भी हो जाएगा, तो अच्छा होगा।

ग्राम विकास के लिए दिये गये दान को भी कर मुक्त किया गया है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि ये कन्सेशन सरकार की ओर से मिले हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक निवेदन कर्लंगा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से, इस समय वे चले गये हैं, कि पेरिटी बिल्टीन इण्डस्ट्रियल एण्ड एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस, यह सिद्धान्त इस बजट में नहीं आया। खेत से पैदा होने वाले माल और कल-कारखानों से पैदा होने वाले माल की कीमतों में न्याययुक्त संतुलन हो। इस संतुलन के सिद्धान्त को इस बजट में स्वरूप प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस को इस में लाएं और इस में ला कर के इस देश की जनता का उद्धार करें।

इस के साथ ही साथ रीजनल डिसपेरीटीज को मिटाने के लिए समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, जो नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में चौधरी साहब बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। वहां पर बस्ती सब से गरीब जिला है और उस जिले में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 116 रुपये साल है। इस 116 रुपये की औसत आय वाले जिले के गरीब लोग क्या खाएं और कैसे वे जिन्दा रहेंगे, यह आप सोच सकते हैं।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन कर्लंगा कि बीड़ी, मिट्टी का तेल, दियासलाई, इन पर करों का भार नहीं होना चाहिये, ये कर-भार मुक्त हो जाने चाहिये। इस टैक्स को नहीं लगना चाहिये। हमारा निवेदन है कि चौधरी साहब को इस पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। हम जहां जहां भी गये, पटना गये, भोपाल गये, सभी जगह के लोगों ने हम से कहा कि इस के बारे में उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और इस पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने बराबर कहा कि 1950-51 में एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी 198.00

रुपये थी और नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी 399 रुपये थी। 1976-77 में एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी 196 रुपये रह गई यानी नीचे आ गई और नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी 813.2 रुपये हो गई। इसका मतलब है कि पहले जहां एग्रीकल्चरल और नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी में एक और दो का फर्क था वहां अब एक और चार का फर्क हो गया है। यानी नान-एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन की आमदनी एग्रीकल्चरल पापुलेशन से चार गुनी से भी ज्यादा हो गई। हमारे भाई शहरों की बात करते हैं, मिडिल क्लास की बात करते हैं। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बतायें कि जनता पार्टी किस को रिप्रेजेंट करती है? क्या वह मिडिल क्लास को रिप्रेजेंट करती है या पुअर सेक्शन को रिप्रेजेंट करती है? क्या वह शहर के उच्च मध्यम वर्ग को रिप्रेजेंट करती है या निम्न वर्ग को या शहर के पुअर सेक्शन, मध्यम गरीब वर्ग को रिप्रेजेंट करती है? इन बातों पर सब से पहले विचार होना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, हमारे देश में जो रीजनल इम्बेलेन्स है, उसके बारे में मैं दो सिद्धान्त यहां पर कहूंगा। हमारे बड़े बड़े मित्र इस समय नहीं हैं, वे चले गये हैं। ट्राट्स्की ने एक थ्योरी दी थी जिसके मुताबिक वह कहा करते थे —

“To build socialism in a single country is a petty bourgeoisie ideal.”

ट्राट्स्की कहता था कि एक मुल्क में समाजवाद नहीं कायम हो सकता। इसलिए वह यह कहता था कि रूस में समाजवादी क्रान्ति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन उससे लेनिन ने कहा कि रूस में समाजवादी क्रान्ति होगी। उसने कहा कि सम्मिलित विकास (कम्बाइन्ड डवलपमेंट) के साथ असंतुलित विकास (अनइवन डवलपमेंट) भी होगी यानी सब राष्ट्रों में समान विकास की स्थिति नहीं है। इसी प्रकार भारत के सब राज्यों का समान विकास नहीं क्योंकि सब का वातावरण भिन्न भिन्न है। इस लिए हमारे जो मित्रगण यह कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अपना सरकार बना ली, यह असमान विकास की बात है। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को छोड़ दो। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग कम्बाइन्ड डवलपमेंट के साथ साथ अनइवन डवलपमेंट भी करते हैं तो इसमें कौन-सी बुरी बात है। अगर वहां के लोग आर० एस० एस० के बिना भी सरकार चला सकते हैं तो वे मुबारकबाद के पात्र हैं। मैं इस के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के नेताओं को बधाई दूंगा। अगर दूसरे राज्य भी उत्तर प्रदेश की नकल करते चले जायेंगे तो मैं उनको भी बधाई देता चलूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बार-बार घण्टी बजा रहे हैं। हमारी सारी चीजें रह गई हैं। लेकिन जब आप हम विवश कर रहे हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Sir, on a point of order. The convention of this House has been that on important occasions, such as the debate on the President's Address and the General Budget the Minister concerned of the Cabinet rank should be present. Apart from that, only to-day morning the Speaker did advise Shri Charan Singh to be present here. Further, Shri Charan Singh was present here. But he walked out very coolly from the House, which is not merely a snub to Shri Raj Narain but also an insult to this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Shri Raj Narain can take care of himself.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Cabinet Minister should be present here during the budget discussion.

श्री राज नारायण : अगर चौधरी साहब को कोई प्राकृतिक अरजेंसी हो तो चौधरी साहब को जाने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को इसका ज्ञान होना चाहिये। अगर उनको इस का ज्ञान नहीं है तो वे सवेरे 7 से 8 बजे तक हमारे यहां आ जाया करें, हम पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस का ज्ञान उन को दे सकते हैं।

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been following the Central Budget ever since Mr. Chintaman Deshmugh has been the Finance Minister in early Fifties, that is, over a quarter of a century. I find this Budget different from the previous Budgets. I say that this is the first Budget perhaps where in rural folk have been thought of, the farmers have been thought of, and I congratulate and thanks the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, the Chaudhry Saheb, for that. His intentions are really good, but how far have they been put into action is the question here when we go into details of the various proposals he has made in the Budget.

He made a Budget which is most disappointing not only to the urban people but even to the villagers, particularly the farmers as well as the

farm labour and the poorer sections there. In one way the Finance Minister is very impartial because it affects everybody, every poor man, every middle-class man, whether he lives in a city or a town or a village. (Interruptions). So, I analyse and tell you that this is said to help the farmer. But then how does it help the farmer? Maybe the excise duty on the light diesel oil has been reduced. But then, where is the light diesel oil used? It is not on the tractors. For tractors they have to use only heavy diesel oil. That way the farmer who uses the tractor has to spend more. But then how many farmers own tractors? Taking into consideration the agriculturists and farmers, how many farmers have these tractors? Very few of them. So, even if it helps, it helps a very few people. Then the real point is that the Finance Minister has reduced the excise duty on inputs like fertilizers. Even there let me say, how much does it help the farmer? What is the reduction now? If you see, it is round about Rs. 5/- a bag on urea and something less than this on the other fertilizers. Then what is the position? He may have reduced the excise duty, but then by the time this urea or the other fertilizers reach the farmer, how much does it cost him? It costs him just the same or a little more for the tax on petrol and diesel oil means the tax on the poorer sections also, not merely on the well-to-do people for these commodities have to be carried to the village by lorries. Lorries use either diesel oil or petrol. This will naturally affect the price of the commodities that have been brought to the village. Does it not go into the account of the villager? Even granting that there is some concession for all these, the poor farmer may have the mental satisfaction that something better has been done this year than in the previous years in the Central Budget. But what is the result? No doubt, as they have said, this year the production of the commodities, particularly rice and wheat, has been quite good and encouraging, but unfortunately there is discrimination in fixing the price of rice in relation to

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

the price of wheat. Whereas the price of rice is Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 per quintal, the wheat is Rs. 105 per quintal. I do not know why this disparity has come in. Naturally, the farmers in the Southern States feel that there is discrimination. At the price the Government have fixed there is nobody to buy the paddy. That is the position. In my parliamentary constituency area I find that many of the farmers have been complaining to me that they are not able to sell their paddy even at the Government fixed price and they had to make distress sale to meet the revenue and other expenditure. Some of them even complain that they could not sow the Rabi crop for want of money. If they had sold away the Kharif crop and realised some money, they could have sown the Rabi crop, but that is not possible now. Government may say that they have done so much for the farmers, but actually the farmer does not get the benefit.

Like people in the cities and the towns even the people in the villages, the farm labourers etc., have to buy articles which are necessities, which probably the Finance Minister thought were luxuries, such as toilet soap, washing soap, detergent, matches, kerosene etc. Everything that is used by the villager has been taxed. The tax particularly on kerosene is quite high. Naturally, it will fall on the villager. I do not know how the Finance Minister thought that he was helping the villagers, and particularly the farm people when he taxed all these items. Probably he thought it would hit only the people living in cities and towns, but it is not so. The poor people are there everywhere, in the villages also. So, that way this Budget is not really helpful to the villager.

The petrol hike is as much as 68 paise per litre. It affects not only the well-to-do people who use cars. Is it not

used by lorries and other goods carriers? That means the price of goods carried by them also goes up. Apart from that, what about the travelling public in the villages as well as towns? They travel by bus. What will be the bus charges now? They have gone up. Who is paying it? Is the Janata Government really helping the poor people? Probably they thought so, but in reality it is not so. I am sorry to say that they must revise their opinion and try to see that all these defects are removed before the Budget is finalised. When the Finance Minister replies I hope he will pay attention to these questions and see that justice is done to everybody.

Even cooking gas gone up. It is used by the middle and lower middle class, because the higher strata will probably use electric stoves.

