

Seventh Series, No.2

Tuesday, July 24, 1984
Sravana 2, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
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C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 24, 1984 / Sravana 2, 1906
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भालड़ा नहर को दोबारा कट डाउन कर दिया गया है।

प्रो० भषु दंडनै : ये शांति की बजह स बड़े बेचैन हैं, सर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं उसी के लिए तो नहीं सड़े हो गए हैं।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मैं उसी के लिए सहा हुआ हूँ कि भालड़ा नहर को दोबारा कट डाउन कर दिया गया है। अध्यक्ष जी आप देखिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल भी और आज भी उस पर विचार किया है.....

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श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है और इस को आपको देखना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी बहुत कुछ हुआ, यदि आप आज भी वही करना चाहते हैं तो मैं अभी क्वैश्चन-आवर को बन्द करवा देता हूँ।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : उस के कारण हम बड़े दुखी हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दुखी हो रहे हैं तो उस का क्वैश्चन आवर से कोई मतलब नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इस पर इसी वक्त डिस्कशन की आज्ञा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो डिस्कशन के लिए आज ही आ रहा है। यदि आप नियमों को पढ़े तो विधि यह कहती है कि मुझे अगर पता भी हो कि यह सब्जेक्ट आने वाला है तो भी मैं उस की आज्ञा नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : जो सरकार भालड़ा की सही तरीके से रक्षा नहीं कर सकती... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे सहमत हूं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसी आने वाले सर्केट को भी मैं ऐसे नहीं ले सकता। फिर यह तो आज ही आ रहा है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : फिर आप जीरो-आवर के बाद तो इजाजत दोगे या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आज ही कर रहा हूं और इस के बाद उसी पर डिस्कशन हो रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आज तो श्वेत-पत्र पर चर्चा होने वाली है, उसमें भास्तु नहर का मामला कैसे बीच में आ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब और हरियाणा का उस से ही तो सम्बन्ध है, वही तो दोनों राज्यों में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उस समय अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए तो वह कहेंगे कि इस नहर का श्वेत-पत्र से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इस को आप बीच में कहां बहा रहे हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : बाजपेयी जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप निश्चित रहिए उस समय मैं ही बैठा रहूँगा।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश जी।

श्री जगपाल सिंह।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अश्लील वीडियो कैसेट के दिलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

+

*21. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का अश्लील वीडियो कैसेट को दिलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसद में एक विधयक प्रस्तुत करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ल) यदि है, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस विधेयक को कब तक पुरास्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a)
No. Sir. Public exhibition of uncertified video cassettes, which includes obscene films, is already a cognizable offence under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. Moreover, even possession of obscene material is an offence under section 292 of Indian Penal Code. There is, therefore, no proposal to bring a Bill in Parliament to ban this.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, सब से पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे ओरिजिनल प्रश्न को काट कर उस का स्वरूप ही बदल दिया गया है। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या सरकार अश्लील वीडियो कैसेटों के बढ़ते हुए प्रचार एवं अवैध घन्घे पर पाबन्दी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही कर रही है। इस देश में जहां अवैध हथियारों के आने से देश की एकता और अखण्डता को खतरा पंदा हो रहा है, वहीं अवैध अश्लील वीडियो कैसेट आने से भी खतरा पंदा हो रहा है। अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा आप जानते हैं और अखण्डता में भी इस की चर्चा हुई है कि भिडरांव ले के विदेशों में भरे हुए कैसेट इस

देश में भारी मात्रा में आ रहे हैं और बाजारों में बिक रहे हैं परन्तु हमारी सरकार आखं बंद किए हुए बंडी है और उस पर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। 1950 एकट, जिस का जिक्र मन्त्री जी ने किया, उस के माध्यम से अपने अब तक कितने अवधं बीडियो कंसेट विक्रेताओं के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की ?

दूसरे यह कि आप कुछ फिल्म स्टार्स की फिल्मों के बीडियो कंसेट्स भरने पर चिन्तित हैं, पिछले दिनों अखबारों में आया कि श्री राजीव गांधी ने कहा कि अमिताभ बच्चन की फिल्मों के कंसेट्स नहीं भरे जायेंगे और जो ऐसा करेगा उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह की कार्यवाही और अभिनेताओं की फिल्मों के बीडियो कंसेट्स बनाने वाले अपराधियों के खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्यवाही की, मुकदमा चलाया ?

श्री ए.च.के. एन भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने बीडियो पाइरेसी के खिलाफ जो चिंता बढ़कर की है मैं उस से पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ और सरकार खुद महसूस करती है कि इस से बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है और सरकार इस के खिलाफ इसी मेंशन में कानून में मंशोधन लाना चाहती है कापी राइट एकट और सिनेमाटोग्राफ एकट में जिस से ज्यादा सजा दी जाय। इस की तक्सील में मैं इस बक्त तहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन दोनों कानूनों में हम तरमीम करना चाहते हैं और उस के लिए बिल इसी में लायेंगे। बीडियो पाइरेसी से बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को तथा अन्य बहुत सी चीजों को भी नुकसान हो रहा है और सरकार उस के बारे में स्वयं चिन्तित है। बीडियो पाइरेसी हमारे मुल्क में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे मुल्कों में भी यह बीमारी फैली हुई है।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही कि राजीव गांधी जी के कहने से कुछ इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स दिये गए हैं। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि न उन्होंने कोई इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिए हैं और न हमने दिए, न अभिताभ बच्चन की फिल्मों के बारे में कोई इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिए और न हम दे सकते हैं। पता नहीं कहां से माननीय सदस्य ने बिल-कुल मनगढ़ंत कहानी कह दी। मैं बहुत आदर के साथ उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस के खिलाफ एकशन लेने की बात है, एकशन लिया जाय, और जो मीजूद कानून है, जैसा मैंने पहले सवाल के जवाब में कहा है, आज के कानून में भी बीडियो फिल्म अगर कोई पब्लिकली दिलाए तो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है सिनेमाटोग्राफ एकट में। इस में कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को है। हमने राज्य सरकार को लिखा है, सूचना सचिवों की मीटिंग की है, मैंने स्वयं मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा, और खास कर के औवसीन पोस्टर्स के बारे में लिखा, सारी राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया। कुछ जगह राज्य सरकारों ने कार्यवाही की है, जिस का ब्योरा इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूरा सहमत हूँ और सरकार चिन्तित है कि अपनी बहुत सी चीजों को कायम रखने के लिए, मौरल और कल्चरल वैल्यूज को कायम रखने के लिए और फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए। साथ ही जो देश के अच्छे गायक हैं, सौगंस हैं तथा अन्य बहुत सी चीजों की पाइरेसी से बड़ा नुकसान पहुँच रहा है और सरकार उस दिशा में कार्यवाही भी कर रही है। हमने फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को भी लिखा है कि आप अपनी मार्केटिंग स्ट्रेटजी को बेन्ज और रिवाइब करें। सरकार इस तरफ भी ध्यान दे रही है कि सोशल और कल्चरल लाइफ पर बैथेटिकेटड कंसेट्स मुल्क में बनाए जाएं, प्राइवेट लोग भी

बनाएं ताकि अगर कैसेट्स की लोगों को जाहरत है तो चोरी किए हुए की बाजाय जेनुडन कैसेट्स इस्तेमाल हो सके।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में अभी तक वी० सी० आर० का निर्माण नहीं हो रहा है। अकेले दिल्ली में करीब 1 लाख से ज्यादा वी० सी० आर० हैं, दूसरे लहरों की मैं बात नहीं करता। जब आप के यहां वी० सी० आर० निर्माण नहीं होते विदेशों से जो इम्पोर्ट कराने की आप इजाजत देते हैं इस के बल्ले आप अवैध बीडियो कैसेट्स नहीं रोक पायेंगे, लोग चोरी छिपे उन को खरीदेंगे। दूसरे हमारे देश को इकनामी का सवाल है। हम अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा विलासिता की चीजों पर सचं कर रहे हैं और उसका आयात कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में जब नक देश में वी० सी० आर० का निर्माण नहीं होता है, क्या वह इस के इंपोर्ट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

श्री एच के एस मगत : पहला उन का कहना यह है कि दिल्ली में एक लाख वी० सी० आर० है। यह मुझे मालूम नहीं कि एक लाख हैं या नहीं, ना मैं इम्पोर्ट करता हूँ और न मंगवाता हूँ, ना युझे इस के बारे में पता है। मेरे मंत्रालय का श्री.....(अध्यक्षान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इसकी तस्करी हो रही है और आप के पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है?

श्री राजानाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप को यह नहीं मालूम है कि दिल्ली में कितने वी० सी० आर० हैं?

श्री एच के एस मगत : जिसने ऐसे अवैध काम यहां हो रहे हैं, शायद आप को इस की ज्यादा बेहतर जानकारी हो, लेकिन भेरा

कहना बह है कि जहाँ तक वी० सी० आर० के इम्पोर्ट करने का सवाल है, वह भेरा मंत्रालय इंफार्मेशन एण्ड ब्रांडकास्टिंग इस को डील नहीं करता है, दूसरी सिनिस्ट्रो डील करती है। जो बात आपने कहीं है और ऐसा हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, यह भी मैं कबूल नहीं करता कि सब कुछ हो रहा है। जो भावनायें आपने व्यक्त की हैं, आप उन्हें कंसन्ड मिनिस्टर से कह दें, आप बाहेंगे तो मैं भी कह दूँगा।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : What he says is that his Ministry is not concerned with VCRs. But his Ministry is very much concerned.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वी० सी० आर० के बारे में उन्होंने जवाब दिया है। इन का मंत्रालय कंसन्ड कैसे नहीं है? इन के पास रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिए।

SHRI H K L BHAGAT : I am saying that the permission for importing VCRs is not given by my Ministry. There are different Ministries dealing with this.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कंसन्ड का जवाब नहीं दिलाएंगे तो कैसे— होगा?

MR. SPEAKER : I understand him. You cannot argue with me. Mr. Jagpal Singh, you are unnecessarily saying these things to me.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इन के मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध वी० सी० आर० से होना चाहिए या नहीं, इस पर कायंवाही की जाए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is pleading his ignorance. It is his fundamental right.

MR. SPEAKER : Both Knowledge and ignorance are fundamental rights.

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते : मैं मानती हूँ कि बीड़ियों पायरेसी आप रोक नहीं सकते क्योंकि बहुत जगह बीड़ियों गए हैं और जिस प्रकार की फिल्में उन पर दिखाई जाती हैं, उस पर जिस प्रकार की चिन्ता श्री जगपाल सिंह जी ने व्यक्त की है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। अगर आप इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मंगजीस में और दूसरे एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स में इतने गंदे प्रकार से बहिनों का जो प्रदर्शन किया जाता है उस के बारे में आप क्या कर सकते हैं? वह तो आपके हाथ में अधिकार है। कई मंगजीस ऐसे हैं, उन का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहती, उन में खार पेजेस ऐसे होते हैं जिस में बहिनों के नगे चित्र दिखाए जाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सूर्य मंगजीन ?

श्रीमती प्रभिला दण्डवते : सूर्य ही क्यों, इलस्ट्रेट बीकली में भी इस प्रकार के पिक्चर्स आते हैं।

— सेरा कहना है कि आप इसे सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर ही भत छोड़िए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कानून बनाइए। जो चीजें पिक्चर में नहीं दिखाते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे गंदे पोस्टर बना कर लोगों के मामने रखे जाते हैं कि कहा नहीं जा सकता। कुछ ऐसे मंगजीस हैं जिस में लास्ट पेज पर बहिनों का नंगा चित्र रहता है। ऐसे मंगजीस के लिंगाफ कुछ कानूनी कार्यवाही करने के लिए क्या आप इन सारी चीजों पर कोई बिल लाने के लिए तंयार हैं?

श्री एच के एल भगत : मैं बोनरेबल मैन्यर की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि किसी मंगजीन में किसी प्रकार की बीबीसीडिटी महिला के बारे में खासतीर से नहीं आनी चाहिए।

जो बात उन्होंने कही है वह सही है। मैं भी उस के लिंगाफ हूँ। यह बात वह मेरे नोटिस में लाई थी, मैंने इस के बारे में उन को सलाह दी थी कि जो भी स्पेसेफिक बात हो, किसी मंगजीन के बारे में कहना चाहती हों, वह कहें। उम के लिये आज के कानून में बीबीसीडिटी के बारे में इण्डियन पीनल कोड और दूसरे कानूनों में व्यवस्था है और उस को इंपलीमेंट करने की अधीरिटी है। उस का अधिकार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास भी है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भी है। उन को कहना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : She has said it.

श्री एच के एल भगत : वह कह रही है कि इस के बारे में कोई सेंट्रल कानून बनाना चाहती है या नहीं? यह बात मैं अभी इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि सारा मामला राज्य सरकारों से भी सम्बन्धित है। कल सवाल आ सकता है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहती की गई है। इसलिए जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं उस पर अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

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श्री हरीश कुमार शंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे तो गवर्नमेंट की पूरी जिम्मेदारी होती है और मंत्री जी यह बात कह कर नहीं बच सकते कि इतना हिस्सा दूसरी मिनिस्टरी का है। यह सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है पूरी गवर्नमेंट की। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि उन्हें जानकारी नहीं है। मैं यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की इस बात की जानकारी है कि वी बि ओ, वी सी आर यह सब सिंगापुर से यहां रोजाना लाए जा रहे हैं हवाई जहाजों से? क्या इस बात की जानकारी है कि सिंगापुर से आते हैं, जापान के मैक के होते हैं और यहां बाजार में बिक जाते हैं। एक एक लड़का उस में दुगुना सुरक्षा कमाता

हैं। ये मब लड़के आजकल यह धंधा कर रहे हैं। इस से हमारे देश की एकोनामी पर बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। ज्यादातर ये लड़के आप की ही शरण लेते हैं, आप की ही तरफ के होते हैं। क्या इस बात की जानकारी कर के या अगर जानकारी है तो क्या इस व्यापार को बन्द करायेंगे? निश्चित सूचना मैं दे रहा हूँ। हर लड़के को देस्त लीजिए, विगापुर जा रहा है, लौट कर एक बीड़ी ओ, बी सी आर ले कर आता है और दुगुने पेसे पर बेचता है। इस तरह से वह एक कमाई कर रहा है। इस से हमारे देश को कितना बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है तो क्या इस को आप बन्द कराएंगे?

श्री एच के एल भगत: यह मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार की जिम्मेदारी कलंकित है। जो कुछ होगा उस का मैं बराबर जिम्मेदार हूँ। सरकार के किसी भी शोवे के मामले मैं से बचने की कोशिश मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ और न मैं बचना चाहता हूँ। एक बात जो उन्होंने कही कि यह धंधा हो रहा है, यह मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। आप जानकारी दे रहे हैं, उस के बारे में एक बात तो मैं नफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहना कि हम करवा रहे हैं या हमारी तरफ से हो रहा है, यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। यह बिलकुल पोनिटीकली मोटिवेटेड स्टेटमेंट है, हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, कोई इस तरह का गलत धंधा नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। अगर कोई स्पेसिफिक इंफार्मेशन उन के पास है तो ऐंटी स्परिंग अर्गेनाइजेशन को, मिनिस्ट्री आफ कार्यसं से इत्तिला दीजिए, उनको लिखिए कि कौन कर रहा है, कैसे कर रहा है। अगर आप के पास बाकियत है, सोसिज है, नालेज है तो उन को खबर दीजिए, वह कार्यवाही करेंगे।

.....(ध्येयधान).....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप, नेप्स्ट बैचेचन।

.....(ध्येयधान).....

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा 32 नम्बर का सवाल सेम है, दोनों को एक साथ कर दीजिए।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आपको एतराज नहीं है और मंत्री जी को एतराज नहीं है तो जोड़ देते हैं। एनर्जी मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं, अगर उनको एतराज न हो तो दोनों को जोड़ दें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Question No. 32 relates to acute shortage of power in the country; and Q. No. 22 relates to setting up of power plants by NTPC. This is upto you.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): We have got no objection if you decide to club them together.

श्री राम लाल शाही: 32 से पहले 26 नंबर का सवाल आ जाता है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: राही साहब, इसके बारात नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर आप पीछे आने वाले सवाल जोड़े गे तो पहले आने वाले सारे सवाल रह जायेंगे।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप एतराज करते हैं तो रोक देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं, इनको तो जोड़ दीजिए।

बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए 500

* मेगावाट के एकक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

*22. श्री जयपाल सिंह क्षेत्रपाल : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार देश में बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से 500 मेगावाट की क्षमता के दस एकक स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन एककों की स्थापना किन स्थानों पर की जायेगी तथा उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी घनराशि व्यय होगी ;

(ग) क्या बिजली उत्पादन में बृद्धि करने के लिए कोई अन्य ठोस कदम भी उठाये जायेंगे ताकि क्रमबद्धों को कम से कम 10 घंटे तक बिजली की सप्लाई की जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been entrusted with the setting up of ten units of 500 MW each in the Central Sector. Details regarding the location and expenditure to be incurred on these projects are given in the Annexure. NTPC also proposes to set up 2 x 500 MW units in the expansion stage of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project and 2 x 500 MW units in the first stage of Talcher STPP.

In order to augment the availability of power measures have been taken to (a) increase generation from existing capacity, and (b) to expedite installation of additional capacity. As a result, power generation in April-June, 1984, increased by 15.7% as compared to the corresponding period of last year. A total generation of 154 billion units and addition of new generating capacity of 3899 MW has been programmed for 1984-85. A programme for renovation and modernisation of existing thermal units is also being taken up. This is expected to increase availability from various thermal stations. A multipronged programme of revetalling various power stations, improving quality of coal supply ensuring adequate supplies of spares and upgraded technical skills is under implementation. Hydel projects are also being expedited. That programme are expected to increase availability over time. With increased availability, power supply to the agricultural sector will also be improved on a priority basis.

Annexure

1. Project Location.	Singrauli STPP	Korba STPP	Ramagundam STPP	Rihand STPP (Stage-I)
2. Approved capacity (MW)	2000	2100	2100	1000
3. No. of 500 MW units	2	3	3	2

4.	Expenditure upto March, 1984 (Rs. crores) (Provisional)	119.06	133.62	65.70	127.63
5.	Balance year-wise expenditure (Rs. crores) (Anticipated)				
1984-85	132.57	148.69	59.60	180.57	
1985-86	162.73	187.30	134.90	264.45	
1986-87	143.63	186.32	285.80	292.00	
1987-88	67.43	153.28	239.60	174.65	
1988-89	14.94	94.05	111.30	95.45	
1989-90	—	62.36	42.00	25.00	
1990-91	—	4.08	15.28	2.37	

Power Requirements and Production in the Country

***32. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power in the country at present ;

(b) the estimated power requirement and total annual production of power in the country at present ;

(c) whether any efforts are being made by Government to meet the shortage and if so, details thereof :

(d) any special funds allocated for the purpose ; and

(e) the time by which the country will be selfsufficient in the requirement of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is a power shortage in the country.

(b) The total energy generation during 1983-84 was about 140 billion units as against a gross requirement of about 156 billion units.

(c) The measures which are being taken to improve power availability in the country include the following : (i) For better utilisation of existing generating capacity, Roving Teams/Task Forces of Central Electricity Authority regularly visit thermal stations and devise time bound action plans for improvement in generation. (ii) To expedite the commissioning of ongoing projects, the Central Electricity Authority closely monitor construction activity, and also assist in the timely delivery of equipment by manufacturers/suppliers.

(d) A Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme for thermal

stations/units has been proposed involving an expenditure of Rs. 500 crores.

(e) All efforts are being made to bridge the gap between requirement and availability of power. Accordingly, the power shortage which was over 16% before the beginning of the Sixth Plan in 1979-80, was brought down to 10.8% in 1983-84. Further increases in availability of power are planned, so that self sufficiency can be achieved, but the time-frame is dependent upon the availability of resources.

श्री अय्यान सिंह कश्यप : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर सभा पट्टल पर रखा है। इस समय बिजली का सकट पूरे देश में है। उद्योगों में और खास तौर से कृषि क्षेत्र में ज्यादा परेशानी है। लोगों को कई कई हपते तक बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है।

यह आप जो ताप यूनिट्स का निर्माण कर रहे हैं और दूसरे जितने भी ऊर्जा के साधन हैं, विशेष रूप से बिजली पैदा करने के, उनके द्वारा, आज देश में जो वर्तमान बिजली की आवश्यकता है या भविष्य में जो आवश्यकता होगी, उसको पूरा करने में कब तक समर्थ हो सकेगे? आज जो उपभोक्ता उम्मीदशारी की लाइन लगाये हुए बैठे हैं उनको आपको यह यूनिट्स कब तक पूरी समता के साथ बिजली उपलब्ध कर मिलेंगे? इसके साथ ही साथ आप यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि इस समय देश की बिजली की क्या आवश्यकता है और भविष्य में, अगले दो चार पांच साल में क्या आवश्यकता होगी।

श्री आरिक मोहम्मद खां: श्रीमान्, बुनियादी तौर पर बिजली की व्यवस्था करना और बिजली उपलब्ध कराना, राज्य सरकारों का काम है। राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को सप्लाईमेंट करने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने की नीति से, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सेन्डल सेक्टर में

सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने का निर्णय लिया और वह इसलिए लिया कि बिजली की जो आवश्यकता है उसकी पूर्ति की जा सके। लेकिन यह कहना, कि कितने दिनों में, जो कुल मांग है उसको पूरा किया जा सकेगा, अभी सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा क्योंकि यह कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है जिसमें संसाधनों की उपलब्धि आदि शामिल है। (व्यवधान) बिजली की जो आवश्यकता है, वह ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसको आप छोटा करके बता दें। बुनियादी तौर पर यह कैपिटल इंटेंसिव इण्डस्ट्री है, जिसके लिए बहुत संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होती है। हम मानते हैं कि यह एक बाइटल इनपुट है, सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट है इसलिए जितनी जलदी हो सके उतनी जलदी बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाए। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमान्, छठी योजना शुरू होने से पहले पावर शार्टेंज 16 परसेंट थी जिसको 1983-84 में 10.8 परसेंट पर ले आया गया है। योजना के अनुमार हम आशा करते हैं आगे वाले सालों में इस पावर शार्टेंज को और भी कम किया जा सकेगा।

श्री अय्यान सिंह कश्यप : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि पावर का, बिजली का बड़ा महत्व है, देश के उत्थान के लिए उसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। किन्तु राज्यों में जितनी बिजली का उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है, बहुत कम बिजली उत्पादित की जा रही है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिजली का केन्द्रीयकरण करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाएगी ताकि सारे देश के लिए एक नीति हो और बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके? क्या देश में कुछ ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व हैं जो बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता को बिगाड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उससे बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी आई है?

श्री आर्थिक मोहम्मद लां : मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य बिजली को केन्द्रीय सूची में लाने की बात कह रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी ने अपनी नियन्त्रियां की हैं और हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो पालमेन्ट की कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी है उसमें भी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी राय घोषित की थी कि बिजली को केन्द्रीय सूची में लाया जाए। उसके तुरन्त बाद राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी इस मामले पर वचार किया गया परन्तु प्रदेश सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ से इस बारे में कोई फैवरेबल रेस्पांस नहीं मिला। हमारे सामने दोनों ही मत हैं और सरकार की तरफ से कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन यह दोनों ही मत सरकार के सामने हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी वे कहा है;

"The total energy generation during 1983-84 was about 140 billion units as against a gross requirement of about 156 billion units."

इसका मतलब यह है कि आप यह मानकर चलते हैं कि यदि 156 विलियन यूनिट्स का बिजली का उत्पादन हो जाए तो मारे देश का बिजली की आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायेगी जबकि इस समय 140 विलियन यूनिट्स का उत्पादन हो रहा है मानी 16 विलियन यूनिट्स की ओर आवश्यकता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उसके मुताबिक अभी भी गांवों में किसानों को 6 घंटे भी बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। बिहार में तीन-चार सौ मेगावाट का उत्पादन हो रहा है जबकि मैं समझता हूं चार हजार मेगावाट भी उत्पादन हो जाए तो भी वह कम ही होगा। पता नहीं किसने आपको यह स्टैटिस्टिक्स दे दी कि 156 विलियन यूनिट्स की आवश्यकता होगी। देश को

अन्धेरे में रखने के लिए हमारे घर में दिया जल जाए, देश में दिया जल जाए, किसने आपको बताया है और किस आधार पर बनाया है?

श्री आर्थिक मोहम्मद लां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुना यह जवाब देना है कि किसने बताया है? यह विशेषज्ञों ने बनाया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, विशेषज्ञ जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह रिसपोन्स-बिलिटी मिनिस्टर की है। आप अध्यक्ष हैं, हमारी रक्षा कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछा है कि किसने बनाया है?

श्री आर्थिक मोहम्मद लां : श्रीमान् टंकनीकल मामलों में निश्चित ही विशेषज्ञों की राय महत्व रखती है, जिन्होंने उस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, जिनका उसमें एक्सपर्टिशेस है और उस केवल विद्युत लगाने, विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में ही नहीं सोचते हैं, बल्कि डिमांड मैनेजमेंट की जो कल्पना है, जो सिंचान है, उम्मीद उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में है। सारे आंकड़े बनाए जाते हैं। आप सबाल पूछिए, मैं जवाब दूंगा। आप सिफ़र यह जानना चाहते हैं कि किसने बनाया है, श्रीमान्, मैं बता देता हूं। (छवचान)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Whenever they give the installed capacity of a particular plant they give it in terms of megawatt. Whenever they give the production figures, they give in terms of million units. Will you please ask him to explain to us as to how many million units constitute one megawatt?

MR. SPEAKER : You have put the same question through me to him.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You are allowing only opposition Members. You are not giving a chance to us. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Every Member who puts the question first, has the right to put two questions.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछ रहा था कि विशेषज्ञों ने आपको मलाह दी हो या महाविशेषज्ञों ने मलाह दी हो—सरकार वा जवाब क्या है? क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि देश में बिजली की आवश्यकता मिर्क 156 विलियन यूनिट्स है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राम विलास जी, जिस प्रश्न का जवाब दिया जा रहा है, यह सरकार का जवाब है, जो उन्होंने विशेषज्ञों की राय के मुताबिक ठीक समझते हैं, दिया है। आप इसको दो हिस्सों में क्यों बांट रहे हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं नहीं बांट रहा हूँ, मेरा आरोप है कि सरकार गलत जवाब दे रही है। मैं अपके माध्यम से पूछता चाहता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय सदन में किर से एशोर करें कि आवश्यकता 156 विलियन यूनिट्स की है या इससे अधिक है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनकी राय में 156 विलियन यूनिट्स कम हैं। क्या आप भी इस बात से सहमत हैं कि बास्तव में आवश्यकता इतनी है, ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद लाई : 1983-84 में आवश्यकता 156 विलियन यूनिट्स की थी, हम ऐसा बानते हैं। रामविलास पासवान जी को अधिकार है कि वह जो चाहे मत रखें, लेकिन जो हमारे विशेषज्ञ हैं उनके परामर्श से हमने अपने सामने यही लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महीदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है, फिर भी मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछता हूँ—गांवों में किसानों को कितने परसेन्ट और कितने घन्टे बिजली निल रहीं हैं मैं पर्टिकुलरली विहार, यू० पी० और बंगल के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने घन्टे मिल रही हैं?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद लाई : प्रदेश सरकारों से उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुमार उत्तर प्रदेश में 7 घन्टे, विहार में 6 घन्टे……

श्री रामबतार जाट्टी : बिलकुल गलत है, एक घन्टा भी नहीं मिलती है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद लाई : आप मुझे कहने दें, उमके बाद जब आप खड़े हों तो अपनी बात कहें कि गलत है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है—यह सूचना हमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई है। यदि माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे कि यह सूचना सही नहीं है तो हम राज्य सरकारों की जातकारी से लायेंगे और कहेंगे कि वे इसकी जांच करके बतलायें “”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको कह ही दें कि यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री रामहिलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि 24 घन्टे में 6 घन्टे बिजली मिलती है……

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोनोपोलाइज करने की कोशिश करते हैं, यह गलत बात है। मैंने तो खुद आपकी बात को ज्यादा असरदार तरीके से कह दिया है।

I have already done what you wanted to do. But still if you want to monopolise, that is wrong.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद लां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से यू० पी०, बिहार और बेस्ट बंगाल के बारे में पूछा गया था। मैंने बतलाया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 7 घंटे, बिहार में 6 घंटे और बेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने सूचना उपलब्ध कराई है कि वहाँ किसी किस्म का कोई कट नहीं है, 24 घंटे बिजली मिलती है (अध्यक्षान)

MR. SPEAKER : You take too much of time. I will block your questions if you do like this. Don't try to monopolise. Other Members also have got the same right. It is very bad on your part. I do not realise.....

(Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वह मही जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप मुझे कह रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said. It is on the basis of the information received from the State Governments and I also say that this is not right on the part of State Governments to give this wrong reply. That is what I say. I know for certain but this is not the way to do it like this.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय को भूठ बालने का अधिकार नहीं है।

प्र० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में राणा प्रताप सागर एटामिक प्लांट केनेडियन टैकनालोजी से स्थापित किया गया था, उस के निरन्तर खराब होने से राजस्थान की पूरी-की-पूरी ब्यू-व्यवस्था चोपट हो रही है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूँ-निकट भविष्य में उस स्थान पर, जो कोटा के निकट है और रावतमाटा के नाम से जाना जाता है, क्या कोई अन्य यूनिट स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है? वे दोनों एटामिक यूनिट्स बराबर

खराब रहते हैं, एक सप्ताह भी नहीं चल पाते हैं, इस से राजस्थान की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई है-क्या मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब देंगे कि वहाँ पर कोई अन्य यूनिट लगायेंगे?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद लां : इस वक्त मेरे लिये यह कहना संभव नहीं है लेकिन मैं इसकी सूचना माननीय सदस्या को उपलब्ध करा दूँगा।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : What is the total installed capacity of energy in MW in our country? What is the capacity utilisation by the NTPC and State Governments? In Orissa the installed capacity is 1,200 MW out of which 920 MW is hydro, which is dependant on the vagaries of the monsoon. For this reason, the Orissa Government has submitted to the Central Government time again for the last 4-5 years the installation of 840 MW thermal power generation at Braj Nagar and 2,000 MW at Talcher. Madam Gandhi has stated on the floor of the House that we will go in for thermal power generation rather than hydro so that there is regular power supply without any interruption. What is the position?

MR. SPEAKER : You can answer one of the questions.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : In the beginning of the Sixth Plan the installed capacity was 28,000 MW. By the end of the Sixth Plan we hope to have about 43,000 MW of total installed capacity.

So far as Orissa is concerned, the proposal for the super thermal power station was received on 30-4-84 and is being apprised by the CEA for techno-economic clearance.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I have got the reply from the Minister that the thermal power station will be completed by...

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : About the other thermal power station, I do not have information. I will supply it.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Is it a fact that the actual utilisation is only 40 to 50 per cent of the installed capacity in some of the States and in Gujarat it is 60 or 65 per cent? Is it also a fact that some of the generating sets supplied by BHEL are not functioning properly and, therefore, the States have asked for the import of generating sets, which has been denied?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : It is true that the plant load factor varies from State to State and from station to station and we keep on telling the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards to take steps to improve the plant load factor and capacity utilisation. It is also true that some State Electricity Boards have complained about some parts of the machinery. Whenever we receive such complaints, these matters are taken up with BHEL for necessary remedial action.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the overall capacity utilisation of the power plants has increased in recent years? If so, reasons thereof.

Secondly may I know whether it is a fact that the socalled thermal power plants you are going to make with 500 megawatt generators; if so, who would make those 500 megawatt generators and whether the less capacity utilisation has got anything to do with the installation of higher capacity generators.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, it is true that the plant load factor capacity utilisation went low and the record it made was in 1976-77. After 1980, it again started picking up.

SHRI A.K. ROY : My question is a pointed one. Whether it has decreased recently within the last two years? Within the last two years it came down from 49.7% to 37%.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, it was 47. 9% in 1983-84 as against the

target of 51%. That Plant Load Factor of Thermal power stations during 1983-84 has been less than the target due to a number of factors such as the longer time taken for stabilisation of new units, long duration forced outages, inadequate power evacuation, lack of system demand, synchronisation of units before completion of all works etc. These were the factors responsible. It was marginally lower in 1983-84 than in the previous years.

श्री जाजं फर्निंडस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार का काटिका विजलीघर जो 1982 के मार्च महीने में कमीशन होना चाहिए था जो अब 1984 के मध्य तक भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस सवाल को बार-बार इस सदन में छेड़ा गया है। पहले जो मंत्री महोदय थे, उनसे भी पूछा था। क्या इसकी यह वजह है कि इस काम को जनता सरकार के कार्यकाल में शुरू किया गया। क्या इसीलिए इस काम में ढील दी जा रही है? (ध्यवधान)

इस विजली घर के निर्माण के लिए पैसे की जो आपूर्ति होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं की गई। हर प्रकार की हरकतें निर्माण करने में की गई। कई बार उत्तरी बिहार के किसानों और लोगों ने इस विजली घर को बनाने के लिए संघर्ष चलाया। लेकिन सात साल होने के बाद भी इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विजलीघर को कब तक आप कमीशन करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : श्रीमान्, यह विजली घर सेंट्रल सेक्टर के अंतर्गत नहीं है। यह बिहार सरकार का विजला घर है। बैसे तो इसके लिए अग्रिम सुचना की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, बी.एच.ई.एल ने बिहार सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि शायद इसी नवंबर तक वे इसको पूरा कर देंगे।

**Law Commission Report on Indian Succession
Act**

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***23. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :**

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Law Commission has found certain sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 discriminatory against women ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether he proposes to bring suitable amendments to the relevant Act during this session ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The Law Commission has taken up for consideration the revision of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and has invited comments on a working paper prepared on the subject.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष में महिलाओं का बहुत ऊँचा स्थान रहा है। एक तरफ तो यह पोजीशन थी कि महिला के बांगर कोई यज्ञ या हवन पूरा नहीं समझा जाता था। पुरुषों के नाम के साथ जब तक महिला का नाम न जुड़ जाए तब तक नाम नहीं लिया जाता था, जैसे—राधाकृष्ण, सीता राम... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आजकल तो आफिस में भी काम नहीं करते।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सूरज भान : शास्त्रों में तो यहीं तक भी लिखा गया कि “दोल गंवार शृङ्ख पशु नारी, ये सब ताइन के अधिकारी”। ब्रह्मकिस्मती से यह पोजीशन आज भी बन रही है। (व्यवधान)

धीरमति विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कौन से शास्त्र की बात कर रहे हैं। यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, तत्र रमन्ते देवता ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये हैं नहले पर दहला।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री सूरज भान : आज जहां विधान में आर्टिकल 16 (1) और 16 (2) में यह लिखा है कि संकेत के आधार पर कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं होगा, वही इंडियन संकेतन एक्ट के संकेतन 7, 15, .2, 42-46 और 60 में भ्रह्मिलाओं के साथ पूरा डिस्क्रीमिनेशन किया गया है। इसीलिए, लॉकमीशन ने शायद वकिंग पेरर तैयार किया है। कृपया वह पेरर एम० पीज० को सकलेट करवा दीजिए। अखबार में जो लिखा है, वह बताना चाहता हूँ।

Statesman, 20th June :

“It has left other discriminatory sections untouched. The reason by its own admission, is fear of provoking public opinion which, the Commission says, may not be ready for any radical change.”

There is a Report of the Committee on the Status of Women—1975 Report. On page 362 it says—

“That the question of guardianship should be determined entirely from the point

of view of the child's interest and not the prior right of either parent."

U. N. Commission on the status of women. Four suggestions are there—

1. Women have all equal rights and duties.

मैं सिफ़िक़ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के पास भी किताब है। यू० एन० कमीशन की जो चारों रिकमन्डेशन्स हैं, क्या आप उसको इम्प्रीमेंट करेंगे और जो लॉ कमीशन ने वर्किंग पेपर में पब्लिक ओपीनीयन के डर की वजह से जिन बीजों को टच नहीं किया है, उनको भी परम्परा में लाकर कांग्रीहेंसिव अमेंटमेंट करेंगे ताकि औरतों को पूरा बराबर का दर्जा मिल सके?

श्री जगन्नाथ शैशव : मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि लॉ कमीशन ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। लॉ कमीशन ने तो रिफ़ एक वर्किंग पेपर तैयार किया है। जिस पब्लिक ओपी-नीयन के लिए मुख्तलिक लोगों से कमेंट्स मांगे हैं और कमेंट्स मांगने की लास्ट डेट 30 जून, 1984 थी। इसलिए, अभी लॉ कमीशन किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचा है। मैं इस पोजीशन में नहीं हूँ कि आपको कुछ बता सकूँ। जब लॉ कमीशन की रिकमन्डेशन्स आयेंगी तब हम बता सकेंगे कि किसको मानने जा रहे हैं और किसको नहीं?

*** (अध्यधारा)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडवान्स में प्राप्ति कर दीजिए।

(अध्यवधार)

श्री भृज मान : मैंने कहा था कि लॉ कमीशन का वर्किंग पेपर अधूरा है। आज के

हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो कुछ लगा है, वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आपसे पूछा है।

"The Supreme Court today asked the Union Government to explain as to why it should not strike down as unconstitutional the entire Muslim Personal Law relating to polygamy, divorce, adoption, succession etc.

उसमें डायरेक्टिव प्रिमिपल्स का हवाला देकर कहा गया है और तीन दृष्टि में रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस सदन को कान्फीडेंस में लेंगे और बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को क्या राय देने वाले हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ शैशव : जो प्रश्न आपने किया है, उस का लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से कोई तात्पुक नहीं है।

श्री सुरज मान : यह प्रश्न बीमंन के बारे में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह महिलाओं के साथ भेदभाव का मामला है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हर कानून में संशोधन के लिए लॉ कमीशन की सिफारिश होता जरूरी है। इस सरकार का अपना कोई दिमाग नहीं है कि उस में परिवर्तन करे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तराधिकार का कानून अंग्रेजों के हारा 1925 में बनाया गया था और इस समय 1934 तक रहा है। अंग्रेजों ने अपने देश में उस कानून को बदल दिया, मगर हम उन के कानून से अपने देश में बंधे हुए हैं। आखिर लॉ कमीशन की सिफारिशों के लिए रुकने की क्या जरूरत है। बतंपान उत्तराधिकार कानून के उत्तरांत किसी बच्चे की नागरिकता या राष्ट्रीयता तय करने में माँ का कोई हाथ नहीं है। यदि कोई

बच्चा बालिंग हो और उस की सम्पत्ति का मामला तय करना हो तो शादी कर लेने पर उस का फैसला पिता करेगा । यदि पिता नहीं करता है तो उस का निर्णय हाई कोर्ट करेगा । माँ को उस में कुछ भी कहने का अधिकार नहीं है । आखिर यह भेदभाव का कानून कव तक हमारे देश में चलता रहेगा । इस देश की प्रधानमंत्री एक महिला है, यह भी महिलाओं के खिलाफ भेदभाव जारी है । इस लिए आप लों कमीशन की आड़ मत लीजिए । यह सरकार अपने दिमाग को काम में ला कर 1925 के दकियानूमी, पुराने और रही की टोकरी में फेंकने लायक उत्तराधिकारी के कागून में संशोधन के प्रस्ताव को ले कर क्यों नहीं आ रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री श्री वसंत संठे : दिमाग की बात उस बक्त क्यों नहीं की जब यहाँ दिमाग वालों की जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा बड़ा विनम्र निवेदन है कि यहाँ क्वेश्चन तक ही बात कंफाइन रखनी चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप देखें कि मन्त्री महोदय क्या कह रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर साहब को ऐसा कहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो भी प्रश्न पूछा पता नहीं आपने मेरे प्रश्न को सुना या नहीं, लेकिन वह प्रश्न की परिधि के भीतर था । (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो कुछ मंत्री जी ने कहा है, उस को सदन की कार्यवाही में से निकाल बाहर कर देना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप पर आक्षेप कर रहे हैं सर ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He should withdraw his remarks.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि उन का कथन अश्लील या अनपालियामेंटरी होगा तो उस को कार्यवाही से निकाल दिया जाएगा । बताइए, उसमें क्या है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उन्होंने इस सदन की गरिमा पर हमला किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइए, कंसे ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : इस में पालियामेंटरी और अश्लीलता का प्रश्न ही नहीं है । स्पीकर साहब, मैं निहायत विनम्रता के साथ फिर कहता चाहूँगा कि मुझे अब तक समझ में नहीं आया कि ऐसी कौन सी बात है जिस पर मेरे दोस्त-इतने नाराज हो गए । मैंने तो सिफं एक ही बात कही थी । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं, मुनने तो दीजिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : इस बक्त मेरे सामने यह प्रश्न था कि औरतों के खिलाफ डिस्कीमिनेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या लों कमीशन ने कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ताकि उस भेदभाव को दूर किया जा सके, जिस के उत्तर में मैंने यही कहा कि ऐसा कोई निर्णय अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है । जहाँ तक वाजपेयी जी के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, उन का अभिप्राय यह है कि

जब तक उन का निर्णय न आए, उस से पहले ही हमें इण्डियन सक्सेशन एक्ट में संशोधन ले आना चाहिए। हम को अपना दिमाग इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए जबकि इन्होंने अपना दिमाग 1977 और 1978 में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ये सारी बातें इस प्रश्न से कैसे पैदा होती हैं। मैं एक बार किर वहे अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब लों कमीशन इण्डियन सक्सेशन एक्ट को एरजामिन कर रहा है और उस के बाद ही किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेगा तो उस के बाद आप सब से मशवरा किया जाएगा जो देश का निर्णय होगा उस के युताविक कानून में संशोधन किया जाएगा।

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा सवाल देख लीजिए, केवल लों कमीशन की सिफारिश तक ही सीमित नहीं है।

(c) whether he proposes to bring suitable amendments to the relevant Act during this session.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। उन का बदाब यह है कि उन के आने के बाद में ही हम करेंगे।

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यही मैंने पूछा है कि उन के आने के बाद तक इकने की क्या जरूरत है? 1977 में हमारा दिमाग तो नहीं था, लेकिन अगर आप हमारे ही दिमाग का परिचय देने वाले हैं तो जो हमारा हाल 1980 में हुआ, था वही आप का 1984 में होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय बाजपेयी जी के कहने का मतलब इतना ही है कि अक्ल यहां रहती है, वहां रहने पर अक्ल कम हो जाती है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लगता है कि देश की औरतों का दिमाग इन से ज्यादा बच्चा है।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष जी, वह बात सही है कि जब हमें संविधान में समान अधिकार मिला हुआ है तो जो उत्तराधिकार से संबंधित कानून है जिस में बच्चे के या प्रोपर्टी के मामले में स्त्री के लिए कोई अधिकार नहीं है, चाहे देर आयद दुर्स्त आयद, कोई बात नहीं, बाजपेयी जी जब हूँकूमत में ये बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी करीं तब उन्हें होश ही कहां रहता था, लेकिन हम होश में हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई संविधान या कानून के बन्तर्गत इस तरह से संशोधन करना चाहती है कि पति की प्रोपर्टी में भी स्त्री का हक हो और बच्चों के मामले में या उत्तराधिकार के मामले में भी उन बच्चों के लिए और उस उत्तराधिकार में भी स्त्री बराबर की हिस्सेदार हो सके, ऐसा कोई कानून में संशोधन करने का विचार है?

श्री जगन्नाथ कीशल : माननीय सदस्या को मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू सक्सेशन एक्ट में यह सब चीजें आलरेडी प्रोवाइड हो चुकी हैं और 1956 में हो चुकी हैं।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : शादी के बाद पति की प्रोपर्टी में आधा हिस्सा होना चाहिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वह नारी की बात कर रही हैं और मंत्री जी सिफ़े हिन्दू नारी की बात कर रहे हैं। आप भारत की नारी की बात बताएं न कि हिन्दू नारी की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो कानूनी है। माननीय बागड़ी जी का नुक्ता बड़ा जोरदार है।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, the Law Commission has recommended amendments to some of the discriminatory clauses in similar important Acts. For example in the Indian Divorce Act, the Christian community, especially the women of that community are highly discriminated against and the Law Commission has rightly pointed out that the discriminatory clauses in the Indian Divorce Act should also be removed. Now, this matter has been raised in this House quite often and the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the steps would be taken in this regard. Now, I would like to know when will amendments to the Indian Divorce Act be brought before the House by the Government so that equal rights to both husband and wife can be given and justice done ?