The only saving grace in this Budget for the farmer is the complete exemption of excise for unmanufactured tobacco. I must really thank him for this, not for the financial help to the farmer so much, because, coming from a village I know how it was affecting villagers till now. The farmer can pay the excise duty, but the harassment and corruption of the excise officers was so much. That is saved now. So I feel that is one relief given to them. I hope Government will not change their mind.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Not at all.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: There was rampant corruption. Some of the excise officers have been complaining, and they are very unhappy about removing this excise duty on tobacco. They never allowed a good and honest farmer to cultivate tobacco, because they were always harassing him, and inducing him to take to corrupt methods. In that way, the Finance Minister has done good to the tobacco growers.

In Andhra Pradesh, we grow mostly rice, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton.

These are the most important items that the farmers grow. But then does it really help any of these farmers who grow these items? As I told you, the paddy growers is not able to dispose of his stock even at the price fixed by the Government. So, he has to sell his produce at a distress price and he loses a lot. What about the sugarcane producers? Everyday you must be hearing in this House how the sugarcane growers are being affected and how they are not realising their dues and how they are not even realising their cost of production. As regards cotton, they are thinking of exporting it or something like that. Whatever it is, the farmer does not get even the actual expenses he incurs for growing cotton. The only beneficiary is the tobacco grower and I do not know how far this will go, because the Finance Minister may change his mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope not.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: This is what I find from the papers. From his own party there is pressure and he is likely to change.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): We are a democratic party.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Vajpayee has missed Mr. Raj Narain's speech. If he has heard his speech, he would not have said this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That was also a manifestation of the democratic functioning of our party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not worry about rice. They are going to export rice to Russia.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: It would not help the farmers, only the middle men would be benefited. They are speaking about the development of small scale and cottage industries in villages. It is really a good and laudable idea. But how far is it possible is the question and to what extent will

it benefit the small scale and cottage industries in the villages. In a town, that is a different matter. But to get a technician or an expert in rural areas is difficult because staying in a village is a problem and they would not like it. Again it is very difficult to find markets for the products manufactured in the small scale and cottage industries. We must find markets for them. Probably if the Minister of External Affairs helps in trying to export some of these items, that might solve the problem. Otherwise, in India, as it is, we find it very difficult to find markets for these products and I know that many cottage and small scale industries have become insolvent now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I would like to conclude by saying that there is a classical fiscal maxim that a tax bites but the loan nurses. It is better for a Government not to bite but to nurse.

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : (मोहनलाल गंज) :
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उप प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बार जो बजट बनाया है उसमें अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक नया मोड़ दिया है। राष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसे हुए लोगों के ऊपर जो उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। बजट से यह आशा थी कि एक नई दिशा को लेकर आप बढ़ेंगे परन्तु बजट के अन्दर जो व्यवस्था की गई है उससे गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं दीखते। बेकारी और बेरोजगारी दूर करने की दिशा में यह बजट बिल्कुल अक्षम और इनकैपेबिल सा है। कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं वह बड़े किसानों या जमींदारों को ज्यादा लाभान्वित कर सकेंगी तथा छोटे किसान और मजदूरों को इससे अधिक लाभ नहीं होगा। कुछ निहित स्वार्थ एवं पूंजीपतियों को इससे लाभ होने की सम्भावना है। बजट में अप्रत्यक्ष करों से राजस्व में 79.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष करों से केवल 20.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, जिस से साधारण जनता तथा गरीब व्यक्ति बहुत ही बुरी तरह से प्रभावित होगा। बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में रक्षा चालक, टांगा चालक, खेतिहर मजदूर, गन्दगी साफ करने वाले अछूत एवं अन्य निर्धन वर्गों के लिए सिवाय निराशा के और कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है, एक तरह से निराशा की पराकाष्ठा पर पहुँचने वाला है।

[श्री आर० एल० कुरील]

15.59 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

इस बजट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए केवल 31 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। लगभग 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जहां बजट हो, वहां 31 करोड़ रुपया की व्यवस्था शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए की जाय—यह एक भीख के समान है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस 19 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजट में से कायदे के अनुसार यह चाहिये था कि उनकी आवादी के हिसाब से यदि 25 प्रतिशत भी दिया जाता तो करीब-करीब 5000 करोड़ रुपया उन के लिए होता चाहिये था। लेकिन इस बजट को ठीक से देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उस में 1 प्रतिशत भी नहीं दिया गया है—यह बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। हमारी सरकार जो 5 सालों के अन्दर, छुआछूत, गरीबी और हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को मिटाने का दावा करती है, वह देश के बजट का 1 प्रतिशत भी इस वर्ग पर खर्च न करे, इससे निराशा की और क्या बात हो सकती है ?

हमने देखा कि एक तरफ तो प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने वाले हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारे लिये सिर्फ 31 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह राशि बेकार रखी गई है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा उतनी आवश्यक नहीं है, जितनी कल के होने वाले नागरिकों की, जो अभी बच्चे हैं, जो बगैरे घूमते हैं, जिन के पास खाने को नहीं है, जिन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, कपड़ा नहीं है, जो कितानें नहीं खरीद सकते—ऐसे लोगों के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन 200 करोड़ रुपये की बहुत बड़ी राशि हम उन की तरफ ध्यान न देकर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर, बूढ़ों की पढ़ाने पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पूरी धनराशि को गरीब वर्गों के बच्चों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों को पढ़ाने पर, उन के छात्रावास के लिए, उन के खाने और कपड़े के लिए खर्च की जाय।

आज हमारे समाज की जो व्यवस्था है, उस में हम देखते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—इस बजट में उन के लिये क्या प्रावधान है ? मैं देखता हूँ कि यह बजट उन की राहत पहुंचाने में असमर्थ होगा। आज हमारे देश के बैंक उन लोगों की लोन देते हैं जिनके पास कोई सम्पत्ति होती है। लेकिन वे 50 प्रतिशत लोन जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, जिनके पास खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं है, रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं है, कोई जमीन और जायदाद नहीं है—वे इन बैंकों से लोन नहीं ले सकते। इसलिए इस बजट में बैंकों से लोन लेने का जो प्रावधान है, उस से वे वंचित रह जायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि कुछ इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जाय, जिससे वे लोग जिन के पास जमीन या जायदाद नहीं है, किसी तरह की चल

या अचल सम्पत्ति नहीं है, कुछ भी नहीं है, उन को भी लोन दिया जा सके।

हमने देखा है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस वगैरह बड़े लोगों को ही मिलता है। बड़े लोगों का मतलब है—पूंजीपतियों को मिलता है। वैसे तो समता और समानता की बात हम करते हैं, लेकिन जब वास्तव में देने की बात आती है तो कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस उन्हीं लोगों को मिलता है, जिन के पास पहले ही बहुत सारे कोटा, परमिट और लाइसेंस होते हैं। बसों के परमिट ले लीजिए, सीमेंट के परमिट ले लीजिए या गैस की एग्जेंसियां ले लीजिए, ये उन्हीं लोगों को मिलती हैं जिन के पास पैसा है, चल और अचल दोनों सम्पत्तियां हैं। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस चीज को देखें कि जो समाज का कमजोर वर्ग है, वीकर सैवशंस आफ दि सोसाइटी हैं, जो उन वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, वे गड्डे में घुसे हुए हैं और ये लोग आसमान पर बैठे हुए हैं। वे लोग जमीन पर भी नहीं हैं बल्कि और नीचे गड्डे में घुसे हुए हैं। उन दोनों की बराबर लाने का क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो वे लोग हैं जो खंदक को पाट कर अपना मकान बनाते हैं और उस में रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे लोग हैं जो बेल फ्लिनिंग विल्डिंगों में रहते हैं, जिन को हर चीज उपलब्ध है। आज उन को बराबर लाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है। आज एक आदमी का पेट इतना मोटा है कि वह दोड़ भी नहीं सकता है और दोड़ नहीं सकता, इसलिए देश की रक्षा भी नहीं कर सकता और दूसरा वह आदमी है, जिसका पेट पीठ में घंसा हुआ है। वह भी दोड़ नहीं सकता क्योंकि वह बहुत कमजोर है और इस तरह से देश की रक्षा भी नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मोटे पेट वाले के पेट को काटना होगा और पतले पेट वाले को और देना होगा, जिससे यह स्थिति आए कि दोनों काम करने लायक हों। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इसके बारे में विशेष विचार करे और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह बजट भी पूंजीपतियों का ही सहायक होगा और गरीबों को इस से कोई राहत नहीं मिलेगी।

किरोसियन आयल पर टैक्स लगाया गया, साबुन पर टैक्स लगाया गया और माचिस पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया। ये जो रोजमर्रा की चीजें हैं जिन को गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी इस्तेमाल करता है, उन पर जो टैक्स लगाए गए हैं, उन को समाप्त होना चाहिये। जनता को जो जनता पार्टी के बजट से उम्मीदें थीं, वे धूमिल सी पड़ रही हैं। सब जगहों पर इस बजट में ऐंशियल कोमोडिटीज पर जो टैक्स लगाए गये हैं, उस की आलोचना हो रही है। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरह की जो जनरल चीजें हैं, जो गरीबों के और समाज के बहुसंख्यक लोगों के इस्तेमाल में आती हैं, उस सभी पर से टैक्स हटाया जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो 31 करोड़ रुपये का बजट दिया गया है, वह भीष के समान भी नहीं है और जो रुपये दिया गया है वह प्रति व्यक्ति एक रुपया भी, दो रुपये भी नहीं पड़ेगा क्योंकि बजट का अधिकांश भाग तन्त्रवाहों में चला जाता है, इस्टाब्लिशमेंट में चला जाता है। इसलिए एक नया पैसा प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन भी नहीं आता है। उस समाज के लिए जो हजारों साल से कुचला जा रहा है सवर्ण लोगों के जरिये से, जो मानसिक गुलामी में जौड़ा हुआ है, उस समाज के लिए आप 31 करोड़ रुपये ही दें, इस से अधिक दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की जो आवादी है, एक चौथाई-हिस्सा उन का है, उस एक-चौथाई हिस्से के अनुपात से उन को बजट में पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन और इस से ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये था। इनकी जो आर्थिक स्थिति रही है वह बहुत खराब रही है। समाजिक तौर पर इनको दबाया और सताया गया है। इनको ईमान नहीं समझा गया। इस वर्ग को उठाने के लिए अगर इनको सामानता का भी अधिकार नहीं दिया जाए तो इस से ज्यादा दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में जो दो सौ करोड़ रुपया प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए रखा गया है उसको शिक्षा के लिए डाइवर्ट करें और उस राशि के द्वारा इस वर्ग को विशेष शिक्षा दें। अगर देश में जब तक सभी लोग शिक्षित नहीं होंगे तब तक देश कैसे सुधर सकता है। इसलिए आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश में शिक्षा को कम्प्लसरी किया जाए और दसवीं क्लास तक सभी को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाए। इसके लिए अगर और भी टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत पड़े तो उसके लिए एजुकेशन टैक्स भी लगाया जाए। इस वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए खाने, पहनने और होस्टल का इन्तजाम सरकार की तरफ से फ्री होना चाहिये। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। हम देखते हैं कि जिस तरह से अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तानियों को बेवकूफ बनाते रहे, जैसा उन्होंने चाहा वह किया, उसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि देश की आजादी के बाद भी जो होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ। जब तक हर व्यक्ति देश का शिक्षित नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा प्लान भी सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए विशेष धनराशि दी जाए। जो टैक्स रोजाना की जरूरत की चीजों पर लगाये गये हैं उनको हमाप्त किया जाए।