Shri Jayaprakash कौशल : लों कमीशन की ओरिपोट्स है वह विचाराधीन हैं। जब उन पर भाइनल ओपीनियन हो जाएगी तो मैं हाऊस के सामने जाऊंगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of Electronic Voting Machine System

***24. SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has made any request to Government to amend the Representation of People Act to enable it to introduce the electronic voting machine system ; and

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

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

(b) Government have been of the view that the question of using machines for the purpose of elections to State Legislative Assemblies and to Parliament and the amendment of the law for enabling such use should be taken up only after the people are made familiar with the system of voting by the machines and after there is general acceptance that such system of voting leaves no scope for misuse. The request of the Election Commission for reconsideration of the matter is under examination.

मीडिया (प्रचार माध्यमों) में कांगड़त लोगों के प्रति सरकार का रब्द्या

***25 श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण तित्तु :**
श्री बापू सात्रिव पर्लेकर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल यूनियन आफ जननिस्ट्स ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि सरकार मीडिया में कांगड़त लोगों के प्रति भेदभावपूर्ण रब्द्या अपना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में लगाए गए आरोप किस प्रकार के हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रति क्रिया क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कांगड़त में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ ;

(ख) आरोप मोटे तौर पर सरकारी रूप से प्रायोजित यात्राओं को कवर करने के लिए पत्रकारों के बयन में किए गए कथित भेदभाव में सम्बन्धित हैं।

(ग) सरकारी रूप से प्राप्योजित यात्राओं को कवर करने के लिए पत्रकारों का चयन अविभेदी वार्षार पर किया जाता है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ध्यान रखा जाता है कि प्रेस के विभिन्न वर्गों, विशेष कर भाषाइ और क्षेत्रीय समाचारपत्रों, को यथासंभव पर्याप्त प्रतिनिष्ठित प्राप्त हो।

विज्ञानी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदम

*26. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के व्यापार मंडल द्वारा यह आशंकां व्यक्त की गई है कि यदि बिजली उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में तत्काल पर्याप्त उपाय नहीं किए जाते हैं तो समस्त उत्तर भारत को गम्भीर बिजली संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि न होने पर इस का औद्योगिक और कृषि विकास पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) उत्तरी क्षेत्र से विद्युत की स्थिति के बारे में पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के व्यापार मंडल द्वारा जारी की गई प्रेस बिजलित की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आवश्यित किया गया है।

विद्युत शक्ति संरचना का एक अवधार-भूत भाग है और इस को पर्याप्त सप्लाई औद्योगिक और कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ परस्पर जुड़ी है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 5172 मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का विचार है। योजना पहले 4 वर्षों में कुल 3082 मेगावाट क्षमता जोड़ी गई है। 1984-85 के चालू वर्ष के दौरान 760 मेगावाट को क्षमता चालू किए जाने का लक्ष्य है। छठी योजना के अन्त से इस क्षेत्र में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 11929 मेगावाट होने की आशा है।

उन यूनिटों के अतिरिक्त जिन्हें इसी वर्ष में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है, उत्तरी क्षेत्र में कुल 11015 मेगावाट क्षमता की स्कीमें विभिन्न चरणों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने 3744 मेगा-वाट की क्षमता को वृद्धि करने के लिए स्कीमों को तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वीकृत कर दिया है। उत्तरोत्तर नई स्कीमों को चालू करने से विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो जाएगा।

साथ ही राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को अपने-अपने संबंधित राज्यों में मीजूदा विद्युत संयंत्रों से अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करने के लिए कारगर उपाय करने की सलाह दी गई है।

Import of Crude Oil During Current Year

*27. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import bill for crude oil is likely to shoot up by around Rs. 400 crores during the current year as has been reported in Indian Express, Delhi edition, of 1st June, 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The quantity of crude oil and petroleum products imported during 1983-84 was 13.8 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 3,290 crores.

The estimated level of import of crude oil and products in 1984-85 will be 12.9 million tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,660 crores.

However, the export of Bombay High crude is estimated to increase from 5.0 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1110 crores in 1983-84 to 7.7 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1800 crores in 1984-85.

Though the level of imports in 1984-85 will be less than that in 1983-84, yet the higher import bill is explained largely by the change in rupee-dollar conversion rate and the higher price of petroleum products.

Uniformity in Rates of Power Supplied to Different States from Central Power Stations

*28. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce to the minimum extent possible the disparities in the power rates to different states from the Centrally sponsored power stations; and

(b) the details of the formula that has been evolved by the Central Electricity Authority for allocation of power from Central schemes to various regions ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Power from Central power stations, which are regional in character, is allocated to the States in a region in accordance with the following formula:—

(1) 15% power is kept unallocated at the disposal of the Centre to meet the requirements of individual beneficiary States in the region from time to time.

(2) 10% of power is allocated to the home State in which the project is located.

(3) The remaining 75% power is distributed to the beneficiary States (including the home State) in accordance with Central Plan Assistance to the beneficiary States and energy consumption in these States during five years.

In case of hydel projects, the home State is paid 1.5 paise per unit of electricity generated by the hydel stations, in addition to 10% weightage in allocation of power as mentioned above.

The Central power stations have been conceived as regional power stations, to benefit all the States in a region. Accordingly, the power generated by a Central station is supplied to all the beneficiary States in a region at the same tariff. There is no inter-regional disparity in regard to the principles on which tariffs are fixed, which apply uniformly to all regions. The tariff is different in various regions mainly due to variations in the costs of the projects, the associated transmission systems, cost of fuel, and some of the operational parameters.

Supply of Power to Fertilizer Units

*29. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of fertilizers was affected by power shortage during the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, the names of the fertilizer units most affected by power crisis; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide sufficient power during the year 1984-85 to the fertilizer plants to achieve the target of production.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fertilizer plants at Madras, Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu), Rourkela, Talcher (Orissa), Udyogamandal, Cochin (Kerala), and Mangalore (Karnataka) were the worst affected due to power cuts/restrictions imposed during 1983-84 by the respective State Electricity Boards.

(c) As a long-term remedial measure, captive power plants are either under installation or have been planned in the units facing acute and recurring power problems. To enable some of the units to meet the critical power requirement of vital equipments, small capacity gas turbines have also been sanctioned.

The Chief Ministers of the State Governments have been requested to treat fertilizer industry as a special category and exempt fertilizer plants from power cuts/restrictions.

Ban on Import of Films

***30. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government purpose to ban the import of films from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, from when and what are the details in this regard and names of the countries which would be covered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Stores to Various Telecom. Circles/ Telephone Departments.

***31. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps for improving the supply of stores including the line material and switching equipment in which the various Telecom. Circles/Telephone Depts. were experiencing severe shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of stores allotted to each constituent State of N.W. Circle since 1 April, 1984 upto 30 June, 1984 (i.e. the first quarter); and

(c) whether Government would ensure that there is no recurrence of any severe shortage in future?

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

(b) G. M. Telecom. Stores, has developed a number of new vendors to supply the line material in adequate quantity. As a result, now there is no general shortage of line stores. Similarly supply of switching equipments is arranged from M/s I.T.I. and to meet the shortage some switching equipment is also being imported. Two new factories to manufacture 5 lakh lines each of electronic switching equipment are being set up.

The details of the line stores allotted to 'NW' Circle in the 1st quarter of 1984-85 is attached as statement-I. Stores are allotted

on the basis of forecast sent by Circle/District who are further distributing to the constituent divisions in their jurisdiction on the basis of their requirement. The allocation to various divisions located in 'NW' circles in the States Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh are made by G.M., North West Circle, Ambala. The stores supplied by G.M. Telecom. Ambala to the divisions located in these States during the 1st quarter of 84-85 is attached on statement-II. No switching equipment was planned to be supplied to NW Circle during this period i.e. the 1st quarter of 1984-85.

(c) The supply of stores is made to various field units against allotment made centrally by P&T Directorate. Action has been taken to procure adequate quantities of line material from various sources so that no shortage of these items is experienced in the field. Further the distribution of stores all over the country is being streamlined to avoid any imbalance in the supply.

Statement-I

1. Line stores allotted to NW Circle during 1st Quarter of 1984.

1. Tube A-8	15000	21. Wire 3.5 mm MT	325MT
2. Tube B-'8'	18000	22. Wire g I 2 mm.	45 MT

Statement-II

Line Store Supplied from 1.4.84 to 30.6.84

S.No.	Name of Item	Punjab	Himachal Pradesh.	Haryana.
1.	Tube A-8	823	397	1191
2.	Tube B-8	762	390	1734
3.	Tube C-8	91	60	329
4.	Socket B	343	424	1502
5.	Socket C	132	31	210

1	2	3	4	5
6.	BKT 4W Telegraph	50	408	690
7.	BKT 4W Phones.	383	100	965
8.	BKT 8W NCJ	30	35	20
9.	U Back All Sizes.	1007	1339	2391
10.	Saddle A	2236	2050	1474
11.	Saddle B	110	423	417
12.	Insulator DS Large.	1600	300	2480
13.	Insulator DS Small	2000	350	2680
14.	Stalk Phones.	1290	2390	5622
15.	Stalk Telegraph.	200	NIL	12
16.	GI Wire 300 lbs.	5000 Kg.	23160 Kg.	5890 Kg.
17.	GI Wire 3.55 mm	4000 Kg.	7328 Kg.	21620
18.	Drop Wire.	NIL	22.6 Km.	12 Km.

—इस पर आधारित उबरक परियोजनाओं के लिए आशयपत्र मन्त्री को मन्त्री

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के लिए आशयपत्र मन्त्री करने में कितना समय लगेगा।

*33. श्री भीम सिंह :

दा० सुकाहमण्यम् स्वामी :

रसायन और उबरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) :

(क) जी हां।

क्या रसायन और उबरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(स) प्रत्येक संयंत्र के स्थान स्थायित्व, क्षमता तथा अनुमोदित लागत के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरणपत्र में दिए गए हैं।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति वर्ष 1350 टन उत्पादन का मता बाली गंगा पर आधारित 6 वर्डी परियोजनाओं को आशयपत्र मन्त्री करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(स) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) मैसरै इण्डो गस्फ फॉटिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि० (आई० डी० एफ० सी०) तथा मै. इंडियन फार्मस फॉटिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि० (इफ०) को आशयपत्र पहले ही जारी कर दिए गए हैं। मै नेशनल फॉटिलाइजर्स लि० (एन० एफ० एल०) ने पहले ही

विजय पुर, गुना, मध्य प्रदेश में परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन आरम्भ कर दिया है। शेष कम्पनियों के लिए आशयपत्र जारी करना जांच प्रक्रिया

की अग्रिम अवस्था में है और उन के शीघ्र ही जारी किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

बिवरण

क्रमांक स्थान

स्वामित्व

परियोजना की कार्यान्वयन के अनुमानित आरम्भ होने लागूत (करोड़ की तारीख रु० में)

1. विजयपुर, गुना जिला मध्य प्रदेश	नेशनल फटि० लि० (एन० एफ० एल०)	587.1	1.6.84
2. जगदीश पुर, सुलतान पुर जिला उत्तर प्रदेश	इंडो ग्रुप, फटि० एंड के मि० लि०	662.60	1.10.84 (सम्भावित)
3. बौदला, बरेली, जिला उत्तर प्रदेश	इण्डियन फार्मेस फटि० कोपरेटिव लि० (इफ्को)	732.0	1.10.84 (सम्भावित)
4. विपोला शाय स्वार्ड मार्श पुर राजस्थान	जूबारी एसो के मि० लि०	699.5	1.4.85 (सम्भावित)
5. बबराला, बदायूँ जिला उत्तर प्रदेश	टाटा के मि० लि०	600.00	1.10.85 (सम्भावित)
6. शाहजहांपुर जिला उत्तर-प्रदेश	श्रीराम फटि० एण्ड कैमि०	741.99	1.4.86 (सम्भावित)

- उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक संयंत्र की 1350 टन प्रति टन अमोनिया तथा 2200 टन प्रतिदिन यूरिया की क्षमता का प्रस्ताव है।
- संयंत्रों के कायं आरम्भ होने के 39-42 महीनों में चालू होने की सम्भावना है।

Targets of Probable Plant Load Factor for Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether the targets of the probable Plant Load Factor (PLF) for Seventh Plan have been fixed and if so, the final decision in the matter ;

(b) whether it is a fact that PLF has been declining since 1977 ; and

(c) whether hydel projects are being given top priority in the Seventh Plan in order to correct imbalances between thermal and hydel capacity by the Eighth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) The PLF started declining from 1977-78 onwards but the declining trend was reversed in 1981-82. It rose to 46.8% in 1981-82, 49.8% in 1982-83 and 47.9% in 1983-84.

(c) It is proposed to include a substantial hydro programme in the Seventh Plan to accelerate the pace of hydro development in the country.

Plans Prepared by Commission for Additional Sources of Energy

*35. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans have been prepared by Commission for Additional Sources of Energy for exploiting energy from new sources ;

(b) if so, the details of the same and when they will be implemented ; and

(c) the quantity of energy that is expected to be available from these sources ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Plans and programmes already under implementation during the Sixth Plan period include inter-alia the National Project on Biogas Development, propagation of Improved Chulhas, Utilisation of Solar Thermal Energy, development and application of solar photovoltaic devices and systems, production conversion and utilisation of biomass, utilisation of urban waste and industrial effluents for energy purposes, utilisation of wind energy and rural renewable energy systems. Plans and programmes on a vastly expanded scale for the Seventh Plan period are being prepared by the Working Group on Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(c) Development of new sources of energy is in the initial stage. Contribution of these sources is expected to progressively increase and according to some studies, new sources could supply 20% or more of total energy demand by the turn of the century.

Penalty for Offence of Video Piracy

*36. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : SHRI N.E. HORO :

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

(a) whether Government propose to prescribe a minimum penalty for offence of video piracy ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) There are proposals to amend the Copyright

Act, 1957 and also the Cinematograph Act, 1952 to enhance the punishments for offences under these Acts, having a bearing on video piracy. The proposals relating to amendment of both the Acts contain provisions for minimum punishments in terms of imprisonment as well as fine—the Copyright Act, 1957 for infringement of copyright including copyright relating to cinematograph films and the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for exhibition of un-certified video films.

Setting up of Tribunals to Identify and to Rehabilitate Bonded Labour in the Country

*37. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to set up special Tribunals in problem-prone areas for identifying and rehabilitating the bonded labour in various parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scope and extent of their functioning with special reference to the child labour and their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Power Plants

*38. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPAN :**
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for renovation and modernisation of thermal power plants throughout the country at a cost of Rs. 500 crores ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the names and places of power plants which are included in such a proposal ;

(c) whether the Finance Ministry has been suggesting that the cost be shared both by Centre and States ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the position obtaining at present in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages a Centrally sponsored Scheme for the renovation and modernisation of old or otherwise deficient thermal stations|units which can be revamped on a techno-economically viable basis. The power plants to be covered under the Scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 500 crores spread over three years, can be finally identified only after the Scheme has been approved and detailed project reports are available. It is estimated that on completion of the Scheme an additional generation of 7000 million units per year would be available.

(c) No, Sir. The details of financing are still being finalised.

(d) Does not arise.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बोतल भरने के संश्यों की स्थापना

*39. **श्री शिव चरण वर्मा :** क्या उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में बब तक बोतल भरने के कितने संश्य बनाए गये तथा उनकी बनावट कितनी है :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में बब तक बोतल भरने के कितने संश्य बनाए गये तथा उनकी बनावट कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त सेवों में पेट्रोलियम गैस की मांग में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए

सरकार द्वारा पश्चिम बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कोई संयंत्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और इसको कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

ठर्ड मंत्री (श्री. पी. शिव शंकर) :

(क) तीन ; कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, तथा वरोनी में जिनकी वार्षिक क्षमता क्रमशः 24,000, 25,000 तथा 20,000 एन. टी. है।

(ख) और (ग) बालू वर्ष में इन लोगों द्वारा नया बाटलिंग संयंत्र स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ; तथापि, बाद के वर्षों के दौरान, नये संयंत्र स्थापित करने तथा विद्युतान संयंत्रों का विस्तार करने की योजनाएँ तैयार की जा हही है।

Thermal Stations Permitted in Private Sector as also Captive Power Stations with Generation Capacity

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

(a) the number of Thermal Stations with their generation capacity that have been permitted to be set up in the private sector (State-wise) ; and

(b) the number of captive power stations that have been permitted to be set up by the industries and the number of generators that have been permitted to be imported for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The following thermal power stations are under operation in the private sector :—

Power Station	Generation capacity (MW)
1. Maharashtra	
Trombay Thermal Power Station	837.5
2. Gujarat	
Ahmedabad Electric Co.	271.1
3. West Bengal	
Calcutta Electric Supply Co.	508

Apart from the above, one unit of 110 MW at Ahmedabad Electric Company as replacement unit and 1 unit of 60 MW at Titagarh Thermal Power Station of Culcutta Electric Supply Co. are under different stages of execution. The proposal of M/s. Tata Electric Co. for installation of another unit of 500 MW has been approved. The proposal for installation of 2×67.5 MW units in replacement at the Southern Generating Stations of Calcutta Electric Supply Co. has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority in June, 1983.

Since 1980-81, 48 industrial units have been allowed to instal captive power plants totalling 2846 MW out of which 26 industrial units, in their original proposals submitted to the Central Electricity Authority, envisaged installation of imported equipment as indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

List of proposals recommended by CEA since 1980-81

NORTHERN REGION

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s Renusagar Power Co. 1 x 67.5 MW	67.5	
2.	M/s HZL at Debari—1 x 15	15	Imported
3.	M/s HCL at Khetri—2 x 10	20	—do—
4.	M/s DCM at Kota—1 x 10	10	
5.	M/s Indian Explosives—1 x 12	12	Imported
6.	M/s NFL at Panipat—30	30	Indigenous
7.	M/s NFL at Bhatinda—30	30	—do—
8.	M/s Punjab Concast Steel Ltd. 1 x 15	15	—do—
9.	M/s HZL at Chittorgarh—3 x 30	90	
Total :		289.5 MW	

WESTERN REGION

1.	M/s Balco at Korba—4 x 67.5	270.0	
2.	M/s SAIL at Bhilai—3 x 60	180	
3.	M/s ONGC at Uran—2 x 20	40	Imported
4.	M/s BPCL at Mahul—2 x 10	20	—do—
5.	M/s COI at Noemch—1 x 15	5	—do—
6.	M/s HPCL at Bombay—3 x 10	30	—do—
7.	M/s KBCL at Hazira—2 x 15	30	
8.	M/s RCF at Thal—2 x 15	30	
9.	M/s HOCL at Rasayani—1 x 5.7	5.7	
10.	M/s GNFC Ltd. 2 x 25	50	
11.	M/s IPCL at Baroda—2 x 28	56	Imported

1

2

3

4

12. M/s National Newsprint & Paper Mills at Neepha Nagar— 1×10	10
Total	726.7 MW

SOUTHERN REGION

1. M/s Salem Steel Plant— 1×6	6	
2. M/s CCI at Tandur & Verraguntale 2×5 MW	10	Imported
3. M/s Indian Rayon at Gulbarga— 1×12	12	
4. M/s Vizag Steel Plant— 3×60	180	
5. M/s Madras Fertilizer— 1×2.5	2.5	Imported (Recommended by Deptt. of Power in March, 1983)
6. M/s SPIC at Tuticorin—18	18	—do—
7. Heavy Water Plant at Manguru— 3×30	90	
8. Chemicals & Plastic India Ltd.—4.8	4.8	Imported
9. Mangalore chemicals & Fertilizer— 5×6.5	32.5	—do—
10. M/s Madras Refineries—10	10	—do—
11. Ennore Paramfos Plant of EID Parry— 1×1050 KVA	1050 KVA	—do—
Total	366.8	

EASTERN REGION

1. M/s NALCO at Talcher— 5×120	600	
2. M/s HSL at Durgapur— 2×60	120	Imported
3. M/s SAIL at Bokaro— 3×60	180	—do—
4. M/s SAIL at Rourkela— 2×60	120	—do—
5. M/s HDC at Ranchi— 2×10	20	
6. M/s Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys -4×30	120	Imported
7. M/s HFC at Haldia— $1 \times 15 + 2 \times 15$	45	

1	2	3	4
8.	M/s HFC at Barauni— 1×2 , $5+1 \times 16$	18.5	Imported
9.	M/s HFC at Durgapur 1×15	15	
10.	M/s HFC at Namrup— 1×27	27	Imported
11.	M/s FCI at Talcher— $2 \times 30+$ (GT) 1×30	60	—do—
12.	M/s FCI at Paradeep— 2×12.5	25	
13.	M/s CIL at Chilmari— 2×10	20	
14.	M/s CIL at Kattral 2×10 Kargil	20	
15.	M/s CIL at Moondih— 2×10	20	
		—	
Total		1440.5	
		—	
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
1.	M/s OIL Daulajan— 1×7.5 (Waste Heat Unit)	7.5	Imported
2.	M/s ONGC G.T. Sets— 5×3	15	Imported
		—	
Total		22.5 MW	
		—	

NORTH EASTERN REGION

1. M/s OIL Duliajan—1 x 7.5 (Waste Heat Unit)	7.5	Imported
2. M/s ONGC G T. Sets—5 x 3	15	Imported

Total 22.5 MW

T.V. and Radio Facility to Tribal Districts of Durgapur and Banswara

213. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide Television and All India Radio facility to tribal districts of Durgapur and Banswara;

(b) whether it is a fact that these facilities have been provided to Udaipur; and

(c) why tribal people are deprived of this facility ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD) : (a) Durgapur city in Ourdwan
district of West Bengal is expected to get
TV coverage from the 10 KW trans mitter
at Asansol when it is commissioned at full
power during the current Plan. As regards
radio, this district is being covered by AIR,
Calcutta.

Banswara district in Rajasthan is not expected to get TV coverage at the end of 6th Plan. This district is, however, being covered by AIR station at Indore.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) 90 Tribal districts will get covered by the TV signals since in the approved 6th

Plan, 26 High Power (10 KW) and 118 Low Power (100 Watts) TV transmitters are proposed to be set up during 1984-85.

So far as radio is concerned, the coverage is available 119 districts. This will go up to 122 districts by the end of 6th Plan period.

Telephone Services in Backward, Hilly and Tribal Belts of Doongarpur and Banswara

214. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has not visited backward, hilly and tribal belts of Doongarpur and Banswara in order to assess the desirability of telephone needs of that area :

(b) whether he has deputed any senior officer to visit and to see the Worst condition of Public Call Offices ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that PCOs and telephone exchanges remain almost out of order for more than six months in a year ?

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

(b) A senior telecom. officer of the rank of Director has been posted in the area with headquarter at Udaipur. This officer and Divisional Engineer Telegraph Udaipur have been carrying out regular inspections of all installations in these districts regularly.

(c) No, Sir. However there is still scope of improvement in the working of PCOs and Telephone Exchanges.

Telephone Service in Doongarpur and Banswara Districts

215. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tribal districts of Doongarpur and Banswara has been treated as training centres for fresh operators because only fresh recruits are sent there ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that several telephones subscribers have got their connections disconnected due to unsatisfactory service in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The details of the working staff is as under :—

	Total staff.	Staff working for less than one year service
Doongarpur	50	7
Banswara	94	17

(b) No, Sir. No such case has been reported so far.

Opening of Post Offices, Sub Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Gorakhpur, U.P.

216. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Public Call Offices opened in Gorakhpur District of Uttar Pradesh during 1st April, 1980 to 30th June, 1984, with details of the places ; and

(b) the number of Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Public Call Offices proposed to be opened during 1st July to 31st March 1985, in that district with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 17 post offices, 1 sub-post office and 4 Public call offices were opened in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh during the period 1.4.80 to 30.6.84. The details are given in Statement-1.

(b) 4 post offices, 4 sub-post offices, and 10 public call offices are planned to be opened during the period 1.7.84 to 31.3.1985. The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of Branch Post Offices Sub Post Offices & Public Call Offices Opened in Gorakhpur District During the Period 1.4.1980 to 30.6.1984.

Branch Post Offices	Sub Post Offices	Public Call Offices.
1. Jagdaur	1. New Project Airport PO	1. Airport Station Gorakhpur
2. Bhiti		2. Sumersagar
3. Tiar		3. Bagapur
4. Newas		4. Sobharsa Bujurg
5. Ujjarpur		
6. Ausiakartahari		
7. Belkur		
8. Dhuswakalan		
9. Gudar		
10. Karjahi		
11. Barlarpur		
12. Gopala		
13. Boliaraja		
14. Gajpur		
15. Awadhpur		
16. Naduabajar		
17. Saiddah Urf Kavaldah.		

Statement-II

Name of Branch Post Offices Sub Post Offices & Public Call Offices Proposed to be Opened During the Period 1.7.1984. to 31.3.1985.

Branch Post Offices	Sub Post Offices	Public Call Offices.
1. Harpur Pakari	1. Nizampur	1. Ashoknagar

1

2

3

2. Rajaburi
3. Chakdah
4. Patra

2. Krishna
3. Surakund Col Nagar
4. Industrial Estate

2. Shivpuri Col
3. Jatepur North
4. Kazipur Khurd
5. Daudpur
6. Dharamshala Bajar
7. Civil Court
8. Nausar
9. Bhitia Rawat
10. parmeshwarpur

Cost Audit of Companies

217. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No. 5113 on 27th March, 1984 and state :

(a) the specific criteria followed from time to time when cost audit is ordered under section 233-B of the Companies Act 1956 and the reasons necessary for ordering cost audit as and when considered necessary as borne out from the past practice ;

(b) the names of the companies in respect of which cost audit has been ordered between 1980 and 1984 along with the reasons for which cost audit was ordered in each case and date of submission of cost audit report in each case ;

(c) the purpose of verification of the product-cost and financial matters relating thereto through cost audit ; and

(d) the categories of companies/industries to which cost audit provisions of

Companies Act apply and whether cost audit can be ordered as a result of complaints by consumer organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Cost audit was being ordered for the first time on every company brought under the provisions of Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act after its introduction in 1967. In the initial stages having regard to the small coverage, cost audit on individual companies was generally repeated year after year till the cost accounting system stabilised.

With the increased coverage, from 1979 repeat cost audit was ordered only at periodical intervals except in cases where material deficiencies in the system were noticed. However, in respect of majority of companies belonging to cement, jute, paper and bulk drugs, a policy of ordering continuous audit for a period of 3 years was followed.

From the year 1982 companies falling under different categories are subjected to cost audit by rotation at varying periodical intervals.

(b) This data in a compiled form is not readily available, nor is it required under law, to be maintained in that form. The efforts involved in compiling this information would not be commensurate with the benefits sought to be derived. However, if the Hon'ble member desires to have information in respect of specific company the same can be furnished.

(c) The data relating to product cost and financial matters have to be verified by Cost Auditors and information thereto is furnished in the Cost Audit Report under the provisions of Cost Audit Report, 1968.

These data are for the information of the company management as well as Government to be put to possible use whenever necessary.

(d) A statement containing the categories of companies covered by Cost Accounting Record Rules under Section 209 (1) (d) as notified from time to time is attached. Cost Audit under Section 233 (B) is applicable to companies belonging to these categories. Complaints from consumer organisations can also be taken note of while considering the question of ordering cost audit.

Statement

Categories of Companies covered by Cost Accounting (Record) Rules under Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956

S.No.	Category	Original Rules published		Date from which came into force
		in (GSR No.)	on (Date)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cement	1402	12.9.66	1.1.67
2.	Cycles	311	2.3.67	1.4.67
3.	Rubber Tyres & Tubes	1260	10.8.67	1.10.67
4.	Caustic Soda	1261	11.8.67	1.10.67
5.	Room Airconditioners	1447	16.9.67	1.10.67
6.	Refrigerators	1448	11.9.67	1.10.67
7.	Automobile Batteries	1467	20.9.67	1.1.68
8.	Electric Lamps	1503	27.9.67	1.1.68
9.	Electric Fans	2298	15.9.69	1.1.70
10.	Electric Motors	2574	24.10.69	1.1.70
11.	Motor Vehicles	1465	17.5.69	1.1.70
12.	Tractors	1700	28.6.71	1.7.71
13.	Aluminium	334	25.2.72	1.4.72
14.	Vanaspati	1529	27.11.72	1.1.73
15.	Bulk Drugs	130(E)	14.3.74	1.4.74

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Sugar	982	4.9.74	1.10.74
17.	Infant Milk Food	701(E)	27.12.74	1.1.75
18.	Jute Goods	590(E)	29.12.75	1.1.76
19.	Industrial Alcohol	594(E)	30.12.75	1.1.76
20.	Paper	601(E)	31.12.75	1.1.76
21.	Rayon	606	20.4.76	1.5.76
22.	Dyes	605	22.4.76	1.5.76
23.	Soda Ash	1720	29.5.76	1.6.76
24.	Nylon	157(E)	1.4.77	1.4.77
25.	Polyester	126(E)	24.3.77	1.4.77
26.	Cotton Textiles	417(E)	28.6.77	1.7.77
27.	Dry Battery Cell	45(E)	31.1.79	1.2.79
28.	Sulphuric Acid	395(E)	4.7.80	1.8.80
29.	Steel Tubes and Pipes	506	26.5.84	26.6.84

Production of Life Saving Drugs

218. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that the production of life saving drugs by the private sector companies has not been picking up during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the rate of growth in this field ;

(c) whether Government have initiated steps to have such drugs manufactured in public sector undertakings not only to ensure their steady supply in the market but to keep the price low so that the poor does not suffer ; and

(d) if so, the particulars of action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Production of bulk drugs including life saving drugs in the private sector had increased from Rs. 167 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 258 crores in 1982-83.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Undertakings are manufacturing life saving drugs like Antibiotics, Sulpha Drugs, Anti T.B. Drugs, Anti Leprosy Drugs, Anti Hypertensive Drugs, Sera and Vaccines. Shortages of drugs wherever noticed occasionally are mainly either of a localised nature or of brand drugs for which other equivalent drugs are available. Prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Price and Control) Order, 1979.

Initial Deposits Under Different Categories for Booking of Telephones

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

(a) the initial/security deposits charged from telephone subscribers under different categories like OYT, general, special etc ;

(b) how much money has got accumulated with the Telephones Department on account of all such deposits raised from telephone subscribers and how this money is being used ;

(c) what is the market rate of interest payable to an individual on deposits and how has interest been paid/credited/adjusted to the subscribers account in the past on his security deposits and if no interest is payable, the reasons for the same ; and

(d) the statutory rules, regulations and orders which govern the payment of such deposits, payment or non-payment of interest on such deposits and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The advance deposit charged on applications for new telephone connections in different categories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT-8463/84).

(b) Major Head — P&T Deposits	Telephone Application deposits Upto 1983-84
OYT	Rs.60.67 crores
Non-OYT	Rs.93.50 crores
<hr/>	
Rs.154.17 crores	

This deposit forms part of the deposits of the Govt. of India. As and when connections are given, the deposits relating thereto are transferred to P&T and this is being utilised as part of the Department's Internal Resources for meeting its Capital Expenditure.

(c) The advance deposit for new telephone connections carries interest for the period commencing on the date of deposit

and ending with the date immediately preceding the date of installation of the telephone connection. The rate of interest is the rate payable by the State Bank of India on fixed deposits made for a period of one year. The interest is calculated for the completed number of months, at the rate in force on the date of deposit. The advance deposit, along-with the interest thereon, is adjusted against the charges for security deposit, installation charges; advance rental payable, and the balance is adjusted in the first and subsequent bills after the telephone connection is installed. The rate of interest is not related to the market rate of interest. Security deposits which are charged against an existing telephone and the charges payable by the subscriber do not carry any interest.

(d) The relevant rules are framed under the provisions of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act. Relevant extracts of rules, governing the advance deposits are placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in library Sec No. LT 8463/84).

Coal Exported During the last Three Years

220. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal is being exported ;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 ; 1982-83 and 1983-84 and to which country ;

(c) the names of the quality of coal being exported ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the export of coal has declined year after year ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) A small quantity of non-coking coal and coke products is being exported by CIL to some neighbouring countries. The quantity of coal thus exported and the countries to which this export was made is indicated below :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Country	Quantity exported			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Bangladesh	0.84	0.97	0.60	0.30
Burma	—	0.05	0.15	—
Nepal	0.23	0.32	0.42	0.35
Bhutan	0.05	0.22	0.19	0.19
Sri Lanka	—	0.07	0.08	—
South Korea	—	—	0.08	—
	1.12	1.63	1.52	0.84

The export of coal during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was more than that of 1980-81 but export during 1983-84 was less than the export made during the previous three years of the Sixth Plan period. The quantity of exports has varied depending on the demand from the foreign countries and the availability of the required grade of coal for export.

(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total power generation in the country during 1979-80 was 104432 MU. The energy generation during 1982-83 was 131558 MU as against a target of 132000 MU. The total generation during 1982-83 has increased by 24.3 per cent as compared to the generation during 1979-80.

Target of Power Generation and Actual Achievement

221. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generation in 1979-80 and the target fixed for 1982-83, that is, after first three years of the Sixth Plan and how much was the actual achievement ;

(b) the estimated total loss suffered in industrial production and in revenue to Government due to shortfall in production of power along with loss in agricultural sector ; and

(c) the target for the year 1983-84 and the actual power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(b) During 1982-83, the power shortage in the country was 9.2 per cent as against 16.1 per cent during 1979-80. Agriculture has been accorded high priority in the matter of power supply. Power shortage is one of the contributory factors for loss in industrial or agricultural production. National Council of Applied Economic Research has undertaken a study to assess the loss of production in industry and agriculture due to power shortage.

(c) The energy generation during 1983-84 was 139086 MU as against a target of 144325 MU.

Exchange of Radio and Television Programmes and Films with Pakistan

222 SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) Whether there has been any exchange of views regarding cooperation with Pakistan in the field of information, exchange of radio and TV programmes and films ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Exchange in the field of radio and TV programmes is a continuing process. An Indo-Pak Sub-Commission has been set up by the Indo-Pak Joint Commission to facilitate exchanges in the field of Information, Social Sciences, Culture and Sports. The Sub-Commission has held meetings and finalized areas of cooperation with a view to boosting the exchanges and expand the areas of cooperation, to cover visits by journalists and Radio and TV personnel between two countries. A delegation has recently visited Pakistan and it was mutually agreed that the possibility of joint production of TV and Radio programmes as also regular official level meetings for monitoring the progress on various items of cooperation will be explored.

Trans-India Microwave Link at Bombay and Madras

223. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for "Trans-India microwave link" of international standards at Bombay and Madras to inter-connect Commonwealth Cables with Gulf Cables system ; and

(b) if so, by when the said microwave is likely to be linked and start functioning ?

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

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Rated Capacity and Actual Utilisation of Power Plants in Public and Private Sectors

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

(a) the rated capacity of each public sector thermal, hydel, diesel and atomic power generation plant and also each one's actual capacity utilisation in each of the last three years and the current year ;

(b) what was it in 1976 in each case ; and

(c) the names of the top five power generating plants in Private Sector in the country, each one's rated capacity and its actual utilisation during the same period and in 1976 ?

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

Violation of Provident Fund Rules by Government Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether Government are aware of serious breaches of Provident Fund Rules made by Government Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands thereby depriving workers of their legitimate rights ;

(b) if so, the names of departments that are defaulters and whether such defaulting departments are prosecuted as per the law ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) According to available information, the employees of the Government factories/establishments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, are in enjoyment of General Provident Fund and pensionary benefits under the Government rules and are exempted under paragraph 27 of the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. In the circumstances, the question of Government factories/establishments defaulting in payment of provident fund contributions under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme does not arise.

Waiting List for Telephones under Panipat Telephone Exchange.

226. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details of waiting list for telephones under Panipat Telephone Exchange (Haryana) as on 30 June, 1984 ;

(b) upto what period of registration the telephones have been provided by the Exchange and the target date fixed for clearing the waiting list ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the telephone lines in Panipat area generally remain dead and wrong numbers are often connected ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to improve the functioning of the Telephone Exchange machinery ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The details of waiting list for telephones connections in Panipat telephone exchange (Haryana) on 30th June, 1984 are given below :—

Sl.	Category	Waiting list No.	Earliest application pending since.
1.	O.Y.T.	38	23.3.1984
2	Special	169	7.4.1980
3.	General	564	23.7.1979

(b) The telephones under various categories have been cleared upto the dates mentioned in (a) above. The present waiting list is likely to be cleared by March, 1988.

(c) No, Sir. However, there are a few incidences where wrong numbers are encountered.

(d) Faults in switching equipment and external plant cause deficiencies in performance. Continuous efforts are being made to improve the performance of the exchange.

Simplifying the Emigration Formalities for Indian Tourists going Abroad

227. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations to simplify the procedures with regard to the Emigration formalities for Indians tourists to foreign countries ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship caused to genuine tourists due to the existing rules and formalities of Emigration ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) In view of hardships caused to the Indian tourists going abroad earlier, the following steps have been taken to simplify the procedure of suspension of emigration check requirement :

(1) Requirement of submitting an affidavit has been dispensed with :

(i) For visitors to Pakistan and Bangladesh ;

(ii) For male/female visitors above the age of 55/50 years respectively ;

(iii) For children below the age of 21 years going abroad for higher education on 'scholarship or with sufficient foreign exchange or on sponsorship basis ; and

(iv) For dependent children accompanying parents who have secured emigration clearance.

(2) Single affidavit can be filed by travel agents who are also registered recruiting agents on behalf of pilgrims for Haj and Umrah.

(3) The following categories of passport holders are classified as "Emigration Check not Required" at the initial stage of the issue of the Passport.—

(i) All engineering sea cadet trainees not holding CDC.

(ii) Passport holders having emigration visa for UK, USA, Canada and West European countries who have settled permanently.

(iii) Non-resident Indians whose journey originates and terminates in a foreign country and are in possession of return ticket.

(v) Passport holders possessing entry certificate for marriage or intend

joining parents or in possession of employment visa.

(vi) All accredited journalists who do not pay Income Tax but are professional degree holders in journalism.

(vii) Non-resident Indians who have lived outside India for a period of three years or more.

म य प्रदेश में भारतीय तेल निगम के पेट्रो-लियम उत्पाद डिपू

228. श्री सन्यनारायण झटिया : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय तेल निगम के पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद डिपूओं की स्थापना के लिए किन-किन स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ख) उक्त डिपूओं की स्थापना के लिए अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है और इस संबंध में भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय के नेट्रोलियम दिभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गर्जी शंकर लिथ्री) : (क) इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने मध्य प्रदेश में सागर, उज्जैन, सिगरीली, मंगलिया गांव तथा भिटोनी में प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए हैं।

(ख) सागर, उज्जैन, सिगरीली तथा मंगलिया गांव के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत प्रस्तावों को तेल उद्योग द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है। भिटोनी के मामले में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए राज्य सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

Proposal to Set up Oil Refineries During Current Financial Year

229. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some oil refineries during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of proposal to set up oil refineries that have been cleared by Public Investment Board during this year ; and

(c) the details of the location of those refineries selected ?

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

(b) and (c) Public Investment Board have cleared the proposal for setting up a 6 MTPA refinery at Karnal in Haryana.

Complaints of Restrictive Trade Practices against T.V. Manufacturers

230. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions No. 4426 on 20 December, 1983 and No. 476 on 28 February, 1984 and state :

(a) whether the M.R.T.P. Commission has delayed the Preliminary investigation in the complaint of restrictive trade practices filed by consumer group VOICE on 5 December, 1983 with regard to T.V. industry ;

(b) if so, whether this unreasonable delay in such complaints does not defeat the very purpose of making these complaints and strengthen the recurrence of restrictive

and unfair trade practices and subvert the legislative intent behind the MRTP Act ; and

(c) when the preliminary investigation in the instant cases is going to be completed and enquiry resumed under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) On receipt of the complaint on 5.12.1983, the MRTP Commission passed an Order on 2.1.1984 directing the Director of Investigation to make a preliminary investigation in the matter and submit his report on or before the 2nd of March, 1984. As the investigation involved examination of the records of about 100 TV Manufacturing Companies/Dealers located all over the country the Commission granted extension of time to Director of Investigation at his request to complete the preliminary investigation upto 31.5.1984 and again upto 31st August, 1984.

Considering the complex nature of the enquiry and the enormity of information required to be collected, it cannot be said that there has been undue delay on the part of the Commission in completing the preliminary investigation.

Transfer of Gas Connections to Blood Relations

231. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a person can transfer the gas connection to his/her blood relation :

(b) if so, the procedure prescribed for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider this aspect ?

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

SHANKAR MISHRA : (a) to (c) As per the current policy in vogue, transfer of gas connection by a customer to his/her blood relation is not permitted except in the event of demise of the gas connection holder. In such a case the connection can be transferred to his widow/heir on submission of death certificate and affidavit filed by his widow or heir stating that they are the successors to the deceased. Also in certain circumstances a customer can surrender his connection and in lieu of this, a new connection can be given to others, including blood relations.

Steps to Improve Postal Seals

232. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are going to take to improve the Postal Seals e.g. date of posting, date of delivery, Registration etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that today the seal impressions are neither legible nor complete and at the same time is much time consuming for the staff ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Government have decided to departmentalise the Aligarh Industrial Stamps and Seals Co-operative Society and propose to improve the quality of stamps by using better material and better engraving.

(b) In some cases the stamp impressions are not clear.

(c) Suitable instructions to the subordinate units have been issued to improve the post-mark impressions on letters by way of cleaning of seals and stamps regularly and arranging for replacement of worn out stamps where necessary. Better quality

stamps as stated in (a) above would also result in better impressions.

Tenders Invited by O.N.G.C. for Acquiring Expertise in on Shore Oil Drilling

233. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had invited tenders for acquiring expertise in on-shore oil drilling ;

(b) whether a large number of Indian companies or firms also submitted tenders for such jobs with foreign tie-up mostly with American based companies ;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof and names of such bidders along with the terms of joint venture, if any ; and

(d) details of further efforts being made to invite more such tenders for the jobs from other developed Western/European countries before considering the cases of present bidders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The ONGC had only issued an advance notice in the press on 25.2.84 to Indian entrepreneurs inviting them to participate in drilling activities on ONGC. There were no restrictions imposed about the foreign partner the Indian companies wanted to choose. 53 parties participated in the bid briefing meeting. 36 of these companies had indicated the names of their foreign collaborators, a majority of which were based in America. 17 companies were yet to select their collaborators. Tenders would be invited later.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Commissioning of Capsule Filling Machine by
M/s Pfizer Limited**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had instructed M/s Pfizer Limited not to commission the newly imported Capsule Filling Machine ;

(b) whether the said company has complied with the said instructions ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop commissioning of the Machine by the said company in case the company has not complied with Government's directive ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT
SATHE) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s pfizer have indicated that the new capsulation machine has been commissioned after retiring 3 old capsuation machines and that their installed capsulation capacity remains unchanged with the commissioning of new machine. Further the company have reported that the commissioning has been done in agreement with the workers. The matter is being examined.

**Setting up of additional Fertilizer units in
Seventh Five Year Plan**

235. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any ambitious programme of setting up additional fertilizer capacity to meet the increased demand during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan :

(b) if so, the details thereof : and

(c) the total production capacity of fertilizer plants at present in operation in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT
SATHE) :** (a) and (b) A major programme has been undertaken to augment the indigenous capacity for production of fertilizers in order to meet substantially the increasing demand for fertilizers. In addition to the substantial new fertilizer capacity under installation, it has been decided to set up six more large sized Nitrogenous fertilizer plants. With the implementation of this programme, the percentage gap between demand and indigenous production of fertilizers is expected to be narrowed substantially.

(c) The present installed capacity for production of fertilizers is 51.95 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14.88 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

**Persons Registered for L.P.G. Connections
And Connections Released During 1980, 1981,
1982, 1983 and 1984 by M/s Surjeet Fuel
Depot**

236. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered for L.P.G. connections with M/s. Surjeet Fuel Depot, Sector VI, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-22, during the years 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (please supply a list of the registered consumers for the aforesaid years) ; and

(b) the number of connections year-wise released (Please supply a list of connections released with reference to the List mentioned at 'A' above) ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :**
(a) Number of persons registered for LPG connections with M/s. Surjeet Fuel

Depot, Sector VI, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, during the years 1980 onwards are as under :

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Total
1012	606	797	744	406	3565
			(30.6.84)		

List of the above registered persons is not attached.

(b) No new connections have been released to M/s. Surjeet Fuel Depot against the aforesaid booking since the distributor is already on ceiling. However, the distributor had released following connections to persons coming with the incoming TVs and on priority :

Year	Incoming TVs	Priority
1980	208	2
1981	259	2
1982	732	1
1983	878	228
1984	450	114
(30.6.84)		
	2527	347

शाहदरा, दिल्ली की कालोनियों में डाकघर

237. श्री केयर भूषण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110053 में गौतम पुरी, शास्त्री पार्क, कैथवाड़ा, नया उसमान पुर, पुराना उसमान पुर, जगजीत नगर, करतार नगर और विजय नगर कालोनियों में एक भी डाकघर नहीं है

जिनके कारण इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को भारी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या संचार का विभार निकट भविष्य में इन कालोनियों में नए डाकघर स्थाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में बौरा क्या है ?

संचार नंत्रालय में राज्य अम्बी (श्री श्री एन० गाढगील) : (क) जी नहीं । नया उसमान पुर और जगजीत नगर कालोनियों में पहले से ही दो उप-डाकघर कार्य कर रहे हैं । शास्त्री नगर में डाकघर स्थाने के प्रस्ताव पर दिक्षार किया गया, परन्तु विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार इसका अधिकार नहीं पाया गया ।

(ब) और (ग) जी नहीं, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Expansion of TV Network in North-Eastern India

238 : SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI
SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allocate Rs. 35 crores for the expansion of TV network in the North Eastern India ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan for the expansion ;

(c) the time by which the project will be completed ; and

(d) whether it will cover the areas of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-behar

districts of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A plan for expansion of TV service in the North-East Region envisaging setting up of three 10 KW TV transmitters at Silchar, Dibrugarh and Tura ; five 1 KW TV transmitters at Shillong, Kohima, Imphal, Itanagar and Aizawl, with limited programme production facilities ; six low power transmitting centres and a programme production as well as feeding centre at Gauhati has been approved by the Govt. at an outlay of Rs. 36.43 crores.

(c) Major part of the scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1985-86.

(d) No, Sir. However, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-behar districts of West Bengal are expected to get coverage from the TV transmitter under installation at Kurseong. A low power TV transmitter has already been set up at Gangtok.

— Complaints against Faulty Telephones

239. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters received by him from Members of Parliament during the months of May and June, 1984 ; complaining against faulty telephones including PBX etc. and particularly about Delhi Gate Exchange ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon in relation to each complaint mentioned in the letters ; and

(c) whether PBX and telephones have been set right and concerned people have been set right and concerned people have been replied to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V N. GADGIL) : (a) Two complaints about telephone and PBX|PABX were received about Delhi Gate Exchange in so far as Delhi Telephone District is concerned.

(b) and (c) In one case the defects have since been removed.

The complaint case regarding faulty PABX is receiving attention and action is being taken to rectify the defects and send final reply.

Providing Legal Assistance to Settle Issues Through Conciliation

240. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are also providing legal assistance to settle the issues through conciliation between the parties involved in disputes ; and

(b) if so, the criteria and the category to whom this legal aid is being given in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes appointed by the Central Government has evolved model schemes for State Legal Aid and Advice Boards to hold legal aid camps in selected rural areas for settling the issues through conciliation between the poor parties involved in disputes. The grant-in-aid given by the Committee for holding a legal aid camp is not to exceed Rs.3,500/-.

(b) Persons whose income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6000/-per annum are eligible for the legal assistance. However, the limitation as to income is not to apply in cases of disputes where one of the parties belongs to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic-Tribes, or is a women or a child.

Telephone Services in Shantiniketan Colony in South Delhi

241. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even before the onset of monsoon in the capital, the telephone cables laid in Shantiniketan Colony in South Delhi developed serious defects/faults resulting in a number of telephones becoming dead in June and early July for a number of days causing considerable inconvenience to the subscribers concerned and upsetting their telephonic business links ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation by some experts in the cable laying had been ordered and remedial measures taken ;

(c) whether the Telephone Department lacks any modern equipment or gadget to locate such faults and digging further aggravates the problem in the rainy season ; and

(d) if so, the measures he has taken or propose to take to set matters right and thus save the helpless subscribers from this continued disconnection of their telephones for a number of days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

400 K.V. Transmission Line from Jeypore to Talcher

242. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of 400 KV single circuit transmission line, 430 circuit Kms. in length from Jeypore to

Talcher in Orissa by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

The 400 KV Jeypore-Talcher line, which was originally approved for construction in the State plan of Orissa, has been transferred to the Central Sector for construction by the National Hydroelectric power Corporation Ltd. The Corporation are in the process of taking over the line, the modalities of which are being worked out.

Assets Liabilities Turnover and Profits of M.R.T.P. Companies

243. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5057 on 27th March, 1984 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected and he would lay it on the Table of the House ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to do the needful

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The requisite information has since been collected and furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 10th July, 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

Pumping Sets for Supplying Petrol, Diesel etc.

244. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether pumping sets for supplying petrol, diesel etc. have been sanctioned for

Kamtaul in Darbhanga district and Benipatte in Mudhubani district of Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether they have started functioning ;

(c) if not, reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Jaley, being the block headquarters of that name in Darbhanga district and Umagaon, the block headquarters of that name in Madhubani district, are the starting and terminal points of several buses, trucks etc. and Jaley is the tri-junction of Darbhanga, Madhubani and Sitamarhi districts in Bihar ;

(e) if so, steps taken to start diesel, petrol supply centres there ;

(f) whether there have been serious complaints against malfunctioning of pumping set at Shivdhara in Darbhanga town ; and

(g) if so, steps taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c) Selection of dealers is in progress.

(d) and (e) For Jaley and Umagaon (Imagaon), survey is being conducted by the Oil Industry to assess the feasibility of opening retail outlets there under its next Marketing Plan.

(f) The retail outlet (Pumping sets for the diesel/petrol) is yet to be commissioned at Shivdhara in Darbhanga Town.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

Installation of Low Power T.V. Transmission Tower at Koraput, Orissa

245. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided and instruments installed so far since sanctioning of the low power TV Transmission Tower at Koraput in Orissa ;

(b) total population and the towns and rural areas to be covered ; and

(c) when the installation or Transmission tower will be completed and scheduled for transmission of the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Setting up of a Law Power Transmitter was approved by the Govt. in July, '83 and an amount of Rs. 1.85 lakhs had been provided towards installation charges and incidental expenses.

(b) About 0.32 lakhs of urban population and 1.64 lakhs of rural population in the service range of about 25 Kms. is expected to get TV coverage from the transmitter at Koraput, when commissioned. Besides Koraput, some of the other places expected to get TV coverage are Pondi, Dongiri, Samala, Chanda, Minamal, Addumanda.

(c) The transmitter at Koraput is expected to be commissioned by the end of October, '84.

Import of L.P.G.

246. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import one lakh tonnes of LPG to satisfy the domestic demand (Economic Times 17.6.84) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the flaring of gas has reached all time high and if so,

the details of the flaring for the last five years ;

(c) whether the flaring of gas is due to poor planning and if so, whether Government have plans to overcome this situation and the details thereof ;

(d) the total value of gas flared in the country so far ; and

(e) whether import of LPG will solve present problems in so far as shipping facilities are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It is budgeted to import one lakh tonnes of LPG during 1984-85 to meet the domestic demand.

(b) The details of the flaring of natural gas are available for the last 4 years and are given below :—

Year	Qty. of gas flared (Million Cubic Metres)
1979-80	955
1980-81	760
1981-82	1520
1982-83	1895

Even though the quantity of natural gas flared has increased over the years, as a percentage of the total production it has remained constant for the last 4 years, despite of very rapid increase in the overall production of gas.

(c) The Government have initiated a number of steps of minimise flaring of off-shore gas, such as augmentation of the compression facilities and completion of gas based fertilizers plant at Thal in 1985. A group has been constituted to study the

potential for better off-take of gas by existing users, identification of new users, setting up of a gas grid in Assam and reinjection of excess gas into suitable gas gaps for pressure maintenance and conservation of energy.

(d) The national value of gas flared during the last four years is furnished below :

Year	National value of gas flared (in Crores of Rupees)
1979-80	39.90
1980-81	37.15
1981-82	65.40
1982-83	82.75

(e) Yes, Sir.

Drowning of costly pay loader in Bermo area of Central coalfields Ltd.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a costly pay loader was drowned in Bermo area of Central Coalfields Ltd. and a new dozer in Kusunda opencast project of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in June rain ;

(b) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken to recover them ;

(c) whether drowning of costly equipment has become a regular phenomenon ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) One pay loader was drowned in Dheri patch of Kargali Opencast mine of Central Coalfields Ltd.

on 26.6.84 due to unprecedent rain. The pay loader has been removed and had been working normally from 3.7.84. No damage was caused to the pay loader.

A new dozer in the Kusunda Open-cast project of Bharat Coking Coal Limited was not drowned. On 5.6.84 a dozer got stuck in raining conditions and it was removed the next day and commissioned.

(c) and (d) It is not correct to say that drowning of costly equipment has become a regular phenomena. Adequate steps are taken to safeguard the mines and equipment from getting drowned during the monsoon season.

Filling up of vacant posts in Arabic Unit

248. **SHRI SAMINUDDIN** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of staff in the Arabic Unit, the number of posts filled up and the vacancies if any :

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of casual artists are booked for translation ; if so, the details of such bookings during the last six months and the amount paid ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the post of Arabic Assistant has been lying vacant for the last eight years ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping the post vacant for such a long time and the arrangements made for carrying out the duties and filling up of the post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. Four to five persons were engaged on assignment basis for translation and broadcast of news commentaries and press reviews etc. during six months from January to June 1984 and each of them was paid a fee varying between Rs. 50 & Rs. 100/-per day, on the basis of the work assigned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has not been found possible to get a suitable candidate with requisite proficiency despite several attempts made through the Employment Exchange and the Staff Selection Commission. The work of Assistant (Arabic) is being carried on now by making casual bookings on assignment basis as and when required. Efforts to fill up the post on regular basis are continuing.

Statement

Statement Showing Staff Strength and Vacancy Position in Arabic Service of External Services Division, All India Radio, New Delhi

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant
1.	Arabic Service	Supervisor	1	1	NIL
2.		*T/A Arabic	8	6	2
3.		Asstt. Arabic	1	NIL	1
4.		Copyist	1	1	—

*Translator-cum-Announcer

माऊन्ट आबू (राजस्थान) में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

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

(क) क्या माऊन्ट आबू (राजस्थान) जोकि एक पर्यटन स्थल और आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा; और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एच० मगत): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) चालू योजनागत स्कीमों के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर, राजस्थान के कुल 26 जिलों में से 18 जिलों में राजस्थान की लगभग 43.8 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद है। राजस्थान में दूरदर्शन के और विस्तार का काम संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के बीच रहते हुए सातवीं योजना में हाय में लिया जायेगा।

Setting up of TV Centre at Gorakhpur

250. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of High Power and Low Power T.V. Transmitters functioning as on 30 June, 1984 :

(b) the number and names of high power and low power TV transmitters already started functioning and proposed to start functioning during July this year with date :

(c) the date on which Gorakhpur T.V. Transmitter will start functioning and also the date from which Gorakhpur T.V. production centre will begin producing and telecasting its own programmes ; and

(d) the range of Gorakhpur T.V. transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) 26 High Power and 21 Low Power TV transmitters, as given in Statement I were functioning in the country as on 30.6.84.

(b) 24 Low Power TV transmitters as given in Statement-II have been commissioned during the period 1.7.84 to 22.7.84. 9 more LPTs are scheduled for commissioning till 31.7.84.

(c) TV transmitter and limited programme production facilities at Gorakhpur are expected to be commissioned during August, 1984.

(d) Pending completion of 150 M tower, transmitter at Gorakhpur will be initially commissioned on reduced power of 1 KW and is expected to have a service range of about 30 KM radius. It will have a service range of about 120 KM when commissioned on full power of 10 KW on completion of tower.

Statement-I

TV Transmitters in the Country as on 30.6.84

HIGH POWER TRANSMITTERS

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Srinagar
4. Amritsar
5. Pune
6. Calcutta
7. Madras
8. Lucknow
9. Mussoorie
10. Kanpur
11. Jalandhar
12. Pij
13. Jaipur
14. Raipur
15. Gulbarga
16. Hyderabad
17. Sambalpur
18. Muzaffarpur
19. Bangalore
20. Panaji
21. Nagpur
22. Allahabad
23. Ahmedabad
24. Trivandrum
25. Asansol
26. Vijayawada

LOW POWER TRANSMITTERS

1. Jammu
2. Simla
3. Deoria
4. Suratgarh
5. Gauhati
6. Itanagar
7. Gangtok
8. Shillong
9. Kohima
10. Imphal
11. Aizawl
12. Agartala
13. Maita
14. Patna
15. Bhubaneshwar
16. Port-Blair
17. Kakinada
18. Indore
19. Bhopal
20. Gwalior
21. Bhatinda

Statement-II

LPTs Commissioned during 1.7.84 to 22.7.84

1. Ganganagar
2. Jodhpur
3. Calicut
4. Cochin
5. Jabalpur
6. Tirupati
7. Vadodra
8. Udaipur
9. Kota
10. Tiruchirapalli
11. Nellore
12. Guddapah
13. Shahjahanpur
14. Gaya
15. Karimnagar
16. Alwar
17. Vishakhapatnam
18. Khetri
19. Akola
20. Pathankot
21. Sultanpur
22. Raibareilly
23. Mangalore
24. Hissar

राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करना

251. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिए बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिला मुख्यालयों जा नाम छोड़ी और पौच्छर्वीय योजनाओं में ही शामिल कर लिया गया था परन्तु इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना अभी तक नहीं की गई है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस उपेक्षा के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन सीमा क्षेत्रों के विशेष महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1984-85 में यहाँ रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की स्वीकृति देगी और उनकी स्थापना युद्ध स्तर पर करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो ये स्टेशन कितने समय में स्थापित कर दिए जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (श्री गुनाम नवी प्राज्ञाव) : (क) और (ल) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार पौच्छर्वी और छठी योजनाओं में शामिल करने हेतु प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय किया गया था। इन्हें संसाधनों के अभाव तथा अन्य परियोजनाओं की तुलना में सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं के कारण शामिल नहीं किया जा सका।

(ग) सिद्धान्ततः यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि बाड़मेर में नया रेडियो स्टेशन एक प्राथमिक आवश्यकता है। तथापि, संसाधनों के आवंटन को देखते हुए, स्कीम पर कार्य और जैसलमेर से संबंधित अलग प्रस्ताव को सातवीं योजना में लिए जाने की समावना है।

Progress Regarding Construction of T.V. Centres in Kerala

252. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the construction of TV centres in different places in Kerala ; and

(b) by what time these are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The status of TV Centres under installation in the state of Kerala is given below :

TV Centre, Trivandrum :

Pending completion of 126 M RCC tower the construction of which is in progress, transmitter on 1 KW output has been commissioned, with effect from 22.4.84. Transmitter is expected to be commissioned on full power of 10 KW by the end of current year, on completion of RCC tower. Construction of studio Building is nearing completion. Supply of colour studio equipment, on order, is expected during 1985-86, when the studio Centre is expected to be commissioned. An interim programme production centre with the help of a B&W OB Van is expected to start functioning during the current year.

HPT Cochin :

Construction of building and 135 M steel tower is in progress, Transmitter and other necessary equipment have been ordered. An interim service has been started with effect from 4.7.84 by commissioning an LPT in a rented building. 10 KW Transmitter is expected to be commissioned by March, 85

LPTs at Calicut, Palghat and Cannanore :

LPT at Calicut has been commissioned with effect from 3.7.84, & those under installation at Palghat and Cannanore are expected to be commissioned by October, 1984.

Expansion Scheme of Haldia Refinery

253. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rs. 600 crores Haldia Refinery expansion scheme is not likely to be taken up for the time being ; and

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

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

(b) As the cost analysis made for the expansion shows that it would cost as much as a new refinery, suitable alternatives are being examined.

Evaluation of Seismic Data

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

(a) whether Government are evaluating seismic data collected by the drilling agencies simultaneously ;

(b) if so, the details of results therefrom ;

(c) whether there is any back-log of such data ;

(d) if so, the quantum thereof ; and

(e) the reasons for such back-log ?

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

seismic data collected by ONGC and OIL is processed and interpreted with least possible delay. Efforts have also been made to get necessary modification done with the computer, National Informatics Centre so that the same could also be utilised for data processing.

Inspite of all this, there is insufficient indigenous capacity for processing of data and a backlog of about 38,000 line kilometers exists.

The ONGC plans to substantially expand its processing capacity by acquiring a large size computer during the course of next one year when the problem is expected to be solved.

Crisis in Communication System Due to Heavy Rains in Calcutta

255. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 to 90 thousand telephones became dead and inoperative consequent upon heavy rains in Calcutta from June, 1984 ;

(b) whether equal number of subscribers including Government subscribers have been facing crisis in communication since then ;

(c) if so, the total number of subscribers' telephones that have not been restored and when the remaining telephones are likely to be restored ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the present management of the Calcutta Telephones is also to blame for such inefficient handling of the situation and the steps being proposed to restore normalcy in communication system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No. of faulty Telephones rose to around 60,000 due to Heavy rain and flood from 9th to 8th June, 1984.

(b) The above number of faulty Telephones and also those damaged during the subsequent rains and flood of 23.6.84 have since been repaired.

(c) As on date about 17,000 telephones involved in cable break down and about 2000 stray faults are yet to be repaired. The speedy restoration works are in progress round clock. These are likely to be restored soon.

(d) No, Sir. No one can escape the fury of unprecedented rains and floods.

Illegal mining of coal in collieries under Eastern Coalfields Limited

256. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of illegal mining going on in the abandoned pits of the collieries under the Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. in - Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura ;

(b) whether the Eastern Coalfields is running only one of ten small collieries in this area ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such illegal mining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The illegal mining in West Bengal is being done sporadically and stealthily. It is not true to say that ECL is running only one colliery in the Areas in Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura. The total number of mines under ECL is 123, most of which are situated in Burdwan District of West Bengal.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the coal company in collaboration with the State authorities to stop illegal coal mining are as under :

1. Regular surprise raids are conducted by the State Police to apprehend the offenders.
2. Regular coordination meetings with the State Police and Civil authorities are being taken to fix up the measures to be taken to prevent illegal coal mining.
3. Sealing of illegal mining spots and rat holes is done wherever possible by the coal company.
4. Reporting to the local police whenever illegal coal mining operations are detected by the colliery management.
5. The security force of the coal company has been strengthened by induction of Central Industrial Security Force.

Use of Air and T.V. for Electioneering

257. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

whether Government will ensure that there is no abuse of media specially AIR & TV for electioneering by the party in power as generally feared by the Opposition groups ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI A-ZAD) Such fears are groundless. There is an approved scheme for broadcasts/telecasts over AIR Stations/Doordarshan Kendras by recognised political parties during elections to the Lok Sabha or to the State Assemblies.

This scheme has been in vogue during the last several years from 1977.

Non-Functioning of Micro-Wave STD Link between Vidisha and Bhopal

258. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that micro-wave STD link between Vidisha and Bhopal could not be started due to the effective equipment produced by Indian Telephone Industries, and Indore-Dewas STD is also not working satisfactorily due to the same reasons ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints about the defective equipment being produced in ITI factories ; and

(d) if so, the effective steps taken to rectify these defects and for suitable improvements in the micro-wave equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Commissioning of Microwave link is delayed due to development of faults in some units.

Indore-Dewas STD is working satisfactorily.

(b) The faulty units have been sent to I.T.I. for rectification.

(c) Whenever faulty units are observed, they are sent to ITI for repairs or replacement, as a normal practice.

(d) Defects and faults observed in equipment are routinely investigated severally and jointly and remedial action taken as considered necessary.

Request for Import of Power Units by Certain Industries

259. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain industrial units have requested Government to allow them to import power units to meet their power requirements by operating their own plants ;

(b) if so, the number of such industrial units and the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) the other concessions being given to these units to import power generating plants to solve the power problem ?

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

Assistance Aid Given for Production of Feature Films/T.V. Films Aimed at Projecting and Raising the Status of Women in India

260. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether Government have as a policy decided to promote production of feature films and T. V. aimed at projecting raising the status, both social and economic of women in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of such films so far produced and what aid, assistance, grants or incentives have been offered by Government to promote production of these films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) It is the endeavour of the Government to encourage Production of films on socially relevant* topics including welfare of women. The National Film Development Corporation which is a public undertaking under this Ministry has a scheme for assisting production of films. Under this scheme, the Corporation has financed 17 films dealing with the problems of economic and social status of women in India. A list of such films is enclosed. The Corporation has also produced two films titled 'GODAM' and 'TARANG' in Hindi dealing with the problems of women.

List

1. 'DASTAK' in Hindi
2. 'KANKU' in Gujarati
3. 'USKI ROTI' in Hindi
4. 'PHIN BHI' in Hindi
5. 'BADNAM BASTI' in Hindi
6. 'MAYA DARPAR' in Hindi
7. '27 DOWN' in Hindi
8. 'PARINAY' in Hindi
9. 'ARVIND DESAI KI AJEEB DASTAN' in Hindi
10. 'KASTURI' in Hindi
11. 'MAHJABEEN' in Hindi
12. 'APARUPA' in Assamese
13. 'CHIRUTHA' in Hindi
14. '36 CHOWRINGHEE LANE' in English
15. 'PHANIYAMMA' in Kannada
16. 'PRATISHODH' in Hindi
17. 'MAHANANDA' in Hindi

Powerful Transmitters for Border Areas

261. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the people in different States bordering foreign countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh and others can listen and see the radio and TV programmes and are influenced by such programmes ; and

(b) whether Government propose to have powerful transmitters to counter act anti India programmes so that they can be heard and seen in border foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes Sir, Reception from foreign Radio and TV stations has been reported in some areas along the border. Radio signals from some AIR stations also spill across the border.

(b) AIR's high power transmitters functioning at Rajkot, Jalandhar, Gorakhpur and Calcutta are already providing certain amount of trans-border coverage. This will be augmented when the scheme under implementation for upgrading the power of the transmitters at Dibrugarh, Lucknow, Rajkot, Shillong, Patna, Siliguri is completed.

Doordarshan has also taken up implementation under the 6th Five Year Plan and the Special TV Expansion Plan the setting up of 12 High Power and 8 Low Power transmitters for providing coverage in the border areas. These are also expected to provide certain amount of trans-border coverage.

Time Gap Between Finding of Oilfield and Utilisation of Same

262. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any time gap between finding of an oilfield and utilisation of the same ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the said time gap :

(c) the steps taken to narrow the time gap in the last five years ; and

(d) the results achieved on those steps, in detail ?

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

(b) After discovery of oil in a structure, it has to be assessed if the oil found can be commercially exploited. Thereafter reservoir engineering studies have to be done, production facilities have to be acquired, installed and commissioned. These account for the time gap between discovery & its exploitation.

(c) and (d) Continuous efforts are being made to reduce this time gap by proper planning and expeditious procurement of material for establishment of transportation and production facilities.

Achievement of annual Growth Rate of Bulk Drugs and Formulations in Sixth Plan

263. SHRIMATI PRAMILADAND AVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sixth Five Year Plan had initially envisaged an annual growth rate of 24 per cent and 16 per cent in bulk drugs and formulations respectively ;

(b) if so, what has been the achievement :

(c) whether the target was lowered ;

(d) if so, whether the revised growth rate would be achieved ; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to avert the crisis in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The demand estimates were projected taking into account actual consumption and projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption in subsequent years, it is found that some of these demand estimates are over-pitched and some under-pitched.

(b) The annual growth rate of bulk drugs and formulations upto 1982-83 had been 13% and 11.5% respectively.

(c) Planning Commission in its mid-term appraisal had lowered the targets for the production of bulk drugs and formulations.

(d) and (e) As stated above, in actuality, some of the demand estimates had been found to be over-pitched and some others under-pitched. Shortages, wherever, occasionally noticed were mainly either of a localised nature or of brand drugs for which other equivalent drugs are available.

Contract Signed by ONGC with American Company for off-shore Pipeline

264. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an American Company, with whom a multi-million dollar contract was signed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for off-shore pipeline linking the Bassein oil field in Bombay High with Hazira in Gujarat, has backed out of the deal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons therefor : and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

S.T.D. Service Between Solapur and New Delhi

265. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start S.T.D. service to Solapur from New Delhi and vice-versa ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be started ?

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

(b) S.T.D. service to Solapur from New Delhi and Vice-versa is planned to be started during the 7th plan period.

S.T.D. Facility Available at P. C. Os. in Rajasthan Circle

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

(a) the stations in Rajasthan Circle which have got S. T. D. Facility available at Public Call Offices ;

(b) at which stations the Department is going to introduce the above facility during the year 1984-85;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Circle is having the above facility at very few stations whereas in other circles too many stations have got the same ; and

(d) the reasons for the same in respect of Rajasthan circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) In Rajasthan Circle, STD facility on public telephone is available at Jaipur.

(b) The P&T Department is going to open STD public Telephones at the following stations in Rajasthan Telecommunications Circle during the year 1984-85 :

1. Ajmer	5. Jaipur City
2. Alwar	Telegraph Office
3. Beawar	6. Jodhpur
4. Bharatpur	7. Kota
	8. Udaipur

(c) Yes, Sir, In a few other Telecommunication Circles, many stations have the above facility.

(d) S.T.D. facility at various stations other than Jaipur in Rajasthan has been introduced only recently. There has been no specific public demand at any of these stations for S. T. D. public telephones.

Improved Chullahs Introduced in Rural Households in Rajasthan

267. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of improved Chullahs introduced in rural households in tribal and non-tribal areas of Rajasthan particularly in Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara in 1983-84 and 1984-85 as against the targets: please give details ;

(b) the agencies in these districts which have been sponsored by State Government or Central Government ; and

(c) the kind of assistance provided them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The total number of Improved Chullahs installed in the rural areas of Rajasthan in 1983-84 is 847 against the target of 5,000. Out of these, 54 were installed in tribal areas in District Dungarpur, 125 in district Udaipur and none in Banswara. The target for the current year i. e. 1984-85 is 20,000 chullahs, out of which 5000 will be installed in the tribal areas of Rajasthan including Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur.

(b) The Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Rajasthan is the Nodal State Government Department. The Social Work and Research Centre MADA (Dungarpur) is the sponsored agency for the implementation of the programme in tribal areas.

(c) Full financial assistance is provided by the Central Government for conducting training courses as per approved programme. Other assistance provided includes cent per cent subsidy on hardware for all beneficiaries in fixed model and 75 per cent on portable model for Scheduled Castes, Tribes, hilly areas, and 50 per cent on portable models for others. In addition, financial assistance for technical, organisational and staff support is also provided by the Central Government. Financial support is also available information, dissemination and publicity.

वाराणसी में खाना पकाने की गंस के सिलेण्डर भरने के संयंत्र की स्थापना

268. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या उर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर सिलेण्डर भरने के संयंत्र कार्य कर रहे हैं जिससे राज्य के लोगों को खाना पकाने की गंस आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके ;

(स) क्या सरकार का विचार वाराणसी अथवा इसके समीप ही कहीं सिलेण्डर भरने के संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का है;

(ग) यदि हीं तो यह संयंत्र किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा और यह कन्न तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा और उस पर अनुमानत कल कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

कर्जा बन्द्राल्य के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्ग शंकर मिश्र) : (क) इस
समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कानपुर, मधुरा और
इलाहाबाद में स्थित तीन वार्टलिंग प्लांट हैं।

(ख) वाराणसी को वर्तमान एल०पी०जी० विपणन योजना में विपणन स्थल के रूप में जामिल नहीं किया गया है तथापि, अगली योजना में वाराणसी में बाटर्निंग प्लान्ट स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त को घNGH: रखते हुए, व्यारों को अभी अन्तिम रूप १९४१ जाना है।

Amendment of Working Journalists Act

269 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to amend the Working Journalists Act with a view to providing for the payment of pension by the Newspaper Establishments to all Working Journalists in view of the request made in this regard by the National Union of Journalists (India), has since been finalised;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA
PATIL) : (a) No. Sir

(b) and (c) The question of granting pension to Newspaper Employees is linked with the wider question of granting pension to the industrial workers as a Social Security measure. The question of providing pension to Working Journalists would, therefore, be considered at the appropriate stage.

Outages of thermal plants and steps to improve their Capacity Utilisation

**270. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government to know how far the outages of the thermal power plants in the country have hampered their capacity utilisation and achievement in power generation targets ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the annual average expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of these power plants and the steps taken by Government to improve their capacity utilisation by re-activating them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b)
The performance of thermal power stations
is monitored on a regular basis. The capac-
ity utilisation of thermal power plants is
affected by several factors, such as forced
outages, shut down for planned maintenance
and system constraints, etc. During 1983-84,
forced outages accounted for 23.74 percent
of the non-availability period of thermal
stations.

A number of measures are being taken to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants. These measures include :

- (i) assistance to state Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes ;
- (ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods ;
- (iii) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ;
- (iv) arranging requisite quality and quantity coal ;
- (v) setting up of task force for achieving early stabilisation of thermal units ;
- (vi) arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor operation practices and render advice; and
- (vii) training of operational and maintenance staff of SEBs is also organised.

The expenditure incurred on periodical maintenance of thermal power plants is a part of the non-plan expenditure of the State Electricity Boards. The Ministry of Energy have proposed a Centrally Sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme for thermal stations which is expected to cost about Rs. 500 crores spread over a period of three years.

Divergence in Practice of Evaluating data by Indian Companies and International Oil Companies

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

(a) whether there is divergence in the practice of evaluating seismic data by Indian companies and International oil companies;

(b) if so, which practice is better ; and

(c) if the practice adopted by International oil companies is better whether Government are planning to adopt their way of evaluating seismic data ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) There is no divergence in the practice of evaluating seismic data by Indian Companies and International Oil Companies.

गोरखपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) की बासगांव तहसील में बंधुआ मजदूरों का पाठा जाना

272. श्री समोहन लाल संनी :
प्रो. अचिन्त कुमार मेता :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 20 जून, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलवाया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि गोरखपुर जिले की बासगांव तहसील में अभी भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बंधुआ मजदूर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई जाँच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अब और पुनर्वास मंचानय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमंदोर मारती) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ल) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक सूचना मांगी गई है और इसे प्राप्त होने पर सदन की बेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

273. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कई वर्षों पहले जिन लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन किया था वे अभी भी प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में आवेदकों की प्रतीक्षा सूची का व्यौरा क्या है और वे प्रतीक्षा सूचियां कब तक निपटा दी जायेंगी?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० गाहगिल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ल) संसाधनों का अपर्याप्ति मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना।

(ग) एक्सचेंजवार प्रतीक्षा-सूची का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। इसे अगले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान उत्तरोत्तर निपटा दिया जाएगा।

विवरण

क्र. सं.	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	एक्सचेंज कोड	एक्सचेंजर प्रतीक्षा सूची			योग सामान्य
			ओवाईटी	विशेष	सामान्य	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

I. पूर्वी दिल्ली

1. शाहदरा-I	20	459	475	4143	5,027
2. शाहदरा	21,24	688	863	7518	9,069
3. शाहदरा-II	86	9	17	228	254
4. दिल्ली गेट	26,27	672	136	6314	7,122
5. ईदगाह	61,52,77	144	194	11069	11,407
6. गाजियाबाद-II	84	30	48	431	509
7. गाजियाबाद-I	85	16	31	1068	1,115

II. उत्तरी दिल्ली

8. तीम हजारी	22,23,25	128	49	6600	6,777
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	शक्ति नगर	71,74	255	242	14379	14,876
10.	बादली	802	23	62	318	403
11.	अलीपुर	801	शून्य	17	4	21
12.	नरेला	89	शून्य	—	139	189
III. केन्द्रीय दिल्ली						
13.	जनपथ	31,32,34,35	493	14	1182	1,689
14.	मत्तिवालय	37	491	1	193	685
15.	राजपथ	38	984	61	832	1,877
16.	जोर बाग	61,62,69	150	76	3838	4,064
IV. दक्षिणी दिल्ली						
17.	ओखला	63	769	415	4196	5,380
18.	होज खास	65,66	850	251	6866	7,967
19.	चाणक्यपुरी	60,67	218	148	2107	2,473
20.	नेहरू प्लेस	64,68	1583	169	4393	6,145
21.	फरीदाबाद	81	456	312	2168	2,936
22.	बदरपुर	82	शून्य	2	21	23
23.	बलनभगढ़	88	100	182	876	1,158
24.	करोलबाग	56,57,58	30	26	6177	6,233
25.	राजीरी गार्डन	50 53,59	1420	971	16662	19,053
26.	कैन्ट	39	22	6	162	190
27.	जनकपुरी	55	229	152	2573	2,954
28.	बहादुरगढ़	83	14	37	181	232
29.	नजफगढ़	806	7	17	140	164
30.	नांगलोई	87	22	75	444	541
<hr/>						
	योग	10,339	5,036	1,05,495	1,20,870	

ગુજરાતી ભાષા મેં દૂરદર્શન કાયંકર્મોની કાંપ્રાસરણ

274. શ્રી વર્તસિહ મહાનાના : કયા સૂચના ઓર પ્રસારણ મંત્રી યથ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેં કિ :

(ક) ગુજરાત મેં પ્રસ્તાવિત દૂરદર્શન કેન્દ્ર ઓર ઇસકે રિલે કેન્દ્ર કબ તક કાયં કરના આરમ્ભ કર દેંગે ઓર ઉનકા વ્યોરા કયા હૈ ?

(લ) કયા ગુજરાત કે બહુત સે તટવર્તી ભાગોને વિદેશી દૂરદર્શન કાયંકર્મ પ્રાપ્ત હો રહે હૈ ઓર યદિ હીં, તો ઇસ સમ્વન્ધ મેં કયા ઉપચારાત્મક ઉપાએ કિએ ગએ હૈને ; ઓર

(ગ) ગુજરાતી ભાષા મેં સભી દૂરદર્શન કાયંકર્મોની પ્રસારણ કરને કે લિએ કયા કદમ ઉઠાએ ગયે હૈ ઓર કયા જો કાયંકર્મ ઇસ સમય પ્રસારિત કિએ જા રહે હૈને વે પર્યાપ્ત હૈ ?

સૂચના ઓર પ્રસારણ મંત્રાલય કે તથા સંસ્કૃતીય કાયં વિભાગ મેં રાજ્ય મંત્રી (શ્રી એચ. કે. એલ. મગત) : (ક) અહુમાદાબાદ મેં અન્તરિમ દૂરદર્શન સેવા ચાલૂ કર દી ગઈ હૈ । રાજકોટ મેં પ્રેષણ કે અગ્સ્ટ/મિત્સબર, 1984 કે દોરાન આરંભ હોને કો ઉમ્મીદ હૈ । અહુમાદાબાદ, રાજકોટ ઓર દ્વારકા મેં 10 કિલોવાટ કે ટ્રોન્સમ્બોટરોનો કો, નિર્માણધીન ટાવરોને મુક્કમ્પલ હોને પર, ચાલૂ કિયા જાએગા ।

બદોદરા મેં અલ્પ શક્તિ વાળા ટ્રાંસમ્બોટર 7.7.84 કો ચાલૂ કિયા ગયા થા । સૂરત, ભાવનગર, નવાસરી, ભરૂચ ઓર પાટન કે શેષ કેન્દ્રોનો કો અક્ટુબર, 1984 તક ચાલૂ કિયા જાયશે । અહુમાદાબાદ મેં સ્ટુડિયો કેન્દ્ર 1985-86 મેં કાયં કરને લગેશે । રંગીન મેં પ્રચાલન કે લિએ ઉપકરણોનો કે લિએ આંદર દે દિયા ગયા હૈ ।

(લ) જી, હીં કુછ સ્થાનોને પર વિદેશી ટેલીવિજન કેન્દ્રોને ફુટકલ સંઘરણ હોને કા પતા ચલા હૈ । દ્વારકા ઓર રાજકોટ મેં લગાએ જા રહેણે ઉચ્ચ શક્તિ વાલે ટ્રોન્સમ્બોટરોને સે ગુજરાત મેં કણ્ઠ, જામનગર ઓર જૂનાગઢ કે સીમાવર્તી જિલોને દૂરદર્શન સેવા ઉપલબ્ધ હોને કી ઉમ્મીદ હૈ ।

(ગ) પિઝ ટ્રાંસમ્બોટર સે ઇસ સમય ગુજરાતી કાયંકર્મ સાયં 7.30 બજે સે રાત 9.00 બજે તક સપ્તાહ મેં 6 દિન પ્રસ્તુત કિએ જાતે હૈ । અહુમાદાબાદ સ્ટુડિયો/ટ્રાંસમ્બોટર કામ્પલેસ, જિન્હેં 1985-86 મેં મુક્કમ્પલ કરને કા લક્ષ્ય હૈ, કે મુક્કમ્પલ હોને પર યથ કેન્દ્ર પૂર્ણરૂપેણ કેન્દ્ર હો જાયેશે । ટ્રાંસમ્બોટર કે 10 કિલોવાટ કી લક્ષ્ય પર કાયં કરને પર તબ ઇસ કેન્દ્ર કે લિએ પૂર્ણરૂપેણ ગુજરાતી કાયંકર્મ કેન્દ્ર કે રૂપ મેં કાયં કરના સમ્ભવ હોગા ।

“દસ્ટેટ” સ્કીમ કે અન્તર્ગત, રાજકોટ મેં પૂર્ણરૂપેણ કાયંકર્મ નિર્મણ કેન્દ્ર ને કાયં કરના આરમ્ભ કર દિયા હૈ । રાજકોટ ટ્રાંસમ્બોટર કે ચાલૂ હો જાને પર યથ શૈક્ષણિક દૂરદર્શન ઓર કેન્દ્ર વિશેષ કાયંકર્મોને સહિત ગુજરાતી ભાષા મેં કાયંકર્મ તૈયાર કરેશે ।

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs'

275. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of essential and life-saving drugs in the market ;

(b) whether spurious drugs are being marketed by some well-known drug manufacturing firms ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the production of such drugs and make the Government pharmaceutical companies to increase their production ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (b) The availability of essential and life saving drugs is being monitored on a regular basis by my Ministry. Shortage of certain Brands, were observed and they were mostly of localised and temporary nature. Equivalent products were available in most cases. Government in Ministry of Health have not found any spurious drugs being manufactured by well known drug manufacturing firms.

(c) Industrial approvals are being sanctioned on merits. Production in the public sector is constantly monitored and is being tailored according to the market demand.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में निर्मित दवाईयों और शल्य किया उपकरणों का व्योरा

276. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरापली क्षेत्र में औषध निर्माण करने वाले पांच कारखाने कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक कारखाने में 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान निर्मित की गई दवाईयों और शल्य किया उपकरणों का व्योरा क्या है ।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख) इस समय निम्नलिखित चार औषध उपक्रम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हैं :—

- इंडियन इंडस एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. (आई.डी.पी.एल.)
- हिन्दुस्तान एंटिबायोटिक्स लि. (एच. ए. एल.)
- स्मिथ स्टेनिस्टीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. (एस. एस. पी. एल.)
- बंगाल कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. (बी. सी. पी. एल.)

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, बंगाल इम्पूनिटी कम्पनी लि. (बी. आई. सी. एल.) नामक एक कम्पनी इस समय सरकार के प्रबन्धाधीन है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान इन कम्पनियों की उत्पाद श्रेणी और उनसे उत्पादन का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था :—

कम्पनियों के नाम	उत्पादन की मद्दें	रु. लाखों में	
	बल्क औषधें	उत्पादन का मूल्य	
आई.डी.पी.एल.	फार्मेशन्स और शल्य उपकरण	1982-83 और 1983-84	
...		11882	12154
एच. ए. एल.	बल्क औषधें, फार्मेशन्स	3736	3662

1

2

3

4

एस. एस. पी. एल.	ओषध फार्मूलेशन्स	727	801
बी. सी. पी. एल.	ओषध फार्मूलेशन्स रसायन	1150	1005
बी. आई. सी. एल.	सोदम्य प्रशाधन और घरेलू उत्पादन बल्क ओषधें फार्मू- लेशन्स और बैक्साइन्स	815	815

Power Projects of West Bengal Cleared and Awaiting Clearance

277. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power projects of West Bengal awaiting clearance from Central authorities ;

(b) the power projects of West Bengal which have been cleared by Central authorities during the last three Years ;

(c) the power projects of other States cleared during the same period ;

(d) whether it is a fact that West Bengal State Government have sent proposals for setting up a thermal power unit at Bakreswar in Birbhum district of West Bengal ; and

(e) if so, whether the Bakreswar Thermal Power project has already been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Schemes for locating hydroelectric power stations on the Teesta Canal at Fall Nos. I, II, III & IV (67.5 MW), have been techno-economically cleared and stand referred for investment decision. The following power projects submitted by the West Bengal authorities are

being appraised in the Central Electricity Authority, in consultation with the project authorities and Central agencies concerned :

Thermal

1. Santaldih (Ext.)	2 x 210MW
2. Bakreshwar	3 x 210MW

Hydro

1. Ramman (Stage-I)	2 x 15MW
2. Lodhama-Dilpa	4 x 1MW
3. Mungpoo	4 x 1.25MW

(b) The scheme for renovation of the Santaldih thermal power station (4 x 120MW) has been sanctioned. The Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic approval to the hydroelectric power stations proposed on the Teesta canal at Fall Nos. I, II, III and IV (67.5MW) and to the replacement of southern Generating Station (2 x 67.5MW) of the Calcutta Electric supply Corporation.

(c) A list of power projects of other States techno economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority during the last three years is given in the attached Statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Essential inputs such as coal linkage, clearance from the environmental angle, availability of water etc. for the Bakreswar Thermal power Station (3 x 210 MW) have to be tied up for techno-economic appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.