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Madam Chairman, whenever a Budget is placed before the House, there is always a mixed reaction: favourable reactions come from those who get the advantages, who get the benefits, who get certain concessions; and adverse comments follow from those who are hard-hit by the tax.

These are usually the two types of comments which are made whenever a Budget is placed before the House. People speak in different tones. All of us have read that in the newspapers. The representative of organized labour speaks in one tone; the industrialist speaks in another tone; the farmer in the third tone; and the down-trodden has no tone. These are the usual reactions that we find to the Budget proposals.

Budget is really a very important instrument for socio-economic change. There is no doubt about it. But it is not 'all in all'. While offering our comments, we must bear in mind the limitations, the restrictions, with which we have to function. Here we have to see the stage of the economy, where we stand. What is the progress of national growth we can make, what investment we can make, what distributive justice we can achieve, these are some typical questions which are to be debated upon. Of course, it is legitimate also for them to say about taxes. For example, kerosene is there. The tooth paste is there. There may be certain other commodities also which may be wrongly taxed, will make my submission with regard to the perspective in which we should look at the Budget. My first perspective would be: whether the Budget will promote a self-generating economy and in between the periods of two Budgets, whether there will be a growing trend in the economy. Naturally, in order to find out whether such a result is contemplated or not, we will have to see what are the savings that could be made, and what are the possible investments that could be made and for this aspect of the matter, the criticism which has been levelled against this Budget will have to be gone through.

Our learned hon. Member, Shri Subramaniam who had the opportunity of adorning that seat of Finance Minister, has pointed out some things which are really worth to be considered. What he has stated is regarding the large-scale deficit financing and he has fur-

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

ther expressed his anxiety in saying that increased allocation should be there for development and not for consumption purposes. Further he has also expressed anxiety regarding the savings which are used for consumption and, therefore, he said that there is an adverse tendency which is in existence and that there is no corresponding increase in the investment which has come over the years. He also criticised the export-import policy and the tendency to go in for more and more imports thereby drawing out of the accumulated foreign exchange reserves. When I applied my mind on these crucial factors I was first compelled to take a survey of the situation in which we are. After 25 years of planning, our inheritance will have to be looked into. What is it? There is certainly an infra-structure in some aspects which is readily available. But we find that 50 per cent of our people are below the poverty line. And it would be no exaggeration to say that 70 to 80 per cent of our people undernourished and 4 million people are chronically unemployed. We find that there is an inflow in the labour sector at the rate of five million a year. There are underemployed persons who are in plenty and who are getting work for three hours or so. Now, this is the capacity of the Indian population who can contribute nothing to the budget. What has to be seen is this? Is there any financial capacity to generate our own resources and to put that for the purpose of the budget? 80 per cent of our people are not in a position to save anything and hardly there is any hope of generating our own financial sources for implementing our budget. Therefore, what is the other alternative? The other alternative is this. We see in India that there are few rich houses. Dismantle them and take their wealth and go ahead. What will be the contribution to the nation? That must also be considered. Of course it is highly necessary that all these monopoly houses who have evaded the taxes will have to pay the taxes and for that purpose, stringent measures

will have to be adopted by this Government. That is highly essential and that ought to have been done. ..Now comes the real question. In generating the resources which are necessary for our economy, what has been done by our Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh? He has only tried to give new perspective, a new orientation, to the rural aspect of the matter. That is in certain fields, there is enhancement of the tax. We find that enhancement is in the luxury sectors. Luxury for one is the necessity of another. This is a simple maxim. We have to see whether a thing becomes a luxury in the economic situation of the country. You are putting yourself in a particular society. May I know here from you whether a pressure cooker or cosmetics have entered a village? By no stretch of imagination have they found an entry anywhere? The population living in villages is seventy per cent. They have never touched the motor cars. They only go by taxis or by any petrol driven vehicle, once or twice a year. That is the fun of it. They use wood as fuel. Their wives do not know the cosmetics. They are never known to them. Even no soap is found in the house. Hardly a few houses on occasions like the marriages etc. use them. Such is the living condition? We have never tried to analyse it. We have never seen about it. That is why we found that it is too ridiculous to have taxation on some of the items like soap, tooth paste, etc. Take for instance the refrigerator. They have never seen refrigerators at all. How many houses have the refrigerators? Therefore, what the Finance Minister has done is this. He has enhanced the rate on luxury items like the cosmetics, air-conditioners, refrigerators, stereos, high priced radio sets, steel furniture, domestic appliances instant coffee etc. These commodities which have been chosen may be the necessity of some, few families. But, on the whole, they are not the necessities at all of the majority of the Indian people. Therefore, I would urge upon the Finance

Minister that so far as kerosene is concerned, this needs to be re-considered because it is used generally for lighting purposes by the villagers where electricity has not even reached. Therefore, it must be taken out of the taxation.

Now, what our Finance Minister Shri Charan Singh has done is to give exemption on matches in the small sectors, carpets which are handmade, lowpriced footwear etc. Also the exemption is on lifesaving drugs. Then there is exemption for LIC investment upto Rs. 5,000/- for the income-tax purposes. Upto Rs. 12,000 the income-tax at a lower slab will apply. On wealth tax upto Rs. 10 lakhs the previous rate is maintained. The quantum of tax-exempt profit in case of consumer cooperative societies is raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000. As advances from commercial banks to rural areas 1.5 per cent of the advances will be exempted from income-tax. I have quoted only a few instances. Simultaneously, the increase which has been made is the income-tax surcharge from 15 to 20 per cent. Wealth tax for amounts between Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs is raised from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent and above Rs. 15 lakhs there is increase from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent. These are the increases that have been made. By no stretch of imagination one can say that the budget is a distortion of the reality which exists in India. In fact, they take note of the real and factual position and the economic condition of the Indian people as a whole, and try to meet it in the circumstances. Much has been said about the farmers and the benefits which they will derive from budget. I have a grievance when they are ingled out as a class of people. You will find even in the case of farmers the concessions which have been granted considering their problems and considering the help which is necessary to be rendered to them have been very little.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: A word about the concessions which have been given in the excise duty on urea. Madam, prices in the case of urea have gone up tremendously and the farmers do not get the fertilisers in the open market without paying appreciable black-market price. Then there is duty on diesel oil which has been reduced. Well it is a very paltry amount which would help farmers only in three States, namely, U.P., Gujarat and Karnataka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to wind up now.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: I have some apprehensions regarding the performance of the public sector. As we know, it is very unsatisfactory. We have invested about Rs. 12,800 crores in this sector but we find from the report submitted by the Study Group that their performance is highly unsatisfactory and they are expected to give 10,000 crores to the finances for the Plan budget in the next five years which it will not be possible for them to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I call the next speaker....Shri K. Suryanarayana.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Madam Chairman, I am very happy to express my gratitude to the Minister for Finance and the Government also for having taken a bold step to help the farming community.

Madam, it is self-evident that the economic independence of any nation must be based on self-sufficiency in food production. That is the basic thing of our economy. Earlier 50 per cent of the national income was from agriculture and now it has come down to 44 per cent. Mr. Chavan told me yesterday about it and I am very happy. But, Madam Chairman, still 75 per cent of the rural population is dependent on this. Even though crops are good and paddy is coming to the market and rules are being framed

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

and several officers are being appointed in Food Corporation of India yet in Andhra Pradesh they have opened purchasing centre for name-sake only. Yesterday also our Chief Minister complained about this. Even though the high-yielding varieties have been grown by the farmers in Andhra Pradesh the Central Government has not come to the rescue of the farmers. Punjab has also adopted the high-yielding varieties of rice but they are not consuming even one per cent of the rice. These are to go only to other parts of the country and also outside the country. There is no purchasing capacity for the agricultural labourers in the villages. Even though the prices are low they are finding it difficult to purchase this in the government shops even at controlled rates. Once when I went to my village recently I saw almost fifty per cent of the khariff crop still in heaps, which had not been harvested. When I asked the farmer the reason for this, he said: "It is because the Food Corporation is not purchasing. What is the use of harvesting and keeping them in storage and all that, in my own compound or in the godown?" so, Sir, what is the use of the Food Corporation if it is not properly helping the farmers, particularly, in Andhra Pradesh, by purchasing the rice? In regard to our national income, almost 50 per cent of this income comes from out of the agricultural sector. But what are they doing for the poor agriculturists? Nothing. In Japan the Government are purchasing rice at the rate of Rs. 13 per kilo and they are selling it at the rate of Rs. 13. Subsidy is being given to the farmers. It is not only for rice but they are giving subsidy for fertilisers and other inputs. Here we have not taken any step in this direction. We are only paying lip-sympathy towards the rural population. I accept that I was also responsible for all these things because I was also in that party. At that time I bombarded from the forum of Parliament about the difficulties of the farmers but they have not at all considered those things. That is why they have suffered.