		Statement	
Name of State	Name of the power projects cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in last 3 years		(joint Project with MP and Maharashtra).
			Panam (2×1 MW)
			Gandhinagar (4th Unit) (1×210 MW)
NORTHERN REGION		Madhya Pradesh	Bansagar (Tons) (3X105+2X15+3X15 MW)
Himachal Pradesh	Thirot (3×1 MW) Baner (2×3 MW) Gaj (3×3.5 MW)		Hasdeo Bango (3×40 MW) Morand (2×0.5 MW) Tawa L.B.C. (4X3 MW)
Haryana	Dadupur (4×1.5 MW) Panipat—St. III (1×210 MW) Yamunagar (2×210 MW)	Maharashtra	Khadakwasla (2×8 MW) Bhatsa (1×15 MW) Ujjani (1×12 MW) Kanher (1×4 MW) Dhom (2×1 MW) Chandrapur (5th & 6th Units) 2×500MW) Uran Gas Thrbin (St-II) (4X60 MW) Trombay (Unit 6) (1×500 MW) Khaperkbeda (2×210 MW) Parli (Unit 5) (1×210 MW)
Rajasthan	Right Main Canal at Mangrol (3×2 MW) Suratgarh (2×2 MW) Charanwala (1×2 MW) Gas Turbine at Ramgarh (1×3 MW)		
Jammu & Kashmir	Upper Sindh-St. II (2×35 MW) Karnah (2X1 MW) Kargil (3×1.25 MW)	SOUTHERN REGION	
Punjab	Shahpurkandi (2×47 MW) Abhor Canal (3×0.525 MW) Dhariwal (4×0.6 MW) Nidampur (2×0.395 MW) Thuhi (2×0.395 MW) Rohti (2×1.65 MW) Ropar-St-II (1×210 MW)	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada (Extn) (2×210 MW) Mini Hydel Kakatiya Canal (3×0.5 MW)
Uttar Pradesh	Srinagar (4×50 MW)	Karnataka	Shivpur (2×9 MW) Raichur (Unit-3) (1×210 MW) Sharavathy Tail Race (4×60 MW) Maddur Branch (1×1.5 MW) Sirular (1×1 MW)
WESTERN REGION		Kerala	Lower Periyar (3X60 MW) Kallada (2×1.5 MW) Muvattupuzha (1×6 MW) Puyankutty (2×120 MW) Malampuzha (1×2.5 MW) Madupatty (1×2 MW)
Gujarat	Ahmedabad (Sabarmati) (Extn.) (1×110 MW) Gandhinagar (Extn.) (1×210 MW) Kutch Lignite (Extn.) (1×70 MW) Sardar Sarovar (6×200 + 5×50 MW)	Tamil Nadu	Lower Bhawani Dam P.H. (4×2 MW)

Vaigai Dam P.H. (2×3 MW)
 Pykara Dam P.H (1×2 MW)
 Kundah V Extn. (1×30 MW)
 Tuticorin (St-III) (2×210 MW)
 North Madras (3×210 MW)
 Mettur Extn (2×210 MW)

EASTERN REGION

Bihar	Eastern Gandak Canal 3×5 MW) North Koel (2×2.2 MW) Sone Western Link Canal $(4 \times 1.65$ MW) Sone Eastern Link Canal $(2 \times 1.65$ MW)
Orissa	Potteru (2×3 MW) Rengali (St-II) (2×50 MW)
Sikkim	Rimbi (Stage II) (2×0.5 MW) Rongnichu (St-II) (5×0.5 MW)

NORTH EASTERN REGION

Assam	Lakwa Gas Turbine (Extn) $(1 \times 15$ MW) Lakwa Gas Turbine (4×15 MW) Lakwa Waste Het plant $(1 \times 22$ MW)
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Manipur	Mungrungkhong (3×0.5 MW) Thoubal (3×2.5 MW) Booring (2×0.5 MW) Khuga (3×0.5 MW)
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Tripura	Baramura Gas Turbine $(2 \times 5$ MW)
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Fall in Fertilizer production

278. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have been considering various steps and also to conduct an enquiry as to what

are the main reasons for fall in fertilizer production ;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering various steps so that the fertilizer production does not further deteriorate ; and

(c) to what extent the steps undertaken by Government have helped in production of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) There has been an decline in production of fertilizers. On the other hand, the production has increased substantially. Nevertheless, continuous efforts are being made to increase the production of fertilizers in some of the units which are running at a comparatively low level.

(c) There has been a substantial increase in indigenous production of fertilizers. To illustrate, the production has gone up from a level of 21.64 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 8.41 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1980-81 to 34.85 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 10.48 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1983-84.

Sick Thermal Power Plants

279. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thermal Power plants in the country that have been identified as sick and require renovation ;

(b) the average annual power generation of these plants as against the installed capacity ;

(c) the expenditure incurred on these power plants during the last three years (year-wise) on repairs and maintenance ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on their renovation ?

extent feasible, which is expected to increase after renovation|modernisation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):(a) and (b) specific thermal plants can be identified for renovation and modernisation after the scheme in this regard has been approved, and detailed project reports have been prepared and techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. However, relevant details of the power stations proposed for revamping are given in the attached Statement. These power stations are not 'sick' as their capacity is being utilised for power generation to the

(c) Periodical maintenance and repair of thermal stations is a normal activity of State Electricity Boards. The expenditure involved is of a recurring nature, and forms a part of the non-Plan expenditure of the State Electricity Boards.

(d) The estimated expenditure on the Proposed Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation Scheme is about Rs. 500 crores spread over a period of three years.

Statement

Name of the Station	No Size of units.	Total capacity (MW)	Generation(MU)		
			1981-1982-82.	1983-83.	1983-84
1. Panipat	2 x 110	220	750	692	630
2. Bhatinda	4 x 110	440	1593	1967	2204
3. Faridabad	3 x 60	180	528	447	441
4. I.P.Station	3 x 62.5 + 1 x 35 + 1 x 60 + 1 x 15.	297.5	1225	1312	1245
5. Panki	2 x 110	220	918	889	856
6. Obra	5 x 50 + 3 x 100	550	2036	2082	2190
7. Harduaganj 'A'	3 x 30	90	122	195	162
8. Harduaganj 'B' & 'C'	2 x 50 + 4 x 60 + 1 x 110	450	1532	1348	1424
9. Talcher	4 x 62.5	250	786	810	653
10. Badarpur	3 x 110	330	1379	1411	1316
11. Bandel	4 x 80	320	1512	1613	1264
12. Santaldih	4 x 120	480	1347	1284	1156
13. Patratu	4 x 50 + 2 x 100 + 3 x 110	730	1985	2198	1866

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Barauni	$3 \times 15 + 2 \times 50$	145	391	383	335
15.	Chandrapura(DVC)	$3 \times 140 + 3 \times 120$	780	3453	3450	3718
16.	Bokaro(DVC)	$3 \times 57.5 + 1 \times 55$	227.5	1070	1022	972
17.	Durgapur(DVC)	$2 \times 55 + 1 \times 140$	250	1254	1019	633
18.	DPL	$2 \times 30 + 1 \times 70 + 2 \times 75$	280	745	882	746
19.	Korba-I	$3 \times 30 + 1 \times 10$	100	401	444	486
20.	Korba-II	4×50	200	901	1142	1136
21.	Korba-III	2×120	240	1034	1294	755
22.	Amarkantak-II	2×120	240	1136	834	1154
23.	Amarkantak-I	2×30	60	413	392	405
24.	Satpura-I	5×62.5	312.5	1711	1843	1931
25.	Dhuvaran	$4 \times 63.5 + 2 \times 140$	534	3325	3523	3241
26.	Gandhinagar	2×120	240	1150	872	1330
27.	Ukai	2×120	240	1040	625	1042
28.	Nasik	2×140	280	1545	1279	1140
29.	Bhusawal	1×62.5	62.5	375	373	425
30.	Paras	$1 \times 30 + 1 \times 62.5$	92.5	433	430	357
31.	Koradi	4×120	480	2513	2789	1817
32.	Ennore	$2 \times 60 \times 3 \times 110$	450	1463	1483	1103
33.	Tuticorin	32×210	630	1467	2345	2793
34.	Neyveli	$6 \times 50 + 3 \times 100$	600	3391	3838	3910
35.	Kothagudem	$4 \times 60 + 4 \times 110$	680	2097	2092	2045

Note: Karbighia thermal station is also proposed for revamping, subject to a detailed appraisal.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Kalahandi, Orissa

280. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) the areas which are being covered by the Television Relay Centre in the State of Orissa ;

(b) whether it is not a fact that major areas of Orissa, mostly backward and tribal areas like Kalabandi district are - deprieved of T.V. facility because of low power ;

(c) whether Government will consider to include backward and tribal areas like Kalahandi District in Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) with the implementation of current Plan Schemes. T.V. Service is expected to be available to about 52.5% population of Orissa in the following 11 districts (including 7 tribal districts) out of a total of 13 districts :

1. Koraput	7. Balasore
2. Ganjam	8. Cuttack
3. Sambalpur	9. Dhenkanal
4. Sundergarh	10. Bolangir
5. Keonjhar	11. Puri
6. Mayurbhanj	

Kalahandi and Phulbani districts are not expected to get TV coverage.

(c) and (d) : There is no proposal to include this area in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of a Coal Washery at Madhuban

281. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. is setting up a huge coal-washery at Madhuban ;

(b) if so, whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC) has offered to build it ;

(c) if so, why CIL has issued a letter of intent to VOEST ALPINE, an American firm thus discouraging a public sector industry ; and

(d) whether the VOEST ALPINE has any reference list for washeries either in its own country or elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Project Report for construction of Madhuband Washery of a capacity of 2.5 million tonne, is yet to be approved by the Government. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation was one of the tenderers alongwith several others who had offered to construct the washery.

(c) The letter of Intent was issued by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.) to M/s. VOEST ALPINE/Triveni Structural Limited Industrial consulting Bureau for the reasons that their performance was very good in respect of construction of Nandan Washery and also that their offer after negotiations was lowest. VOEST ALPINE is not an American firm. On the other hand, the performance of MAMC has been fairly unsatisfactory in regard to Moonidih and Rajrappa washeries.

(d) Voest Alpine furnished a reference list alongwith the tender where in it was indicated that they have designed and constructed three washeries and a number of mineral beneficiation plants in Europe and Africa.

Proposals for Participation of private sector in Generation of power

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

(a) whether Government have since received a number of proposals for the participation of private sector in generation of power ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Proposals have been received from time to time regarding participation of the private sector in the generation of power.

(b) Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, power generation is reserved in the public sector. However, expansion of the existing privately owned units, or the possibility of the State securing co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require, is not precluded. Accordingly, each proposal is considered on its merits ; in particular, permission for captive power plants is given keeping in view the importance of the industry, whether the requirement of power is large and continuous, and where reliable power supply is necessary. During techno-economic appraisal of the proposals received, the net additionality of resources proposed to be brought in, and their relevance and essentiality within the overall national power plan, are also assessed.

Recovery from Importers under drugs price Equalisation account

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

(a) the name of importers who were issued notices for recovery under the Drugs Price Equalisation Account based on daily list of imports after January, 1984, the names of the items involved and their indigenous and import prices ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the manufacturers who have not responded to notices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The list of importers who have been issued notices after January, 1984 for recovery under Drugs prices Equalisation Account is quite large. The major items involved are Oxytetracycline, Tetracycline, Amoxycillin Trihydrate and Rifampicin. The import prices of these drugs vary from consignment to consignment. The indigenous prices fixed by the Government are given below :—

Rs./Kg.

1. Oxytetracycline Hcl	847.39
2. Tetracycline Hcl	801.49
3. Amoxycillin Trihydrate	2229.00
4. Rifampicin	Not produced in the country.

(b) Non response would be a violation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and the Essential Commodities Act.

Anti Pollution Equipment Developed by BHEL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has successfully

developed and produced an effective anti-pollution equipment to reduce air pollution from dust and smoke emitted out of power plants more effectively than that by the American equipment used by DESU in the Indraprastha Power Plant at New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the salient features of this equipment and how its performance compares with that of the American equipment ; and

(c) the steps taken to instal such equipment at different power plants and smoke emitting factories in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) BHEL has installed electrostatic precipitators for units I and V at the Indraprastha thermal power station with an efficiency of 99.3% the emission being less than 150 mg|Nm³. The American firm was given the work for modification, extension and gas-conditioning of electrostatic precipitators of units II, III and IV at I. P. Station. The performance of BHEL manufactured electrostatic precipitator has been found to be more effective.

The installation of electrostatic precipitators in all thermal power stations is a necessary requirement. BHEL is installing electrostatic precipitators in the power stations for which it is supplying power generating equipment.

Hasdeo (BANGO) Hydro-Electric project in Madhya Pradesh

285. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved the Hasdeo (Bango) Hydro-Electric Project in Madhya Pradesh ;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for the completion of the above Hydro-Electric Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Hasdeo (Bango) Hydro-electric Project has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in March, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.86 crores. The Project is expected to be completed in 4 to 5 years time.

Progress of Thermal units in Karnataka

286. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the Thermal Units in Karnataka ; and

(b) whether Government propose to complete the scheme by the end of 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Raichur thermal power project in Karnataka with a capacity of 2 x 210 MW is being executed in the State sector. Unit No. 1 is expected to be commissioned by March, 1985, and Unit No. 2 later on in the same year.

Improvement in 'G' point P&T Quarters

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of 'G' Point P&T Quarters in New Delhi have been complaining about the unhygienic and deplorable condition of the 'G' Point Quarters for the last so many years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have not effected any improvement under the pretext that the 'G' Point Quar-

ters are under demolition and this position is in existence for the last three years ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take either to improve the condition of the existing 'G' Point Quarters or to provide alternative accommodation to the residents of this colony ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the officials with whose connivance the quarters vacated by the P&T employees have been unauthorisedly occupied by unauthorised persons ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Some repair work was carried out during 1982-83.

(c) These quarters are under demolition scheme. The occupants will be progressively shifted to quarters already under construction in DIZ area. It will be uneconomical and undesirable to incur huge expenditure at this stage towards any major maintenance steps.

(d) No instance of any unauthorised occupation of the quarters by the unauthorised persons has come to our notice. So the question of taking any action against any Government official does not arise.

Setting up New TV Stations in Seventh five Year Plan

288. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for setting up of new TV stations during Seventh Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मंसरं विकटोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के लिये
59 लाख रुपये जमा न करना

289. श्री निशाल मिश्र : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह न्ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंसरं विकटोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम योजना के स्रातों में 59 लाख रुपये की धनराशि जमा नहीं की गई है ; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उस धनराशि को वसून करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्रम धौर पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री परमंदीर : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त मिल की ओर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बंशदानों की बाबत 39.76 लाख रुपयों की राशि बकाया है, जिनका धौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(I) मंसरं नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल 19.04 लाख कारपोरेशन लि० द्वारा रुपये 1974 में मिल को अपने अधिकार में लेने से पूर्व की अवधि की बकाया राशि

(II) मितम्बर, 1983 से जून, 20.72 लाख 1984 तक की अवधि के रुपये निए अंशदान

(क) मिल को 1974 में अधिग्रहण करने से पूर्व की अवधि के लिए दावे को "भुगतान-आयुक्त" के पास दायर किया गया, मगर धन राशि की कमी के आधार पर उक्त दावे को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। जहां तक अधिग्रहण करने के बाद की अवधि के लिए अंशदानों की बढ़ाया राशि का सम्बन्ध है, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारी बढ़ाया राशियों की वसूली करने के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1943 के उपबंधों के अनुमार आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

Linking of Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha and Shahjapur With Bhopal by S.T.D.

290. SHRI DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 328 on 20.3. 1984 regarding policy of extension of S.T.D. facilities and state :

(a) the time by which, according to criteria No. 2 of the reply, the District Headquarters of Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha and Shahjapur of Madhya Pradesh State will be connected by S.T.D. with the State Capital, Bhopal ;

(b) whether the current exchange machinery at the above District Headquarters is out-dated, old in disrepair and often out of order ;

(c) whether Government plans in the interim period, to update the machinery and improve the available facility to efficient and workable conditions in the above districts ; and

(d) the details and time bound programme of (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) STD from the District

Headquarters of Rajgarh, Guna and Shahjapur to Bhopal is likely to be provided progressively during the 7th plan period, Subject to availability of switching and transmission equipment. In case of Vidisha the STD facility between Vidisha and Bhopal is likely to be provided during 1985.

(b) No, Sir. All equipment in these stations are new and they have not completed the life period. The year of commissioning of these exchanges are given as under :

Name of Exchanges	Year of commissioning
Rajgarh	1981-82
Guna	1982-83
Shahjapur	1972-73
Vidisha	1976-77

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Solar Energy in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on the utilisation of solar energy in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the extent to which solar energy has been utilised in different States :

(c) whether any experiment has been made by Government in any rural areas on the utilisation of solar energy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : As a result of research and development efforts, several devices and systems based on solar energy have been developed in the country for meeting a variety of requirements in rural areas. Experimental field trial, demonstration and extension of these devices is in progress.

(d) Among the systems developed are solar water pumping systems, lighting units, television sets, drying units, solar cookers, timber kilns, cold storage, water heating systems and desalination systems. A number of such systems have been installed in different parts of the country.

Statement

*List of Systems and Devices based on solar energy
installed or supplied to various States.*

S.N.	State	Photovoltaic Water pumping Systems	TV, Light- ing Units	Solar Cookers	Drying Units	Timber Kilns
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4	748	2	4
2.	Assam	10	-	-	3	-
3.	Bihar	2	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	4	-	8186	4	-
5.	Haryana	2	2	3	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	34	-	-
7.	Jammu&Kashmir	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	500	2	-
9.	Kerala	2	-	-	2	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	3	570	1	2
11.	Maharashtra	14	-	2131	-	-
12.	Meghalaya	4	-	-	-	-
13.	Orissa	1	-	417	-	-
14.	Punjab	4	-	1711	2	8
15.	Rajasthan	4	5	704	-	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	150	1	-
17.	Tripura	27	7	-	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	29	7	6500	-	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. West Bengal		1	1	-	-	-
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. Delhi		4	2	3150	-	4
2. Goa, Daman&Diu		3	-	-	-	-
3. Mizoram		3	-	-	-	-
4. Chandigarh		1	-	-	-	-

Setting up of the Bench of Supreme Court in South

292. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up a bench of Supreme Court in the South ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to this effect : and

(d) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have suggested setting up of a bench of the Supreme Court in their respective State capitals.

Representations have also been received from Bar Associations, Councils etc. for establishing a bench of the Supreme Court in the South at Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

The suggestions of the State Governments have been forwarded to the Supreme Court.

According to Article 130 of the constitution, "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India, may with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

Completion of Identification and Rehabilitation Work of Bonded Labour

293. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour had been completed ;

(b) the amount ear-marked by the Union Government for the purpose ;

(c) how much money has been utilised ; and

(d) how Government propose to eradicate effectively the problem of bonded labour and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Identification of bonded labourers and subsequent release and rehabilitation thereof

is a continuous process. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, a total number of 1,66,266 bonded labourers have been identified and freed as on 31.5.84 out of which 1,26,395 have been rehabilitated leaving thereby 39,871 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated.

(b) A provision of Rs.25.00 crores (representing the Central Share of assistance) has been made during the 6th Five Year Plan, for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The outlay for the scheme for the current Financial Year (1984-85) is Rs.4.50 crores (Central Share).

(c) So far a sum of Rs.1088.05 lakhs has been released to the State Governments as central share of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers since the inception of the scheme in 1978-79. As against this, the State Governments have furnished utilisation certificates for a sum of Rs. 531.00 lakhs and the remaining amount is reported to be in the process of utilisation.

(d) Under the Bonded labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps including undertaking of intensive surveys to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers wherever found existing. Detailed guidelines have also been issued to the State Governments in this regard.

Details of Companies Manufacturing Tetracycline

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

(a) the demand for tetracycline in the country at present and for next three years :

(b) the major manufacturers producing tetracycline, their production capacities and production ;

(c) the reasons for companies in the private sector being singled out for inspection by a technical team of his Ministry and DGTD ; and

(d) whether production of more efficient manufacturers is being restricted in any manner ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Sixth Plan Working Group had estimated the demand for Tetracycline for the year 1984-85 as 330 MTs. Demand estimates for the VII Plan have not yet been finalised.

(b) Capacity and production of major manufacturers producing Tetracycline in the organised sector for the year 1983-84 are as under :—

Name of the company	Capacity (Tons)	Production (Tons)
1. M/s. I.D.P.L.	200.00	115.20
2. M/s. Synbiotics	3.00	91.15
3. M/s. Cynamid	6.00	2.19

(c) and (d) On the spot verification by Technical team was decided to be done in cases where actual production was substantially in excess of the licensed capacity and/or where complaints were received.

Need for Development of Coal Industry

296. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a greater need for the development of coal industry in the country :

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the solution of various problems relating to the production, distribution, transport and utilisation of coal resources ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Coal production is geared to meet the demand for coal. The production has accordingly increased from about 114.0 m. tonnes in 1980-81 to about 138.38 m. tonnes in the year 1983-84. The target of coal production for the year 1984-85 has been fixed at 152 m. tonnes.

The present assessment is that, by the end of the Seventh Plan period, the demand of coal by various consuming sectors will be in the neighbourhood of 230-240 m. tonnes and, to meet this demand, steps are being taken to increase production of coal to the same level.

(b) and (c) To meet the demand all necessary steps have been taken by Government to increase production and transport of coal, mainly by the railways. As a result the despatches of coal leading to utilisation by the consuming industries have also gone up substantially.

In the period 1980-81 to 1983-84, the production of coal has increased as follows :-

Year	Target	(in m tonnes) Production
1980-81	113.50	113.90
1981-82	121.00	124.23
1982-83	133.00	130.50
1983-84	142.00	138.38 (Prov.)

Commensurate with the increased production despatches of coal to the consuming sector have also gone up as follows :-

(despatches in m. tonnes of raw coal)		
1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
105.85	120.09	125.61

The bulk of coal despatches has moved by rail and the rail loading of coal has increased as follows :-

Daily average loading from CIL & SCCI. in four wheeler wagons.			
1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
8189	9495	10160	10927

Setting up of Major Automatic Telephone Exchange at Bolangir in Orissa

297. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major automatic exchanges set up in the country during the Sixth plan period ;

(b) the number of such major automatic exchanges set up in different places of Orissa;

(c) whether Bolangir in Orissa has not been served with major automatic exchanges; and

(d) if so, what specific steps are being taken to set up major automatic telephone exchange at Bolangir in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 62 major telephone exchange (MAX-I) have been set up in the country during 6th Plan period so far.

(b) No major automatic exchange have been opened in Orissa during 6th Plan period so far.

(c) Bolangir in Orissa is not served by a major automatic exchange. However, a 600 lines MAX II exchange was opened on 24.3. 1984.

(d) When the total demand exceeds 1000-lines steps will be taken to set up a major automatic exchange (MAX-I) in Bolangir.

Revision of Royalty Rate on Crude Oil

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Government has been pressing for revision of royalty rate on crude oil on the basis of the current imported crude oil prices ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of the fixation of indigenous crude oil price at Rs. 305/-per tonne, which is the well head values of crude oil, Gujarat has been losing heavily in terms of royalty amount at the rate of Rs. 406/-per tonne ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat has lost royalty revenue of the order of Rs. 4.11 crores and Sales Tax revenue of over Rs. 94 crores, i.e. Rs. 505 crores or so, in the last three years ; and

(d) if so, when the royalty rate on crude oil is likely to be revised ?

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

(b) and (c) The present rate of royalty of Rs. 61/-per tonne was fixed with effect from April 1, 1981 keeping in view the provisions of Oil Fields (Regulation & Development) Act 1948, the then existing price of crude oil and the loss of Sales tax between to the State Government of

Gujarat. After the amendment of the above said Act in 1984 the royalty can now be revised from a date after April 1, 1984.

(d) The exercise to revise the rate of royalty has already been initiated.

Broadcast/Telecast of Programmes For School Going Children

299. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of programmes, if any for school going children being broadcast through radio and television at present : the details of the State-wise coverage of these programmes ; and

(b) the proposals that exist or are being formulated for introducing/introducing coverage of such programme in the near future with details showing State-wise break-up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The programmes for School going children are being broadcast from 68 Stations of AIR at present. State-wise coverage is furnished in Statement-I. The details of programmes being telecast from Doordarshan Kendras are furnished in Statement-II.

(b) So far as Radio is concerned, for the present there is no proposal for further extension. However, extension of educational television in three more States viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat is under implementation. As and when these telecasts commence, they will be relayed by Low Power Transmitters in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Stations origginating School broadcast	Total No. of Stations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah	4
2.	Assam	Gauhati, Dibrugarh	2
3.	Bihar	Patna, Darbhanga	2
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Baroda	4
5.	Haryana	Rohtak	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Srinagar	2
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bhadra	4
9.	Kerala	Trivandrum, Calicut, Alleppey, Trichur	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Jagealpur, Jabalpur, Ambikapur, Raipur, Gwalior, Rewa, Indore, Chattarpur.	9
11.	Maharashtra	Bombay, Nagpur, Pune, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Sangali, Parbhani.	8
12.	Manipur	Imphal	1
13.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
14.	Nagaland	Kohima	1
15.	Orissa	Cuttack, Jeypore	2
16.	Punjab	Jallandhar	1
17.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer.	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	Madras, Trichirapalli, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Najibabad	5
20.	West Bengal	Calcutta, Kurseong, Siliguri	3
21.	Tripura	Agartala	1
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	1
2.	Goa	Panaji	1
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	1
4.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	1

Statement-II

At present two types of programmes are being telecast for school going children by Doordarshan, i.e. (i) Educational Television and (ii) School Television programmes

2. Educational Television programmes are of general enrichment nature and not directly related to the school curriculum, while the School Television programmes are syllabus oriented.

3. At present, Educational Television programmes are being telecast under INSAT Scheme from three Kendras, i.e. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Cuttack (Orissa) and Nagpur (Maharashtra).

4. The Educational Television programmes from the above INSAT Kendras are being telecast for two age groups. One is for younger age group, i.e. 5-8 years and the other for elder age group, i.e. 9-11 years. These programmes are being telecast six days in a week on all the school working days for a duration of 45 minutes daily. Out of these one day is allotted for the special programmes for teachers.

5. Educational Television programmes of similar nature are also being telecast from Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) and Jaipur (Rajasthan) each day for a duration of 30 minutes (Now the proposal is to increase the duration by 45 minutes a day).

6. School Television programmes are being telecast from other Major Kendras including Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar also.

Fire in Cochin Refinery

300. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Ministry of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss suffered due to the fire which broke out in March 1984 in the Cochin Refinery : and

(b) whether the report of the Enquiry Committee has since been received and if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The loss to the equipment, machinery and building on account of fire in Cochin Refinery in March 1984 is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores.

(b) The enquiry report has been received and is under examination of the Government.

Security Deposit of Consumers with DESU/NDMC

301. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money on account of security deposit for electricity power connections to consumers accumulated with DESU and NDMC till date along with total number of consumers who have paid this security ;

(b) the amount of interest payable by DESU/NDMC to each of the consumers on their security deposit in respect of domestic commercial connections for electricity/power and whether this interest has been credited to the account of each consumer giving date up to which credited ;

(c) whether the interest is paid back to consumer or adjusted against bills for consumption ; and

(d) the relevant statutory rule, regulation or bye-law under which DESU/NDMC collect security deposit and the rules etc. under which interest becomes payable or remains unpayable and lay an extract of the same on the Table of the House ?

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

Supply of News Print to Newspaper Industry

302. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the newspaper industry does not face any shortage of newsprint in future ; and

(b) that measures being taken to produce newsprint within the country to meet the demand so that the foreign exchange which is being spent in the import of newsprint every year can be saved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORNATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The estimated demand of 385,000MT of Newsprint for the year 1984-85 is being met by indigenous production of 200,000MT and import of 185,000MT. Necessary foreign exchange for import of 185,000MT of newsprint has already been released. The State Trading Corporation has stepped up monthly imports of newsprint and three domestic newsprint mills have been asked to occure uninterrupted supplies.

(b) Apart from the NEPA newsprint mill, the Mysore Papere Mills at Bhadravati and the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd, in Kerala are already in commercial production of newsprint. A fourth newsprint project, Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd, with a capacity of 50,000MT of newsprint is expected to be commissioned later this year. With a view to further augmenting domestic production and to meet requirement of newsprint, the Government have also approv-

ed setting up a few new projects for manufacture of newsprint.

T.V. Centres and T.V. relay stations in the country

303. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of T.V. Relay Stations and T.V. Centres functioning in the country as on 31 March, 1984 ; and

(b) the number and location out of them functioning in Gujarat State and the approximate area and population covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI. H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) 46.

(b) Out of the above 46 Centres, 2 Centres at Pij and Ahmedabad are in Gujarat State. Approximate area and population covered by these Centres is given below :—

Centre	Area Covered	Population Covered
Pij	9750 Sq.KM	27 lakhs
Ahmedabad	1200 Sq.KM	29.95 lakhs

Negotiations by O.N.G.C. with Foreign Countries for Know-How Collaborations

304. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been negotiating with developed countries for know-how collaborations ;

(b) whether any official delegations from foreign countries had also visited and if so, the names of such countries alongwith their reports ; and

(c) the details regarding the decisions taken about co-operation for technology transfer and joint ventures in sophisticated areas of technology?

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

इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन, लिमिटेड, पाइप लाइन्स, नई दिल्ली से टाइप राइटरों, टेलीफोन उपकरणों, और संगणक मशीनों की चोरी

305. श्री केयूर भूत्तण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत चार वर्षों के दौरान इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड पाइपलाइन्स, 26, कस्तूरबा गांधी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय से अनेक टाइपराइटरों, टेलीफोन उपकरणों और संगणक मशीनों की चोरी की गई है और नियमों के अनुसार इस चोरी की सूचना उक्त कम्पनी के उपप्रबंधक (कामिक) को दी गई थी और इस चोरी के संबंध में चौकीदार के लिलाफ तत्काल कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यवाही न किये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं, और

(ग) भविष्य में इस संबंध में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का व्यूहा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोनियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1980 से एक टाइपराइटर, 8 टेली-फोन उपकरण (इन्टकाम) और एक जेब का संगणक खो गये थे। इनको पूँजीगत परिसम्पत्ति नहीं माना गया है और की गई पूछताछ के अनुसार, चोरी/हानि का उत्तरदायित्व निसी पर निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। सुरक्षा प्रबंधों को कड़ा कर दिया गया है और तत्पश्चात् दिसम्बर, 1982 से वहां ऐसी बोई घटना नहीं हुई है।

Training of Operational Manpower in State Electricity Boards

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Energy Ministry has advised the State Electricity Boards to establish training schools, workshops and other facilities in each enterprise to look after the training of operational manpower ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the directions and the phased programme and other facilities provided by Central Government with the fast changing technology in the power sector and to change the concept of the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) By an amendment in 1981 to the Indian Electricity Rules 1956, it has been provided that owner of every generating station of the capacity of 100 MW and above shall arrange for training of personnel either in its own Institute or other Institutes recognised by the Central Electricity Authority. This amendment has been circulated to all the State Electricity Boards. All States and SEBs had also been advised to implement the recommendation of the Committee on Power relating to augmentation of training courses and setting up

of training schools. This aspect has also been stressed at various forums.

The Power Engineers Training Society under the Ministry of Energy, Department of Power with four regional institutes is functioning as a national training body and the regional Institutes are running regular and short-term programmes for training of engineers, supervisors, operators and technicians of power stations. Training on sophisticated simulator for 210 MW fossil fired unit is also now being imparted in one of the regional Institute. Facilities for training abroad under various aid programmes are also being made available.

Survey Regarding Print Medium

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Print Medium still reaches more people in the country than Television ;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) No specific study has been undertaken by the Government to determine the comparative reach of print medium and Doordarshan. However, the second Press Commission has broadly touched upon the subject in its Report and has observed that Doordarshan, owing to its being in early stage of development in the country, is not yet a competitor or alternative to the Press either in news coverage or in advertisement pull. However the T.V. coverage is expanding very fast.

Installation of Single Channel System at Swarghat in Bilaspur

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

(a) whether the Public Call Office on V.H.F/U.H.F. at Swarghat in Bilaspur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh has since been installed by commissioning a single channel system ;

(b) if so, the date on which this has been done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this inordinate delay and the likely date by which the Public Call Office would be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The P.C.O. at Swarghat in Bilaspur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh through a single channel VHF System is under commissioning. The System has been installed between Bilaspur and Swarghat and is under observation.

(b) Installation of System had been carried out during June'84.

(c) The P.C.O. at Swarghat will be commissioned on successful completion of observation on the System approximatly by Sept., 1984.

Quota for Opening of new Branch Offices in Postal Circles

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

(a) whether the quota for the opening of New Branch Offices for various Postal Circles has been decided for the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the quota for each State/Union Territory of the country ;

(c) the break up for each Postal Division in case of Himachal Pradesh (N.W. Circle) ; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the large demand for opening new Branch Offices and consequently to increase the quota ?

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

(b) Quota for each Postal Circle and not for each State and Union Territory fixed is as indicated below :

S.No.	Circle	Total No. of P.Os.
1.	Andhra	120
2.	Bihar	220
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	90
5.	J & K	40
6.	Kerala	53
7.	Karnataka	50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	195
9.	Maharashtra	180
10.	North East	140
11.	North West	140
12.	Orissa	90
13.	Rajasthan	120
14.	Tamilnadu	105
15.	U.P.	270
16.	West Bengal	130

(c) The break up for each Postal Division in case of Himachal Pradesh (N.W. Circle) is as under :—

S.No.	Name of Division	Total No. of post offices
1.	Chamba	5
2.	Dehra	3

3.	Dharamsala	4
4.	Hamirpur	6
5.	Mandi	12
6.	Simla	8
7.	Solan	12

(d) Yes, Sir. The quota has been fixed keeping in view the demand for P.Os.

Installation of P.C.Os in Rural Areas

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

(a) whether the plan for Multi Access Rural Radio System for installing P.C.O. in the rural areas has made any headway during the past three years.

(b) if so, the date on which this plan was launched and the system introduced ;

(c) the number of P.C.Os opened under this system till date for each State/Union Territory ; and

(d) if not, whether Government would expedite the opening of P. C. Os under this system and take any positive steps for this purpose and the nature thereof ?

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

(b) Orders for the first Multi-Access Rural Radio system were placed in the last quarter of 1980. The first MARR System has been commissioned at Mehsana (Gujarat) on 11.1.1983.

(c) The information is given below :

S. No.	Name of Area.	LDPTs Commissioned upto 31.3.84.	LDPTs installed but awaiting formal commissioning.
1.	Dhulia (Maharashtra)	5	19
2.	Mehsana (Gujarat)	14	—
3.	Nanguneri (Tamilnadu)	8	2
4.	Nizamabad (Andhra)	9	—
5.	Mirzapur (U.P.)	—	6
6.	Banda (U.P.)	—	5
7.	Haldwani (U.P.)	—	8
8.	Godhra (Gujarat)	—	10
9.	Kaithal (Haryana)	—	1

(d) Does not arise.

Rules and Norms for Opening of Public call Offices in N.W. Circle.

(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Local PCOs : The local P.C.Os are opened liberally at places :—

(i) Where they could be needed most, like hospita.s, airporls, railway stations, cinema houses etc.

(ii) in localities were people may not be able to afford telephones of their own like Jhuggi Jhonpari and slum areas ;

(iii) in areas where department has not been able to provide telephones due to shortage of exchange capacity.

These P.C.Os are opened subject to technical feasibility and suitability.

Long Distance P. C. Os.

The Long Distance Public Telephones, at places which do not have branch post offices and are not entitled to telecom facility on subsidized basis, may be opened on rent and guarantee terms to private parties on payment of prevailing percentage rates on per annum basis on the total capital cost of the project. Besides a private party

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the likely date of which, all pending cases would be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

shall also deposit a sum of Rs. 500/- as security deposit. In addition an agreement form which is made available by the local divisional office is required to be submitted.

Places which do not have branch Post Offices and are category stations (entitled to telecom. facility on subsidized basis), may be provided an L.D.P.T. through an agent. The selection of the Non-departmental L.D.P.T. agents will be decided by the G.M. Telecom. of the respective circles.

The remuneration for the Non-departmental L.D.P.T. agent has been fixed at 40P (Forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two hundred and fifty) per month. The working hours of the LDPT may be at least 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

(b) (i) at the above places Local P.C.Os and Long Distance P.C.O (on Non-Category stations) are working since long LDPCOs at category stations, which do not have post offices or where the working hours of Post Offices are inadequate, have been allowed since 21.12.1982.

(ii) The information regarding number of P.C.Os at places which do not have post offices or where the working hours of the Post Offices are inadequate, opend in each telecommunication circle/district is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of LD P.C.Os. pending for clearance (sanction) are given below :—

1. Punjab Nil
2. Himachal-Nil &
3. HARYANA :—

S.No.	Pending Cases	Reasons for delay
1.	Talwandi Rana)	
2.	Bhana Brahman)	

3. Khatela) Being
4. Balahakalan) Processed
5. Kuksak)
6. Rani Majra)

(e) The pending cases are expected to be cleared during the current financial year.

Low Power Transmitter for Car Nicobar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

314. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that during the visit of Prime Minister to Car Nicobar in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, she had assured the Nicobari tribals on their demand to provide low power transmitter Doordarshan service and a number of representations were also made to the Ministry ;

(b) whether Government have contemplated any positive action in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) During this visit, Prime Minister had indicated the provision of T.V. Transmission in Car-Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to provide T.V. signal in some parts of the Islands.

Setting up of Independent National Tele-communication Corporation

315. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of a suggestion made at the Eleventh Management Convention by the Chairman of the Public Enterprises Selection Board to set up an independent National Telecommunication Corporation as a public sector undertaking : and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to constitute a Board/Corporation of this nature ?

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

(b) No. Sir.

Agreement on Telecommunication Know How with U.S.A.

316. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a USA delegation led by Mr. Donald V. Earnshaw, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce visited India recently ;

(b) whether the delegation offered to supply telecommunication know-how to India ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard ; if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) There was no specific offer.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Bonded Labour in Organised Sector in the Country

317. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey to find out the existence of bonded labour in the organised sector in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where the practice of bonded labour is still prevalent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments who have been asked to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labourers. Therefore, the question of any survey being conducted by the Central Government as such in this regard does not arise.

(b) The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाना बनाने को गैंग का वितरण

318. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर खाना बनाने की गैंग के वितरण नियुक्त किए गए हैं और जून, 1984 तक कुल कितने उपभोक्ता उनसे सम्बद्ध थे,

(ख) जनसंख्या अनुपात के निर्धारित पानदण्ड के अनुसार इस प्रकार के स्थानों पर कितने वितरण नियुक्त किए जाते अपेक्षित हैं,

(ग) उक्त भाग (ख) के सन्दर्भ में वितरणों को कब तक नियुक्त किए जाने की संभावना है और उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों पर नियुक्त किया जाएगा,

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में खाना बनाने की गेंस की सप्लाई के लिए नए स्थान शामिल करने का आवी कार्यक्रम क्या है, और

(ङ) खाना बनाने की गेंस की सप्लाई की मौजूदा स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा भंगालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभापटल पर रखी जाती है। (ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई, देखिये संख्या L.T-8464 184).

(ख) बौर (ग) तेल उद्योग द्वारा अपनाये जा रहे कार्यदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उन स्थानों को जिनकी आबादी 20,000 अथवा इससे अधिक है और जो किफायती व्यवहार्य और एक स्वतंत्र डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता वाले हैं, एल.पी.जी. के विषयत के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से शामिल किया जारहा है।

(घ) तेल उद्योग द्वारा अपनी 1984-85 की विषयत योजना में मध्य प्रदेश 16 स्थानों को एल.पी.जी. के विषयत के लिए मौजूदा अनुमानित क्षमता के आधार पर शामिल कर लिया गया है।

(ङ) इस समय, मध्यप्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं को एल.पी.जी. की सप्लाई आकस्मिक परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर, सन्तोषजनक बल रही है।

गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर पन-बिजली केन्द्रों में बिजली का उत्पादन

319. श्री सत्यनारायण जटियर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल नदी पर बने गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप और जवाहर सागर पन-बिजली केन्द्रों द्वारा उनके शुरू होने से जून, 1984 तक वर्ष-वार कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उक्त केन्द्रों को पानी की सप्लाई न होने के कारण वर्ष-वार कितनी अवधि के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो सका ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रत्येक केन्द्र में इस समय प्रतियूनिट उत्पादन पर कितनी लागत आती है ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद रां ऊर्जा भंगालय में राज्य मंत्री : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

320. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के प्रस्तावित विस्तार कार्यक्रम और उसकी वास्तविक प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त प्रस्तावित विस्तार कार्यक्रम के निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उसके लिए आवश्यक प्राइमरी केबलों की सप्लाई कर दी गई है; और

(घ) क्या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार कार्यक्रम को अंतिम रूप से तैयार कर दिया गया है और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

संचार अंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री वो० एन० गाडगिल : (क) 1984-85 के दौरान उच्ज्जैन की टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता में 600 लाइनों में विस्तार करके इसे 2400-3000 किए जाने की योजना है। 300 लाइनों (2400-2700) का 40 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है, और शेष कार्य दिसम्बर, 1984 तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की संभावना है। शेष 300 लाइनों का कार्य दिसम्बर, 1984 के बाद उपकरण प्राप्त होने पर प्रारम्भ किए जाने की तथा मार्च, 1985 तक इसके पूरा होने की संभावना है।

(घ) एक्सचेंज उपस्कर की सप्लाई में हुए बिलंब के कारण प्रस्तावित विस्तार कार्यक्रम पूरा होने में बिलंब हुआ।

(ग) प्राइमरी केबिल के इस वर्ष प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

(घ) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए जी हां।

Composition and Functions of Central Board of Film Certification

321. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the composition and functions of the Central Board of Film Certification :

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have recently appointed the members of the Central Board of Film Certification ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Under Section 3(1) of the Cinematograph Act 1952 the Boards of Film Certification is constituted by the Central Government for the purpose of certifying films suitable for public exhibition and the Board shall consist of a Chairman and not less than 12 and not more than 25 other members appointed by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) In May, 1984, the Board had 6 members apart from the Chairman. During May-July 1984, the Central Government appointed 14 more persons to the Board. Three persons have however, not accepted the appointment due to personal reasons and acceptance from one is awaited. Thus the Board has now a Chairman and 16 other members as shown below :

Chairman : 1. Shri Bikram Singh

Members : 2. Kum. A.M. Nadkarni

3. Smt. Saryu V. Doshi

4. Ms. Shanta Gandhi

5. Smt. M. Nasrullah

6. Shri L.V. Prasad

7. Shri Bhupen Hazarika

8. Prof. V.B. Vanmalai

9. Shri D. Ramanujam

10. Smt. Vyjayantimala Bali

11. Ms. Aparna Sen

12. Shri Samik Bannerjee

13. Dr. B.K. Chandra Shekar

14. Shri T.S. Narasimhan

15. Shri P. Bhaskaran
 16. Shri K. Ravindranathan Nair
 17. Shri G.P. Sippy,

Gas-Based Power Plants in Northern and Western Regions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Power has proposed the setting up of $130 \text{ MW} \times 12$ Gas-based power plants in the Northern and Western regions ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions being considered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Utilisation of offshore gas has been examined and certain proposals for use of gas for generation of power have been under consideration of Government. No final decision has been taken.

Proposal to set up new Super Thermal Power Stations by N.T.P.C.

323. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

Statement

Details of approved super thermal power projects

Sl. No.	Project	Approved capacity (MW)	Location (District & State)	Approved cost (inclusive of transmission line) (Rs. crores)	Budget provision for 1984-85 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Singrauli	2000	Mirzapur (UP)	1001.17	201.45
2.	Korba	2100	Bilaspur (MP)	1138.44	195.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ramagundam	2100	Karimnagar (AP)	1702.18	155.44
4.	Farakka				
	Stage-I	600	Murshidabad (WB)	320.8	157.27
5.	Vindhyaibal				
	Stage-I	11260	Sidhi (MP)	1110.42	121.88
6.	Rihand				
	Stage-I	1000	Mirzapur (UP)	1033.00	181.57

Guidelines to States to Give Pension to the Journalists working in News-Papers

324. **SHRIMATI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent guidelines to different States to give pension to the journalists working in different newspapers :

(b) if so, the names of the States that have decided to give pension to the journalists after their retirement from the newspapers ; and

(c) the details of the benefits granted by Centre and other States to the journalists after their retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is understood that a Bill entitled Tamil Nadu Newspaper Employees Relief Fund Bill was introduced by the Tamil Nadu Government in the Legislative Assembly in 1982. The same Bill has been referred by the Assembly to the Joint Select Committee. It is also understood that this Bill provides for granting some pensionary benefits under certain conditions.

(c) The newspaper employees are at present entitled to benefits of Provident Fund, Family Pension Linked Insurance, Gratuity, Disablement and dependents benefits under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

पैट्रोल और डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट

325. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न पैट्रोल पम्पों के मालिकों द्वारा पैट्रोल और डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट की जाती है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में किन-किन स्थानों पर जांच की गई है, उसके क्या परिणाम निकले तथा दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में कुछ व्यापारी भी पैट्रोल और डीजल में मिट्टी

के तेल की मिलावट करने के दोषी पाए गए हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई जांच कर रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री गर्वांशंकर विश्व : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जनवरी, 1983 से विभिन्न स्थानों पर डीजल और पेट्रोल में संदिग्ध मिलावट के 95 मामलों का पता चला है जैसा कि संलग्न में दिखाया गया है। विषय अनुशासन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार संबंधित डीलरों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई थी और विस्तृत जांच किये जाने तक उनकी सप्लाई निलम्बित रखी गई थी। साबित किये गये मिलावट के 7: मामलों में डीलर शियों समाप्त कर दी गई हैं। कुछ मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं और राज्य सरकार के प्रावधानों के पास आगे और जांच करने के लिए लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं। शेष मामलों में मिलावट को सिद्ध करता संभव नहीं हुआ है और उन्हें सप्लाई पुनः आरम्भ कर दी गयी है। फिर भी, यहां उपरोक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार आवश्यक समझा गया है, चेतावनियां दी गई हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में पेट्रोल और डीजल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट का कोई मामला अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वे स्थान जहां पेट्रोल और डीजल में मिलावट करने के संदिग्ध मामलों का पता चला है।

(क) इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन (जनवरी 1983 से मई, 1984 तक)

मोटर स्पिरिट

क्र. स्थान का	राज्य
स. नाम	
1. खेरालू	गुजरात
2. अदाजान	"
3. मोटेरा	"
4. लिमडी	"
5. पाटदी	"
6. चोतीला	"
7. द्वारका	"
8. वेरावर	"
9. चिलाकलेरीपेटा	आंध्र प्रदेश
10. माथी	गुजरात
11. कोडोड	"
12. साल्वी	"
13. सागर	मध्यप्रदेश
14. मुज़ज़फ़रपुर	बिहार
15. जनगांव	आंध्र प्रदेश
16. कल्यानदुर्ग	"
17. बुलन्दशहर	उत्तर प्रदेश
18. कानोली मोती (राजकोट)	गुजरात
19. थेवा	"
20. मीठापुर	"
21. बैंगलौर	कर्नाटका
22. नार्थ बर्ल	केरल
23. अम्बालापुरा	"
24. मैकावाद	आंध्र प्रदेश
25. तालियादा	"
26. मुज़ज़फ़रपुर	बिहार
27. दरभंगा	"
28. पेवेयर	आंध्र प्रदेश

29. ककड
30. दसुआ
31. अलेपै
32. मोंगलदई
33. तेजपुर
34. घनवाद
35. दुर्गापुर
36. दुर्गापुर
37. रानीगंज
38. बुरहानपुर
39. ककडविल
40. हल्दिया
41. कोकराम्भार
42. गया
43. मरोली (सूरत)
44. उढाना
45. वेचारजी (मेहसाना)
46. इदौर
47. इताउन्जा
48. मगवाड़ा
49. दिल्ली

गुरुदत्त

50. लेतडी नगर
51. नावलगढ़
52. जयपुर
53. दुड़ु
54. भवानीमंडी
55. ज्ञालवाड़
56. चुरू
57. सूरतगढ़
58. कबकड़
59. ओरई
60. ओरई
61. ओरई

केरल	चंडीगढ़
केरल	आसाम
”	बिहार
प० बंगाल	
प० बंगाल	
मध्य ”	प्रदेश
पं बंगाल	
”	आसाम
”	बिहार
”	गुजरात
”	
”	
मध्य प्रदेश	
उत्तर प्रदेश	
राजस्थान	
दिल्ली संघ	
”	प्रदेश
राजस्थान	
”	
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”	
”	
”	
”	
केरल	
उत्तर प्रदेश	
”	
”	

62. जारोढ
63. कवकड
64. जालौर
65. रामसेन

स. भारत पेट्रोलियम ' कार्पोरेशन लि.
(जनवरी, 1983 से जून|जुलाई, 1984 तक)

पेट्रोल/डीजल

1. सूरत	ગુજરાત
2. ઘરનગન્ધા	"
3. ચિહ્નલી	"
4. અહમદાબાદ	"
5. અહમદાબાદ	"
6. સિકન્ડાબાદ	આન્ધ્રપ્રદેશ
ડીજલ	
7. મામારપેટ	કર્ણાટકા
8. ભાવનગર	ગુજરાત
9. હેદરાબાદ	આન્ધ્રપ્રદેશ
10. નાગપર	મહારાષ્ટ્રા

मोटर स्पिरिट

11. सूरत	गुजरात
12. कालभोर	महाराष्ट्रा
13. कडोड	गुजरात
14. सीतामढी	बिहार
15. एटमन्नर	केरल

ग. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन
लिमिटेड (जनवरी 1983 से जून/जुलाई,
1984 तक)

क्रम संख्या का वापसी

४४४

1. बस्बई
2. बस्बई

3. पुणे	„
4. बेसिन	„
5. मन्नारघाट	केरल
6. कलकत्ता	प० बंगाल
7. खड़गपुर	„
8. बालानगर	आंध्रप्रदेश
9. कटटनगूर	„
10. क्षुनश्शुनू	राजस्थान
11. „	„
12. चुरू	„

घ. आई वी पी (जनवरी 1983 से दिसम्बर 1983 तक)

1. जयपुर	राजस्थान
2. गोहाना	हरियाणा

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाना

श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीतापुर जिले के बारगनवा गांव में बिजली पहुंचाने का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त गांव में बिजली पहुंचा दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य संत्री श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (क) देश में गणना किए गए

कुल 5,76,126 आबाद गांव हैं। छठी योजना के प्रारम्भ में अर्थात् 1.4.1980 को 2,49,799 गांव विद्युतीकृत थे। छठी योजना के प्रस्तावों में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर एक लाल गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जाने हैं। इसकी तुलना में छठी योजना के दोरान मई, 1984 के अन्त तक 99,224 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) से (घ) सितापुर जिले का मुख्य बारगनवा गांव 1970 में विद्युतीकृत किया गया था। श्री रामलाल राही, संसद लदस्य ने 23.1.1984 को उक्त गांव की हरिजन बस्ती को शीघ्र विद्युतीकृत कराने के संबंध में गांव बारगनवा, जिला सिटीपुर के निवासी श्री शिव लाल कश्यप का एक अस्यावेदन प्रमंजा था। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि वहां पर तीन हरिजन बस्तियां हैं अर्थात् नौगांव, सत्तीपुरवा तथा एक बारगनवा गांव के पश्चिम दिशा की ओर है। और उन्होंने मुख्य जोनल इंजीनियर को ललाह दी है कि बारगनवा गांव के पश्चिम दिशा की ओर स्थित हरिजन बस्ती के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया जाए। अन्य दो बस्तियों के संबंध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से इन गांवों को शामिल करते हुए एक स्कीम तैयार करने के लिए कहा है।

Profits/Losses of State Electricity Boards

327. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise profits/losses earned by the State Electricity Boards in each of the last three years as also the cumulative loss as on date;

(b) how much each one owes to Coal India Limited, BHEL, and the Railways; and

(c) the details of outages of power generating plants in each of the last three years under each State Electricity Board and loss suffered due to each outage ?

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

Coal Water Mixture in Place of Furnace oil for Generating Power

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

(a) whether successful trials have been made in U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R and other countries in using C.W.Ms. (Coal Water Mixtures) in place of furnace oil etc. for generating power (output ranging from 12 to 150 MW) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in India the C.W.Ms. would cost only about 50% of the furnace oil in generating power : and

(c) the steps being taken to explore the use of C.W.Ms and progress so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) According to the Central Electricity Authority C.W.M. is understood to have been used in place of oil in small industrial boilers. The work in connection with this application to large utility boilers is in developmental stages in countries like USA, UK, USSR and Japan. The test rigs have employed burners used in utility boilers of upto 150 MW capacity.

The application of the above process to Indian coals with high ash content has yet to be examined and developed.

Production of INH and Dapsone drugs

329. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: SHRI B.D. SINGH :

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

(a) the estimated production of cheap drugs like INH for tuberculosis and Dapsone for leprosy as against their total requirement in the country ;

(b) the reasons for their low production as against the demand ;

(c) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for all the manufacturers to go in for such cheap drugs ; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) In the year 1983-84 the demand of INH was mainly met through indigenous production. However, the demand of about 60 MTS for Dapsone was met partly through canalised imports (Import Plan—30 MTS) and the rest from indigenous production. The production of Dapsone is comparable with the established capacity.

(c) The drug policy is under review. Changes needed, if any, would take into account all relevant aspects.

(d) Government have been considering grant of fresh approvals for the manufacture of these drugs, based on merits of the proposals.

रोजगार कार्यालयों में जून, 1984 तक पंजीकृत बेरोजगार लोग

330. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रोजगार कार्यालयों में । जनवरी, 1983 से 30 जून, 1984 तक कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्ति पंजीकृत किए गये ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया तथा उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमर्दीपर) (क) पहली जनवरी, 1983 से 30 अप्रैल, 1984 तक (अद्यतन उपलब्ध सूचना अप्रैल, 1984 से संबंधित है) 88.07 लाख व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत कराया। यह आवश्यक नहीं कि ये सभी पंजीकृत व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हों।

(ख) पहली जनवरी, 1983 से 30 अप्रैल, 1984 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा 6.35 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया था। वे व्यक्ति इस अवधि के दौरान किए 54 पंजीकरणों का 7.2 प्रतिशत थे। तथापि, हो सकता है कि इस अवधि के दौरान रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों में से बहुत से व्यक्ति पहली जनवरी, 1983 से पूर्व पंजीकृत किए गए हों।

कोयला विभाग द्वारा 60 मेगावाट विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना

331. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री बापूसाब पहलेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर-मंत्रालय दल द्वारा 60 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाले विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोयला विभाग से सिफारिश की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तस्वीरंधी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) इस संदर्भ में भविष्य की योजना का प्रारूप क्या है ;

(घ) इस योजना के लिए कितनी धन-राशि निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार की गई दल की सिफारिशों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री—

(श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तीन 2×10 मे. वाट के विजली घर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें से एक-एक इंस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० प्रत्येक में होगा।

(ग) और (ङ) सातवीं और आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान विजली की आवश्यकता का कुल अव्ययन करने के लिए भी कोल इण्डिया लि० से कहा गया है।

(घ) इस स्कीम के लिए 1984-85 के बजट अनुमानों में रुपये 2 करोड़ की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

Restructuring of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

332. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the comprehensive restructuring of the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission that has been approved by Government;

(b) by what time this work is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the action being taken to prevent bifurcation, in any manner of Oil and Natural Gas Commission set-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) (a) The Government have approved, in principle, the proposal for reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission based on the concept of functional specialisation and business groups.

(b) It is not possible to indicate specific time by which the proposed reorganisation would be completed.

(c) There is no proposal to bifurcate the Oil and Natural Gas Commission under the proposed reorganisation.

Cost Estimates of Ramagundam, Salal, Loktak and Chukha Hydel Projects

333. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the original cost estimates of Ramagundam Super Thermal Project Stage-I, Salal Hydro-electric, Loktak hydel and Chukha Hydel Project Stage-I power projects ;

(b) the latest cost estimates in respect of these projects ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in their completion according to scheduled dates and the steps being taken now to complete them without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Name of the Project	Cost (Rs. in crores)		Reasons for delay in completion.)	Steps being taken to complete without further delay
	Original estimated (as price level)	Latest estimated (as price level)		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ramagundam Super thermal Power station Stage-I.	459.14 early (1977.)	879.52 (2nd) quarter 1982.	No delay.	Does not arise
2. Salal HE Project.	55.14 (1968) (for	505.55 (gross) 490.45	(i) Change in scope of work	NHPC have made all out efforts for ensuring completion

1 2

3

4

5

6

		(3×90MW) (net) June, 1983 (for 3X115MW)	(ii) Geological, Geophysical and Geotechnical problems encountered on the project, and (iii) Changes in design of the various components.	of the project at the earliest possible time and have compressed the commissioning schedule according to which the first unit is to be commissioned by Dec, 1985 against the earlier schedule of August, 1987.
3. Loktak HE Project.	10.9 (1967) (for 23,35 2X35 MW) (net)	114.74 (gross) 110.22 (March 1983) (3X35 MW)	(i) Geological complexity in the head race tunnel such as presence of methane gas, abnormal ground condition on account of squeezing and swelling of rock strata, poor geological conditions on account of peaty soil and lake bed material, movement along penstock slopes,	Work on restoring the collapsed the alignment of reaches of the tunnel has been completed. Slope protection work is being carried out in the slides area. The project is expected to be recommissioned by the end of July, 1984.

USSR help in coal projects

334. SHRI AMAR ROYPRATHAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

'(a) whether it is a fact that USSR has decided to help India in coal projects ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) Collaboration arrangements with the Soviet Union for developing the Indian coal mining industry have been in existence for a number of years.

In June '84 an Indian delegation visited the Soviet Union in furtherance of such collaboration. Discussions took place on the current and long-term questions of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of coal industry. For the Seventh Plan period it was agreed that Soviet assistance and collaboration in the following major areas would be sought for :

- (i) Coal exploration.
- (ii) New Mining projects.
- (iii) Coal preparation.
- (iv) Coal utilisation.

On-going collaboration with the Soviet Union includes preparation of the project reports for the Nigahi opencast mine as well as the Mukunda opencast mine ; technical assistance in sinking shafts at Jhanjhra colliery, assistance in directional blasting at Jhingurda colliery and modernisation of the Kathara and Patherdih coal preparation plants.

Expansion of TV Programme in the Country During 1984-85

335. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : SARI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Govt. for the expansion of TV programme in the country during the period 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the expansion programme has since been finalised;

(c) whether any funds have also been earmarked for the North-Eastern Region and Southern Region of the country ;

(d) the number of new TV Centres which are likely to be opened during this period ; and,

(e) the sites selected for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A Special Plan for expansion of TV in the country during the year 1984-85 is under implementation. No such programme has yet been approved for 1985-86.

(c) Funds to the extent of Rs. 36.43 crores have been earmarked for North East Region plan for TV expansion. No such allocations are made separately for Southern or and other regions in the country except what has been provided for in the Special Plan.

(d) 108 more TV Centres will be commissioned during 1984-85 in addition to 72 which have become operational as on 23.7.84.

(e) Sites for all the 26 High Power and 118 Low Power TV Transmitters as envisaged in Special Plan have been selected.

Production of Fuel Oil From Coal

336. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that self-sufficiency in crude by India will not be possible according to available date ; (Patriot, 6 June, 1984) ;

(b) whether Government propose to revive the proposal propounded by Dr. J.C. Ghosh in 1954 for production of fuel oil from coal ; and

(c) whether Government are yet to appoint one more high level Committee to examine the proposal under the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) (a) Self sufficiency in production of crude oil has been achieved to the extent of about 65 percent. The indigenous production of Gude oil during 1983-84 was 26,02 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to appoint any such committee for this purpose.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in Uttar Pradesh so far and the total capacity for production of energy ; and

(b) the additional such plants targeted to be set up during the rest of the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) The total number of family-size biogas plants set up in Uttar Pradesh under the National Project on Biogas Development from 1981-82 to end of June, 1984 is 44,677. The estimated total capacity of production of energy is equivalent to approximately 8.4 lakh Kwh/day.

(b) Against the current year's target of 23,000 plants, about 18,000 plants are expected to be set up in the State during the remaining period of the current financial year.

Proposal to Introduce Dial System in Chittoor, A. P.

338. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce dial system in Chittoor, A.P. ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) Chittoor is already having dial system.

(a) Does not arise.

Bio-Gas Plants set up in Different States

339. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up so far in different States, State-wise ;

(b) their estimated total capacity of production of energy ;

(c) new bio-gas plants targeted to be set up by the end of the current financial year ; and

(d) their production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) Under the National Project on Biogas Development, 1, 93, 389 family-size bio-gas plants have been set up in different State from 1981-82 to end of June, 1984. A statement indicating the State-wise position is attached.

(b) The estimated total capacity of production of energy from these plants is equivalent to approximately 36.5 lakhs Kwh/day.

(c) During the current financial year, 1.5 lakh biogas plants are targeted to be set up.

(d) The estimated production capacity of the plants to be set up during this year will be equivalent to approximately 28.2 lakh Kwh./day.

Statement

State-Wise Number of Biogas Plants set up Under the National Project on Biogas Development from 1981-82 to June 1984

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of biogas plants set up upto June, 1984
1.	Andhra pradesh	13065
2.	Assam	456
3.	Bihar	13699
4.	Gujarat	15768
5.	Haryana	5867
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1430
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	72
8.	Karnataka	12567
9.	Kerala	2234
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12009
11.	Maharashtra	38194
12.	Orissa	3441
13.	Punjab	3163
14.	Rajasthan	7671
15.	Tamil Nadu	14909
16.	Uttar Pradesh	44677
17.	West Bengal	3380
18.	Delhi	47
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	356
20.	Pondicherry	198
21.	Other States/U.Ts.	186
Total		193389

Setting up of new Electronic Telephone Exchange

340. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges set up so far and the details thereof; and

(b) the number of additional electronic exchanges targeted to be set up by the end of the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 7 (seven) Electronic Telephone exchanges excluding small exchanges below ten-line capacity, have been set up so far. Details are given below :

	Name	Equipped capacity
1.	Kosi Kalan	256 lines
2.	Nainital	768 lines
3.	Ujhani	256 lines
4.	Almora	384 lines
5.	Cooperage-IV Bombay	10,000 lines
6.	Mazgaon-III	10,000 lines
7.	Idgah-IV Delhi	10,000 lines

(b) 28 (Twenty eight) additional Electronic Telephone Exchanges are likely to be commissioned by the end of the current financial year, excluding small electronic telephone exchanges below Ten-line capacity.

Implementation of the Resolutions and Recommendations Approved the I.L.O. to Improve the Working Conditions of World Labour Force

341. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Labour Organisation has recently approved several resolutions and recommendations to combat unemployment, improve working conditions, enforce international labour standards and improve the quality of life of the world's labour force ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to examine and to implement the resolutions and recommendations approved by the International Labour Organisation ; and

(c) to what extent the unemployment and labour problems would be solved by these actions ?

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

(b) The Resolutions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference are in the nature of guidelines for member countries. These are in regular course examined by the Government in consultation with the interests concerned, for taking appropriate decisions for implementation.

(c) Since the Resolutions and Recommendations are guidelines, the extent of solutions offered by them is not susceptible to quantification.

Refugees from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu

342. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees to date who have come into Tamil Nadu after the ethnic riots in Sri Lanka ; and

(b) the details of rehabilitation programme undertaken for their benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) 40,000 persons have come

into Tamil Nadu as refugees upto 9.7.1984 due to the ethnic riots in Sri Lanka. Of these, 1,776 refugees have sought admission and have been admitted to the relief camps in Tamil Nadu.

(b) No rehabilitation assistance is given to refugees as these refugees are expected to return to Sri Lanka. However, relief assistance is given to the refugees who have sought admission to the relief camps.

Proposal to Connect Villages with Telephones

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department wants to connect villages within a radius of five miles with telephones ; and

(b) if so, whether the plans for these facilities for Nanded and Parbhani districts in Maharashtra have been prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Long Distance Public Telephones are likely to become accessible within 5 Kilometres to most of the habitations, progressively by 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir the plans for Nanded and Parbhani districts have been prepared under the 5 kilometres side hexagon policy. Ninety six villages in Nanded and one hundred fifteen villages in Parbhani district are planned to be provided with telephone facility progressively by 1990.

Reconstruction of Post office Buildings at Hingoli and Kinwat in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the old post office building at Hingoli and Kinwat in Maharashtra have been found unsafe ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reconstruction of these buildings with staff quarters is essential ; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to construct these buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Hingoli post office building is not unsafe. It was repaired in 1983. Kinwat post office is at present functioning in a rented building. The old departmental building in which it was previously housed is in a dilapidated condition.

(b) and (c) Hingoli post office building being not unsafe does not need reconstruction. It is, however, proposed to put up an extention of this building in the 7th Plan for providing more accommodation to the post office. It is also proposed to construct six staff quarters at Hingoli. The dilapidated departmental building of Kinwat post office is proposed for reconstruction in the 7th Plan. No staff quarters is available at Kinwat and therefore question of its reconstruction does not arise. Construction of quarter for the Postmaster at Kinwat will be considered at the time of re-construction of the post office building.

Import of coking Coal

345. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has not been much improvement in the production of coking coal in the country and more and more quantity has to be imported every year to meet the requirements ;

(b) if so, the details of the requirement production and imports of coking coal during the past three years : and

(c) the efforts being made to increase the production of coking coal ?

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

Grant of Industrial Licences to Big Industrial Houses Without M.R.T.P. Commission Approval .

346. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the Madras Institute of Development Studies (Business Standard, 30.6.1984) has revealed that though a large number of objections were received both in 1981 and 1982 where big industrial houses had advertised their proposals in accordance with the prescribed procedure and inspite of that 59% of new capacity has been sanctioned to three industrial houses and the rest shared by 22 licencees ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to effectively implement the provisions of M.R.T.P. Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A report published in the 'Business Standard' dated 30.6.1984 regarding a study having been conducted by the Madras Institute of Development Studies in the matter of industrial licencing has come to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs. According to this report, 59% of the new capacity sanctioned during the period January, 1980 to July, 1983 for the manufacture of Cement had been allotted to three Industrial Houses, namely, Birla, ACC and JK. It has been further mentioned in the report that 38 licences for the manufacture of Cement were issued by the Government during this period, out of which 8 went to the Birlas and 4 each to ACC and JK. These

licences, according to the same report, covered a capacity of 29%, 17% and 13% respectively of the total new capacity sanctioned during the period mentioned above.

The factual position, as ascertained from the Ministry of Industry, is that during the period January, 1980 to July, 1983, 45 new letters of intent, had been issued for the manufacture of Cement. Out of these new letters of intent, 5 were given to the Birla Industrial House, 3 to ACC and 4 to JK Industrial House. The capacities covered by these letters of intent were 8%, 5% and 8% respectively of the total capacity. Put together, 21% of new capacity for the manufacture of Cement sanctioned during the period January, 1980 to July, 1983 was approved in favour of the three Industrial Houses referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

As regards the objections referred to by the Hon'ble Member, it is seen from the report published in the 'Business Standard' dated 30.6.1984 that they relate to certain other proposals and not to the cases of grant of new capacity for the manufacture of cement.

(b) The provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act are already being implemented effectively.

National Policy on Alternative Energy Sources

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

(a) whether Government have seen the newitem captioned "Call for national policy on alternative energy sources" appearing in Financial Express of 25th June, 1984;

(b) whether as a first positive step Government propose to ban exports of molasses and alcohol and order 20 per cent addition of alcohol to petrol obligatory as during World War 2nd;

(c) whether Government also propose to take up the project for conversion of coal into fuel oil;

(d) whether Government will set up on top priority basis units for bottling of surplus natural gas and eliminate flaring of gas; and

(e) whether Government will also market subsidised LPG and other fuels to rural, hilly areas and save our forests and resulting floods etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. A report was prepared by FICCI (on the basis of a workshop organised by them in Bombay in Feb., 1983) on new and renewable energy options. Government have taken action on most of the recommendations which could be implemented in the short run.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An Expert Group was constituted on conversion of coal into gaseous and liquid fuels, to examine, inter alia, the state of art of the coal conversion technology in India and in other countries and recommend steps for advance of this technology, through further research work, in this country. The Report of the Expert Group is being examined.

(d) Natural Gas as such cannot be filled in LPG cylinders. However, steps have been initiated to minimise the flaring of natural gas.

(e) There is no such proposal for the present.

Connection of Vidisha Trunk Exchange with Tax Circuit Indore

348. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vidisha trunk exchange is connected with TAX

circuit Indore and most of the time this important trunk circuit remains defective and out of order ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and how many complaints were registered by Vidisha exchange regarding defective TAX circuit during last six months ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Vidisha Trunk Exchange is connected with Indore TAX by means of one Operator Trunk Dialling (OTD) Circuit.

This circuit has been working satisfactorily with efficiency of 72% or over.

(b) The OTD circuit is provided on an openwire carrier system between Vidisha and Bhopal and extended to Indore on microwave system from Bhopal. The openwire carrier system is vulnerable to faults and disturbances. 98 fault cases have been recorded during the last six months.

(c) Special maintenance attention is to be provided to the openwire line and carrier system. A narrowband microwave system is at present under installation between Vidisha and Bhopal to replace the openwire line and carrier system. This will improve the circuit efficiency to over 90%.

Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour

349. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Planning Commission report, only 41.2 per cent of the released bonded labour were rehabilitated ;

(b) if so, whether there has been failure in certain States due to late release of funds by the Centre ; and

(c) whether Government will set up a full time Commission for Labour, specially child labour, bonded labour, daily paid staff and handicapped labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) In the Planning Commission's report on the evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers released recently, it has been stated that only 41.2% of the released bonded labourers had been rehabilitated as on 30.6.1981. However, as per the latest reports received from the State Governments, out of the total number of 1,66,266 bonded labourers identified and freed, 1,26,395 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated as on 31.5.1984, the percentage of rehabilitation being 76% approximately.

(b) Release of funds to the State Governments by the Centre depends on the promptness of the State Governments in regard to formulation, consideration and sanction of the rehabilitation schemes, and submission of utilisation certificates for the grants released earlier. There have been no instances of delay in release of funds by the Centre.

(c) There is no proposal to set up such a Commission.

Proposal to Introduce Direct Dialling Telephone Facility between India and Pakistan.

350. (SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to introduce direct dialling telephone facility between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the names of the cities likely to be connected ; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal under consideration to introduce direct dialling telephone facility between India and Pakistan.

(b) Technical arrangements for signalling compatibility, routing scheme and charging scheme are being worked out. After resolving these technical problems the matter will be further examined to finalise the names of the cities likely to be connected.

(c) It is not possible at present to specify any time frame.

Recovery of Un-Intended Profits from Drug Manufacturers

**351. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

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

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken during the past four months to recover unintended profits from the various drug manufacturers ; if so the details thereof ;

(b) the total estimated unintended profits that have accrued to the various drug manufacturers during the past five years ; and

(c) how much of the unintended profits have so far been recovered from the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) Notices for recovery of unintended benefits to the manufacturers of formulations based on Dexamethasone Gentamycin, Clofazimine, Metronidazole Metroni-

dazole Benzoxylate Ampicillin Trihydrate, Ampicillin Anhydrous, Amoxycillin Toohydrate Salbutamol, Fluocinolone, Acetonamide and manufacturers of bulk drugs Aspirin, Vitamin A, Dapsone and Chloroquin Phosphate have been issued.

In several of these case the unintended benefit has been worked out based on available information and communicated to the concerned parties. The due process of recovery, if any, is on.

Reduction of Time for Concessional Half Rate Std Calls

**352. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the time for concessional half rate trunk telephone calls has been drastically reduced, from 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. on working days to 10.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the change ; and

(c) how far this change has brought the trunk telephone facility beyond the reach of the economically backward section of the society ?

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

(b) The change in the concessional tariff period has been brought to remove the difficulty in bringing the adequate operative staff at night.

(c) This change has not brought the trunk telephone facility beyond the reach of the economically backward section of the society as the concessional tariff period has

not been withdrawn totally. Also, no tariff change has been brought in STD service.

Anti-Pollution Equipment Supplied by U.S. Firm to Desu

353. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the anti-pollution equipment supplied by the American firm to DESU has failed to control the air-pollution by smoke and dust from Indraprastha Power Plant ;

(b) if so, whether the American firm has declined to undertake responsibility for its failure ; and

(c) Government's reaction to this response of the US firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) It has been possible to curtail dust emission from the chimneys of I.P. Station as a result of installation of anti-pollution equipment, but this has not been fully successful.

(b) and (c) The firm has recently agreed to discuss the outstanding issues with DESU with a view to resolve time.

Loan Licences issued to IDPL

354. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of loan licences issued to IDPL on small scale drug units ;

(b) the names and quantity of the products got manufactured by them on loan licences during last five years ; and

(c) the price paid to small scale units vis-a-vis price at which it was marked by IDPL

alongwith the unintended profit accrued to IDPL ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) The information is being will be laid on the Table of the House.

Comprehensive Legislation for the Welfare of Brick Kiln Workers

355. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripartite Committee on the brick kiln industry have agreed on the need for comprehensive separate legislation for the welfare of brick kiln workers ;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the suggestions made ; and

(c) by when legislation is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) to (c) The Tripartite Committee on brick kiln industry has not yet submitted its report to the Government in the matter.

Estimated requirement and target of coal production during 1984-85

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

(a) the estimated requirement of coal for the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the target fixed for the production of coal during the year 1984-85 to meet the requirement ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the target fixed earlier has been reduced ; and

(d) if so, by how much and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (d) At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a target of 165 million tonnes of coal production in the year 1984-85 the terminal year of the Sixth Plan was projected. However, assessment of coal demand from consuming sectors is made from year to year at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plan and coal production targets are, accordingly, finalised on an annual basis. The demand of coal during the year 1984-85 has, now, been assessed at 155.70 million tonnes. To meet this demand, coal production target for the year 1984-85, has been fixed at 152 million tonnes. The balance will be met by drawal from pit-head stocks. Some quantity of coking coal will also be imported.

Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products, Petrol and Cooking Gas

357. **SHRI R.R. BHOLE** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in June, prices of petroleum products, petrol and cooking gas have been hiked in Bombay, Delhi and other States and the reason thereof ; and

(b) whether it has caused hardship to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) Yes, Sir. Increases had to be allowed in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Karnatak and in greater Bombay w.e.f. 1.6.84 at varying rates to compensate the oil companies for the under recoveries being suffered by them for sometime, on account of the levy of sales tax/ local levies.

(b) The increases were only marginal. The range of increase has been 1 paise/litre

for petrol in Punjab to 11 paise/litre for petrol in Bombay. For LPG the range of increase has been 8 paise in Punjab and 97 paise in Bombay for a 14.2 kg cylinder.

Writ Petitions Pending in High Courts

358. **SHRI R.R. BHOLE** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ petitions pending in each of the High Courts from the year 1970 to 1984, year-wise and

(b) how many writs have been filed in each of the High Courts, year-wise from 1970 to 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

UN-Intended Profits Made Through Import of Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline

359. **SHRI SATYANARAYAN JAITYA** : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of Tetracycline and its salts and Oxytetracycline have been imported into the country during 1982-83 and 1983-84 as animal feed grade/supplement ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these items so imported are also fit for human consumption ;

(c) the details of landed price of the same vis-a-vis the price fixed by Government for indigenous production ; and

(d) the details of ultimate consumers in the drug industry along with the steps taken by Government to stop unintended benefit accruing to them for having used these items for manufacturing drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (d) My Ministry has not received any complaint about import of Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 as feed grade/supplement and which were also fit for human consumption.

Low Capacity Utilisation of Public Sector Pharmaceutical Undertakings

360. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of public sector pharmaceutical undertakings have been working below capacity ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. Installed capacity could not be fully utilised for various reasons including marketing constraints, shortage of power and technological problems

Supply of Raw Material by IDPL to Drug Companies

361. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been denying raw material to the drug companies ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been supplying raw material to other drug companies subject to availability.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints About Wrong and Excess Billing of Telephone Calls

362. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received during the year 1983 about the wrong and excess billing of telephone calls from Bombay Calcutta and New Delhi ;

(b) the number of complaints disposed off during the first six months of 1984 ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop excess billing and wrong calls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) The number of complaints received during the year 1983 about wrong and excess billing of Telephone calls is as under

Bombay	—	2744
Calcutta	—	7423
New Delhi	—	13862

(b) The number of complaints disposed off during the first six months of 1984 is given below :

Bombay	—	1187
Calcutta	—	5714
New Delhi	—	7736

(c) Wrong or over billing could be due to the following :

(1) Clerical errors

(2) Technical faults

To avoid clerical errors instructions have already been issued to all the units to ensure

proper care in billing and to rectify the mistake, if any, immediately and issue a revised bill to the subscriber wherever necessary. Moreover, to eliminate mistakes in computation, the work of telephone billing and accounting has been computerised in the Metro Districts of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

As far as technical faults are concerned the following steps have been taken.

- (i) Introduction of positive battery metering in Cross-bar exchanges ;
- (ii) Provision of automatic switch-over of day and night tariffs ;
- (iii) Reduction of forced release period on called subscriber held conditions from 1 to 2 minutes to 10 to 20 seconds in case of subscriber's Dialled Trunk Calls ;
- (iv) Introduction of 500 milli seconds delay in Trunk Automatic Exchanges for recognition of called subscriber answer condition ; and
- (v) Routine testing of subscriber's meters.

To safeguard the interest of subscribers and to prevent mischievous elements tampering with the meter or line the following additional measures have been taken.

- (a) Sealing of meters.
- (b) Locking of meter rooms.
- (c) Restriction of entry into MDF room (Main Distribution Frame Room)
- (d) Raising of Distribution points.
- (e) Locking of Distribution points.

Wrong calls may be either due to improper dialling or faulty instruments. There are standing instructions to check the subscriber instruments quarterly for correct functioning.

Exchange equipment can also be sometimes responsible for wrong calls, whenever air-conditioning plant of the equipment fails during power break-down. In the new electronic exchanges, provision has been made for having standby engine alternators to take the load of the air conditioning plant also during power failure.

Routine testing of the exchange equipment is also done to avoid wrong calls.

Details of Disputes Pending Conciliation With the Government

363. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATA :**
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of disputes of the Government employees and the employees of the public sector pending conciliation and disposal with his Ministry ;

(b) the details of the disputes, the names of the departments and public undertakings and since when these are pending disposal ;

(c) whether any of these disputes have been settled ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) : In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the conciliation of disputes is entrusted only to the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)'s organisation. The information about the total number of

industrial disputes handled by the Chief labour Commissioner's Organisation in 1983 is as follows :—

No. of industrial disputes—

(1) Handled	8,537
(2) Disposed of without holding formal conciliation proceedings	3,900
(3) Settled in conciliation	838
(4) Resulted in failure of conciliation.	2,056

Separate figures pertaining to Government departments the public and private sectors are not maintained by the Organisation.

Fire in oil Well in Sanan Oilfield

364. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were killed when a fire broke out in an oil well in Sanan oilfield recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any conducted into the incident and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) A fire broke out at Well No. Sapand-65 at 1440 hrs. on 30th May, 1984 when the well was being activated with the help of Compressor. Four persons died in

the accident. An inquiry into the accident is being conducted by the ONGC. Appropriate action will be taken on receipt of the inquiry report.

Proposal to Encourage Agencies in Rural Areas for Small Aerogenerators

365. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to encourage agencies in rural areas for small aerogenerators in the capacity of 1-3 KW for small scale use ;

(b) the way in which Government are popularising this method of producing energy ; and

(c) the details, particularly for Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c) Field testing of 1-3 KW aerogenerators developed under the R&D programmes is being taken up at a few locations under different wind conditions for techno-economic evaluation. A demonstration programme is proposed to be taken up to popularise these devices in various parts of the country, including Rajasthan.

Vacancies of Chief Justices and Judges in High Courts

366. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of post of Chief Justices and Judges are lying vacant in various High Courts of the country ;

(b) the names of the High Courts together with the number of vacancies lying vacant ;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies ; and

(d) the time by which all the vacancies will be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the vacancies of Judges in various High Courts as on 20.7.1984 is attached.

On that date the offices of Chief Justices in the High Courts of Allahabad, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab & Haryana were vacant, and acting Chief Justices were functioning.

(c) & (d) The matter of filling up the vacancies of Judges in the High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. It is not possible to indicate the time by which all the vacancies will be filled-up.

Statement

The Vacancies of Judges in Various High Courts of the Country as on 20.7.1984.

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies
1.	Allahabad	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5
3.	Bombay	5
4.	Calcutta	1
5.	Delhi	—
6.	Gauhati	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3

10.	Karnataka	—
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2
13.	Madras	5
14.	Orissa	1
15.	Patna	1
16.	Punjab & Haryana	5
17.	Rajasthan	3
18.	Sikkim	—

Total :— 43

Decreasing Efficiency of Postal Services

367. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the efficiency of the Postal Services is going down every day ;

(b) whether letters do not reach in due time, many a times they do not reach at all, and parcels are lost/stolen ;

(c) whether telegrams also reach too late when the purpose is lost and many telegrams are sent by 'Post' without any justification for doing so and without returning the charges for telegrams ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to entrust this work to more reliable and efficient private agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir, except in stray cases. Whenever such cases come to notice, proper enquiries are made and remedial action

taken. The percentage of such complaints is a very insignificant part of the total traffic handled.

(c) Occasionally a very small percentage of telegrams do reach late on account of line interruptions, intermediate transit offices being closed or when as a last resort, they are perforce sent by post in cases where the telegraph lines are interrupted for prolonged times due to break-down or there are prolonged power failures and load sheddings or there is heavy absenteeism of staff ; Departmental rules provide for automatic refund of the cost in case the telegrams are delayed for more than 24 hours in case of Express and 48 hours incase of ordinary telegrams. These charges are also refunded on receipt of complaints. However such refunds are not given if the sender of the telegram had been apprised of the likely delay that may occur to the telegram at the time of booking.

(d) There is no proposal to entrust the work to any private agencies.

Setting up of Separate Finance Corporation for the Power Sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-ministerial Group was appointed by Government to make suggestions for setting up a separate Finance Corporation for the power sector ;

(b) if so, whether its report has been submitted to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions made in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The proposal to set up a Power Finance and Deve-

lopment Corporation has been discussed at inter-Ministerial meetings. The details regarding the proposed Power Finance Development Corporation are still under examination.

Multipurpose Dam over Nunther on River Bagmati

369. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10340 on 8th May, 1984 regarding Indo-Nepalese Multipurpose River Valley projects and state :

(a) whether H.M.G. of Nepal had offered the construction of multi-purpose dam at Nunther over river Bagmati ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ;

(c) whether any Japanese team had been surveying the entire Kosi Basin for multipurpose and mainly hydel projects ;

(d) if so, the results thereof ;

(e) whether any Member of parliament visited Nepal and had fruitful positive talks with H.M.G's Ministers and Officials ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in furtherance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD) : (a) and (b) HMG, Nepal had formulated a proposal on Bagmati Multi Purpose Project providing for construction of a 105 m. high dam across the Bagmati river at Nunther and a power station with an installed capacity of 100 MW. The project is under discussion between India and Nepal.

(c) and (d) No formal communication has been received from HMG, Nepal in this regard.

(e) and (f) The Department of power have not sponsored any team of MPS to Nepal for discussions with HMG, Nepal.

दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का

आवंटन

370. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों के लिए आवेदन किया है लेकिन उनको अभी तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ;

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

(ग) प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में सार्वजनिक टेली-फोन केन्द्रों के लिए लम्बित आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनको किस समय तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का आवंटन कर दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री वी. एन. गाहगिल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन प्रत्येक मामले की उपयुक्तता के आधार पर प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इनकी मंजूरी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन धर के लिए केविल पेयर तथा अतिरिक्त एक्सचेंज क्षमता उपलब्ध होने पर दी जाती है।

(ग) दिल्ली टेलीफोन के प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज से लंबित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन धरों के लिए आवेदनों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। जिसे सदन के पटन पर रखा गया है। इन मामलों की जांच की जाएगी और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 1987-88 तक उत्तरोत्तर प्रदान किए

जायेंगे जो तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता एवं मामले की उपयुक्तता पर निर्भर करता है।

विवरण

दिल्ली टेलीफोन प्रणाली के प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनधरों के लिए लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या दर्शनी वाला विवरण

एक्सचेंज का नाम	लंबित आवेदनों की संख्या
दिल्ली गेट	219
ईदगाह	98
शाहदरा	952
शाहदरा पूर्व	425
गाजियाबाद	101
जोर बाग	16
जनपथ	6
सचिवालय, कनाट प्लेस एवं राजपथ	—
राजौरी गाड़न	758
जनकपुरी	147
कैन्ट	3
करौल बाग	14
होज लास	548
फरीदाबाद	132
नेहरू प्लेस	38
बाणकपुरी	37
ओखला	386
शक्ति नगर	152
तीम हजारी	39

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

371. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की एक योजना है; और

एक्सचेंज में वर्ष 1984-85 में कितनी लाइनों का विस्तार किया जायेगा?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और उन एक्सचेंजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका विस्तार करने का विचार है और इनमें प्रत्येक

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दी० एन० गडगिल) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) अपेक्षित व्यौरा अनुबंध-एक में दिया गया है।

1984-85 में दिल्ली के एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्यक्रम

क्र. एक्सचेंज का म. नाम	किस्म	लाइनों की संख्या
1. ईदगाह-IV	इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स	10000 26.6.1984 को पहले ही चालू कर दिया गया।
2. तीम हजारी-IV	"	10000
3. नेहरू प्लेस-III	"	10000
4. करोल बाग-IV	"	10000
5. सेना भवन	"	10000
6. किंदवई भवन	"	10000
7. चाणक्यपुरी-I	क्रासबार	1000 (7400-8400)
8. जनपथ-II	"	1000 (5000-6000)
9. शाहदरा पूर्व-II	"	1000 (1000-2000)
10. तीम हजारी-III	"	2000 (18000-20000)
11. बत्लमगढ़	स्ट्रोजर	1500
12. नरेला	"	100 (600-700)
13. नजफगढ़	"	200 (300-500)
14. बादली	"	200 (400-600)

67,000 लाइनें

दिल्ली की जे० जे० कालोनियों और पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना।

372. श्री मज्जन कुमार : क्या सचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तार विभाग ने जे० जे० कालोनियों और गन्दी बस्तियों में उदारता से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिल्ली की जे० जे० कालोनियों और पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का ड्यूरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन कालोनियों में वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन स्लोट जाएंगे?

सचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) दिल्ली की जे० जे० कालोनी और पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं वश्ते कि क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों के लिए अतिरिक्त एक्स-चेंज क्षमता और केबिल पेयर उपयुक्त तथा उपलब्ध हो जाएँ।

(ग) 1984-85 के दौरान इन कालोनियों में प्रदान किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या निर्धारित की जा रही है और इसे सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

क्षेत्रीय चुनाव आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति

373. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चुनाव आयोग ने आगामी लोक सभा चुनावों के लिए पौच्छेत्रीय आयुक्त नियुक्त करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है। निर्वाचन आयोग से इस विषय में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गए हैं। स्पष्टीकरणों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात ही कोई विनिश्चय किया जाएगा।

Extraordinary General Meetings of
M/s. Escorts Ltd.

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recently held Escorts Extraordinary General Meetings, which had to be adjourned many times, with a view to amend the existing Companies Act, 1956 and simplify the existing provisions for holding such meetings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred by the Company on holding the adjourned meetings and who borne this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Government have come across reports in the news papers regarding the Extraordinary General Meetings of M/s. Escorts Limited. The convening and the conducting of such

meetings including adjournment thereof are matters of internal administration for the company and its share-holders to decide in consonance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. In respect of such meetings, which may be held by a company, no report/prior permission has to be made/taken from the Government. Government, therefore, have no authentic information on what transpired at these meetings.

General Meeting of a company (including extraordinary general meeting) is the forum where its shareholders may express and exchange their views on any matter concerning the company. The manner and procedure for holding and conducting of extra-ordinary general meeting by a company is adequately provided in the Companies Act, 1956, and therefore, no amendment of the relevant provisions of the Companies Act in this regard is deemed necessary for the present.

(c) The expenditure incurred by the company on the holding of the adjourned meetings is not known to Government. The expenditure on holding of such meeting is expected to be borne by the company.

Setting up of a Petro Chemical Complex At Haldia

375. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE; SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia, West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he had assured Parliament that the above project would be taken up in near future ;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(d) whether Government have decided not to invest in the proposed Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia and informed West Bengal Government to look for foreign assistance (Hindustan Times, New Delhi, dated 27.6.1984); and

(e) if so, the reason therefor ?

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

(a) The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation had proposed to set up a petro-chemicals complex in Haldia; a letter of intent was issued in November, 1977 to this Corporation.

(b) Government had not given an assurance that the project will be taken up by the Central Government in the near future.

(c) The project authorities are reported to have acquired about 1000 acres of land and taken up its development.

(e) The State Government has been advised that it would not be possible for the Government of India to participate in this project in the near future and therefore the State Government may go ahead with its implementation as it considers best. Constraint of resources was a major factor.

Functioning of Single Traffic Microwave System At Chinsurah Telephone Exchange

376. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that single traffic microwave system has been started at Chinsurah Telephone Exchange since April, 1984; and,

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be upgraded to double traffic Microwave system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) Yes, Sir, Micro-wave system with one RF Channel and one Protection Channel both ways has been commissioned on 31st March, 1984 at Chinsura Exchange.

(b) Additional RF channel will be added as and when additional circuits are required on the basis of Traffic.

Survey of Power Generation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation in the country was short of the target during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, whether the State-wise survey for 1983 shows that deficit has increased in eight States ;

(c) if so, the other main features of the survey report and the reasons for increase in deficit in eight States ; and

(d) names of these eight States and action Government propose to take to achieve the target set for 1984-85 ?

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

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Announcement of Newsprint Allocation Policy

378. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the State Trading Corporation to supply

newsprint equivalent to 50 per cent of the newspapers import entitlement.