Now I appeal through the Finance Minister to the Government and their party also to look into this matter. The same policy was adopted by the previous Government and now you are adopting the same policy. There is too much corruption in the Food Corporation of India and also in regard to the new sugar factories which have come up in the last four years. For the same capacity of the machinery some factories have paid only Rs. 150 lakhs, whereas some other factories have paid from Rs. 200 lakhs to Rs. 400 lakhs. They have manipulated the figures and in this way some persons were benefited. I have brought this to the notice of the previous Government but they have not ordered an enquiry into this corrupt method. I have also represented to Chaudhury Charan Singh when he was in the Ministry of Home Affairs last year. He told me then that he is already being criticised by my party and others that he is appointing commissions. He told me that he will refer the matter to the Minister for Agriculture. But I am sorry to say that the Agriculture Minister has also not ordered an enquiry to set these things right. I hope that the Finance Minister will take into consideration all my remarks, particularly in the sugar industry, and take appropriate action to order an enquiry into these matters. I will give all details in this connection to the Government in due course. With these words I conclude.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (देहरी-गढ़वाल) :
मैडेम, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ—आप ने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं इस बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बजट जो हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है—वह एक ऐसा बजट है जिस का मुंह गांव की तरफ मोड़ लिया गया है। पिछले साल हमारे मुल्क में बहुत जबरदस्त बाढ़ आई थी जिन पर करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया हमारी सरकार को खर्च करना पड़ा। इस बजट में बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। बाढ़ों की रोकथाम के लिए हमारी सरकार ने और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने जितनी मुस्तैदी से काम किया है वह अभूतपूर्व है। उसी तरह से बाढ़ों का राहत-कार्य भी अभूतपूर्व ढंग से हुआ है। इस के लिए हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। मैं यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री

जी को भी बढ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए होने वाले खर्च की पूरी पूरी व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेवारी ली है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हमारी जो मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं उन की तरफ हमारी सरकार बहुत जागरूक है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बजट में बिजली के उत्पादन में होने वाले व्यय की उचित व्यवस्था की गई है गाँवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था है यह मुल्क चाहता है कि सेना के ऊपर ज्यादा खर्च हो उसके लिए भी ज्यादा धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे यातायात के साधनों के लिए और दूसरे जो हमारी तरक्की के साधन हैं उन के ऊपर होने वाली खर्च को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है।

श्रीमन्! फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अमल में लाने से भारत सरकार का जितना रुपया इस बजट में कम हुआ है उस का भी इस बजट पर भार पड़ा है। इन सब समस्याओं को देखते हुए जो टैक्स लगाए गये हैं वे ज्यादा नहीं हैं ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

एक बात मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी के तेल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये। काम के बदले अनाज देने की जो स्कीम सरकार ने चलाई है वह एक बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। इस में 30 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया गया है और इसमें यह भी बताया गया है कि 40 करोड़ दिन काम करने के मिलेंगे लेकिन 40 करोड़ दिनों अनाज की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती। मेरे ख्याल से 16 से 20 करोड़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो सकते हैं अगर एक आदमी को 5 या 6 रुपये मजदूरी मिले। इस को दुस्त हो जाना चाहिये क्योंकि मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस में गलती है 40 करोड़ दिन हो ही नहीं सकते। इन सब हालतों में देखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का जो चुनाव घोषणापत्र (मैनीफेस्टो) है और जो घोषणाएँ हमारी सरकार के नेताओं ने की थी कि दस साल के अन्दर बेरोजगारी खत्म की जाएगी। दो साल गुजर चुके हैं और अब आठ साल बाकी हैं। इन आठ सालों में कितनी बेरोजगारी खत्म होगी यह हमें नहीं बताया गया है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धन्धों के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान है और यह भी मैं जानता हूँ कि किसानों की तरक्की के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है लेकिन कितनी बेरोजगारी इस से खत्म होगी इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं बताया गया है। इस बजट से हम को यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कितने प्रतिशत बेरोजगारी हम कम कर सकेंगे। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमारी सरकार बेरोजगारी खत्म करना चाहती है और मुल्क की तरक्की चाहती है तो बड़े बड़े प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन करे और इस बजट बहस के बाद उत्तर में उस की कोई शलक हमें देखने को मिले। जब तक बड़े बड़े प्रान्त छोटे नहीं होते तब तक इन प्रान्तों का शासन लोगों का उत्थान नहीं कर सकेंगा। जितना पैसा आप देंगे

उस का पता नहीं चलता है कि कहाँ खर्च होता है। जहाँ उस पैसे को खर्च होता चाहिये वहाँ वह खर्च नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पहाड़ी इलाका है, आप जानते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पिछड़ा इलाका है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश में ही है। मेरी मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, उसका एक प्रान्त अलग से बना दिया जाए और उस की घोषणा आप तुरन्त करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो जनता अपनी मांगों के लिए लड़ेगी। वह बदकिस्मती है कि जितनी न्यायोचित मांगें लोगों की होती हैं, वे तब तक पूरी नहीं की जाती जब तक कि आन्दोलन न हो। जब तक लाखों, अरबों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति बरबाद हो जब तक लोग घोली से न भूने जाएं तब तक कोई मांग सरकार नहीं मानती। आज तक सरकार ने कोई मांग बिना आन्दोलन के नहीं मानी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश जो बड़े बड़े प्रान्त हैं इनका पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये। अब नेताओं को भी यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि जनता रुक नहीं सकेगी और न आप जनता को रोक सकेंगे। लोग काफी समझदार हो गये हैं शिक्षा काफी फैल चुकी है। लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारी तरक्की हो। बड़े बड़े राज्य तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को देखिए। वहाँ सभी मुख्य मंत्री बनना चाहते हैं मुख्य मंत्री से कम की बात कोई नहीं करता है कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर से कम की बात कोई नहीं करता है। ऐसे झगड़ों के बीच वहाँ तरक्की किस तरह से होगी? आजादी से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश काफी आगे था। उसकी पर केपिटल इनकम भी काफी आगे थी। अब दो-एक प्रांतों को छोड़ कर उत्तर प्रदेश सब से पीछे आ गया है। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना है।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यूनियन हैं बैंक कर्म-चारियों की यूनियन हैं इश्योरेंस कर्मचारियों की यूनियन हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि सारी इण्डस्ट्रीज में भी अलग अलग यूनियन हैं। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स में अलग अलग यूनियन हैं। इन संस्थाओं के कर्मचारी-गण आन्दोलन कर के सरकार के सामने अपनी मांगें रखते हैं और सरकार उनकी मांगों की पूरा करती रहती है। लेकिन इस देश में एक बदकिस्मत तबका ऐसा भी है जिसके बारे में यहां पर कोई चर्चा नहीं होती। यहां इस सदन में उस के बारे में एक बिल पेश हुआ था। लेकिन उसके बारे में आज तक सरकार ने किसी किस्म की चर्चा नहीं की। वह तबका है घरेलू कर्मचारियों का। आप दिल्ली बम्बई कलकत्ता तथा अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों में देखिए। वहाँ के घरों में ढावों में रेस्टोरेण्टों में 14 वर्ष से कम उमर के बच्चे काम करते हैं। उनके काम का समय निर्धारित नहीं है उनकी तन्खवाहें निर्धारित नहीं हैं। आजादी के बाद से अब तक इस बारे में कोई ध्यान इस ओर नहीं दिया गया। इनके सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं बना? यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि हमारे आजाद मुल्क में छोटे छोटे बच्चे काम करें और सरकार उनके हितों की रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था न करे। इन्हीं जगहों पर ही नहीं बल्कि एम्बेसीज में भी ऐसे लोग काम करते हैं। उनके हितों की सुरक्षा की तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

मंत्रालय इस मामले को देखे और इस सदन में इनके लिए सुरक्षा व्यवस्था में घोषणा की जाए।

यह वर्ष सरकार बाल वर्ष के रूप में मना रही है। हमारे जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे घरों में काम करते हैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। हमारे दण्डवते जी ने पांच वर्ष के उमर तक के बच्चों के लिए रेल यात्रा फ्री कर दी है। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। वे बच्चाई के पात्र हैं। घरों में काम करने वाले इन बच्चों के लिए भी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इंदिरा गांधी के सम्बन्ध में कमीशन बन गये दूसरे लोगों के ऊपर कमीशन बन गये लेकिन घरेलू कर्मचारियों के लिए किसी किस्म की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इनके लिए भी कमीशन बनाने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश के लाखों बच्चे घरेलू कर्मचारी के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनके बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं। इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रावधान नहीं। उनकी भलाई के लिए उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए उनकी ज़िदगी कैसे अच्छी बने इसके लिए कोई संकल्प नहीं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बजट में उनके बारे में भी कोई संकेत दे कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जा रहा है। हमारे मुल्क में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कुछ प्रावधान सरकार ने किया है लेकिन जो हमारे मुल्क में बंजारे हैं उनके बारे में क्या हुआ इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता। पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे जो लोग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं चलता। इस देश में 50-60 प्रतिशत लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं। अगर वे नीचे हैं तो सरकार उनके बारे में उनके जीवन स्तर को उठाने के लिए उनको दो समय भरपेट खाना देने के लिए बसों नहीं व्यवस्था करती है? क्यों नहीं उनकी देखभाल की जाती है? क्यों नहीं उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। आजादी के तीस साल के बाद आप सिर्फ एक छोटे से तबके का जो हरिजन भाई हैं या परिगणित जाति के हैं उनका ही पूरा उद्धार नहीं कर सके हैं। गांवों तक जिस मदद को देने की आप घोषणा करते हैं गांवों में जो गरीब हैं उन तक वह भी नहीं पहुंच पाती है और आसमान से गिरा खजूर में अटका वाली बात हो जाती है। पढ़े लिखे लोग ही इन तबकों के मौज करते हैं और वही सारे फायदे उठा लेते हैं। जो बंजारे हैं जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे के लोग हैं उनके बारे में दरअसल मैं इस मुल्क के बजट का रख होना चाहिये था मुल्क का रख होना चाहिये था। जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं उनके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिये था। कास्टिज्म की जो बात सोची जाती है यह बन्द होनी चाहिये। आज जगह जगह प्रान्तवाद हो रहा है जातिवाद चल रहा है। यह घपला बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे वाले जितने हैं उसमें सभी वर्ग के लोग आ जाते हैं। उन सब को लाभ पहुंचाने की बात होनी चाहिए और इस ओर बजट का रख किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं अन्त में इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हो और अलग अलग जिन तबकों के बारे में कुछ सोचा नहीं गया है उनके बारे में भी