(b) whether this was necessary because Government had not issued any allocation policy for the current financial year even upto the middle of June, 1984 ;

(c) the main reasons for not announcing the allocation policy ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the newsprint mills in the country have been asked to ensure uninterrupted supplies to newspapers ;

(e) whether the formulation of the policy for 1984-85 was delayed keeping in view the additional newsprint that will be required in connection with Lok Sabha poll in 1985 ; and

(f) if so, what measures were taken to see that the delay in announcing the policy would not affect the newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is usual practice every year to instruct the State Trading Corporation for making *ad hoc* advance allocation to newspapers against their previous year entitlement.

(c) Some of the issues involved needed detailed study. The Newsprint Allocation Policy has since been announced.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The requirement of newspapers are being met without any interruptions by issue of advance *ad hoc* allocation for 1984-85 which is generally 30 to 50% of their 1983-84 entitlement.

Setting up of Gas-Based Power Generation Plants

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

(a) whether India is likely to go for a network of gas-based power generation plants to meet the growing demand ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a comprehensive proposal to this effect approved by an inter-Ministerial group has been accepted by Government ;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Natural gas is primarily to be utilised for manufacture of fertilizers and petro-chemicals. The availability of gas for generation of power is being looked into in the context of these priority commitments and keeping in view the present assessment of availability. An inter-Ministerial Group was set up to look into this. The proposals are under examination.

Completion of formalities for lok Sabha Elections

380. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has started its machinery to work for the lok Sabha elections in 1985 ;

(b) whether all the formalities in regard to the holding of elections have been completed ;

(c) if so, whether Election Commission is also ready for holding election in the time ; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The Election Commission has stated that it has geared up its machinery for work relating to the Lok Sabha elections to be held in 1985, and that it is ready for holding elections in time. The Election Commission has also stated that necessary statutory formalities required under the law for holding elections will be initiated at the appropriate time.

(d) Does not arise.

Filling up the Posts of Hindi Sevayam in Kerala Postal Department

381. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not filling up the posts of Hindi Sevayam in the Postal Department of Kerala Circle ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give definite directions for filling up those posts, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) There are no "posts of Hindi Sevayam" in the Postal Department of Kerala Circle. However, the following staff for Hindi work sanctioned for the Kerala Postal Circle Office stand filled up :

(1) Hindi Officer —— One

(2) Senior Hindi Translator. —— One

(3) Hindi Typist —— One

Waiting list for new telephone connections in Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Berhampur

382. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants in Cuttack Bhubaneshwar, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Berhampur of Orissa waiting for telephone connections as on 1st April, 1984 ;

(b) how many of those applicants are expected to get telephones by the end of March, 1985 ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the telephone connections in the above mentioned cities in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The number of applications pending for telephone connections on 1.4.84 and the number of telephone connections expected to be provided by the end of March, 1985 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Station	No. of waiting applicants as on 1.4.1984.	No. of telephones expected to be provided by 31.3.1985
1.	Cuttack	883	150
2.	Bhubaneswar	1523	100
3.	Rourkela	117	78
4.	Sambalpur	41	41
5.	Berhampur	232	NIL
	Total	2,796	1,269

(c) The existing telephone exchanges are being expanded wherever feasible.

Law Commission report on appointment of Ombudsmen

383. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission have suggested appointment of Ombudsmen to examine complaints against public authorities and to resolve disputes amicably in order to minimise litigation ;

(b) whether the Commission has also examined various factors responsible for the increasing pressure on courts ;

(c) whether the Commission has recently submitted its report to Government ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and recommendations made to Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (c) The Law Commission in its 100th Report entitled "Litigation by and against the Government : Some Recommendations for Reform" which was sent to the Government on 8th May, 1984 recommended, inter-alio appointment of Litigation Ombudsmen both at the Centre and in the States.

(b) and (d) The Report containing all the details and recommendations of the Commission would be laid before the Parliament after completion of the formalities like translating the same into Hindi and also getting the copies made thereof both in English and in Hindi. The Report is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion of Postal and Telecommunication Services in Backward and Tribal Areas in Orissa

384. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms adopted for the provision of Postal and Telecommunication net work in backward and tribal areas during Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the Postal and Telecommunication net work expanded in tribal and backward districts of Orissa during the above Plan Period so far ; and

(c) the details of the Postal and Telecommunication facilities in provided in the tribal and backward district Kalahandi (Orissa) in the above Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Norms adopted for provision of postal and telecommunication works both in the normal rural areas and backward and tribal areas are given in the statements I, II and III.

(b) and (c) The required information is given in statement IV.

Statement-I

Norms for Opening of post Offices

A. Criteria for opening of post offices in rural areas.

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories ;—

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas ; and

(2) Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(I) Opening of post offices in normal rural areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office ; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more ;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office ; and

(c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

2. Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office ; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

- (b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office ; and
- (c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

- (i) Normal rural areas ; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post Office or not.
- (ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages provided with Post Offices, the area is given the status of "backward".
- (iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 23.10 Sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidised more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.
- (vi) The concept of "Hilly Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

B. Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban Areas.

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The Post Office should be financially self-supporting ; and
- (ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Statement-II

Revised Policy for Opening of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs)/Combined Offices (COs) in Rural Areas.

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

- (i) while the present policy, as detailed in Annex. I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be

removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.

(ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the open-wire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.

(iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.

(iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and fifty) per month, and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remunera-

tion so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

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

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

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

Statement-III

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations.

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub-Tehsil Headquarters.

5. Block Headquarters.

6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary area and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

*Condition for Provision of Public call Offices**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices.*

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

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

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

*Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices*

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

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

8. Out of the way places.

a. Should be beyond 40 Kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
 b. The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

a. Should be beyond 20 Kms (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
 b. the anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
 c. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs 2000/-p.a in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/-p.a. in backward|hilly areas.

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

*Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices.**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices.*

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

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

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

10. All other stations

Condition for Provision of Public Call Office Condition for Provision of Combined Offices.

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

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

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

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

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies) are established ; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/ or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 kms. of the proposed office.

Statement-IV

Postal and Telecommunication net work expanded in the tribal and backward districts of Orissa during the Sixth Plan Period so far as under :—

Year	Post Offices opened	EDDAs appointed	Provision of C/S	Details of postal facilities provided in tribal and backward Dist of Kalahandi.			
				P.Os	EDAs	Pro- open-	vis- ed.
	Back-Tribal ward	Back-Tri- ward. bal.	Back- Tri- ward. bal.				
1980-81	39	56	50	24	3	5	12
							5
							—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981-82	8	39	—	106	3	35	6	7	3
1982-83	5	27	6	30	15	35	3	4	3
1983-84	20	70	7	56	10	45	6	6	4

Telecom.

1. New Telephone exchanges opened during the 6th Plan period so far.	38
2. Long distance PCOs opened.	207
3. New Trunk exchanges opened.	3

Telecommunication facilities provided in Kalahandi district during the 6th plan period so far are given below :

1. Telephone exchanges opened	4
2. Long distance public telephones.	11

Central Formula for Distribution of Energy From Surplus to Deficit States

(b) Does not arise.

(c) When there is a power shortage, cuts are resorted to by State Governments/State Electricity Boards in all areas.

385. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central formula of distributing energy by producing States to other States which are deficient in power production ;

(b) whether this formula has been workable in all the States ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that tribal belts which have low consumption on an average have been subjected to power cuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no such Central formula. The supply of power from a surplus to a deficit State is through bilateral agreements.

Opening of new Branch Post Offices at Chahuta Bouraha, Tariani and Manoharpur in Bihar

386. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 608 on 3rd April, 1984 and state ;

(a) whether, in view of Chahuta village having a population of 5608 and being without a single Branch post office in that Gram Panchayat and Kamitaul being in another administrative block and another district, it is proposed to open a new branch post office in Chahuta ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is proposed to open a new branch post-office in village Bouraha under Khutauna bloc within Madhubani Postal Division because there is no other B.P.O. in that Gram Panchayat;

(d) if so, any time-limit; and

(e) whether there have been persistent demands for opening new branch post offices at village Tariani in Jaley bloc within Darbhanga and in village Manoharpur under Umgaoon bloc and Village Chahuta under Pandaul bloc of Madhubani Postal Division, if so, steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is another post office Kamtaul at a distance of 2 km. from the village Chahuta which makes it ineligible for the opening of a post office.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The opening of a post office at Bouraha is not justified according to the Departmental norms.

(e) Yes, Sir. Proposals in respect of these villages were examined and not found justified according to the Departmental norms.

Generation of Power in Bihar

387. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6230 on 3rd April, 1984 regarding 4000 MW Power Station to meet power crisis affecting industry and agriculture in Bihar and state;

(a) the specific steps taken to ensure normal generation of power in Bihar and the results thereof;

(b) whether active co-operation of the Electricity Employees' Unions in Bihar is taken to remove the bottlenecks and other hindrances in generation and distribution

and fixing responsibilities for failures at all levels;

(c) the latest position with regard to the implementation, construction and commissioning of new hydel and thermal power projects; and

(d) the latest position with regard to the Multi-purpose projects over river koshi at Barahakshetra, over Kamala at Sisapani and over river Bagmati at Nunther?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) With a view to ensure normal generation of power in Bihar the following steps are being taken:

(i) expediting the commissioning of on-going power generation projects;

(ii) improving the performance of thermal power stations by taking a number of measures such as:—

(a) assistance to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme

(b) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage period

(c) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources

(d) arranging requisits quality and quantity of coal

(e) arranging visits of reving teams of Operation Specialists from Central Electricity Authority to monitor operation practices and to render advice.

(f) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations and

(g) assistance to State Electricity Boards by taking up their requirements and problems with BHEL and other suppliers/manufacturers.

(b) Corporation of all these who are related to the activities of power generation

including Electricity Employees' Unions will be taken to improve power generation in the State.

(c) The present commissioning schedule in respect of different projects is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Project Unit No.	Installed capacity (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
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Thermal

1.	Barauni Unit-VII	110	1984-85
2.	Patratu Unit-X	110	1984-85
3.	Muzaffarpur-Unit-I	110	1984-85
	Unit-II	110	1985-86
4.	Tenughat Unit-I	210	1989-90
	Unit-II	210	1990-91

Hydel

1.	Eastern Gandak	3 x 5	1987-88 & 1988-89
2.	Sone Western Link canal	4 x 1.65	1986-87
3.	Sone Eastern Link Canal	2 x 1.65	1986-87
4.	Koel Karo Hydroelectric Project.	710	1990-91
5.	North Koel	2 x 12	1987-88 & 1988-89

(d) Various Indo-Nepalese Multi-purpose river valley projects like dam over river Koshi at Barahakshetra, over Kamla at Sisapani and over river Bagmati at Nunther, are under discussion with HMG, Nepal.

Proposal by Indian Trade Unions for a Discussion on Industrial Sickness

388. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre of Indian Trade Unions had proposed a discussion on industrial sickness in the country, in April, 1982 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Labour in April, 1982 seeking a discussion on industrial sickness in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Labour Laws for the Workers in Brick Kilns

389. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delaying the implementation of labour laws for workers in brick kilns, particularly in the northern region, where large number of workers are employed on a contract basis, for eight months in the year ;

(b) whether Government are aware that every single point raised by the owners of brick-kiln industry in the tripartite committee meeting on May 14, 1984 contravened the labour laws of the land, and the letter and spirit of ILO Conventions accepted by the Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) There has been no delay in the implementation of labour laws for the workers in brick kilns. In fact, the State Governments, being the appropriate Government, have been advised from time to time to ensure proper and effective implementation of the labour laws applicable to the Brick-kiln industry.

(b) and (c) The brick-kiln owners in the meeting of the Tripartite Committee held on 14.5.84 expressed some practical difficulties in regard to the implementation of various labour laws in view of the special features of the working of the industry. These are under consideration of the Committee which has not yet submitted any report.

Indebtedness Among the Bonded Labour

390. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of indebtedness is the principal reason for bonded labour ; and

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to reduce the indebtedness among the bonded labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Indebtedness is one of the major reasons for bondage. A labourer enters into bondage when he has nothing to pledge except his or his family member's labour in consideration of repayment of debt or interest thereon. The systems of bonded labour has emerged from the uneven social structure characterised by feudal and semi-feudal conditions.

(b) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the debts of a bonded labourer are extinguished immediately upon his being identified as such, and released from bondage. The following measures have

been taken for liquidation of rural indebtedness :

- (i) Imposition of moratorium on recovery of debts as an interim measure ;
- (ii) Total discharge or scaling down of debts as a permanent measure ;
- (iii) Enactment of Debt Relief legislation by all the States ; and
- (iv) Provision of agricultural credit through the multiagency system comprising co-operatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks.

These measures are intended to prevent indebtedness among the labourers thereby minimising the chances of the labourers getting into debt bondage.

Revision on Prices of Drug Formulations

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

(a) the names of formulations along with the composition for which prices have been revised after 1st January, 1984 ; whether the bulk drugs on which these formulations are based are imported or indigenous, and what is the Government fixed price and the market price in case of indigenous drugs ;

(b) what were the earlier prices and what are their revised prices in both formulations and bulk drugs ;

(c) the reasons for increase or decrease in prices during this period ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that prices of certain bulk drugs were increased without cost investigation or BICP recommendation ; if so, names of the drugs, reasons for increase and percentage increased ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) : A Statement showing the revision in prices effected after 1st January, 1984 of leader formulations and the prices of bulk drugs going into them is given in statement laid on the Tabl. of the House (Placed in Libary Sc, No. LT 8465 84) Regarding market prices, they vary from time to time and place to place, but no specific complaints were received alleging sale at a price higher than the leader price.

(c) and (d) The revisions in prices were in accordance with the provision of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979.

Fixation of Prices of Drugs

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

(a) whether BICP have failed to work out revised packing material cost even after the lapse of four years, and if so, what action his Ministry has taken to do justice to the Industry ;

(b) whether it is a fact that while allowing costs of raw materials in fixing formulation prices, actual purchase invoices are neither called nor relied up-on and uniform norms are not being followed, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (b) Due verification of claims of the companies for packing material cost as well as costs of raw material in their applications in Form-3 is made by the BICP before recommending the prices of formulations to this Ministry. Necessary documents required to be filed along with Form-3 are invariably called for where not submitted by the companies with their applications.

(c) Does not arise.

No Objection Letters Issued by STC for Imports of Bulk Drugs/Intermediates

Statement

393. SARI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs and intermediates for which 'no Objection' letters have been issued by STC on the recommendations of his Ministry during the last two years along with the total quantity of each and the reasons for such recommendations ;

(b) whether such 'No Objection' letters are issued as a matter of routine practice; and

(c) the names of the items for which Supplementary Licences have been recommended by his Ministry to the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports during the past three years ; the quantity recommended and name and address of the party involved, along with the reason in each case for such recommendation ?

Sl. No.	Canalised drugs	1982-83	1983-84
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1.	Chloramphenicol Powder	Nil	35.251 MT
2	Vitamin 'A' (Non-pharma)	3.225 MT	5 576 MT
3.	Vitamin 'A' Acetate (Pharma grade)	Nil	2,079 MT
4.	Vitamin 'P' (Rutin)	Nil	0.195 MT

Expansion Schemes of National Fertilizers Ltd

394. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Fertilizers Ltd. has drawn up plans for investment of Rs. 906 crores in various new and expansion projects over the next four years ; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes contemplated indicating their cost and additional capacity to be created ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) propose to set up the following new projects over the next four years :

(Rs. in crores)

Details of drugs and drug intermediates for which such no objection letters were issued are given in the statement attached.

(c) Applications for issue of Supplementary licence for import of drugs made by the actual users are examined by an inter-ministerial Committee headed by the CCI&E, in the Ministry of Commerce. Non-availability from indigenous sources is the main consideration for recommending issue of such supplementary licences.

Name of the scheme	Estimated total cost
Setting up new Gas Based Fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh (Vijaypur)	Rs. 587.10

Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat	Rs. 138.64
Replacement of Electrolysis Plant at Nangal	Rs. 32.54
Total :	Rs. 758.28

With the completion of the Fertilizer project at Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh, additional capacity will be created to the extent of 7,26,000 MTs of Urea.

The Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat are being put up to ensure availability of required quantity and quality of power.

The replacement of Electrolysis plant at Nangal will produce 200 tonnes of Ammonia per day. The scheme shall enable continued production of heavy water and there will be considerable saving of power.

Setting up of New Radio Stations During 1984-85

395. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : SHRI NJTYANANDA MISRA :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of radio stations in the country during the year 1984-85 ,

(b) if so, the number of new radio stations proposed to be opened in 1984-85 financial year ; and

(c) the details of the All India Radio network proposed to be expanded in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four new stations as also up-gradation of five auxiliary centres into full-fledged stations.

(c) In Madhya Pradesh, there are already 9 AIR stations providing coverage to 85% of the State by area and 87% by population. These coverage figures are higher than the All India figures. There are approved 6th Plan proposals to upgrade the power of radio station and Raipur from 20 KW MW to 100 KW and to upgrade the auxiliary centre at Jabalpur to a full-fledged radio station. The 100 KW MW transmitter at Raipur is expected to be commissioned shortly. The latter scheme will spill over to the 7th Plan.

Commissioning of Fourth Unit of Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh

396. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fourth unit of Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh has been commissioned ;

(b) if so, since when and the total M.W of additional power expected to be generated on commissioning of the fourth unit of Satpura complex ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (c) Fourth Unit of 210 MW (designated as unit No. IX) at Satpura Thermal Power Station complex was synchronised for the first time on 27th February 1984. There was no energy generation from the unit in 1983-84. The energy generation target during 1984-85 from this unit has been kept at 500 million units out of which 74 million units have been generated during the period April-June 1984.

The generating unit is expected to give its rated output of 210 MW after stabilisation.

Linking of Mathura With Delhi by S.T.D.

397. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the insuperable difficulties which lie in the way of linking Mathura, an important pilgrim Centre of national and international repute, with STD with Delhi and other principal cities in, U.P. and outside when the two flanking Stations like Kosi Kalan and Agra Cantt. have got these facilities ; and

(b) the steps Government propos to take to link Mathura with STD facilities and also to improve its existing Telephone Exchange and the lines between Mathura and Delhi and Vice-versa, which are not functioning properly and it takes, at times, hours together to have the call put through to Mathura from Delhi and vice-versa ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) Linking Mathura with STD with Delhi and other principal cities in U.P. and outside has been planned. This involves installation of automatic telephone exchange at Mathura and commissioning of reliable transmission channels linking this automatic exchange with Trunk Automatic Exchange network. The automatic exchange at Mathura has already been commissioned and the work of linking this automatic exchange with Trunk Automatic Exchange network by reliable transmission channels is in progress.

(b) STD Mathura is planned to be connected to the proposed Agra Trunk Automatic exchange system.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE— Local telephone system at Mathura is working satisfactorily.

Lines—On review of performance for the month of April, May, June 84 for Mathura-Delhi and Delhi-Mathura lines, it was found that two circuits are working satisfactorily. The other two circuits performance is not upto the mark and Authority concerned has been instructed to improve the performance. One 2.6 MHZ coaxial system is under installation between Agra-Mathura. On commissioning of the system, the performance will further improve.

Expansion of T.V. in Orissa

398. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan on the lines of the one approved by it for expansion of TV in the north-east region to cover Orissa also.

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and the places which would be provided with TV Relay Centres ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for ignoring Orissa, a backward State, in the matter of expansion of TV facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c) A High Power TV Transmitter at Cuttack and three Low Power Transmitters at Rourkela, Berhampur and Koraput are under installation in the State of Orissa. With the implementation of current Plan Schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 52.5% population of Orissa in 11 districts (including 7 tribal districts), out of a total of 13 districts.

Setting up of Indane Gas Agencies in Haryana

399. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that in many districts of Haryana, Indane Gas Agency has not been set up so far ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to set up agencies in remaining district headquarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI CARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. Only one district i.e. Bhiwani has not yet been provided with LPG facilities and the selection of distributor for this location is in progress.

Labour Shortage in Punjab

400. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHINNUPATI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of labour in recent days in Punjab due to the disturbed situation there ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in view of the slump in industrial activity and the problems faced by the agriculturists who need a large number of labourers for their agricultural operations during Kharif season ?

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

(b) It is reported by the Government of Punjab that the State Labour Department is creating a sense of confidence and security among the workers so that the industrial activity and agricultural operations do not suffer for shortage of labour.

Performance of Haldia Fertilizer Project

401. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :

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

(a) whether performance of the Haldia Fertilizer project has been persistantly bad for the past several years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for the dismal performance of the plant and loss suffered as a result thereof during the last three years (year-wise) ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve its functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RAJH) : (a) and (b) The project is in the stage of pre-commissioning and trial production. Due to large number of teething troubles and failure of equipments, commercial production has been delayed. Since the plant has not gone into commercial production, the question of profit and loss for the plant does not arise.

(c) Constant efforts have been and are being made to identify and rectify the defects found during the commissioning process of different plants.

Programme for Oil Exploration in Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up a programme of Rs. 18,000 crores for oil exploration in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether the country can become self-sufficient in oil with the programmes proposed to be launched in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the year by which the country can achieve self-sufficiency in oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The oil exploration programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

(b) and (c) Self sufficiency to the extent of 65% has been achieved. Since exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature, it would not be possible to indicate with any certitude, the period by which self sufficiency in oil can be attained.

Escalation of Cost of Power Projects due to Delay in their Completion

403. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the case of certain power projects their cost has escalated to almost double the initial outlay because of delay in their commissioning ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of times their completion schedule was revised with reasons therefor, the extant to which the cost of these projects have escalated, the period by which these projects are likely to completed and the steps taken by Government to ensure their completion according to the revised schedule to avoid further cost escalation ?

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

Capacity Utilisation of Telephone Exchange in Delhi

404. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing capacity utilisation of the major telephone exchanges in Delhi as against the installed capacity (Exchange-wise)

(b) the reasons for the under utilisation of their installed capacity ;

(c) to what extent their under-utilisation has resulted in the increase in the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connection ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the capacity utilisation of these telephone exchanges to reduce the waiting list for telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The details of equipped capacity, and the working connections on 1.6.1984, exchange-wise, is given in the attached statement.

(b) There is no under-utilisation of the capacity at present.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Progress of the projects is being closely monitored and co-ordination of all activities relating to equipment, cables, subscriber's apparatus and trunk equipment etc, is being organised to assure prompt utilisation of installed capacities.

Statement

Sl. No.	Telephone Exchange	Exchange Code	Installed Capacity	Working Connections
1.	Janpath	31	2940	2337
2.	„	32	5000	3983
3.	„	34	2450	2080
4.	„	35	2445	2076
5.	Secretariat	37	5800	5359
6.	Rajpath	38	8700	8334
7.	C. Place	4	4000	3754
8.	Jor Bagh	61/69	12300	11446
9.	„	62	5880	5373
10.	Tis Hazari	22	4900	4102
11.	„	23	9800	9075
12.	„	251/252	17640	15474
13.	S N	711/712	19600	17961
14.	S N	74	3500	3395
15.	S H D	20	3920	3513
16.	S H D	21	2000	1879
17.	L./Nagar	24	1150	1120
18.	Delhi Gate	26	9900	9343
19.	„	27	9200	8578
20.	Idgah	51	8800	8210
21.	„	52	9800	9348
22.	Ghaziabad	84	3920	3641
23.	„	85	2050	1580
24.	SHD	86	980	875
25.	Chanakyapuri	60	9800	6859

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Chanakyapuri	67	7252	6961
27.	Okhla	63	6860	6574
28.	Nehru Place	64	9800	9269
29.	"	68	2300	2171
30.	Hauz Khas	65	7448	6257
31.	"	66	9800	8848
32.	Fridabad	81	4800	4317
33.	Cantt.	39	2700	2463
34.	Rajouri Garden	50	5880	5568
35.	"	53	9800	9360
36.	"	59	4900	4460
37.	Janakpuri	55	2300	2209
38.	Karolbagh	56	9900	8983
39.	Karolbagh	57	9800	9153
40.	"	58	8820	7738

Exchange of Radio, T.V. Programmes and Films With United States

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to step up exchange of radio, T.V. programmes and films with the United States (Patriot dated 27.5.84) ;

(b) the details of assistance assured by the United States to India to step up exchange to radio, T.V. shows and films in India and the United States ; and

(c) the extent to which the view points of both the sides have been mutually understood and agreed upon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) A Joint Committee on Films and Broadcasting is functioning under the aegis of the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture. The Joint Committee has been meeting periodically to explore the ways and means by which inter-change of programmes, ideas, etc. could be furthered in the fields of Television, Radio, Films, etc. .

Under the terms of these bodies, TV programmes have been exchanged and AIR has also been sending programmes for the Radio organisations in America. Exchange of personnel also takes place. A workshop for the Radio producers of the two countries was held and a similar workshop regarding

16mm films was also held to discuss new formats and techniques in Radio & T.V. productions. Exposition of Indian films in U.S.A. has been held.

Efforts towards continued cooperation in these areas are continuing.

Areas to be Covered by Trivandrum and Cochin T.V. Transmitters

406 PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the areas which will be covered by Trivandrum and Cochin Television Transmitters, Taluqa-wise ; and

(b) the total percentage of area in Kerala covered by TV by the end of 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur, Iddukki, Kottayam and Alleppey are expected to be fully covered by the High Power TV Transmitters at Trivandrum and Cochin. Parts of Palghat and Malappuram would also receive TV service from these transmitters. Taluqa-wise coverage would be determined on

the basis of actual field survey, after the transmitters are commissioned.

(b) 72 2% of the area of Kerala is expected to get the TV coverage by the end of 1985.

Hydel Projects Under Construction and Those Pending Clearance in Kerala

407 PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the Hydro-Electric Projects under construction in Kerala ;

(b) the amount so far spent on each ;

(c) the expected time of completion of each ;

(d) the details of the proposed Hydro-Electric Projects in Kerala pending clearance from Central Government ; and

(e) Government's reaction to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) Details of Seven Hydro-electric schemes under execution in Kerala are given in Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Details of Twelve Hydro-electric schemes received from Kerala authorities are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Projects Under Construction

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects under construction.	Amount spent up to 3/84 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expected date of completion.
1.	Idamalayar	70.74	1985-86
2.	Idukki Hydro-electric Project stage-II	19.53	1986-87

1	2	3	4
3.	Idukki Hydro-electric Project Stage-III	10.68	1985-86
4.	Sabarigiri augmentation	5.46	1985-86
5.	Kakkad Hydro-electric Project	8.95	1987-88
6.	Kallada Hydre-electric Project	0.54	1987-88
7.	Lower Periyar Hydro-electric Project	2.39	1989-90

Statement-II

Projects Pending for Clearance

Sl. N.	Name of the scheme	Capacity (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Puyankutty Hydro-electric Project.	750	The project report of Puyankutty project Stage-I (2×120 MW) has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to the clearance of the project by the Department on Environment from environmental angle. Clearance of the Department of Environment is still awaited, on receipt of which the scheme would be recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.
2.	Power generation scheme under Malampuzha Irrigation Project	2.5	Project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and Department of Environment and recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan. Approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.
3.	Power generation scheme under Muvathupuzha Valley Hydro-electric Project.	6	—do—

1	2	3	4
4.	Madupatty Hydro-electric Project	2	—do—
5.	Power generation scheme under Chimoni Dam Project.	2.5	Project Report is under examination of Central Electricity Authority. Comments on hydrology sent to the Project autho- rities in March, 1984. Replies to these comments are awaited. The scheme would be considered after its techno;economic feasibility is established.
6.	Chalakudy	200	The Project report has been examined in Central Electricity Authority Central Water Commission and comments on hydrology, civil design and cost esti- mates sent to the Project Authorities and replies to these are awaited. The scheme would be considered by CEA, after its techno-economic feasibility is established.
7.	Mananthawady Multipurpose scheme.	240	The project report has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission and comments forwar- ded to the project authorities. As the project involves westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery basin) for irrigation and power generation, the inter-state aspect of this project would need to be resolved. Also, being a multipurpose project the scheme would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, power portion would be consid- ered by the Central Electricity Authority.
8.	Pallivasal Replacement Scheme	240	Project report is under examination in CEA and CWC. Comments on electrical aspects, construction machinery and civil design aspects forwarded to the State authorities and replies to these are awaited. The scheme would be considered for clearance after its techno-economic feasibility is established.
9.	Kuriarkutty Karapara	95	The project report has been examined in Central Electricity Authority who have

1

2

3

4

forwarded comments on civil design, hydrology and electrical estimates. However, the project has not been found acceptable by Department of Environment.

10.	Kuttiyadi augmentation scheme	70	The project report has been examined. Replies to further comments on cost estimates awaited from project authorities. The project involves westward diversion of water of Karamenthodu river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The Scheme would be considered for techno-economic clearance after the inter-State issues are resolved.
11.	Pendiar Punnapuzha Tail Race	70	Project report has been examined. This scheme has been proposed as in tail-race development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha Project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. The Pandiar Punnapuzha tail race scheme of Kerala can be considered only after the decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken and the inter-State aspects are settled.
12.	Peppra Small Hydro-electric Project.	3	Project report is under examination in Central Electricity Authority and comments on Planning aspects sent in June, 1984. Replies to these are awaited.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Kerala

408. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applicants on waiting list for telephone connections in Kerala, Division-wise ;

(b) special effort, if any, made to provide connections to all them ; and

(c) the expected time by which connections will be given to all of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The total applicants on the waiting list division-wise in Kerala Telecom, Circle on 1.6.1984 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Division	Waiting list.
1.	Trivandrum Telegraph	1782
2.	Quilon Telegraph	2148
3.	Tiruvalla Telegraph	1657
4.	Allapetty Telegraph	514
5.	Kottayam Telegraph	3499

6.	Kottayam Phones	1426
7.	Thodupuzha Telegraph	1396
8.	Ernakulam Telegraph	2148
9.	Trichur Phones	2545
10.	Trichur Telegraph	2955
11.	Palghat Telegraph	1579
12.	Calicut Telegraph	3983
13.	Cannanore Telegraph	5277
14.	Kasaragod Telegraph	2850
15.	Trivandrum Telephone Distt.	4959
16.	Ernakulam ,, Distt.	5300
17.	Calicut ,,	1857
G. Total :		42,875

(b) The existing telephone exchanges are being expanded and new ones are being opened depending upon availability of equipment and funds.

(c) The present waiting list is expected to be cleared progressively during 7th Plan period.

Tampering of S.T.D. Meters by Telephone Exchange Employees

409. SHRI PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees apprehended, who were indulging in tampering with S.T.D. meters, etc. since January 1, 1984 ;

(b) whether any vigilance measures have been initiated, to apprehend employees who are thus inclined to indulge in S.T.D. meter tampering activities ; and

(c) the details of such pre-emptive vigilance measures taken by his Ministry since January 1, 1984 ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) Surprise visits/inspection by Vigilance Staff meter room|MDF etc.

(ii) Forthightly individual meter readings are recorded and any unusual variation in the calling pattern is reviewed

(iii) Meter rooms kept locked under the charge of a J.E. and entry to meter room is restricted.

(iv) All meters are sealed.

(v) Random checks on subscribers telephone meters.

(vi) keeping special watch on the functioning of meters of subscribers dealing in speculative business or who run transport and allied business.

Show Cause Notice Issued to M/s Burroughs Wellcome

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

(a) the basis on which a show cause notice has been issued to M/s Burroughs Wellcome for effecting substantial expansion

(b) the company's response so far ; and

(c) the penalties proposed to be imposed under the Industries (D.R.) Act in case the company's response is found unsatisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE)
 (a) M/s Burroughs Wellcome has been issued a *prima facie* show cause notice for contravening the provisions of Section 13 (1) (d) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) The company has submitted a representation in reply to the show cause notice and has also been given a hearing in the Ministry on 19th July, 1984. The company has been asked to submit further information in support of the arguments put forth by the company representatives in the hearing.

(c) Section 24 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act provides the penalties for contraventions of the provisions of the IDR Act.

Re-Endorsement of Production Capacity of Drugs Companies for Export Obligation

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

(a) the names of companies which have been given a higher production capacity with an export obligation under the Capacity Re-endorsement Scheme of 1982 and 1983;

(b) whether the increased capacity endorsement will be nullified in case the companies refuse or cannot meet the export obligation;

(c) the reasons for seeking export obligation when indigenous demand for bulk drugs/formulations so endorsed far exceeds the amount of production; and

(d) whether the export obligation ceases for those FERA Companies which become non-FERA in future?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The following companies

have been granted re-endorsement of capacities with export obligations under April 1982 Scheme :

1. M/s May & Baker India Ltd.
2. M/s Roche Products Ltd.
3. M/s Cyanamid India Ltd.
4. M/s Merck Sharp and Dhome Ltd.
5. M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
6. M/s Boots Co. (India) Ltd.
7. M/s Sandoz India Ltd.
8. M/s Wyeth Labs. Ltd.

No company has been allowed the benefit of re-endorsement of capacity with export obligation under the April 1983 Policy.

(b) Condition relating to export obligation is part of the industrial approval/licence and non-implementation thereof would be treated as a violation of the condition.

(c) Export obligation on FERA/MRTP companies are imposed as per the Stipulation No. 2 of this Ministry's Press Note dated 17th October, 1981 keeping in view the indigenous availability and the capability of the concerned companies.

(d) No, Sir.

Improved mining methods in Talcher Coal-fields

412. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to introduce improved mining methods in Talcher Coal-fields;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No specific request to introduce improved mining methods has been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Radio Stations at Balangir, Orissa

413. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a radio station at Balangir in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the expected time of implementing the above proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) There is no proposal to set up a radio station at Balangir during Vth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Light Oil of High Quality Tapped in Gandhar Area, Gujarat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that light oil of high quality has been tapped from four promising sites in Gandhar area in Waghra Taluka of Broach district in Gujarat ;

(b) whether the exploitation of such promising sites is likely to be delayed on account of non-availability of rigs ;

(c) the estimated quantity of light oil likely to be explored from this promising area at Gandhar ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to review schedules for deployment of rigs and drilling operations with a view to expediting regular exploitation of these promising sites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Oil was struck in a well drilled at Gandhar.

(b) No. Sir. The ONGC has already drawn up a detailed programme of exploration of this structure. Drilling of another well is going to commence within this year.

(c) The quantity of oil that could be produced from the structure will depend upon the results of further exploration.

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

World Bank Loan to Expand Thermal Capacity in Western States

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report that the World Bank has approved dollar 135.4 million loan for a project to expand thermal capacity and reduce power shortage in India's Western States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan earmarked for a project to expand thermal capacity of Gujarat out of the total amount of dollar 135.4 million loan ; and

(c) whether any new Unit is proposed to be set up in Gujarat out of this World Bank loan to reduce power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) World Bank has approved a loan of U.S. 135.4 million for a project in Maharashtra which on implementation will augment the availability of power in the Bombay metropolitan area. No amount from this loan has been earmarked for projects in Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh.

Portable solar Power Plant for Pumping water and Generating Electricity

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

(a) whether the Indian and the Soviet Scientists have jointly developed a portable Solar Power Plant for pumping water and generating energy at the Physics-Technical Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Tashkent ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the price of the commercial portable set when manufactured ;

(c) whether Indo-Soviet joint ventures are planning any manufacturing project of these portable Solar Power Plants in India ; and

(d) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A Research and Development programme has been undertaken in cooperation with USSR scientists to develop 500 watt solar power unit to operate water pumps and charge storage batteries. This R&D programme is in progress.

(b) to (d) Can be considered only after the R&D work is completed.

Complaint Regarding Supply of Sub-Standard Coal by Thermal Units

417. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the thermal power units about the sub-standard coal supplied by Coal India Ltd ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMHD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Complaints have been received from time to time regarding supply of oversize and poor quality coal to thermal power stations. The matter has been taken up with the coal Companies and other authorities concerned. They also monitor the complaints and take follow-up action. The remedial measures taken include the setting up of quality control organisations in Coal Companies, expediting installation of coal handling plants, and a statutory body, namely, Coal Controller has been constituted to sample and grade coal. Further, it has been decided that joint sampling of coal will be carried out at the power stations' end.

Broadcast of News in Tribal Languages

418. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to give due importance to the tribal languages and therefor broadcasting facilities have been provided ;

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations in the country broadcasting the news in tribal languages ;

(c) the names of the tribal languages in which broadcasting of news and other programmes have been arranged ;

(d) whether Cuttack Radio Station in Orissa has been broadcasting news in Santali languages;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to broadcast news in Santali languages through all the Radio Stations in Orissa and other stations as this language is widely spoken by tribals in Orissa and its neighbouring States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Radio, Agartala, Aizawl, Calcutta, Calicut, Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Imphal, Jammu, Kohima, Leb and Shillong broadcast news in tribal languages.

(c) Information has been given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) All India Radio Calcutta which has a 100 KW MW Transmitter is already broadcasting a news Bulletin daily.

(f) in Santhalitons from 1810-1815 hours. These transmissions cover the Santali speaking belt in Orissa. Therefore, there is no proposal now for commencing news bulletins in Santali from the AIR Stations in Orissa.

Statement

List of All India Radio Stations Broadcasting programmes in tribal dialects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Tribal Dialect	
1.	Ambikapur	Oraon Gondi Sadri	2. Tezu Digaru Mishmi Khampti
			3. Indore Bagri
			4. Port Blair Nicobari
			5. Jaigaon Bhilori
			6. Ranchi Oraon Mundari Ho Kharia Santhali
			7. Aizawl Mara Paihte Hmar
			8. Sambalpur Kisar Munda Orason Kharia Binjhal Kolha Kandha
			9. Gauhati Rabha Lalung Deori Gari Khasi Jaintia Mizo
			10. Simla Kinnauri Lehaulii Spitian Pangwali
			11. Imphal Vaiphoi Maring Anal Kacha-Naga Aou Kom Aimol Mizo Gangte Maram Simio

Chiru
Chathe
Lam-kang
Mayon
Konsang
Koireng

*List of All India Radio Stations Broadcasting
News in Tribal Languages*

		Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Tribal Dialect
12. Tawang	Sherdukpan Khawa Bhangri Mizi Khampa Adi Apatani Khampti Tagin Bodo Naga P-amakopa Khasi Garo Shinpho Padam Mizo Digaru Mishmi Idu-Mishmi Lapcha Monpa Kuki	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Agartala Aizwal Calcutta Calicut Dibrugarh	Tripuri (Kok-borok) Mizo Santhali Mahi Wanchi Addi Nishi Apatani Tangsa Noote Tagin Khampti Idumishini Mijumishime
13. Passighat	Adi	6.	Gauhati	Bodo Kabri
14. Udaipur	Vagri	7.	Imphal	Hmar Paite Kabai Thadou Mao Thangkhul
15. Kurseang	Bhutanese Sikkimese Lepcha			
16. Bhagalpur	Santhali	8.	Jammu	Gojri
17. Jagdalpur	Halbi Gondi	9.	Kohima	Sangtan Yinchunger Konyak Phom Chang Zelaing Kuki Rengma Sema Lotha Chakhesang
18. Gangtok	Sikkimese (Bhutia) Lapcha Limboo			
19. Silchar	Dimasa			

10. Leh	Ao Angami	(b) During the Five Year Plan (from 1-4-1980 to 31-5-1984) 5310 villages have been electrified in different districts of Orrissa State.
11. Shillong	Garo Khasi Jaintia	(c) During 1984-85, (the Last Year of the Sixth Plan), 286 Villages are expected to be electrified in the Mayurbeang District by the Orissa State Electricity Board.

Guidelines for Rural Electrification Programme

419. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to the Rural Electrification Corporation to increase the rural electrification programme in different States ;

(b) if so, the number of Villages in different districts of Orissa brought under rural electrification programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period so far ; and

(c) how many additional Villages in Mayurbhanj District are expected to be electrified by the end of the Sixth Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Rural electrification Schemes are being formulated and implemented by the State and Union Territories State electricity Boards (SEBs) in their respective areas under the state plans supplemented by financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and financial institutions. The responsibility for formulation and implementation of RE Schemes is primarily that of the State Electricity Boards. The REC mainly finances the Schemes sponsored by the SEBs and also assists them in formulating and implementing the same. In view of the importance of Rural Electrification programme, high priority is being accorded to their implementation. The revised 20-Point Programme covers the electrification of all Villages as speedily as possible.

Achievement In Telecommunications Sector During 1984-85

420. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the achievements in the telecommunications sector in the Sixth plan are likely to fall short of targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in 1984-85 to achieve the target?

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

(b) The Shortfall in achievements compared to targets is mainly due to:

(i) Inadequacy of indigenous manufacturing capacity of telecommunications equipment.

(ii) prolonged Strike in the ITI during 1980-81.

(iii) Delay in imports mostly due to efforts for developing indigenous Sources.

(c) 1984-85 being the last year of the 6th plan, efforts will be made to commission the maximum number of projects by concentrating on procurement of critical items of supplies so that the short-fall in the targets could be kept to the minimum.

Mounting coal stocks at Pithead and export thereof

421. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of coal have been mounting at different pitheads ;

(b) whether Coal India Ltd. proposes to go in for export of coal therefrom ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the period April-September of the year, the coal stocks normally decrease due to drawal from pit head stocks ; but during October-March, the stocks increase when the production in the mines picks up. Closing stock of coal at pit heads in Coal India Ltd. mines as on 30.6.84 was 21.36 million tonnes.

Coal India Ltd. is already exporting coal to traditional buyers viz. Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. Besides this in view of adequate availability and inadequate domestic demand, it has been decided to offer for export upto 5 lakh tonnes per year of special low volatile coal of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and upto 3 lakh tonnes per year of coal from Talcher Coalfield of Central Coalfields Ltd.

Expenditure Incurred on Security Guards at the Residences of Big Executives

422. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1411 on 6th March, 1984 and state :

(a) whether his Ministry has gone into the question of legality of expenditure incur-

ed by the Large Industrial Houses in providing security guards and other retinue of servants at the residences of their executives and unlimited expenditure on entertainment in the garb of company's business being borne by the shareholders ; if so, the conclusions thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and justification and legality for debiting the expenditure on this account to the Company concerned ; and

(b) whether his Ministry will lay on the Table of the House the requisite information asked for in respect of the following Industrial Houses (i) Birlas ; (ii) J.K. Singhianas and (iii) Modis ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As stated earlier in reply to the Parliament Question No. 1411, the remuneration including perks of Managing Directors, Whole-time Directors and Managers of Public Limited companies and their subsidiaries is regulated by the Department under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. Expenditure on entertainment and security guards at the houses of managerial personnel, as above, are not included as perks under the existing guidelines. The expenses on security guards etc. at the residences of their executives and on entertainment incurred in furtherance of the business of the Company are neither prohibited nor regulated under the Companies Act, 1956. In the circumstances the question of this Ministry going into the legality thereof does not arise.

(b) No such information is available and considering the effort involved it is not feasible to ascertain the required information as the number of companies under these industrial houses is very large. However, if the Honourable member wants information about any specific company, the same can be ascertained and furnished.

Supply of tape recorded speeches of Prime Minister and the photos of flag hoisting at Red Fort, Delhi

423. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any taped record of the speeches made on the Independence Day at the Red Fort, Delhi, by the Prime Minister and the photos of hoisting of National Flag is maintained by his Ministry or any other agency ;

(b) if so, whether it is open to any private agency preparing a video film for public exhibition to include these speeches and exhibit photos of flag hoisting function therein without Government's prior permission or in case permission is required, which is the authority competent to grant this ;

(c) which is the authority to be approached for the supply of tape recorded speech of the Prime Minister and the photos of flag hoisting ; and

(d) whether any charges are leviable for this ; and if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir, so far as Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned A.I.R. keeps the tape records of speeches and Photo Division and Films Division keep the photographs| Newsreels of the coverage of the Prime Minister's address to the Nation on Independence Day.

(b) A.I.R. allows dubbing of the speeches for bonafide purposes of education and research, free of cost. Commercial use of the speeches is, however, subject to the clearance from the copyright angle.

(c) and (d) Films Division supplies stock shots containing both picture and should on payment at the rates as detailed in statement-I.

Photo Division supplies Photographs on payment at the rates as detailed in Statement-II.

Statement-I

	India	Abroad
A. Picture Portion 35 MM	B-W Col	B-W Col
For use in Documentary Films	Rs. 80/- to Rs. 130/-	Rs. 100/- to Rs. 160/-
For use in Feature Films	Rs. 100/- to Rs. 160/-	Rs. 130/- to Rs. 190/-
B. Stock Shots of Music Effects :		
For use in Documentary Films	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 70/-
For use in Feature Films	R.s. 70/-	Rs. 80/-

In case of supply of stock shots in 16mm the same rate will be calculated for the corresponding length of Film of that GUAGE, i.e. rates for 16mm length will be two and half times of 35 mm rates.)

Statement-II

Rates for the Supply of Photographs of Photo Division Under 'Pricing Scheme'

1. Black and White Size of Prints	Price Each (RS)
7.5×10 cms. (3'×4')	1.50
10×15 cms. (4''×6'')	3.00
15×20 cms. (6''×8'')	5.00
25×30 cms. (10''×12'')	10.00
30×37.5 cms. (12''×15'')	15.00
40×50 cms. (16''×20'')	30.00

50 x 60 cms. (20" x 24")	40.00
50 x 75 cms. (20" x 30")	50.00
75 x 100 cms. (30" x 40")	90.00
100 x 150 cms. (40" x 60")	160.00
150 x 200 cms. (60" x 80")	300.00
200 x 300 cms. (80" x 120")	600.00

Amount Given to State of Orissa for Electrification of Scheduled Caste Bastis

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

(a) the amount of loan made available by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the Orissa State during the current year for electrification of tribal areas and Scheduled Caste Bastis in that State ; and

(b) the number of villages in Tribal areas in the State which are expected to be electrified and whose house-hold constructions in the electrified villages will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : An outlay of Rs. 14.08 crores has been approved by the Palannig Commission for the Rural Electrification Programme in the station of Orissa during 1984-85. No separate allocation for electrification of tribal villages and Harijan Bastis is made by the planning Commission. However, the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) on its part, makes available a minimum of 15% of the approved plan outlay for RE schemes for Tribal areas in each State. In regard to the electrification of Harijan Bastis the REC (besides sanctioning special category of Harijan Bastis scheme) stipulated condition, while sanctioning other area schemes that the concerned State Electricity Board would undertake to electrify all Harijan Bastis adjoining the villages covered under sanctioned RE schemes. The Government of Orissa have intimated that no loan has so far been drawn by them from the

REC during the current financial year for electrification of Tribal areas and Harijans Bastis.

(b) As per the information received from the Government of Orissa, 415 villages in the Tribal areas of the state are expected to be electrified during 1984-85. The household connections in the electrified villages would depend on the response of consumers.

Processing of the Data Collected During Seismic Survey Operations Carried on in Orissa

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

(a) the progress made so far in processing of the data collected during the seismic survey operations-both Onshore and Offshore-carried on in Orissa ; and

(b) the locations, if any, found for undertaking drilling operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMET OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) 3178 line kilometres of geological survey had been done in Orissa Offshore. The data so collected had been processed and two wells were drilled. The data was again reprocessed and reinterpreted and a programme of duriilng six wells was drawn up. Three wells have been drilled and fourth is under drilling. There has been no indications of hydrocarbons so far.

In the North East Coast (Orissa Offshore), 4451 line kilometres of geological survey has been completed. Part of the data is under processing and arrangements are in hand to process the balance. No drilling locations have so far been identified.

In the Orissa Onshore area 3814 line kilometres of geological survey has been completed and the data has been processed.

4 drilling locations have been identified out of which two are proposed to be drilled in 1984-85.

New Capacities Approved in 1983 and 1984 for various Petro-Chemical Items

426. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the additional and new capacities approved in 1983 and 1984 (until 30.6.1984) for various petro-chemical items-both in the private and public sectors-and letters of intent/licences issued and the progress made so far in the implementation of letters of intent issued during 1983 ?

TAE MINISER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) Additional and new capacities approved for the manufacture of major petro chemical items in 1983 and 1984 (until 30.6.84) through issue of letters of intent are as follows :

S. No.	Item	Capacity approved (tonnes/year)
1.	Xylenes	46,000
2.	Polypropylene Copolymer	25,000
3.	Phthalic Anhydride	13,200
4.	Polyols	18,000
5.	Oxo-Alcohols	15,000
6.	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	15,000
7.	Propylene Oxide/Glycol	12,000
8.	Polybutene	5,000
9.	Dimethyl Terephthalate	10,000
10.	Mono Ethylene Glycol	24,000

11.	Linear Alkyl Benzene	13,500
12.	Acrylic Fibre	12,000
13.	Nylon Filament Yarn	75,800
14.	Nylon Industrial Yarn/Tyre Cord	6,000

The letters of intent issued in 1983 are at varying stages of implementation.

Linking of Canning With Calcutta by S.T.D.

427. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the linking of Canning, Headquarters of Sunderbans in West Bengal on STD with Calcutta and other important cities in the State ;

(b) whether the work on this project had been at a stand still during the last year ; and

(c) what other action is being taken to improve the Telegraph, Telephone and Postal Communications in the Sunderbans Area during the current year, which has got a great potential for tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Provision of STD from Canning Town can be considered only after the existing telephone exchange at Canning, Headquarter of Sunderbans is replaced by an automatic exchange of appropriate type. The present exchange at Canning is expected to be replaced by an appropriate type of automatic exchange in the 7th 5 year plan and STD is possible thereafter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Telegraph Communication :

The telegraph communication needs of the Sunderbans area are served by the existing 22 combined offices. 4 more combined offices are proposed to be opened during this financial year.

(ii) Telephone Communication :

It is proposed to set up a 200 line small automatic exchange and 20 line telex exchange in free Trade Zone area at FALTA in Sunderbans on the requisition of Development Commissioner of FALTA Export Processing Zone, Calcutta. 200 line manual exchange at Diamond Harbour has been programmed for replacement by an automatic exchange.

(iii) Postal Communication :

10 Branch Post Offices are proposed to be opened in the Sunderbans Area during the current financial year.

Exploration and Drilling of oil in West Bengal

428. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far in the exploration and drilling of oil in the Port Canning area in West Bengal and other offshore places in its proximity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Area around Port Canning has been scanned thoroughly by seismic surveys and a well is under drilling at Bodra, which has reached the depth of 4172 metres. Off Sundarban coast, two sites have been indentified for drilling.

News-Item Captioned "Stamp of an "Excellency"

429. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Stamp of an 'Excellency'" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 22 June, 1984 ;

(b) If so, the facts of the case and the outcome of the investigation, if any, made into this sordid affair which took the postal authorities for a ride ; and

(c) the preventive measures proposed to be taken for such misuse and hood-winking of postal authorities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to section 3 of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of improper use) Act, 1950 the person has committed an offence which is punishable under section 5 of the Act. The cover has been obtained and sent to the Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle, Lucknow for launching prosecution against the individual. All such letters have to be taxed as per rules and these instructions have been reiterated.

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Upper Kolab Power Project

430. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages, families, S.T. and S C. persons shifted by Government of Orissa sofar for the construction of Upper Kolab Power Project and to be shifted as the reservoir of the project is going to submerge more areas this year ;

(b) whether Government have prepared a master-plan for rehabilitation of displaced persons and measures taken on this line ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons are being provided house sites in

Kotpad Tehsil and not in Koraput Tehsil ;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

Flooding of Nudkhurkee Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited

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

(a) details of the recent flooding of Nudkhurkee Colliery in Area I of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (June-July, 1984) ;

(b) the reasons for flooding ;

(c) the loss due such flooding ;

(d) whether anybody has been held responsible for that ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a). Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have reported that there has been no flooding of Nudkhurkee Colliery in Area I during June-July, 1984.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

पहाड़ी, रेगिस्तानी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

432. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके विभाग का विचार 2500 को या अधिक जनसंख्या वाले पहाड़ी रेगिस्तानी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना को आधार मानने की बजाय वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के आधार मानने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कब तक लगा दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दी० एन० गाडगिल्ल) : (क) लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संस्थापना की जाचिकरने के लिए विभाग पहले म ही 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों, जहाँ-कहीं भी ये उपलब्ध हैं, को पहले से ही ध्यान में रख रहा है।

(ख) जिन पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के गांवों की जनसंख्या 2500 या उससे अधिक है, वहाँ सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर उत्तरोत्तर संस्थापित किए जाएंगे, बशर्ते कि साज-सामान और वित्तीय साधन उपलब्ध रहें।

12.00 hrs.

श्री बनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा काम रोको प्रस्ताव नहर भासड़ा के बारे में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये।

श्री बनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरी बात सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुनी है।

श्री बनीराम बालड़ी : आपने ऊपर सुना, रूप और रोटी का सबाल आया है तो आप सुनते नहीं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनता हूं और मैंने आपका नोटिस भी देखा है। अगर आप पहले तो मेरी चिन्ता उसी के मुतालिक है जो प्रश्न आप यहां उठाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बनीराम बालड़ी : हम सरकार को सेंकर करना चाहते हैं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस पढ़े लें तो जब उस पर डिस्काइन होगे वाला हो तो उम्म पर एडजानेंट मोजन नहीं लिया जासा है। मुझे तो एक हफ्ते का पता था, लेकिन यह तो आज ही हो रहा है ।

श्री बनीराम बालड़ा : हमें नहर भालड़ा कैसे आयेगी ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उम्मी का एक अंग है। इनमें नुकसान हुआ है ।

श्री रजीद मसूद (महारनपुर) : म्हाइट पेर में नहर भालड़ा का जिक्र नहीं है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद (हसारपुर) : विशेषज्ञ जगत्रांगर
कानूनी है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : रशीद साहब, मैंने कहा है कि जितना टाइम आप मांगेंगे, मैं पंजाब की सारी समस्याओं का समाधान इसमें करूँगा ।

(व्यवस्थापन)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझते नहीं तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ? आप पढ़ते नहीं तो मेरा क्या कसूर है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : एक बात सुनिये ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप बात कैसी बताएंगे ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया। मैंने उसे रिजेक्ट कर दिया है और सोच-ममक्षकर किया है। मैं किसी बात का पाबन्द नहीं हूं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप बात सुनते नहीं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप बात सुनते नहीं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल कहा था, आज भी वही बात है। होगा ।

I am not supposed to discuss it here.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैंने निवेदन किया था कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कीजिए। हम गवर्नरमेंट को सेंकर करना चाहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many other means available.

(Interruptions)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ जाइये, बता दूँगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यहां बता दोजिये सबको पता चल जायेगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यहां बता दोजिये सब को देंगे ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जसको बहरत हो पूछ लें ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप हमें यह बता दीजिए ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप हमें बताएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप टाइम जाया क्यों कर रहे हैं? इससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है? मैं तो हिलने वाला नहीं हूँ।

श्री रक्षीद मसूद : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मेरा एक ही अजें है, हमारी बात सुनने के बाद फैसला दिया करें, आप तो सुनने से पहले ही फैसला दे देते हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरी बात क्या है? मेरा एक ही अजें है, हमारी बात सुनने के बाद फैसला दिया करें, आप तो सुनने से पहले ही फैसला दे देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

श्री रक्षीद मसूद : हमारी क्या मजबूरी है, आपको क्या पता है? मैंने रूस पढ़े हुए हैं, उसमें भाखड़ा का कोई जिक नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमारी लियाज़ियां हैं, आपको क्या पता है?

मैंने रूस पढ़ा हूँ। अस मैं भाखड़ा का कोई जिक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप करिये, मैं एलाऊ करूँगा।

श्री रक्षीद मसूद : आज ब्हाइट पेपर पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, हम फल्योर आफ दी गवर्नरेट पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आज व्हाइट पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, हम फ्लिर आफ दी गवर्नरेट दोस्त करना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't allow.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have given a Privilege notice under rule 222 against the leaders of the Opposition who have issued a statement it has come out in today's dailies of Delhi—criticising the Speaker. This is a very serious reflection on the Chair and it constitutes gross breach of privilege of the House and also contempt of the House. Therefore, I request you to admit this motion. First you condemn this kind of a behaviour and then allow a debate on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We have very carefully drafted it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सारे ही महारथी हैं, बड़े जाता हैं इस तरफ के। इनको पता है कि क्या कर रहे हैं। अगर इहोने ऐसा किया है तो मैं देख लूँगा। स्पीकर का कोइ मान-अपमान नहीं है, मान-अपमान तो सदन का है। मैं तो आपके हाथ से हूँ, उसके हिसाब से देख लैं। जो कुछ मैंने किया है, मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि मैं नियमों से बंधा हुआ हूँ, उसके मुताबिक करता हूँ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is the question of the House. I seek your observation on this kind of a behaviour. You must give your ruling on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसे देख सूँगा।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Otherwise, somebody or the other would come out with a statement every day casting aspersions on the Chair. What did you decide in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into this.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI
(Sambalpur) : I have given you the information for your sympathetic consideration and for discussion with the Ministry. Lakhs of Video cassettes have been smuggled in, freely into India thus denigrating the prestige of India and disrupting the unity of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the forum for discussion of this thing and that thing. Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : We are very much eager to discuss Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see. We will cross the bridge when it comes. I have given you my word of honour. That is all. Why do you take my time ? I have given you an understanding. Even yesterday I gave you the understanding. I never go back on my words or my decision. That is all.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Government should give an inkling. When will it be taken up ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East) : Government should make a statement on the developments in Sri Lanka. We seem to have forgotten it ! Do you want another riot before we remember it again ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.

श्री रामलाल राही : (मिसरिल) मैं बड़े दुखी मन से विनाशित पूर्वक एक बात आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ...

प्रध्यक्ष मंत्रीवय : क्या हुआ ? आपके दुख को मैं दूर कर सकता हूँ।

श्री रामलाल राही : आप इस सभा में जितने भी सदस्य हैं उनके हितों के संरक्षक हैं.....

प्रध्यक्ष मंत्रीवय : तो क्या करें ?

श्री रामलाल राही : सदस्यों को अधिकार है कि वह प्रश्न करें। प्रश्नावली आपका सेकेटरिएट तैयार करता है। यह जो मौखिक प्रश्नावली है.....

प्रध्यक्ष मंत्रीवय : आप मुझ से बात बर लीजिएगा। यहां इतनी लम्बी बात नहीं हो सकती। मैंने आपको मौका दिया है। अगर कोई कमी हो ...

श्री रामलाल राही : आपने यह नियम बनाया है कि तीन मिनट में एक सवाल खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। मैं सदन में देख रहा हूँ, आज जो सत्र चल रहा है या इससे पहले के सत्रों में भी शायद ही कभी पांच या छः सवाल पूरे होते हों.....

प्रध्यक्ष मंत्रीवय : आप सारे मेरा साथ दें तो मैं पूरा कर दूँगा। अगर मुझे आप सबका कोआपरेशन मिले तो मुझे कोई कष्ट नहीं है। अगर यह हाउस पास करे तो मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। बहुत बढ़िया बात कही है राही साहब ने।

I thank him for this and I think the House will also thank him for this.

मैं कल से तीन मिनट के बाद बवेश्चन आन्सर बन्द कर दिया करूँगा।

(घटधान)

HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

(Interruptions)

श्री रामलाल राही : ये समझते हैं कि हमीं इम्पारेटर सवाल करते हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष मंत्रीवय : अब आप क्यों बक्त

जाया कर रहे हैं। मैं आपकी बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। कल से करके देखता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो मान गया आपकी बात। कल से आप जरा तंयार रहिएगा हाउस में।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अखबारों में कई दिनों से निकल रहा है कि दिल्ली में.....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : निकलने दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : सुन लीजिए। एम० बी० बी० एस० के प्रवेश की जो परीक्षा होती है उसमें बड़ा भारी घोटाला है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मैं देख लूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : जिनके कम नम्बर थे उनको ज्यादा देकर आगे कर दिया....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया ! क्वेश्चन एड-मिट कर लिया मैंने।

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhpura) : Smuggling of arms by.....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह देख रहे हैं।

I have so many things under consideration. I have 80 call attention motions. I have to decide them.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I seek your protection....

MR. SPEAKER : What wrong has been done to you ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Lakhs of video cassettes have been smuggled.....

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will look into it. If it is within my power, I will do something.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, Harijans have been burnt. Government is not doing anything to protect them. It is a very serious matter.....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है।

श्री राम विनास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल हम लोगों ने काशीर का सवाल उठाया था, एडजनर्मेंट मोशन विधा था लेकिन उसको आपमे रेजेक्ट कर दिया।

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you an assurance, and what I say I stick to.

मैंने कल ही कहा था और आज भी राजदा साहब के सवाल के जवाब में बोल दिया है कि डिस्क्शन होगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में और उसके साथ साथ दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं के मढ़र प्रति दिन होते जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, when a Member is elected, there is an announcement in the House. When a Member passes away, there is an announcement in the House. When a Member resigns, there is an announcement in the House. But when a

Member defects and changes his Party, there is no announcement. Please inform the House, Sir, since the time we that last met, what changes have come in the composition of the Opposition Parties and who are the Members who have defected. This is very important for all of us to know because in the changed situation we must know how to deal with them. You must make an announcement about this also, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना एनाउन्समेंट ही काफी है। कल आप कहोगे कि जादी ही गई उसका एनाउन्समेंट बहाँ किया।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : The Paradeep Port in Orissa is at a stand still. The depth is so low that ships are not able to enter. I have given a Calling Attention Notice on this.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं देख लूंगा। इसमें कहने की कौन सी बात है।

That is before me.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिदार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने भी एक एडजनमेंट मोशन आपके पास दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Why do you want to take the time of the House unnecessarily on this? No question. Not allowed.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरा अनुरोध है आप जजमेंट बाद में दिया करें। पहले सुन लिया करें।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my judgment.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप जजमेंट पहले देते हैं, सुनते बाद में हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी की कहानी सुनी है क्या? हम भी ज्यादा एफीशिएंसी से काम करते हैं।

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुह) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं 6 जून को भालड़ा नहर तोड़ी गई थी.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is going to be discussed today.

आज ही डिस्केशन आ रहा है। आप क्यों समय जाया कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रेन्द्र प्रसाद बर्मा (आरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई को बीस यूनी कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया गया है परन्तु 6 हजार राजकीय नलकूपों के बिजली कनेक्शन काट दिए गए हैं। इसको कौन देखेंगा?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. This is not our subject. It is a State subject. Not allowed. You are irrelevant.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष जी, अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों पर अत्याचार की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं। यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी मेरे सामने है। मैं देखूंगा।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है बिजली के सम्बन्ध में... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it..... It is all right. It is under my consideration. I will consider it. There is no need of any explanation.....Please sit down.

श्री भनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने यहां पर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की थी, फौजी जवानों, आफिसरों...

प्रधान मंत्रीवयः अवश्यक वालों से पूछ लेता हूँ, उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया है। उनको खुद समझदारी होनी चाहिए थी।

He should also understand it. I will ask them.....I will take action.

मैं एकशन तो क्या करूँ, मैं उनको बतला दूँगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ीः आप कहते हैं, इस पर बोलने दीजिए।

प्रधान मंत्रीवयः आपको खुली इजाजत है, आप बोलिएगा।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I have raised two issues... I am not raising any controversy. One is the unconstitutional dismissal of Farooq Abdullah Government... (Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER ; Not allowed.....

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : Please understand, I have given you my word. Please sit down.

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

12.17. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Eighth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Eighth Finance Commission together with an explanatory memorandum showing the action taken thereon, under article 281 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See, No. LT—8400,84]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(I) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Bulk Drugs) (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984.

(ii) The Cost Accounting Records (Steel Tubes and Pipes) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. LT—8401/84)

(Placed in Library See No. LT—8401/84)

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 217 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1984 declaring 'Messrs Grama Nala Saswatha Nidhi Limited' to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A (1) of the Companies Act, 1956 together with a corrigendum to the Hindi version of the Notification published in Notification No. G.S.R. 615 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the said act. (Placed in Library See No. LT—8402/84)

Statements showing the action taken by Government on various Assurances, Premises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table the

**Not recorded.

following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and under-takings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Statement No. XXVIII—) Sixth Lok
Seventh Session, 1979) Sabha
(Placed in Library See)
No. LT—8403/84))
- (2) Statement No. XIX—)
Sixth Session, 1981)
Placed in Library. See)
No. LT—8404/84))
- (3) Statement No. ; XVII—)
Eighth Session 1982)
(Placed in Library See)
No. LT—8405/84))
- (4) Statement No. XIII—)
Ninth Session, 1982)
(Placed in Library, See)
No. LT—8406/84))
- (5) Statement No. XII—)
Tenth Session, 1982)
(Placed in Library, See)
No. LT—8407/84))
- (6) Statement No. X—) Seventh
Eleventh Session 1983) Lok Sabha
(Placed in Library. See)
No. 8408/84))
- (7) Statement No. VI—)
Tweleth Session 983)
(Placed in Library. See)
No. LT—8409/84))
- (8) Statement No.IV—)
Thirteenth Session 1983)
(Placed in Library. See)
No. LT—8410/84))
- (9) Statement No. III—)
Fourteenth Session,)
1984 (Placed in Library.)
See No. 8411/84))

(*Interruptions*)¹

MR. SPEAKER : I have told Mr. Soz, I have given my promise time and again... Please do not shout.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badiga). You should know how to behave
...

MR. SPEAKER : I know how to behave
Don't shout at me. I know my job. I have
repeated three times that I have given my
promise. I am going to do it.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL.

*Notifications under Indian Telegraph Act,
1885*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the
Table a copy each of the following Notification
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-
section (5) of section 7 of the Indian
Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

- (1) The Indian Telegraph (Third
Amendment) Rules, 1984 published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 386 (E)
in Gazette of India dated the 22nd
May, 1984.
- (2) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth
Amendment) Rules, 1984
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 386 (E) in Gazette of
India dated the 22nd May, 1984.
(Placed in Library See No. LT—
8412/84)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got some
patience. I am one man and if 50 members
are going to do like this
No, please.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN.

**Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules,
1983**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN):** I beg to lay on
the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity
(Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 29 in Gazette of India dated the 14th
January, 1984 under sub section (3) of section
38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 together
with an explanatory statement. (placed in
Library See No. LT—8413/84)

**Notifications under Coal Mines Provident
Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions
Act, 1948**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy
each of the following Notifications (Hindi
and English versions) under section 7A of
the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Mis-
cellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 :—

- (1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1984.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 568 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1984. (Placed in Library See No. LT—8414/84)
- (3) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 569 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1984. (Placed in Library See No. LT—8414/84)

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : I have repeated 10
times, My word was given, I am going to do
it. Still the hon Member is shouting.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

*Report of Comptroller and Auditor
General of India for 1982-83 Union
Government (Railways), Appropriations
Accounts, Railways for 1982-83 Part-I
Review and Part-II-Review, Block
Accounts (including Capital Statements
Comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance
Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts,
Railways for 1982-83 and Notifications
regarding Introduction of National
Deposit Scheme*

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):** I beg to lay
on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83 Union Government (Railways), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. (Placed in Library See No. LT—8415/84)
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1982-83, Part-I-Review (Hindi and English versions)
- (3) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1982-83-Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions) (Placed in Library See No. LT—8416/84)
- (4) A copy of the Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for the year 1982-83 (Hindi and English versions). (Placed in Library See No. LT—8417/84)

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated in June and July, 1984, together with a copy of Notification published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1984 regarding introduction of National Deposit Scheme, (Placed in Library See No. LT—8418/84)

12.16 hrs

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following eleven Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the last Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st April, 1984 :—

- (1) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1984.
- (2) The Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (3) The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1984.
- (4) The Finance Bill, 1984.
- (5) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (6) The Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (7) The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1984.
- (8) The Union Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distribution (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (9) The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1984.

(10) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

(11) The Vishva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

(ii) Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following sixteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st April, 1984 :—

- (1) The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (2) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (3) The Payment of Gratuity (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (4) The Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1984.
- (5) The Mogul Line Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1984.
- (6) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (7) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1984.
- (8) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill 1984.
- (9) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (10) The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
- (11) The Punjab Municipal (New Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1984.

- (12) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Bill, 1984.
-
- (13) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
-
- (14) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1984.
-
- (15) The Aluminium Corporation of India Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Aluminium Undertakings) Bill, 1984.
-
- (16) The Banking Service Commission Bill, 1984.

••• (व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रोकते, बिला-वजह बोलते हैं, तो उसका क्या इनाज है।

श्री हरीश गंगवार : (पीलीभीत) : किस तरीके से रोकते हैं—बैठ जाओ, “शट-अप”।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को नहीं कहा है—“शट-अप”।

I never said 'shut up'. I never say like this... It is wrong. It is absolutely wrong. I have never said it to anybody.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : श्रीमान्, मैं आपकी इस बात के खिलाफ वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

12.19 hrs.

(*Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar then left the House*)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-third Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1984.”

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I never said 'shut up' I only said 'Sit down'.

श्री श्रीत विहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप स्पष्ट कर दीजिए, आपने कहा था—सिट-डाउन। गलतफहमी हो रही है कि आपने कहा है—“शट-अप”, लेकिन रिकार्ड में है—“सिट-डाउन”।

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. Gentle—men, I will beg to 10 times apology if I have said 'Shut up'. I never said 'shut up', I only said 'Sit down'.....I only said that I have said ten times till to-day to Mr. Rajda, Mr. Jagpal Singh and to everybody that I am going to discuss it. Still he is going on shouting at me.....I am going to name him.

... (व्यवधान)...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : गंगवार जी, आप बापिस आ गए। आप बोलेंगे। इसको आप मूव करेंगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : इससे ज्यादा देर तक आपके खिलाफ वाक आउट नहीं करता चाहता। ••• (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता नहीं था, आप क्या कर रहे थे ।

••• (ध्यावधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Both of you may move your amendments.

(Dr. Subramanium Swamy)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion, add at the end : 'subject to modification that the time recommended for the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 and the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill, 1984 be increased from 3 hours to 6 hours.' (1)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Gangwar,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : He has not walked out. He is walking in.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him move his amendment.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :
I beg to move :

"That in the motion, add at the end : 'subject to modification that the time recommended for :—

(i) The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1984 be increased from 2 1/2 hours to 6 hours ; and

(ii) The National Security (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984 (to replace Ordinance) be increased from 2 hours to 4 hours." (2)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I request that whenever you say, 'Sit down' you say that slowly.

MR. SPEAKER : I am also a human being. You do not realise that ; you sympathise with me. I have said it ten times or twenty times that we are being pressed for the time. I am one of you. That you do not appreciate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I have only one point to make. I wanted the number of hours for the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance and the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill be increased from 3 hours to 6 hours because the whole concept of jurisprudence has been changed in this Bill. In democracy, we believe that unless an innocent person proves that he is not guilty, according to this Bill, he is partially assumed to be guilty, practically it works out to this. When we discuss this Bill, it will come out that he is assumed to be guilty unless he proves his innocence.

So, Sir, these three hours are totally insufficient. Since abridgment of fundamental rights is going to take place, I would like that the time for this be increased to six hours.

श्री हीरा कुमार गांगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डावरी प्राहिविशन अमेण्डमेंट बिल में कमेटी ने बहुत समय लगाया है और उसने काफी खोज-बीन की है। यह ऐसा मसला है जो सारे देश को प्रभावित करता है डाई घन्टे के अन्दर इस पूरे सदन के लोग अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं कर सकते, इसलिये मैं मुनासिब समझता हूँ कि इसमें अधिक सं अधिक समय दिया जाए, जिससे हर माननीय सदस्य की राय इस पर आ सके।

पहले ही यह बिल बहुत दिनों के बाद आया है, कमेटी ने इस पर काफी खोजबीन की है, लेकिन जैसी राय अखबारों में छपी है, उसके हिसाब से तो यह अभी भी इनकम्प्लीट है।

(श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार)

ऐसी सूरत में इस पर और ज्यादा सुझाव आने चाहिये, जिससे कि एक व्यापक कानून बन सके। इसके लिए अधिक समय की आवश्यकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कल विरोधी दल वाले विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक में उपस्थित नहीं थे, इसलिए यदि आप मेरे सुझाव को स्वीकार करें तो इस पूरी रिपोर्ट को फिर से विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को भेज दें……

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ऐमा करेंगे, जल्दी ही दूसरी बैठक बुला लेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन समय का निर्धारण तो आज हो जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में देख लेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had given a formal amendment to this effect. I do not know what has happened to that. Everything is guillotined here.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be done. It is done with your cooperation. That does not matter. There is no problem on that score.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After Marine Antoniette, this is the greatest guillotine.

MR. SPEAKER : When you cooperate, there is no problem.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी प्रकार से नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आडवेन्स का

मामला है जिसको आप एक्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं। दूसरों की आजादी को छोनने के लिए किस किस प्रकार के उपाय सरकार कर रही है, असामाजिक तत्वों के नाम पर कितने बेगुनाह पकड़ कर आज बन्द कर रही है—इस पर विचार करने के लिए दो घन्टे का समय कहाँ काफी हो सकता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि इसके लिए चार घन्टे का समय कर दिया जाये। आप स्वयं समझदार हैं, इसलिए मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : This is not the time for me to go into the merits.

I do not agree with the hon. Member Dr. Subramaniam Swamy so far as his argument is concerned. I do not also agree with the other hon. Member, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar. But, as far as the extension of time is concerned, as you yourself said, I shall bring this to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. As the Chair itself has said it. As the debate proceeds, then, this matter can be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 1 moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd July, 1984.”

The motion was adopted

12.25 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Sir. on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee I beg for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir. I introduce** the Bill.

12.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) *Need to Constitute a Committee of architectural experts to save Taj Mahal from Pollution and damage.*

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : कुल सप्ताह पूर्व केन्द्रीय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मंस्थान की क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशाला तथा मैटेरियल इंजीनियरिंग के एक दल की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि आगरा के ताजमहल के मुख्य गुम्बद तथा अन्य जगहों पर पड़ी दरारों तथा मथुरा रिफाइनरी के चारों ओर स्थित ढलाईं धरारों से निकलने वाले धुएँ से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण, सफेद पत्थरों पर काले धब्बे पड़ने, जिससे उसके सौन्दर्य व स्वरूप का नष्ट होना ताजमहल के साथ जुड़ी देश की

गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं है। इसकी अविलम्ब संरचनात्मक मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत लम्बे अर्से से आधिकारिक तौर पर कार्यवाही चल रही है। मरम्मत हेतु कुछ धन सरकार ने मंजूर भी कर दिया है, लेकिन पुरातत्व विभाग की ओर से कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं।

अतः सरकार से साप्रह अनुरोध है कि ताजमहल की अनुपमेय गरिमा को बनाये रखने, धराशायी होने से बचाने तथा प्रदूषण के प्रभाव को कम करने या दूर करने के लिए तत्काल यथोचित कदम उठावे। यदि इसमें कोई लापरवाही बरती गई तो ताज की सुन्दरता तो खत्म होगी ही, धराशायी होना भी कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होगा। सरकार को चाहिए कि विश्व के श्रेष्ठ आर्किटेक्टर इंजीनियरिंग के विशेषज्ञों की एक कमेटी गठित कर इन दरारों को भरवाने का कार्य कराने में पहल करे।

(ii) *Demand for Gwalior Region to be included in National Capital Region.*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Sir, the Government is introducing a bill during the current session of Parliament for setting up the National Capital Region Board which would include the representatives of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It may be recalled that Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, the former Union Minister of Works and Housing had given an assurance that Madya Pradesh would be included in the NCR Board after it was set up.

The Gwalior region of Madhya Pradesh possesses the necessary infrastructure for inclusion in the NCR. It is quite near Delhi

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary. Part-II, Section 2, dated 24.7.1984.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri Madhavrao Scindia)

and easily accessible by road, rail and air. There is plenty of government land and other open spaces in its immediate vicinity for constructing buildings for Government offices and houses for its employees. With the completion of its water supply augmentation project, enough drinking water would be available for a population much larger than its present one. It is a famous educational centre possessing good facilities for instruction up to the University stage in all branches of learning. Hence I would urge upon the Government to include M.P. in the NCR.

(iii) *Enforcing the Provisions of Rent Control Act.*

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : A serious situation has arisen in the capital because of the tremendous shortage of dwelling units. This has largely been aggravated by some public sector undertakings under the Central Government. It is a well known fact that of the 180 odd public sector undertakings nearly a third are based in Delhi. The others generally maintain elaborate offices in the capital. All of them have rented a large number of flats and bungalows in the city for their offices, employees' residences and also as guest houses.

These undertakings refuse to move out of the premises even after the lease tenure has expired and often involve the landlords, many of whom are retired individuals, in prolonged litigation. The main spirit behind the Rent Control Act is to provide protection to the weaker party in a tenancy dispute and not to serve as an umbrella under which even strong and resourceful public institutions can take cover.

It is well-known that most of the private houses in Delhi, as in everywhere else, are built by individuals on their life's savings. A house is not simply a place of residence, but an insurance against inflation, and old age. The public undertakings have no right to rob them of their last savings.

I would request the relevant Ministries, through you, Sir, to ensure that public under-takings strictly go by all terms of tenancy agreement. This should be specially enforced in the cases where landlords are ex-servicemen, retired personnel and individuals with fixed income.

(iv) *Demand for a Still Stock Yard at Jabalpur.*

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री उद्योग मंत्री भारत सरकार के पत्र दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 1982 के अनुसार सूचित मिली थी कि जबलपुर में (मध्यप्रदेश) स्टील स्टाक यांड़ खोलने वालत सेल (स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया) को आदेश पारित हो चुके हैं। वह भी आदेशित किया गया था कि स्टाक यांड़ हेतु रेजवे साइंडिंग का भी प्रावधान किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के पत्र। जूनाई, 1983 में सूचित किया गया कि जबलपुर में स्टील स्टाक यांड़ खोलने की स्वीकृति बोर्ड द्वारा कर दी गई है।

27 जून, 1984 के पत्र के अनुसार स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया कलकत्ता के अध्यक्ष ने महाकोशल चंद्रबर आफ कामस जबलपुर को सूचित किया कि चूंकि कुल स्टील की प्रतिमाह स्पत अनुमानत : एक हजार टन रहेगी तथा अर्थिक दृष्टि से यह स्टील स्टाक यांड़ संधारन होगा, इस कारण अब जबलपुर में सिर्फ कसाइनमेंट एजेंसी की योजना स्वीकृत की गई।

प्रतिमाह एक हजार टन स्टील की स्पत का अनुमान एकदम गलत है। इस यांड़ के अंतर्गत विष्य तथा महाकोशल के तीन राजस्व संभागों के 14 जिले आवेगे तथा स्टील की मासिक स्पत दो हजार टन से भी अधिक होगी।

अतः उद्योग मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि पूर्व का निर्णय कायम करते हुए जबलपुर के लिए स्टील स्टाक यांड स्वीकृत किया जाए।

(v) *Additional Central funds for relief and rehabilitations of flood affected people of West-Bengal.*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : This year in the months of June and July there was extensive flood in all districts of West Bengal, namely, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hoogly, Midnapur, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Murshidabad, Malda, Nadia and West Dinajpur and many people died in this severe flood. Estimated loss of West Bengal will be to the tune of 100 crores. Due to excessive rain all the rivers of West Bengal caused damage to the crop and thousands and thousands of dwelling houses were demolished. Even the drought prone Thane, Sonamukhi and Patrasayar of Bankura District was under 6 to 7 feet of flood water. Due to this flood damage, it is very difficult to recover in near future.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Central Government to sanction adequate funds for relief and rehabilitation for the flood affected people of West Bengal. I would request the concerned Minister to take speedy action to save the people from the difficulties due to natural calamities.

(vi) *Banning Capitation fees in private medical Collage of Maharashtra and other States.*

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central) : The resident doctors, internees and medical students are on strike in response to the call given by Maharashtra Association of Resident Doctors as a protest against the policy of State Government allowing private medical colleges, which would charge capitation fees to the tune of Rs. 30,000.

In spite of disapproval expressed by Central Ministers and ordinance promulgated

by Karnataka State Government banning capitation fee, some State Governments are encouraging private trusts and institutions to open medical and engineering colleges by accepting capitation fees. This is in gross violation of the rules laid down by Central Government and Medical Council of India.

Most of these institutions will be lacking basic departments like pathology, pharmacology, Forensic medicine and requisite number of hospital beds attached to them. .

Capitation fee is a monstrous evil. It is commercialising the noble profession and will reduce higher education to the monopoly of few rich with black money. With deterioration in the standard of education, poor people will be deprived of whatever little medical facilities are available to them at present.

MARD has brought to the core a very vital issue of capitation fee. Despite the suffering caused by the strike to the patients, public opinion is against this blatant commercialisation. I would request the Government to intervene in the matter and ban capitation fees.

(vii) *Storage facilities to store wheat at Shahjahanpur and other parts of U. P.*

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहांपुर) : इस वर्ष पूरे देश में गेहूं का उत्पादन बहुत हुआ। सरकार द्वारा मूल्य सहायता योजना के अंतर्गत सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद की गई। बोरों की कमी, बिचोलियों द्वारा किसान का शोषण तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा गड़बड़ी करने की शिकायतें मिलती रहीं, जिससे कहीं कहीं पर किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं किल सका। परंतु फिर भी यदि यह योजना न होती तो गेहूं के अधिक उत्पादन को देखते हुए किसान को बहुत बड़े घाटे का सामना करना पड़ता।

(श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी)

इस समय विशेष तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा खरीदे हुए गेहूं के भंडारण की समस्या बनी हुई है। नासों बोरी गेहूं खुले में इस वर्ष के मौसम में क्रय केन्द्रों पर पड़ा है और सड़ रहा है। जनपद जाहजहांपुर में करीब 10,000 बोरी से अधिक गेहूं क्रय केन्द्रों पर सड़ चुका है और अभी भी बाहर पड़े गेहूं को सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखने का कोई प्रयास किसी भी सरकारी एजेंसी द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है। सरकारी अधिकारी भूक दर्शक बनकर तमाशा देख रहे हैं। मैं इस वक्तव्य द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, ताकि गेहूं के भंडारण की व्यवस्था को युद्धस्तर पर लिया जाए और देश को इस हानि से बचाया जाए।

(viii) *Problems being faced by Indians, particularly Malayalees' working in Gulf Countries*

**SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The problems of non-resident Indians in general have come up for discussion in the House a number of times. But, the problems of Indians working in Gulf countries have not been given adequate attention. The fact that a sizeable share of the remittances from abroad is from the Gulf countries underscores the need for addressing ourselves to some of their pressing problems, with a sense of urgency. The following are some of their problems which require immediate attention of the Government of India.

(1) In most of the Gulf countries majority of Indians are Malayalees who are engaged in skilled and unskilled work. Since they do not know any other language except Malayalam, they encounter many problems with regard to their service, official

communications etc. Therefore, it is necessary to appoint consul who knows Malayalam in each of the consulates in these countries.

(2) Another demand of the Indians in the Gulf countries is that the duty free allowance should be raised to at least Rs. five thousand.

(3) Similarly, when they return to India and want to set up some industry in this country, they should be given financial assistance at cheaper rates of interest.

(4) Relaxation in age should be granted to those who lose job in Gulf countries and want to join Government service in this country.

(5) An immediate stop should be put to the needless harassment of innocent Gulf passengers by customs officials at Bombay and Trivandrum airports.

I would request the Government of India to take immediate steps in this regard.

12.38 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER ON PUNJAB AGITATION

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

"That this House takes note of the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House takes note of the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation

laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1984".

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Dr Subramaniam Swamy and Shri Indrajit Gupta have given notices of a moundsments to this motion. These will be treated as moved subject to their being admissible. These will also be circulated to Members.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

That in the motion,
add at the end-

"and expresses its dissatisfaction over the concealment of vital facts by the Government regarding inept handling of Punjab Situation."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I beg to move :

That in the motion,
add at the end-

"and rejects the White Paper as wholly incomplete and lacking in authentic documents." (2)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I beg to move :

That in the motion,
add at the end-

"and regrets that it contains no mention of-

(a) the origin of the Bhindranwala phenomenon and how it rose to prominence.

(b) the failure of the Government to reach a political solution of the Akali demands during 1982-83 ;

(c) the collapse and collusion of the Punjab administration ;

(d) the identity of the foreign source and powers supporting the slogan of independent Khalistan ; and

(e) the origin of the various sophisticated weapons captured in the Golden Temple complex." (3)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहेंगे कि श्वेत पत्र पर अर्थपूर्ण चर्चा हो। लेकिन अर्थपूर्ण चर्चा तब संभव नहीं है जब तक सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने न आ जाएं। इस श्वेत पत्र में नी गुप्त बैठकों का उल्लेख है, जो कि सरकारी नेताओं और अकाली दल के नेताओं के बीच में हुई। मगर, उनका कोई विवरण हमारे पास नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आर्म्स्ट्रेंग तो दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आर्म्स्ट्रेंग

कहां से आयेगा ? हम तो तथ्य से भाग रहे हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : तथ्यों को छुपाया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अर्थपूर्ण चर्चा नहीं हो सकती। एक बैठक 26 मई को हुई थी। सेनिक कार्यवाही से एक हफ्ते पहले गुप्त बैठक हुई। सदन को अंधेरे में क्यों-रखा जा रहा है ? ... (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Minutes of those meetings should be presented to be house.....(interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will you direct the Home Minister to lay on the Table of the House minutes of those secret meetings? Why should the House be kept in the dark? It is an important matter and should not be brushed aside like this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why should it be called a White Paper? It should not be called a White Paper if everything has to be kept secret.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Since these meetings were secret meetings, they could have been omitted altogether. They need not have been mentioned. When they have been tabulated and listed in the White Paper appendix, then we must be told. They could have been left out altogether.

Nobody knows about them as secret meetings.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : (Azamgarh) : Let the Minister tell us which foreign forces are involved in it.

SHRI SATYSADHAN CHAKRABOTRY (Calcutta South) : I want to make it abundantly clear that no meaningful discussion is possible until and unless all the facts are made available to this House.

As other hon. Members have pointed out, until and unless we know what happened in the secret meetings, what were the offers of the Government, and what was the stand of the Akali leaders, it is very difficult for us to know who is particularly responsible for the failure of the talks and also what were the circumstances that actually led to the tragic event which happened on June 6th.

About the White Paper itself, the Government had made it known to the people that they were going to come out with the White Paper. Naturally, people expected that it would give a complete picture of the Punjab agitation or the Punjab happenings. Government took its time to come out with this White Paper. I do not know why there

was so much delay. There was a speculation that there were some foreign countries warning the Government of India that if the latter came out with certain things, it would rupture the relations between those countries and us.

It is for the Home Minister to explain why there was so much delay, and also why there were so many omissions. We expected a complete picture, but here we find a distorted picture. What it reveals may be important but what it does not reveal is more important. And I do not know why Government is not willing to share knowledge with Members of Parliament.

The White Paper very cleverly accuses the Akali Dal for all the happenings in Punjab. It also holds Akali Dal and its leaders responsible for the circumstances leading to the Army action, which is known as Operation Bluestar in the Golden Temple precincts. The White Paper portrays Government, as if Government has no responsibility, almost as an innocent lamb is it so?

The White Paper also refuses to take the people of India into confidence, as to the role of foreign powers. It says that there are foreign hands active not only in Punjab, but also in other areas of our country. And these foreign powers are interested in destabilizing our country, in encouraging secessionist forces, in subverting the socio-economic fabric of our country. But, unfortunately, nowhere is it narrated as to how they are trying to do it, what are the evidences in possession of the Government, and what are the facts which led Government to come to such a conclusion. I believe, and we have warned many times in this House, that it is true there are some foreign powers which are interested in destabilizing India and also balkanizing this country. We have warned here in this House, on behalf of our Party many a time that there are powers but, unfortunately, for reasons best known to them, Government have not named any country.

And the Prime Minister has said—I saw yesterday's paper that it is not possible to

name them ; there is circumstantial evidence, in such an important matter, I think the government if it is a question of unity and integrity of the country should come forward and identify the forces and also share their knowledge with the people of India in the interest of the security and integrity of our country.

What the Union Home secretary said in his Press briefing is absent in the white Paper : he said something about the involvement of the foreign countries, but, unfortunately, the white Paper does not mention it at all. The main question is that the white paper fails to give answer as to why the government failed to control the activities of the extremists in Punjab : why were these arms smuggled ; and the white paper says that the government intelligence did not fail. If the government intelligence was intact, it was working and working well, if the government was in possession of all the information relevant to the activities of the extremists, then why is it the government did not take any measures to stop smuggling of arms into the Golden Temple ? The white Paper is silent about it and its silence is almost deafening because this is the question. This is the crux of the problem. The extremists did not start their activities on a particular day. If their activities were going on and the government was in possession of the information, but the government did not act, the white Paper fails to tell the country why the government could not act, did not act or maybe was not willing to act. I want the Home Minister to explain and make it abundantly clear to this House about this inactivity when it was in full possession of the information.