सरकार को सोचना चाहिये और उन्हें कुछ राहत देनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ घोषणा सरकार की तरफ से होनी चाहिये और पता चलना चाहिये कि सरकार उनके बारे में भी कुछ करने जा रही है।

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी (खलीला बाद) :

इस बजट का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन यह बजट पूरे तरीके से जो दिशा हम चाहते हैं या जो वर्तमान देश की आर्थिक स्थिति है उसको झकझोरने के लिए काफी नहीं है। हां इस बजट में थोड़ा सा यथा स्थितिवाद को झकझोरा गया है। यही कारण है कि इस बजट पर एक संगठित हमला खास तौर पर जो बोल्ड क्लास है वोक्ल वोक्ल क्लास है उसकी तरफ से हो रहा है और तमाम प्रकार के विरोध इसको दिए जा रहे हैं यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह वैस्टिज्म करल रिच के लिए है कुलक के लिए है या यह बजट ऐसा है कि जो कारपोरेट सैक्टर को टैक्स में सुविधायें दी गई थीं या अन्य प्रकार की जो सुविधायें उसको मिल रही थी और जिनको अब वापिस लिया जाएगा उसकी वजह से यह कहा जा रहा है कि इनवैस्टमेंट करने का जो इंसेंटिव है वह समाप्त करने वाला यह बजट है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता।

इस बजट पर जब हम चर्चा करें तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को अपने सामने रखें। उस का पूरा व्योरा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में दिया गया है। कुछ बातें उस में अच्छी हैं जैसे हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज का रिजर्व काफी है या फूड स्टॉक काफी है। इस फूड स्टॉक के कारण ही हम इनफ्लेशनरी ट्रेड को रोक पाए हैं। एग्रिकल्चरल सैक्टर में तथा दूसरी जगह बेरोजगारों में सबसे ज्यादा लोगों को जो काम देने की क्षमता रही है वह भी केवल एग्रिकल्चरल सैक्टर की ही रही है और उसके जरिये ही यह काम हुआ है। साथ ही मंहगाई को रोकने में यह इस फंड रिजर्व ने काफी योगदान दिया है।

लेकिन इस सब के साथ साथ जो चिन्ता वाली बात है वह यह है कि रिमिटेंसिस का जो प्लो है, बहाव है, वह कम हो रहा है। यह एक चिन्ता की स्थिति है। साथ साथ जो हमारी नेशनल सेविंग है वह भी कम हो रही है। यह इसी एकोनामिक सर्वे में पेज न० 2 पर बिल्कुल साफ दिया है —

“The proportion of gross savings in the gross domestic product in 1977-78 was 22.4 per cent therefore, lower than proportions of 23.3 per cent in 1976-77.”

एक तो यह स्थिति है। परन्तु एक और विचित्र स्थिति है कि यह सेविंग की दर तो घटी मगर उस के साथ साथ जो कैपिटल फार्मेशन

होना चाहिए और इन्वेस्टमेंट होना चाहिए उस इन्वेस्टमेंट की दर भी घट रही है। यह भी चिन्ता की बात है। जो एक्सपोर्ट रेट है वह एक्सपोर्ट रेट भी कम हो रहा है। वैसे कारण तो बहुत दिए गए हैं कि जो मन्दी है दूसरे देशों में या जो पाबन्दियां तमाम प्रकार की लगाई गई हैं उन के कारण यह है परन्तु इस के साथ साथ हमारा जो व्यापार है वह व्यापार भी जिस गति से विदेशों में बढ़ना चाहिए था वह नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। एक्सपोर्ट रेट कम हो रहा है और इम्पोर्ट रेट बढ़ रहा है। इस का स्वाभाविक असर हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज पर भी पड़ सकता है।

जो हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उन की भी हालत बहुत ही खराब है। वैसे तो तमाम लोगों ने उस के बारे में चर्चा की है और हमारी जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस में भी आया है कि 142 जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स काम कर रही हैं उस में 46 ऐसी हैं कि जिन पर 237 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है और उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष को भी इन्वेस्टमेंट इंटर्नल रिसोर्सेज का नहीं लगाया करीब 17 ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने इंटर्नल रिसोर्सेज तो लगाया परन्तु उनकी परफार्मेंस कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही है। कोल इंडिया में 90 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है। फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में 67 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ। इसी के साथ साथ जो हमारा ग्रैर-विकास आयोजन है उस में भी हमारा खर्च लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। आप देखें—

In revised estimate while Plan expenditure has risen marginally by Rs. 7,431 crores, non-Plan expenditure has gone up to Rs. 12,288 crores.

इस पर सभी वक्ताओं ने काफी चिन्ता प्रकट की है। इस बजट में भी इस पर चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है। इसीलिए इस बजट में हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि हम को एक ऐसे कमीशन का गठन करना पड़ेगा जो इन सारी स्थितियों पर विचार करे कि यह जो हमारा खर्च है ग्रैर-विकास आयोजन में या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्च है या जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव खर्च है उस को कैसे रोका जाय उस को कैसे प्रोडक्टिव बनाया जाय। सचमुच में यह विचि मंत्री की जो चिन्ता है यह बहुत सही चिन्ता है और इस के बारे में मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच ऐसा कमीशन बैठा दिया गया तो उस से बहुत से थोड़े पकड़ में आयें।

जो हम आज यह कहते हैं कि हम को आस्ट्रिटी का, सादगी का जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहिए यह बिल्कुल सही है। जो रिच हैं या जो सम्पन्न वर्ग हैं जिस ने सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की मलाई को खाया है उस के ऊपर टैक्स लगे उस ३० सीमित किया जाय। साथ ही देश के अन्दर

एक सादगी का वातावरण बनाया जाय और जो खपत की आधुनिकता है उस पर भी रोक लगायी जाय। परन्तु वे सब प्रभावहीन हो जायेंगे अगर सरकार की तरफ से और सरकारी अंडरटेकिंग्स की तरफ से हमारे तमाम जो साधनों के स्रोत हैं उन का दुरुपयोग हो। इसीलिए प्रोफेसर सी० एन० वकील ने यह बहुत साफ कहा है —

Thorough examination of public expenditure by an independent body would reveal plenty of scope to revise avoidable expenditure and release resources for the Plan. He further said that if this is done, additional taxation and deficit financing may not be required.

और साथ ही मैं इस बात की मांग करूंगा कि एक परमानेंट इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी, पब्लिक एक्सपेंडीचर कमीशन का गठन किया जाना चाहिये जो इन तमाम प्रकार के एक्सपेंसेज, तमाम प्रकार के अनाप-शनाप खर्च जो होते हैं उन को देखे, पब्लिक मनी, पब्लिक फाइनेंस का सही इस्तेमाल हो रहा है इस पर अपनी नजर रखे।

हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ी है। यह जो रोग है इस रोग को एक दम खत्म कर दिया जायेगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता, यह हो नहीं पायेगा। हमारी पूरी एकोनोमी में जो रोग लगा हुआ है उस को खत्म करने के लिए इस के ढाँच में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना होगा। साथ ही साथ पाई साहब ने यह ठीक कहा है कि अक्रेले फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री बजट के माध्यम से इस को दूर कर दे, यह नहीं हो सकता है। सभी मंत्रालयों को इस के लिये कार्य करना होगा। मान लीजिए उद्योग मंत्रालय की परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं रहती है तो उद्योग मंत्रालय को जवाबदेह होना पड़ेगा। इस के साथ ही साथ टारगेट्स भी फिक्स करने पड़ेंगे। जनता पार्टी की मीटिंग में—श्यामबाबू यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं—उन्होंने ने सवाल उठाया था—और दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी यह तरीका है कि हर मंत्रालय के टारगेट्स फिक्स कर दिए जायें और साल भर के बाद उन पर विचार हो। यहां सदन में भी उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है और पार्टी में भी विचार हो सकता है। तभी एक कोडिरेट और कंफेक्ट वृष्टि से सारी चीजों का लेखा-जोखा देख सकते हैं और उस के आधार पर अपने टारगेट्स को आंक सकते हैं। तो इस का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

साथ ही साथ इस बात का बड़ा हल्ला मचाया गया कि रूरल रिच को फटिलाइजर पर बड़ी छूट दे दी गई। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि फटिलाइजर पर जो छूट दी गई है उस से केवल सम्पन्न किसानों को ही फायदा नहीं होगा। जो नेशनल सैम्बल किसानों का सर्वेक्षण हुआ है उस में भी इस बात को साफ तौर पर कहा गया है कि जो छोटे जोत वाले किसान हैं वे इस का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल

[श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी]

करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी आंका है कि जब जब खाद सस्ती होती है तब गरीब किसान खाद का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा करते हैं और जब जब खाद मंहगी होती है, खाद का कंजप्शन घट जाता है। इसलिये यह जो छूट दी गई है वह सभी के हित की बात है।

जहां तक पावर टिलर की बात है, उधर से कहा गया कि घोड़े से बैल पर चले गए, कृषि की तरक्की के लिए, इस के माइंडाइजेशन के लिए साइंस और तकनीकी का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा, परन्तु इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना होगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो डिसपैरिटी है वह बढ़ने न पाए। इस दृष्टि से पावर टिलर पर जो छूट दी गई है वह स्वागत योग्य है। जो छोटे किसान हैं वे उस का इस्तेमाल करेंगे लेकिन ट्रैक्टर को बढ़ावा देने से बड़े किसानों को फायदा पहुंचता है। साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी भी बढ़े पैमाने पर बढ़ती है। कृषि को आधुनिक बनाने समय यह बात भी दृष्टि में रखनी पड़ेगी कि हमारे देश की जो श्रम शक्ति है उस का कैसे सदुपयोग किया जाये ताकि गरीब व निर्बल तबके की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे तथा उनकी पर्चेजिंग पावर बढ़े।

इस के साथ साथ जो बैंक हैं जो कृषि वित्त निगम हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है।

“देहाती इलाकों में बैंकिंग कार्य की बढ़ावा देने तथा देहाती ग्रामिणों (रूरल एडवांसेज) के सम्बन्ध में जोखिम उठाने के लिये अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा अपनी वर्तमान आमदनी में से पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये मैं आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं द्वारा दिए गए ग्रामिणों के सम्बन्ध में इन अनुसूचित बैंकों द्वारा अशोध्य तथा संदिग्ध ऋणों के लिए की जाने वाली व्यवस्था की राशि के सम्बन्ध में कटौती की मंजूरी दी जाये।” साथ साथ जो कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को जो छूट देना चाहते हैं और उस में भी भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की जो छूट मिलती थी, वह छूट इन को भी दी जाये। इस से ग्रामीण विकास में, विशेष कर कैपिटल फार्मेशन में सहायता मिलेगी और खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

यह सही है कि माननीय चौधरी साहब ने अपने भाषण में इस बात को साफ किया है कि जो टैक्स का इवेजन है, वह बड़ी मात्रा में हो रहा है। यह भी सही बात है कि जितना टैक्स हम लगाते हैं—खास कर बड़े लोगों पर, इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स पर—उस के बाद भी उन के मुनाफे के स्तर में कोई कमी नहीं होती है और वह एज इट इज बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिये उन्होंने इस में चिन्ता प्रकट करते हुए कहा है कि—“मैं अर्थशास्त्रियों तथा कर-प्रशासकों की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूँ जो हमारे कर सम्बन्धी कानूनों में, खास कर निगम-कर और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क से सम्बन्धित कानूनों में दी गई रियायतों के, उद्योग में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली उत्पादन की तकनीकों पर

पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करेगी और ऐसी सिफारिशें करेगी जिन से उत्पादन के श्रम-प्रधान तरीकों को अपनाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। समिति के गठन और उस के विचारणीय विषय शीघ्र ही तय कर दिये जायेंगे।”

तो यह जो पूरी कर-प्रणाली में बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने की योजना है, वह सचमुच में साराहनीय है और मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस के होने से हमारे जैसे श्रम प्रधान देश में श्रम में पूँजी लगाने में काफी मदद मिलेगी।

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Madam Chairman, because of the unprecedented appointment of two Deputy Prime Ministers in the Cabinet, we have the misfortune of having a Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Finance portfolio and so, the maiden budget, he had presented is an unprecedented one with a huge deficit and a heavy dose of taxation on the masses and the middle class people. We have to agree that while they are unanimous in their approach to the party policies of the Janata Party or not, they are similar in one respect—they are both adamant and unrealistic to the needs of the common man. We can very well understand this from this budget.

While presenting his budget, the Finance Minister declared that he is going to minimise the disparities among the people. How? Is it by taxing heavily the middle class and poor people? Even items used by the poor people like kerosene, soap and bidis have been taxed. The Finance Minister has himself stated that 25,000 villages have yet to be electrified. If so, why has he taxed kerosene? How far is it justifiable? Should they go to the old days of having *deas*? Why should kerosene be taxed like this? Whether it is the rural poor or the urban poor, the poor are always poor. Why should these items used by them be taxed?

A concession show had been projected to the farmers. It is a mere show. Even then it has been bitterly criticised by the urbanites, because it is intolerable to the urban critics. But if the urbanites have been patient to go through the facts and figures carefully, they would come to know how the

poor peasants have been cheated and so they would sympathise the poor people and the farmers living in the rural areas.

Since it has been praised by my friends sitting in the ruling party benches as a kisan budget and rural-oriented budget, I want to deal with that aspect only.

First we take the reduction of excise duty on fertilizers. It has been reduced to the tune of Rs. 100/- per tonne, that is, a reduction of Rs. 5/- on a bag of urea and nitrogen. But what is the consumption of a small and marginal farmer in respect of these fertilizers? In the *Economic Survey Report* it is stated that the maximum utilisation per hectare is only 24.6 kilograms. If it is so, the small farmer and the marginal farmer would use a maximum of 10 bags, that is, only Rs. 50, in the name of reduction, has been given to the farmer.

Next is light diesel oil. What would be the percentage of diesel oil engine users among the farmers who are having less than 2 hectares or one hectare? As one of my friends on that side has correctly pointed out, the diesel oil engine use is most common only in Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab and U.P. It is very unfortunate to observe that the Finance Minister feels that India consists only of these four States.

The next item, Madam, is reduction in the rate of interest for the loans the farmer has borrowed from the Agriculture Re-finance Corporation. Instead of 12 per cent he has to pay interest at the rate of 11 per cent for the loans he has borrowed for the development of lands and for digging of wells. Is it a big boon to the farmers? I would like to ask the Minister for Finance one clarification. He has been branded as a kisan leader and he is claiming that agriculture is the basis of our Indian economy and our industries and it is contributing more to our national economy. That is, our agriculture is

contributing more than 42 per cent to the national economy. If so, how much funds had been given to the Agriculture Re-Finance Corporation and how much has been given to the Industrial Development Bank of India? I do not have any grudge with the industrial development. Without heavy industries we cannot survive. Without heavy industries agriculture also cannot be modernised. That I agree. But to what extent these poor farmers have been exploited?

The industrialists are enjoying all sorts of loans, all sorts of benefits at low interest rates in the name of soft loans, subsidies, raw materials at subsidised rates, the excise duty reduction for the imported machineries and cash incentives to their exports also. How much of our revenue has been given to the salaried class living in the urban areas in the name of dearness allowance and bonus? Even small concessions to the farmers are not tolerated by these critics. If our industrialist produces more, he is praised. But if the farmer produces more, he has to perish with the crash in prices for his produce. (*Interruptions*). 10 millions of peasantry go below the poverty line. Madam, you are aware of the steep fall in the prices of paddy, sugarcane, potatoes, chillis, onions and cotton. Unless a remunerative price is fixed, the farmer cannot be protected. The bare need of a farmer are freedom from the liability of loans, remunerative prices for his produce and marketing facilities. You may argue that co-operatives are doing a laudable service. They are getting money from the Reserve Bank at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent and they are giving loans to the farmers at the rate of 10-1/2 per cent and 12 per cent, and the Scheduled commercial banks are lending at the rate of 16 per cent interest. The difference of 5-1/2 per cent is collected from the poor farmer just to feed the white-collared people. The co-operatives are supposed to be the organisation of farmers, but they are dominated by corrupt, irresponsible bureaucrats. Even when there is failure of crop and the farmer is unable to pay the

[Shrimati V. Jeyalakshmi]

crop loan, he is charged penal interest. To avoid all these anomalies, regional, rural banks were started, but what is happening there? There also, the same situation is prevailing. Money had been collected in the name of deposits in the rural areas, but that money has been drained to the urban areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You will force me to call the next speaker.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: A sum of Rs. 193 crores has been allotted to rural industries, but the question is what kind of industries are to be started and who would be the beneficiaries? Even the existing industries like handlooms, match industry etc., are all crippled and are in need of marketing facilities. The handloom industry is not able to compete with power looms. The recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee have not been implemented yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry I have to call the next speaker.

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI: Before concluding my speech, I request the Minister to withdraw the taxes on kerosene, bidis and washing soap. He could very well collect this amount by taxing the social evil of alcohol and by a vigorous drive in the collection of arrears of taxes which has amounted to Rs. 1000 crores.

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN (Cuddalore): There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha can start his speech.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tarpur): Madam Chairman, some eight weeks ago, when Mr. Charan Singh took over as the Deputy Prime Minister and as the Finance Minister, he made it clear to the State Chief Ministers that he would make it an ag-

ricultural-based, a Missions-based, budget. The budget that has been presented before the House is an admirable job on the part of Mr. Charan Singh and every feature of it makes good economics sense. I congratulate him for presenting such a budget. It is better than the one which was presented by the former Finance Minister, last year.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

He has given relief to the agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 280 crores in granting tax-free on unmanufactured tobacco and other things. He has left Rs. 1355 crores as uncovered deficit. At the time when we are formulating the Sixth Plan, we need money. We have also got to give some relief to the agriculturists of the country....

SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: There is no quorum again..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.

17.25 hrs.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING ANSWER GIVEN TO S.Q. NO. 322 RE. PERCENTAGE OF COAL MINES AFFECTED BY FLOODS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is quorum. Before the hon. Member continues, the Energy Minister, Mr. Ramachandran, will make a statement to clarify certain points.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI R. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the permission you have given to make a brief clarificatory statement regarding an answer given by me in reply to a supplementary question put by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder this morning in relation to the Starred Question No. 322.

included in the Question Paper for today about the percentage of coalmines affected by floods. In reply to a specific question by the hon. Member, I said that nobody lost the job because of the floods. I also added, 'They only did not have work for some days and no worker was laid off during the floods'. But according to the information I received later, it appears that a minimum number of workers were laid off for some time. This information, I thought, I should share with the House..

GENERAL BUDGET, 1979-80—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Purnanarayan Sinha will continue his speech.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: As I was saying, there is a steep rise in the taxation of the urban middle class. We have seen, over the years, that the lot of the urban middle class has improved to a considerable extent in spite of the mixed economy and control at various stages. It may be recalled that the consumption of petrol, the price of which was steeply raised due to the necessity of importing crude from Middle East countries at a higher price, has instead of falling down, risen to a greater extent. The living standard of the urban middle class has gone up over the years and they are purchasing more cars and scooters. From this it will be seen that the middle class of India today is not the same as it was ten or fifteen years ago. Therefore, how the middle class may be considered as hard-hit by the steep rise in the taxation. But when we need money for the purpose of financing the Sixth Plan, which is a very comprehensive and a broad one and which is mostly for the benefit of the rural poor, the middle class should not mind paying a little more by way of taxation. In comparison to other countries of the world, taxation in India, should I say, is lower in the sense that the commodities which can be purchased elsewhere at much higher prices are being sold in India at comparatively low prices.

But then considering the lot of the poor people, the poorest of the poor in the rural areas, there is reason to think that, perhaps, the budgetary proposals would not benefit the poorest people in the country. For example, the excise duty on fertiliser has been reduced. But fertilisers will be purchased only by the people who use power tillers, tractors, and so on, who do large scale cultivation, the rich farmers, the well-to-do-farmers, the organized farmers, the farmers in the plantations like tea, coffee and rubber. It is only those farmers who use fertilisers who will be benefited by this. But 90 per cent of the cultivators of the country do not use power-tillers. They use ploughs and bullocks. They do not have the means to use that much of fertilisers as may help them to earn a little more money. In the same sense, people who depend on things like kerosene, LPG which now costs Rs. 2.50 more per cylinder which is used mostly by the urban middle class, people will be affected. For the poor people kerosene stove is the only cooking instrument. They will be hard hit. At the same time, people who smoke Bidi and cigarettes will have to pay more. Then take the detergent. This is considered to be a daily necessity of people. It is needed by the rich as well as the poor. In our area the poor people used to dray up the bananas and make some kind of an ash called Kola Khar and used it as a detergent but, by and large, people these days use the soap. Surf and some other detergents are commonly used in all Indian homes. There also the tax hike will be felt. Therefore, there is sufficient weight in the argument put forward by the members both from this side as well as from that side that these common consumer goods like kerosene, detergent, soap, bidi, tobacco and things like that should not have been taxed. I hope at the same time, as our Railway Minister has done—Prof. Dandavate brought down in a *dandavat* to the people all the fares he has raised for the commuters by 40 per cent—in the same way our Chaudhary Sahab also will completely

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

abolish the tax on poor people's articles such as kerosene, detergent soap and all that.

Another thing that needs to be considered is the deficit financing. It is something strange that he has left a gap of Rs. 1355 crores uncovered which is the net deficit after the taxation. Sir, deficit financing is a luxury of the western countries. In America 40 years ago their deficit was 2500,000 dollars and it has gone upto 1000,000 dollars. At the same time, inflation has been such that in the States they have not been able to control it. We find from current history some States have got four times of their export revenue as foreign debts. Mexico has four times foreign debts of their annual exports. Chile, Peru, Poland, India and Brazil have a foreign debt of two times of their annual export revenue. I do not know whether this deficit of Rs. 1975 crores which has been brought down to Rs. 1355 crores after taxation would be met from increased exports or from the Rs. 7000 crores which we have got in reserves by way of surplus in food and foreign exchange in deposit together. Then, Sir, if there is too much of water or too little of water, we have a bad harvest and then the surplus food grains will go to meet the deficit in production or if we have no surplus foodgrains, we may have to import foodgrains from USA or USSR. All this will be added to meet our budgetary deficit. Therefore, deficit financing is also dangerous. It may lead to more inflation though at the moment we have been consoled that it is less than 1 per cent. Now, Sir, we depend on water for cultivation. It may so happen that next year. As it occurred in my State, the food crops harvest was less as compared to what it was in the previous year. It may so happen that it may even fall further down. We will have to ask for more rice. Incidentally, at this moment, we do not have it in our State Godowns. Even the FCI godowns are empty. There is no rice nor wheat at all. It may so happen that we will ask for

more and more help from outside. So we have only to import more foodstuffs from elsewhere. I do not find any mention about the promotion of exports. It is only tea at times which is the total of our annual exports. But it may happen that after ten years, our imports may be two more times than the total revenue. Yet we need for our development some money. We need it for the better planning of the rural poor. Therefore, I say that we should, at the same time, take a little care about our financial policies so that we do not have to face the same problem as the other developing countries are facing to-day.

Coming back to my State, to my region—north-east region it is the sensitive region. For the north-east region there is always consideration for making special provisions. Special provisions were made by the Seventh Finance Commission and also in the Sixth Plan. One thing however is missing here. We had got some money from the previous regime under Art. 275 of our Constitution for the benefit of the tribals. You know that 80 per cent of the people of the North-Eastern region include scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and they are backward. They are weakest sections of the people of the country. In fact they are naked; there are semi-naked Nagas. Ahoms in Arunachal Pradesh. There are semi-naked people in tea plantations and also in the plains of Assam. They live in wretched condition. For the tribal an additional sanction is necessary under Art. 275 of the Constitution. But, from the budget, I do not find that there is any such provision.

We need money for the clothing of the tribals. We need for their economic benefits and we also need it to console them. In this context I would like to lay stress on one thing. The trouble in the Assam—Nagaland border is less political and more economical. Nagalanders complain that they are not getting whatever they want while the plains complain that they are not getting whatever they want. This is a clash of interest. This is clash for

land and for the living space for the people in these groups. So something should be done and provision be made for the purpose in the budget for the development of tribals and to raise them from the gutters in which they have lived and from the neglect in which they are living to-day. In this connection, I would also say something about the backwardness of the whole region. We have to ask for two more bridges across the river Brahmaputra which is 700 kilo meters long. This was the only source of river navigation. Today we do not have any further navigation facility. So, we need more road bridges across this river. We asked for four but we got only one last year. We need two more, one in the lower Assam for linking both sides of the river at Pancharatna-Jogigopa connection, that is, in lower Assam and another in Dibrugarh in Upper Assam. This will link Arunachal, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura together. There are transport bottlenecks. This will almost go. For that purpose, we have asked for money. But there is no provision in the budget to provide for all these projects.

Secondly, Brahmaputra River Board is coming up. The Bill has been passed by the other House and it is still to be brought before this House. Brahmaputra River Board is necessary in the sense that the entire responsibility can be taken over by this Board for controlling the floods. Fortunately or unfortunately, this time, there were no floods in the last flushes which usually occur. There was drought. But flood is perennial in the North-Eastern area of the Brahmaputra river. That region suffered a lot due to floods. Therefore, we have asked for the setting up of the Brahmaputra River Board. The bill may be coming up here. For that also considerable amount of money should be provided. We only hope that the Bill for the setting up of the Brahmaputra River Board is passed by this House early and it gets the assent of the President.

So, I submit, perhaps, our Deputy Prime Minister will not altogether make it a question of: किस्सा किस्का, किस्सा बुझा का, but make it किस्सा किस्सा का. Apart from the kussans in North and Eastern India, the kussans are suffering in Central and South India. Prominent kissan leaders are sitting in the House at the moment and I appeal through them to the Ministry of Finance that many things more are necessary still to be done for the kissan and I request that a few coming budgets in future should be agriculture and farmer oriented. With these words I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject.

*SHRI A SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that the maiden budget of Shri Charan Singh has created mass disappointment and disillusionment with his professed sympathies for the peasants. I have no hesitation in saying that this year's Budget is unprecedented in the matter of widening gap between profession and practice. We have not seen such a Budget since 1950. This Budget is more a propaganda budget than a pragmatic one. Our Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the finances of the country claims that he is the sole champion of farmers and this Budget reflects his commitment to the development of villages in our country. Really speaking, this Budget has no relation to the needs of small farmers; it caters to the whims of well-to-do farmers. Perhaps, unconsciously Shri Charan Singh has reflected his own status in the rural economy of the nation. As has been pointed out by many Members on this side of the House, the rich farmers of the country are beating the trumpet of the Budget being rural-biased, because they know that they are the ultimate beneficiaries.

I come from Kerala, the most progressive and advanced State in the country in the matter of land reforms. We

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahib]

have fixed the land ceiling at 15 standard acres. Is this Budget going to help these farmers in Kerala? I would not be far from the truth if I say that we have in fact brought about a revolution in land reforms and in agriculture; not even an inch of land is allowed to go waste. Are we going to get any benefits from this Budget? The answer is in the negative.

The basic reason for this sorry state of affairs that this Budget has been formulated bearing in mind the needs of big farmers in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh cannot be the beacon light for formulation of budgetary proposals, particularly for rural growth throughout the country, as a local chieftan cannot become the champion of the country. The reduction in excise levy on fertilisers may bring down the price by Rs. 5/- per ton. But this reduction will be eaten away by the increase in transportation costs of fertilisers. Similarly, a rich farmer does not depend upon kerosene. But the poor farmer's meagre income will be further dwindling with the increase in the price of kerosene. The Centre may allot Rs. 623 crores for agricultural growth. But this allotment for agriculture will be meaningless because of steep increase in the levies on essential commodities.

I will now refer to the exemption of import duty on power tillers, on the ground that agricultural production would increase manifold times. In doing this, the Finance Minister has forgotten the indigenous industrial units producing power tillers. For instance, we have an excellent unit set up in collaboration with a foreign firm, which produces power tillers. Beside producing quality power tillers, we have generated employment in Kerala. By giving exemption to imported power tillers Shri Charan Singh is crushing the indigenous power-tiller units within the country. I am reminded of the proverb which says that while mother is begging, the son is making merry elsewhere. How can you

appreciate such a policy which kills indigenous units?

We are told that capital gains exemption has been given. What is the economic philosophy behind this? Will it lead to a spurt in investment or in saving? How is it going to help the small farmers throughout the country. The national budget cannot become a tug-of-war between urban people and rural people. Can we expect that one section of society would thrive by throttling the other section? This Budget is going to help the affluent agriculturists at the cost of urban poor and also of rural poor. We may allot Rs. 450 crores for the growth of rural industries. Take for example the development of cottage industries in rural areas. In spite of heavy subsidies from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Khadi and Village Industries are not out of the red. You are collecting more than Rs. 650 crores in taxes through this Budget. The deficit is also of the order of Rs. 1350 crores. Really this Budget is unprecedented from both these aspects. The taxes on certain commodities have gone up fourfold. Taxes on certain commodities have gone up from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. A recent survey conducted in Madras and Calcutta have shown that there would be a 15 per cent slice in the income of middle class people and lower middle class people in urban areas. The average family is already not able to make both ends meet. The inadequate income of these people is going to be further reduced. You can imagine what will be the position of those rural people whose individual income a day is less than a rupee. An individual has his own entity in a society and he is an inseparable part of civilised society. His basic minimum needs are to be met if he is to survive. Unfortunately, this Budget would not create that environment for him. This Budget is not going to care for the needs of the common people, because their needs are not the basis of budgetary proposals. The poor are going to become pauper, through this budget. Take

for example, the increase of the levy on motor spirit, petrol etc., which will affect the transport industry as a whole. A bus is common man's transportation medium; transport is not an exclusive prerogative of upper class people. A bus generates employment for 15 people. But, now the transport industry is going to be crippled by this Budget. Besides this, the transportation costs are going to be multiplied, resulting in inevitable increase in the price of essential commodities.

Before I conclude, I would like to remind this House that 1978 has been declared as International Children's Year. Our Railway Minister has heralded it by giving free travel to children upto 5 years. But, unfortunately, our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, who celebrated his grand-son's birth-day with all pomp and pageantry, has levied taxes on biscuits, chuklet and chocolate, through which he may collect Rs. 76 crores. A poor man's son may be Narayan and a rich man's son may be Suresh, yet both relish biscuit or chewing gum. We cannot afford to forget that children are the blossoming buds of humanity and we should enable them to grow in healthy environment. I would like to recall here how the Railway Minister was to reduce the proposed increase in suburban train fare by 50 per cent on account of stiff opposition from the people. I don't think that our Finance Minister would like that kind of resentment from the children. I request him kindly to withdraw the proposed levy on biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate and also the impost on kerosene and matches which light the rural areas of the country.

With these words I conclude my speech, thanking you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Budget which has created universal disappointment throughout the nation.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मल्ल (बनारस)
समापति बहोबय, बिना अभी बहोबय ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है वह मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि किसानों के हित में और जो बेरोजगार हैं उन को रोजगार मिलने में कारगर साबित होना। इस बजट में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की जो हालत है उस हालत में किसान को लाने के लिए कुछ समूल परिवर्तन की हमें करना पड़ेगा। जैसे कि सभी राजस्वमयिक जमीनों पर जो कमीशन उल्लेख मुक्त समता का उस में छूट दी है, सीमेंट, पर भी कुछ कम कर दिया है, जो सम्यक् दिया करती है उन किसानों पर जो जो उल्पाय मुक्त समता या उसे समाप्त कर दिया है, इस तरह से जो कुछ चीजें हुई हैं इस का अगर कुछ भ्रम किसानों पर पड़ेगा। लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि जो कारीगरी की सभी तक प्रभा है उस में कुछ समूल परिवर्तन किया जाए। आज देश को हम कई क्षेत्रों में पड़े हैं। एक क्षेत्रीय वह है जो जमीन छोटी पर है, जिन के पास सारी सम्यक्ति है, उन पर कर जबरन लगते हैं, सामग्रियों की कमी है, दूसरे क्षेत्र की सम्यक्ति है लेकिन वे उस से दूर हो जाते हैं या होते नहीं हैं। जो ईकल लयाए होते हैं वह बाकिर में जो सीमा बनता है उन्हीं पर पड़ते हैं और वह उस को देना भी पड़ता है। जो हम चाहते हैं कि जो ईकल लयाए जायें वह प्रामदनी पर लगाने जायें। जो कहीं बड़ी प्रामदनी वाले हैं उन का ऊपर ईकल लयाया जाय और जो सामग्रियों जनता है वह ईकल से मिलान मुक्त हो। सभी वह इन करो से बच सकती है। इस तरह की चीज हमें बनानी पड़ेगी।

सरकार को कि अगर हम ईकल न बनाए तो फिर सरकारी व्यवसाय कैसे चलेगा ? मैं मुझसे देना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए जरूरी है कि जो सारे देश में खनिज पदार्थ हैं जिन का दोहन सही तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है, उन का अगर सही तरीके से दोहन हो और उन्हें विस्तृत ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल में लाया जाय तो इस देश से ज्यादा प्रामदनी हो सकती है। चाहे वह मध्य प्रदेश हो या दूसरे प्रदेश हों जहाँ भी खनिज पदार्थ बहुत ज्यादा हैं उन का दोहन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बकाया है करों का उसे बहुत किया जाय। किसान को ऊपर एक हजार रुपया या तीन सौ रुपया भी बकाया होता है तो उसकी जमीन मुक्त होती है। लेकिन जिनके पास करोड़ों और लाखों रुपया बकाया है उसकी जमीन क्यों नहीं होती है ? कानून की निगाह में सबको एक समान मानना चाहिए। लेकिन आज यह अवसर बना था रहा है। इसलिए मैं वासन से निवेदन करना कि जो वासन का कानून है समान रूप से उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए न कि कोई और कोई चीज करे।

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

काले धन की जोख करनी चाहिये कि कितना काला धन कहाँ पर छिपा है और उसकी बाहुर निकासना चाहिये। इस प्रकार बहुत सामग्री हो सकती है जिससे हमारा काम चल सकता है।

यहाँ तक साधनों की बात है—हर वर्ग के मनुष्य चाहते हैं कि हम को साधन मिलने चाहियें। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ सुरक्षा की गारन्टी भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मध्य प्रदेश का जो बुन्नेलखण्ड का इलाका है और जो उत्तर प्रदेश के छिते है, जैसे बांदा, हमीरपुर, जालौन, झांसी, ललितपुर और मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, धनिया, पन्ना, सागर, बमोह, गुना—इन जिलों में लगातार डकैतियाँ पड़ रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री से निवेदन किया और हमारे यह राज्य भी अधिकतर मजदूर जब टीकमगढ़ पछारे थे, उनसे भी निवेदन किया था कि जिन वहाँ डकैतियाँ पड़ रही हैं और सुरक्षा की कोई भी गारन्टी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ—केन्द्रीय सरकार एक कमीशन वहाँ पर भेजे जो कि इस बात की जांच करे कि रोजाना डकैतियाँ क्यों पड़ रही हैं और क्यों लोगों की जान-माल की सुरक्षा नहीं हो रही है? लोगों की जान-माल की रक्षा वहाँ बहुत ही जरूरी है। आज इस बात से वहाँ की जनता बहुत भातकित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त बजट में जो पैसा सैन्य हो जाता है, यानी जिस काम के लिये पैसा देते हैं, वह काम पर बहुत पूरी तरह से खर्च नहीं होता—इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। अब यह मार्ग का महीना चल रहा है, जब से जब तार-तार-तार आये कि इस पैसे को कौशल खर्च करो, जिससे उस पैसे का धनाप-जनाप खर्चा होना और उस पैसे का सही उपयोग नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता—

इसका बरीक्षण होना चाहिये और देखी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो पैसा बिना खर्चा है वह पूरी तौर से समय पर खर्च किया जाय और वह खर्च न होने पाय।

जो निर्माण कार्यों की योजनाएँ बनती हैं, उनकी स्वीकृति भी हो जाती है, पैसा भी एंसाड हो जाता है, लेकिन बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ भी कार्यान्वित नहीं होती हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बांध सागर योजना है तथा राजवाट बांध की योजनाएँ स्वीकृत हैं, लेकिन काम नहीं हो रहा है। जब तक उन योजनाओं से लाभ मिलना आरम्भ नहीं हो जाता, तब तक बजट में पैसे की कमी रहेगी। यदि उन योजनाओं से उत्पादन होने लगे, सिंचाई होने लगे तो पैसा भी मिलेगा और देश की उन्नति भी होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शासन के पास जो भी योजनाएँ पड़ी हैं, चाहे वे सिंचाई से सम्बन्धित हो या उद्योग-व्यवसाय से, उनकी स्वीकृति जल्दी मिलनी चाहिये। क्योंकि जब तक स्वीकृति नहीं मिलती है, वे काम पड़े रहते हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में झारछा जल विद्युत् बांध, जोकि टीकमगढ़ जिले में है, उसकी योजना को आप जल्द से जल्दी स्वीकृति दें ताकि सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें और बिजली का उत्पादन भी हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN You may please continue your speech on 15th

8.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 15, 1979/Phalguna 24, 1900 (Saka).