It appears from the white Paper that the government was ready to talk and the government negotiated with them there were negotiations, but for the failure of the negotiations, for the failure to come to an agreement the Akali leadership was responsible. Do the facts corroborate what the white Paper says ? The facts ; and the facts say that it is not true. So, it is not the Akali Dal but it is the government which was not ready for a settlement. If you kindly permit me to

narrate the facts, then it will be absolutely clear that there was no willingness on the part of government to come to a settlement.

Not only that, in this House we have advocated from the opposition benches to settle it, negotiate with them, isolate the extremists, not to rely on administrative measures no but to have a political settlement. But, unfortunately, this was not done. The Akalis started their movement. After 2½ months, the Prime Minister invited them for negotiations.

And, what happened ? When the negotiations took place and an agreement was reached on the 3rd November and a statement was to be made by the Home minister in Parliament on the next day, suddenly the Government changed the statement. Is it a fact that an agreement was reached on the 3rd November, that the Home Minister was to make a statement in this House and that suddenly the statement was changed ? I would like the Home Minister to reply whether what I am saying is right or wrong ; because I am quoting from a member who was taking part in the negotiations I would like the Home Minister to be forthright and tell me whether it is a fact that there was an agreement on the 3rd November. Is it a fact that the statement was changed ? If so, will the Government tell the reason why this was done ?

Again, on the 18th November an agreement was arrived at and was put down on paper. A plane was ready to leave for Amritsar to carry the Akali leaders and the Government spokesmen to make an announcement from there. But the final draft was different. And that is why the Akali leaders could not agree, and there was no announcement.

Again in December-January the Government started negotiations but they did not succeed. The prime Minister called the Opposition parties for a tripartite conference on January 24, 1983. An agreement was almost reached. But the Government did not implement it. It was the Home Minister not the present Home Minister,

(Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty)

the previous Home Minister who said that due to the participation of the Opposition parties the differences narrowed down. If so, if the differences narrowed down and if the Opposition leaders were helpful and they also could influence the Akali leaders, and the Akali leaders also could see reason, the Government was also to see reason. why is it after involving the Opposition parties, after the tripartite conference the Government could not agree ? It is for the Home Minister, the ex-Foreign Minister, the present Home Minister,to answer.

Again, the Opposition parties met in Delhi of June 30, 1983. They suggested a particular formula, and that was not acceptable to the Government of India. And what was the formula ? Chandigarh should go to Punjab, and Haryana should be compensated.

AN HON. MEMBER : What was the formula ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Chandigarh should go to Punjab. some area should be given to Haryana as a compensation Hindi speaking areas the water dispute should go to a tribunal ; and the territorial dispute should go to a tribunal. The Prime Minister rejected it. But on the 3rd June, the Prime Minister herself made the same proposal The proposals you rejected a year earlier, the proposals which were put forward to you by the Opposition leaders and by the Akali leaders, the same proposals you announced over the All India Radio. You must make it clear, what the differences are. If you agreed to them on the 3rd June, 1984, why is it that you could not agree to them on the 30th June, 1983 ?

These are the facts. I know that Akali Dal had their Anandpur Sahib Resolution. But after the appointment of Sarkaria commission, Akali Dal had agreed not to put forward or rather push through their Anandpur Sahib Resolution But so far as the territorial demand and water dispute are concerned, I find that there was some sort of an agree-

ment. But I just cannot account for as to what was the policy, reason, compelling circumstances and political sagacity that led the Government not to accept the proposals of the opposition leaders, who were involved in the discussion and were equally interested in the solution of the punjab tangle. And then again, Prime Minister had accepted the same thing one year later. But then the situation went out of control. So, my charge is that you could have settled it earlier, but you did not settle it. The Home Minister must make it clear why they did not do it.

I have been following the debates in parliament. Here in this white paper they have rightly enumerated that there are certain factors :

‘Punjab has been the scene of a series of agitations during the last three years. Four distinct factors were noticeably at work. Even though at times they seemed to be independent of one another, in the ultimate analysis they combined to produce a complex web of violence and terror that threatened to undermine the social, political and economic stability not only of punjab but the whole country. These factors were :

The agitations sponsored by the shiro-mani Akali Dal in support of certain demands which had been submitted to Government and on which negotiations were in progress.”

The first factor is the agitation of the Akali Dal, their demands and the negotiations that were in progress. What is the second one?

“A stridently communal and extremist movement which degenerated into open advocacy of violence and sanction for the most heinous crimes against innocent and helpless citizens and against the State”

The activities of the communal elements, the terrorists who were killing the innocent people and actually spreading the poisonous

communal propaganda-this is the second factor, as you have enumerated in your white paper. The third factor is:

"Secessionist and anti-national activities with the declared objective of establishing an independent state for the Sikhs with external support."

The third factor is the secessionist, the people who wanted to have a separate independent state i.e. Khalistan. The forth one is:

"Involvement of criminals, smugglers, other anti-social elements and Naxalites who took advantage of the situation for their own ends."

Very good indeed ! you have enumerated the four factors. But what did you do before this white paper? Go through all the debates. What you have said during these three years in parliament, is that in Punjab it is the Akali Dal movement which is responsible. You did not demarcate between moderates and extremists while we were demarcating that it is the movement based on certain demands-religious and non-religious. You accepted the religious demands. The Prime Minister had announced it at Bangla Sahib. But you never agreed to non-religious secular demands. But then you never said that there were four forces operating-maybe somewhere they coalesce, somewhere they did not.

13.00 hrs.

You jumped the whole thing together.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute. It is one O'clock time for lunch. Will you like to sit through or.....(Interruptions)

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: After lunch.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him finish, Sir, and then we will adjourn for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All, right You have already taken twenty minutes, you can take five minutes more.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I do not want to keep you hungry for long So, what you say today in the white paper, you did not say it earlier. In the white paper you mentioned Bhindranwale as the extremist leader. I want the ruling party Members to quote from their debates that in this House they condemned the activities of Mr. Bhindranwale. Yes, I want it. It is my challenge. You quote, yes, you quote from your debate that you described him as an extremist leader who was out to destroy, who was actually selling this idea of Sikh separate entity. You never said it. You attacked Akalis. You never made the distinction as if Akalis were responsible for Khalistan, Akalis were responsible for all these extremist activities. But here, in the white paper, I am glad that you have done it.....(interruptions.)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): you are misrepresenting us. We always condemned him. I have done it in several speeches.....(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. Prof. Tewary, you shall have ample time to repudiate it.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am depending on facts. If he depends on fiction, he can do that. When I said it they are agitated. Now; what did Mr. Rajiv Gandhi say: Bhindranwale was a religious leader.....(interruptions).

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Chakraborty has raised a point about what I said about Mr. Bhindranwale. I have clarified that on the floor of this House and request him to please see my statement made on the floor of the House instead of relying on mischievous newspaper reports.....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITADASAN NADAR: But you never contradicted it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have contradicted it in the Press, I have contradicted it on the Floor of this House. It is not my business to keep the opposition informed about the business in this House or what goes on in this House...*(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी भी पता नहीं लगा कि पहले क्या कहा था और बाद में क्या कहा।

प्रध्याय मंत्री : लाइब्रेरी में मेरे पास पूरा रिकांड मौजूद है, आप आकर देख लिया करें।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one point to the hon. Member Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. He made the clarification in this House when this was mentioned in the House. It was mentioned after so many days. It appeared in the paper. Why did he not send a contradiction to that paper? He did not do it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The contradiction was in the paper on the following day. A few days after that, I had a press Conference in Bombay. I gave a much more detailed clarification at that press conference. Then the third clarification was made on the Floor of this House. I am very sorry that the Members sitting on my right are not up-to-date and do not keep their eyes and ears open.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Even afterward also they continued to take the first one. Instead of reading through the papers and following the proceedings, they continue to insist on that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: I am next to none in denouncing the activities of the extremists. Every Indian should hang down his head in shame for what the extremists have done in Punjab—the killings, the murders, the smuggling of arms and the spreading of the cult of violence.

Sir, you will remember that the members from the opposition benches demanded that Bhindranwale should be arrested and that stern action should be taken against the extremists. But what was the attitude of the Government when we were demanding stern action? It was almost philosophical. I still remember the face of the Home Minister—not your face but the face of the previous Home Minister. It was almost listless, philosophical.

AN HON. MEMBER : Buddham Sharannam Gachchami.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: we have taken note of his statement that in Punjab everything is absolutely normal and that the Government is in complete control of the situation.

Who is responsible for encouraging the activities of the extremists? Let us go to the facts. If the facts are unpalatable for some, I would request them not to disturb me, because my job is to tell the facts to the whole country.

Now you are attacking Bhindranwale in the white paper. I glade you have done it. But who was Bhindranwale and who brought him to limelight? when the Akalis were fighting against the emergency rule of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Bhindranwale was brought to lime-light by Congress(I).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: You will have ample opportunity to establish your position. But, will you kindly try to hear me, when I am stating facts? May I know whether it is a fact or not that Bhindranwale campaigned for Shrimati Indira Gandhi's party i.e. Congress(I) in the 1980 elections and also in the June 1980 elections.....*(Interruptions)* It is for you to reply. Who brought Bhindranwale to limelight? when Bhindranwale came to Delhi with unlicensed guns and the whole opposition was demanding that he should be arrested, why did you not

arrest him? Why is it that the lieutenants of Bhindranwale, Amrit Singh and others, were released? Why is it that even the extremists who were arrested were also released by the police?

In the white paper you say that you are in full knowledge of everything. If that is so, why did you allow the extremists to work in the Golden Temple and smuggle arms? We have said it may a time that we are against using religious places, be it a Gurudwara or a mosque or temple, for purposes other than religious. We have condemned the smuggling of arms inside the Gurudwara. I am in a position to produce documentary evidence that it was Shri Bhinder, who was sent to Punjab, who declared that there are no communal elements in the Golden Temple, that there are no arms in the Golden Temple, which was contradicted by the Chief Minister of Punjab. Why was this done? (Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER : Let Dr Swamy say.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAAMY : Can I also make a personal explanation?

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not mentioned his name.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I have not mentioned his name Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If you take it out of the record, I would not speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : But I have not mentioned his name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want to speak because this is being used as a part of campaign against me.

Sir, I went to the Golden Temple, came back and wrote an article in which I did give

various descriptions of arms with photographs. But at no place did I say that there were no arms. But there is a section of the Press, Particularly Julundhur Press, which has been propagating this. I am sorry to say that it is wrong on the part of that press. I emphasise that I never said this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, I do not understand why the Government at one time declared that there were no arms in the Golden Temple ; there were no criminals ? Is it because of the fact, Sir-and I am one hundred per cent correct when I say this—that the Central Government was trying to strike a deal with Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwale ? Is it not a fact that the minutes of the secret meeting were not given to the people, because they wanted to form a coalition government with the Akali leadership ?

Sir, I am at one with Prime Minister when he says that secessionists and disruptionist forces are working in our country and that they are endangering the unity and integrity of our country. But after all these talks, there heroic declarations what is Congress (I) is doing ? Is it not a fact that they are trying to compromise with Laldenga of Mizoram, who has got foreign connections ? Is it not a fact that Laldenga's tape record was used during the election to gain electoral victory ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This violates the Official Secrets Act, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Our Prime Minister is talking about the extremist activities. She is right. It is a danger for our country. We should all be united to fight the extremists. But what her own party is doing in Tripura ? Aligning itself with the T.U.J, who are fighting with arms and who are in league with foreign countries ? How will she explain about what she says and what she does ? While you are talking of communalism, how will you explain that you are in alliance with the communal forces in Kerala ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about Shiv Sena ?

SARI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : While you are describing the Shiv Sena as a Fascist force, how do you explain when you try to utilise it for your own ends ? It is for the Prime Minister to explain all this. Sir, I do not disbelieve her when she says that she is really trying to unite the country, but let her prove to the people that by her action also she is trying to do it. What are the forces you are trying to rely on ? When foreign forces are working, is it not a fact that for your short-term gains—electoral success—you are trying to rely on those very forces which you condemn everyday ? You are attacking the Opposition parties. You say the Opposition leaders do not see the danger. We see the danger. We warn the government about the dangers, but we also see the danger of the policy that the Congress (I) party is pursuing.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sum up now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I will take only one or two minutes more.

Sir, their factionalism either this faction or that faction—is dependent on the secessionist forces.

Sir, why is it that while in the White Paper they have said so many things about Punjab they have rightly condemned the activities of the extremists, the whole House will unite in condemning the activities of the extremists they have nothing to say about the happenings in Haryana where with the help of the administration communal riots were engineered,...

(Interruptions)

...about which four Members of Parliament kept her informed. We saw it and you don't agree.

Sir, to conclude I would say that yours is a secular Party. Why are you interfering in religious matters in Punjab ? Keep religious matters with the religious leaders, but you are not doing it in Punjab. You are interfering even today. There is no reason why you are....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPAEKER : Now, he should try to conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You are absolutely neutral. You should give me some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : How much time does he want ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Only two or three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given him ten minutes more already. I have been so liberal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : When I say all these things, it is not that I want to take any political advantage. (Interruptions). That is for you to do. What you are ruling India.

(Interruption)

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) Mr. Chakraborty, When you say like this, are you honestly saying it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, they have been ruling India for the last 37 years—the Congress, and today the Congress (I). Will you explain to this House why you cannot keep the nation together, the unity that was forged during the freedom struggle ? That unity is being destroyed now. You are in power, you are responsible, it is your duty to keep unity.

In the end I will appeal that all the Sikhs are not extremists ; we do not support

the actions of the extremists. They have got their legitimate grievances, their feelings have to be assuaged. Let us all unitedly work together to assuage the feelings of our brothers, the valiant brothers who fought during the freedom struggle, who are also part and parcel of our existence. And I would request that it is the duty of the Ruling Party, since they are in power, to create congenial atmosphere, to fight the communal forces, to isolate them politically and not to depend on administrative measures alone.

13.18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the clock.
The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*

**DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER
ON PUNJAB AGITATION CONTD**

SHRI A.K. Sen (Calcutta North West):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this motion and while doing I so, it is my proud privilege to acknowledge through this House on my own behalf and on behalf of the entire nation the deep debt that the nation owes to the Sikh community.

The history, the teachings and the lives of their Gurus have enlightened rich fabric of our society and we are common Participants in that great history and in our dedication to those great principles. As young men, during the struggle for freedom ; we were inspired by the lives of Gurn Gobind Singh and other Gurus, and the martyrs of the Gadar Party the fiery revolutionary Bhagat Singh, and other martyrs who shed their blood in Jalianwala Bagh and thousands of other Sikh patriots who laid down their lives for the emancipation of the country. When they died in Jalianwala Bagh and their blood flowed, they did not die as Sikhs or Hindus ; they died as Indians, as martyrs whose common blood flowed into the stream of the Indian nation. And that history still continues. No doubt

we are on the brink of a crisis which it will no doubt be overcome by this nation under the great leadership that it has. It will settle the problem for all times to come as to whether this nation which was built on the precincts of this House in the Central Hall There, the great democracy that was founded by the common endeavour and sacrifice of Hindus, Sikhs and the Muslims will survive or perish.

And in that common endeavour, I have no doubt that every single India will be a willing participant. When I saw on the Television the spectacle of the Kar Seva volunteers repairing the damage which was done in the recent weeks within the walls of the Golden Temple. I felt overjoyed and exhilarated. It showed that the inner core of the nation has remained unsullied and unbroken. Those who tried to snap the bonds that bind the great Sikh community with our nation have seen that their desegns have foundered. And the indestructible bonds which bind us will never be snapped.

As I said, it has been a matter of pain and agony for all of us when we found that malicious efforts were being made to alienate a great part of the Indian community and in the name of religion to which we are all devotees. When I went to the Golden Temple and joined the worship, I felt as much a devotee as any Sikh would have done because it brought to my mind the long history of the Sikhs, and their contributions to the renaissance of the nation and for the freedom of our country. Guru Gobind Singh is not the leader of the Sikhs only. He is the leader of the Indian nation. He is one of the founders of Indian history. So are the other Gurus : so are the other martyrs who laid their lives in our common fight. In 1965 when our jawans fought on the borders of Punjab, 1971 when they fought again for safeguarding our hard-won freedom, they did not die as Sikhs or Hindus for the common cause. Let that noble example enlighten our future and make us forget the scars which have been left in our life.

When, I was reading the White Paper I was amazed of the clarity and the thorough-

(Shri A.K. Sen)

ness with which a problem of the most complicated nature have been analysed and focussed before the nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Are you referring to this White Paper ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : I hope so I am quite clear about it. It is a 90 page document and I would like any-one else to try that exercise. Those who criticsies that this suffer from errors of omission and commission ought to sitat the table and try to produce something letter. They were find how difficult the exercise is I went through every page of it and as I was doing this, I was reminded of the memorable speach of a great American President Abraham Lincoln who in the annals and aistory of freedom, free thought and individual liberty will rank as one of the great leaders of humanity. He spoke on the battle-field of Gettysburg. That was his lost great speech he wrote it on the train which carried him to the battle-field. He wrote in his own hand and those who have gone to Washington have seen the draft of the speech in his own hand-writing. It was clivered when the American Civil War was still on and thousands had died in the battle-field. In that battle-field, he delivered one of the greatest speech made by any great leader. He said :

"Four scores of years ago our fore-fathers had built on this land a nation dedicated to liberty and to the principles that all men are born equal. Today is the test as to whether that nation will survive or shall perish, whether the democracy, whether the Government of the people, by the people and for the people will survive."

That test was before us on 5th June when our leaders had to decide whether our State and Nation born four decades earlier on the precincts of this House, just a few yards away, in the Central Hall, on 26th January, 1950, under the leadership of Pandit

Jawahar Lai Nehru, one of the greatest men born in this age, will perish or not. On that memorable day the Central Hall had seen the birth of a new nation and the beginning of its journey, in its tryst with destiny, That journey was to lead us from strength, from victory to victory, from to achievement to achievement. The dreams of those who had founded the great citadel of our liberty, of our secular democracy, have to be realisedand made a reality.

The people who tried to snap the bond that binds in all and to weaken the foundations of the fabric, of our State must learn that their designs must fail, fiernder and must fail. That was the great decision which was taken on 5th June. May I congratulate our leader, our Prime Minister, for the great decision which she had taken. I was away at that time and saw how the people outside were full of admiration for that great decicision because those who love liberty know that if India, gone, would be a blow to the world of liberty, humanity, social justice and the hope of the underdog the dream, the dream of the under-developed nations. Therefore, they rejoiced at the victory of our nation in this hour of crisis.

Coming to the White Paper, when I read throught it, I saw three years of great efforts which had gone before this Crucial decision was taken and before our soldiers had to be marched and had to face the bullets, the machine guns, the grenades and other deadly weapons from a temple which is a common heritage of all. The Golden Temple is not the heritage of the Sikhs alone. It is the heritage of the Hindus and the Muslims who were devotees of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh as one of the greatest leaders of our age.

What happened during these three years ? Negotiations after negotiations took place and concessions after concessions were given. All those things are detailed here. It shows how on each point years of efforts had gone in. Let us start with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution of 1973. That Resolution was passed in 1973. After that, the Akalis had come into the Central

Government and had managed the State of Punjab for nearly three years. They were in control of the State of Punjab. I would like to know what they had done during those three years to resolve the problem which they themselves had raised, which I have no hesitation in saying was a political issue raised, as a political manoeuvre.

I have no doubt that nobody believed in that Resolution. This is how it reads at p. 6 of the White Paper :

"In this new Punjab, central intervention should be restricted to Defence, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Currency and Railways."

Did they believe that Punjab will prosper without the rest of India ? Did they believe that the great State of Punjab which had been built by the common efforts of Hindus and Sikhs out of the ashes of the partition will survive ? Did they believe that thousands of Sikhs who work outside Punjab, from Cape Comorin to Kashmir, from Bombay to Assam, where all the wheels of transport are run by them these thousands of Sikhs who work as brave and hard working men will prosper by cutting them away from the rest of India ? I do not think they had believed genuinely in that. It was a political issue raised, as a political manoeuvre. That is shown very conclusively by the fact that when they came to power at the Centre for three long years, nothing was heard about Punjab. But once they were out of power, this was raked up from the grave again and it is sought to be made a political issue and into this design went in streams of all types of people, from smugglers to cut-throats, from swindlers to candle-stick makers ; honest men were misled and many were made to believe as if it was the great goal of Punjab ?

What has happened since ?

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty asked "What did the Prime Minister do all these three years when this problem was faced by all of us ?"

Let us take first of all the three issues that the Prime Minister posed in her speech of 2nd June, 84. The issues are firstly those which relate to the Sikh community as a religious group ; secondly, those which relate to other States besides Punjab ; and thirdly, the general issues like Terai and the Sikhs carrying kirpans in aircrafts. Besides, there are various other minor issues which were sought to be developed into great problems subsequently.

Let us take the religious demands first. The first point is regarding the holy city of Amritsar. As I said, the Akalis never bought about it. Everyone regards Amritsar as a holy city, and goes there. I go there and Bangla Sahib Gurudwara in Delhi and participate in the religious ceremonies and take the halwa there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DAR: How many times did you go there ?!

SHRI A.K. SEN: You come with me. I go there very often, I tell you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is already strong enough to shout. He does not need any Halwa !

SHRI A.K. SEN : You come with me. I tell you it is a very solemn place. Compared with our own temples, I must say it is very quite. The devotional songs there are very inspiring. When I go there, I never think that I am a Hindu.

The question of according a holy status to the city of Amritsar was completely thrown in to the cold water so long as they were in power. This is how the white paper on q.8 paragraph 9 puts it very eloquently:

"The Shiromoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee showed no interest in Cooperating with the concerned authorities in this matter."

I would like to know how they cooperated in giving a concrete shape to the holy

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status of Amritsar, I take it that it is in the minds of people that the holy status of any city lies. There is no law for incorporating holy status to any city. I do not think that Mecca or Jerusalem has been made in to a holy city by any law. The holiness has been enshrined in the minds and hearts of all Muslim and Christians through centuries.

What a great problems was the installation of a transmitter on the Golben temple?

As regards carrying of kirpan on flights, no objection has been raised by any body on domestic flights. Nobody has ever objected to it. I know Sikhs carry small kirpans in their turbans always. In Chandigarh high Courts, you will find that for the farmers there is a place outside the court room to deposit their kirpans because it is the common practice for people there to keep kirpans. Prof. Madhu Dandvate can go there and see for himself. I go there very often and I see it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He is not saying anything now.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I thought you are wondering whethere it is a fact or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : I am commenting favourably on what you say.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I am very sorry. You are always sensible. I thank you very much. that is why I respect you so much.

Then, All India Gurudwar Act. They had not agreed among themselves what the Act should be like because those who are outside the Panjab do not want to come under the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, and they have not given any draft uptill now to the Central Government. As you know, this has to be a Central Act and it has to be with the consent of the States, because this particular subject is in the Concurrent list; all the State must agree on the draft. On page 11, the white paper says:

"However, without appreciating the inherent difficulties, the Akali dal continues to blame the Government for the delay."

"In undertaking any such legislation, Government would have to keep in mind the views of other interested parties and the State Governments concerned."

Where is the draft? We had gone for three years in the wilderness. Thousands of innocent men have been killed in the streets in the name of Sikhism. Shame to those who have degraded the name of Sikhism. For the first time in a bus nine young men were killed on the streets of Punjab simply because they did not wear a turban or have a beard; that was the day day when this movement stood condemned by itself. Everybody felt ashamed, whether Sikh or Hindu that an Indian could do it. One thought of those dark days of Partition when Pregnant women were ripped open in the name of religion and thousands of men and women were killed only because they belonged to a particular religion or community. Those were the dark days which came back to our mind when this happened on the streets of the Punjab. Is the Government to sit quiet on these things? I Congratulate the Prime Minister and our Government on taking the bold decision on the 5th June when we came to the last end of the tether and it had to be decided whether this nation shall perish or not.

Then, river water, on river waters, there were Agreement between Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab upto 1955. There was a consensus arrived at. In the white paper it is state very clearly that the consensus at the meeting of February, 1983, was that the old Agreements were not to be reopened because crores of rupees had already been invested by Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab in pursuance of those Agreements, and so far as the other matters were concerned, they could be referred to a Tribunal. When they saw the Prime Minister and when the six points were put before them, they went back on this consensus as has been stated in Paragraph 20; they said, 'No, everything must go.' That means, the Agreements

under which hundreds of crores of rupees had been spent on Rajasthan Canal must be reopened or sealed off, hundreds of crores spent in Haryana must all be forgotten...

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivendrum) : That is also a part of India.

SHRI A.K. SEN: I am happy you share our feeling of the entire nation, and that is what they must also be made to feel along with us, and I.

They resiled from this agreement, Prof. Chakraborty asked, 'when did they do so?'. It is written here that, when they met the Prime Minister, they resiled from the consensus, the consensus recorded in paragraph 17. Let them say that they have not done so. If they have not done so, then it is a very good solution: send to a Tribunal the other problems which were agreed upon.

Then, the territorial issue-Chandigarh is to be given. This was allotted to Haryana and Haryana never got it-as a result of the recommendation of the former Chief Justice of India, Mr. J.C. Shah, the gentleman who was chosen by the Janata Government, of which our hon. friend were members-certainly, I cannot their choice because he is a former chief Justice go India-to-go into various problems of mal-administration and abuse of power. Mr.J.C. Shah, the gentleman chosen by the Janata Government in 1977 to head the Shah Inquiry commission.....

AN HON.MEMBER: Notorious.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I do not want to say anything. He recommended in his report to the Government at that time that Chandigarh, having regard to the facts of the case, must be allotted to Haryana.

But from that time onwards-Haryana was born in 1966, as a result of the Punjab Re-organisation Act passed by the Centre-they have not looked at Haryana till that time. Nevertheless, they agreed that it will go

to Punjab-go to Punjab, notwithstanding the very strong feelings in Haryana about the matter. And I hope those who make such extreme demands should also appreciate that Haryana also have got people with their own mind and they also feel very strongly about segments being severed away from their limbs, Nevertheless agreed. With regard to the other demands, send it to a Commission What is the difficulty about it? But, then, no, no. Fresh demands. Act 25 must go Kirpan must be worn on aircrafts and such things are raised. Centre-State relations. What are the relation? This is how the resolution of 1973 forgotten by the Akali Dal upto 1980 reads. I would like to read it because this has to be read so that this House declares openly that this nation cannot be rent asunder, that our long march of history is for the purpose of achieving the goals of the United Nations and not for a nation which will be rent asunder and made to bleed. Never again shall this country be partitioned. I come from Bengal and I know the pangs of partition. Those who come from Punjab know the pangs of partition. Never again-will be the resolve declared from the floor of this House shall this country be divided. This is how the resolution reads and I hope we shall be unanimous in declaring our verdict on this resolution.

"As per the Anandpur Sahip resolution, the S.A. Dal (Shiromani Akali Dal) is firmly convinced that progress of States would entail prosperity of the Centre, for which suitable amendments should be made in the Constitution to give more rights and provincial autonomy to States. The Centre should retain Foreign Affairs, Defence, Currency and Communications (including means of transport) while the remaining portfolios should be with the States."

So we become like the famous Jagannath deity - without hands and legs. You know Jagannath deity supposed to be almighty without being possessed of hands and feet. But men are not Jagannaths. Men are men. They are frail human beings. Without hands and feet they cannot function and a nation cannot function without powers and resources. And this country is one of the strongest

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nations in the world, in this century, dedicated to a purpose and a goal and is destined for the leadership of the under-developed countries and the underdogs.

With regard to this what did the Government do? Appoint an illustrious Sikh judge of the Supreme Court to report on the Centre-State relations. And this gentleman, a very great scholar on his own talents and one of the most respected Judges of the country is painfully proceeding with his work because I have seen the questionnaire he has sent all of us and yet these people are not interested. They know nothing about it. And this is how the White Paper declares and I have no doubt the House will unanimously approve of it. Paragraph 30 :

"The position of the Government has been stated unambiguously on more than one occasion. The propositions contained in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution on Centre-State relations are at total variance with the basic concept of the unity and integrity of the nation as expressed in our Constitution. These cannot be accepted even as a basis for discussion."

There are certain matters which cannot be negotiated. They are not negotiable.

Like the question of India's independence, individual liberty and religious freedom are all matters non-negotiable at the conference table. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER. What are you doing in West Bengal now?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There is full freedom there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't quote West Bengal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they hold a

conference there and they are fighting the elections there.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I did not interrupt him he was speaking.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : When I was speaking, I was interrupted.

SHRI A.K. SEN : I did not.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You did not. Your party people interrupted me.

SHRI A.K. SEN : They should not, I should not agree with you more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : During emergency, we also held our conference inside the jail. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : You won the elections.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : You will see that this country will never be divided again.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him speak. It is a very bad habit to interrupt more and more.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, a lighthearted demand was mad for converting the golden temple into a transmitter station.

This golden temple, ancient in our memory is hallowed by the blood of martyrs, it was worshipped by millions of people of all communities and it is now being converted of into a transmitter station. When this demand was made, our Prime Minister said that we shall transmit nevertheless all your bhajans, all your gurbani and everything. (*Interruption*) All means all, I hope you will agree with me.

Mr. Vajpayee that these gurbanis are matters of just pride for the entire Indian history ; they are meant for the entire world. Their bhajans are matters which enlighten the soul of every human being. And therefore, converting that temple into a transmitter station by the followers of the so-called Sikhism is something beyond our imagination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why call it socalled Sikhism?

SHRI A.K. SEN.: Your English knowledge is better than mine. When I said socalled Sikhism, I am right there. It is not Sikhism but it is so-called Sikhism. I call it so.

Anyway let us not argue about it because we are all common heirs in this great history. Therefore, the Government is very very wise in saying that we shall transmit everything. When their demand came, thousands of guns, grenades and everything were smuggled. Their pictures are clear. Those who did that, did not honour to the memory of the Great Guru or to the history of this temple. This was filled with grenades and everything. The White Paper reports that when the Akali Dal people-men and came out to surrender themselves and to declare that they were different from those terrorists, they were all shot down by the machine guns. The men and women were got killed. This is the so-called Sikhism and I say that they are not the real followers of Sikhism. We are the real followers of Sikhism we the entire Indian nation, really follow it ; the entire Indian nation is proud of it.

Therefore, Sir, I congratulate the Prime Minister, I congratulate the government for the decisive action they have taken. The country has been redeemed and we are on the way to overcoming the crisis and it will never be said again that efforts will be tolerated by this House in rending as under the united fabric of our strong nation to which we are all pledged.

स्वामी इन्द्रेश (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्वेत-पत्र पर चर्चा हो रही है। मैं इसे

श्वेत-पत्र न कहते हुए सरकार की नपुंसकता और अयोग्यता का प्रमाण-पत्र कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले तो तीन सालों में जो पंजाब में हुआ और जो घटनायें इसमें लिखी हैं, उससे यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार तीन साल क्या करती रही है।

पंजाब बहादुरों की धरती है। सरकार पश्चात्सिंह, सरदार ऊर्जवर्सिंह जैसे देशभक्त नौ-जवान जहां पैदा हुए और पंजाब के अन्दर दूसरे हिस्सों के मुकाबले में कोई इतनी गरीबी नहीं, तो वे कौन से कारण हैं कि पंजाब के लोग हथियार लेकर दूसरा देश बनाने के लिए तैयार हो गए, देश को तोड़ने के लिए एक बातावरण बन गया, लेकिन इस श्वेत-पत्र में इस बात की कोई चर्चा नहीं की। मैं यह स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर जो पंजाब में हुआ, यदि इसका समाधान ढूँढ़ना चाहते हैं तो इसका एक ही समाधान है कि आज हमारे देश के प्रदेशों में कठपुतली सरकारें चल रही हैं। पंजाब के अन्दर पहले भी आंदोलन चले हैं और मास्टर तारामिह अकाली दल की लड़ाइयां लड़ते, लेकिन उस समय सरदार प्रतापसिंह केरो चीफ मिनिस्टर होते थे। जनता में जड़ें होती थीं और पूरी कोशिश करने के बाद भी कभी कोई आंदोलन हत्याओं तक नहीं पहुंचा। लेकिन आज वे कौन से कारण थे ? इसका एक-मात्र कारण यह था कि आज प्रधानमंत्री अपनी कठपुतली सरकारें बनाती है, चाहे जनता में उस आदमी की जड़ें हैं या नहीं। इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं। सारे देश में आज घटनायें हो रही हैं, अभी पंजाब में हुआ और जम्मू-कश्मीर का ताजा उदाहरण है। सारे देश में यह हो रहा है। यदि प्रजातंत्र प्रजा के द्वारा, लोगों के विचास पर नहीं चलेगा, केवल ऊपर से थोपे जायेंगे, लोग बेचारे निराश हो जाते हैं और इस दिशा में डाल दिए जाते हैं। इसका सबसे पहला

(स्वामी इन्द्रबेश)

कारण पिछले तीन सालों की कठपुतली सरकारे हैं। (अध्यवधान)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं, आप।

(अध्यवधान)

स्वामी इन्द्रबेश : आप कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके। ऐसे अयोग्य लोग प्रदेशों की छाती पर बैठा दिए गए और उसके ये परिणाम निकले हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज राष्ट्रीय धारा से देशभक्त सिक्खों को निकालने का काम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है और इसलिए अभी हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे और हमारे दूसरे साथी तालियां बजा रहे थे। इसलिए मुझे याद आ रहा है—

उद्धारणं विवाहेषु गीतं गायन्ति गर्दभा : ।
परस्परं प्रशंसन्ति अहोरुपं अहो ष्वनि ॥

मैं देख रहा था कि देश को बर्बाद करके रख दिया। हजारों लोगों की हत्यायें कर दी और फौजी जवानों को मरवा दिया तथा देश को तोड़ने के कमार पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है और अब तालियां बजाई जा रही हैं।

15.00 hrs.

यह जो तरीका है, यह देश को बरबाद करने वाला तरीका है। जब तक यह नहीं बदला जाएगा, उस समय तक देश के यही हालात बनते जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों में जो काण्ड हुए, हजारों लोगों को बिना अपराध मार दिया गया, बैंकों से अरबों रुपयों की डकूती की गई, कितना ज्यादा आतंक बढ़ा हो गया था कि हजारों लोग पंजाब छोड़

कर देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में जाने लगे थे, यह तीन साल का समय थोड़ा नहीं होता है, तीन साल तक आप सोये रहे इस का क्या कारण था? मैं आभार मानता हूं और मैं समझता हूं आप भी आभार मानेंगे-बौधरी चरण सिंह का, जिन्होंने बच से पहले यह कहा था कि इस का हलाज होना चाहिये, इस का इत्तजाम होना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी क्या कहते थे हम गुरुद्वारे में पुलिस नहीं भेजेंगे, हम गुरुद्वारे में फौज नहीं भेजेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं हजारों बार कहने के बाद, यह धोषणा करने के बाद कि हम पुलिस और फौज नहीं भेजेंगे, आप फौज लेकर वहां गये, लेकिन हमारे एन०डी०ए० के नेता, बौधरी चरण सिंह, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और दूसरे अपोजीशन के नेताओं ने जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन को तीन साल तक आपने नहीं माना, लेकिन अंत में आप को मानना पड़ा। यदि थोड़ी सी भी नीतिकता आप की सरकार में होती तो आप को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये था। हमारे फौजी जवानों ने कुर्बानियाँ दे कर देश को बचा दिया, उसको लेकर आप देश में दौड़ रहे हैं कि हमने देश को बचा दिया। आपने देश को नहीं बचाया, फौज के जवानों ने देश को बचाया है। आपकी नीतियों ने तो देश को ढूँढ़ा दिया था, देश को खण्डित कर दिया था। यह सारा रक्तपात टाला जा सकता था, ये सारी हत्यायें टाली जा सकती थीं; मास और नालून का जो रिश्ता है, सिल्ह और हिन्दू का जो रिश्ता है उस को आपने बिगड़ कर रख दिया यह आपकी नीतियों का परिणाम है। यह सब खेत-पत्त में आना चाहिये था, आप को देश से माफी माँगनी चाहिये थी कि यह सारी गलती हम से हुई है। लेकिन आप किसी की बात को सुनने को तंदार नहीं हैं, आप सच्चाई पर चलने को तंदार नहीं हैं, आप ने देश को बरबाद कर के रख दिया।

मैं इस मीके पर एक विशेष बात की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तीन साल से जो आन्दोलन हुए, उस के पहले जो हालात बनते रहे, जहाँ पंजाब के लोग बरबाद हुए, हजारों मारे गये, वहाँ हरियाणा प्रदेश के साथ सब से ज्यादा अन्याय हुआ है, हरियाणा ने सब से ज्यादा सफर किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ बेठी हुई हैं 1970 में आप ने एक एवां दिया था, श्वेत पत्र में आप ने लिखा है कि शाह कमीशन ने चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को नहीं दिया था, लेकिन हम ने समझीता कराने की गज़े से पंजाब को देने का रास्ता निकाला, 14 साल हो चुके, वे सारे दस्तावेज खटाई में डाल दिये गये। आप ने जो समझीता कराया था उस में पंजाब, राजस्थान और हरियाणा तीनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा आप ने हस्ताक्षर किये थे, लेकिन उस समझीते को रटी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया। जब किसी फैसले को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जायगा, तो आन्दोलन चलते रहेंगे, देश गलत रास्ते पर चलता रहेगा और इस सब का लिमियाज़ा हरियाणा का भुगतना पड़ा। पिछले दो सहीनों के अंदर भालड़ा की मुख्य नहर दो बार काट दी गई, अरबों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ, धान सूख गया, कपास पैदा नहीं हो सकता पीने का पानी नहीं है। वहाँ के लोग ध्यासे मर रहे हैं लेकिन आप की सुरक्षार, आप के गवर्नर बाराम से सो रहे हैं। जहाँ पर पहले काटी गई वहाँ पर फिर से काटी गई कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वहाँ का प्रशासन आप के हाथ में है, लेकिन कोई कुछ करने को तैयार नहीं है। आप की अयोग्यता के कारण, प्रशासन के किम्नेपन के कारण पूरी तरह से देश को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। हरियाणा के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, राजस्थान के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उस की मिसाल देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हरियाणा के लोग देशभक्त हैं, वे उत्तरवादी नहीं हैं, वे देश

को प्यार करते हैं, इस बात का दण्ड आप उन को दे रहे हैं।

प्रधानमन्त्री जी के श्वेत पत्र में एक बात लिखी है हमने दृढ़ता दिल्लाई है कि हमने चण्डीगढ़ नहीं दिया। कुछ मज़बूरी रही। लेकिन मैं प्रधानमन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 26 मई को गुप्त बैठक हुई थी, उसमें आपने क्या फैसला दिया था? आप 3 जून को धोषणा करने जा रही थीं कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दे रहे हैं। आप टोहरा को मुश्किली बना रही थीं। प्रधानमन्त्री जी ने तो घुटने टेक दिये थे, यह तो भिन्डरावाला नहीं माना और उसके बाद यह झगड़ा हो गया। (ध्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधानमन्त्री जी इस बात को बताएं कि 20 मई को आपने क्या फैसला किया था? (ध्यवधान) आपने तो हरियाणा के ऊपर कुन्हाड़ी चला दी थी। हरियाणा के लिए आपने कोई इन्साफ नहीं किया है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि संमार में किसी भी देश ने अपने जवानों को हाथ-पेर बांधकर दुश्मन के सामने नहीं डाला। इस तरह का उदाहरण इतिहास में कहीं भी नहीं मिलेगा कि किसी ने भी अपना फौज के सैनिकों को कीर्तन करते हुए, हाथ जोड़कर जाते हुए नहीं भेजा। आपने उन्हें यह कह कर कि तुम लोग गुरुद्वारे में जा रहे हो, इसलिए हाथ जोड़ कर जाओ उत्तरादी भेड़ियों के सामने डाल दिया। इससे बड़ी लज्जा की बात क्या हो सकती है कि सामने से बन्दूक के फायर आ रहे हैं और हमारे नौजवान कीर्तन करते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। हाँ, जब आपकी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बन गया तो आपने टेक भेजे। क्या आपको

(स्वामी इन्द्रवेश)

इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं थी कि कहां पर हथियार रखे हुए हैं और वे कहां से लाकर रखे गये हैं ? इस बात की कोई चर्चा श्वेत पत्र में नहीं की गई है। इसकी चर्चा इसमें होनी चाहिए थी। प्रधानमंत्री जी वह तो मानती है कि हमको यह जानकारी नहीं थी कि कितने हथियार वहां पर हैं इस बात को भी इसमें लिखा जाना च हिए था कि सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं थी कि गुरुद्वारों में कितने हथियार हैं।

यह सरकार ऐसे ही चल रही है और यह देश भी ऐसे ही चल रहा है। साढ़े चार सालों से आप शासन में हैं। अब आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि पुरानी सरकार के बाद वह हुआ। आपको शासन करते हुये साढ़े चार साल हो गये हैं और साढ़े चार साल के बाद आपने यह आप्रेशन किया। आपने अमृतसर के गुरुद्वारे में जवानों को हाथ जोड़ कर, कीर्तन करते हुए भेज दिया। सैकड़ों की संख्या में वहां जवान मारे गये। आप गाँवों में जाकर देखिये कि कितने जवानों की बहिनें अनाथ हो गईं, कितने जवानों की पत्नियां विधवा हो गईं। ऐसा नहीं होता। यदि आपको कोई इस बात की जानकारी होती कि गुरुद्वारे में कितनी तैयारी हो चुकी है, कितना वहां हथियार जमा हो चुका है। इस बात की आपको कोई जानकारी नहीं थी। ऐसी हालत में यह जो आपका श्वेत पत्र है यह आपकी अयोग्यता का प्रमाण है। अगर सरकार में कोई भी गंतव्य होती तो सरकार त्यागपत्र दे देती। आपको त्याग पत्र देना चाहिए था। मुझे पूरा विश्वास नहीं है कि आपके नेतृत्व में

देश का कुछ बन सकेगा, देश की समस्याओं का कोई समाधान निकल सकेगा।

अब मैं एक-दो मिनट में दो-तीन सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं। अगर आप देश को बचाना चाहते हैं को आपको राजनीति में हिसा को छोड़ना पड़ेगा। आज बैंग्रेस के लोगों द्वारा जगह जगह पर लोगों को गुण्डों के द्वारा मरवाया जा रहा है। ये जो भिडरांवाले थे** और कुछ नहीं थे। इहोंने ही उन्हें तंयार किया था। क्या यह हिसा की राजनीति नहीं थी ?

(व्यवधान)

आध्यक्ष भ्रहोदय : स्वामी जी आपको बोलते समय, अपने सभी शब्दों का इस्तेमाल करने के बारे में कुछ व्याप्त रखना चाहिये। ये शब्द कार्यवाही से निकाल दिये जायें।

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर के मुद्दे हैं उन पर सभी दलों के नेताओं को बुला कर फैसला लेना चाहिए। जो वोट बटोरने की नीति है वह देश को तोड़ने में सहायक बनती है। तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राजनीति में जो साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियां काम कर रही हैं उन पर पांचदंडी लगनी चाहिए। बहुत पहले देश ने यह मान लिया था। संविधान सभा के अंदर यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। पाकिस्तान बना, जिस कारण से बना, लेकिन अपना लाभ लठाने की दृष्टि से अपनी रोटी सेवने की दृष्टि से इसको लागू नहीं कर सके। इसलिए यदि हम देश को अखण्ड रखना चाहते हैं तो साम्राज्यिकता को लक्ष्य करना पड़ेगा।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अन्त में मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार विचार विमर्श के बाद श्वेत पत्र को पुनः प्रकाशित करेगी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता महान है, इसलिए हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि यह देश अखण्ड रहेगा। सिख, हिन्दू और मुसलमान और किसी भी मजहब को मानने वाले एक साथ मिलकर चलेंगे।

अन्त में मैं वेद शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

“वयं राष्ट्रे जाग्रायाम पुरोहिताः ।”

देश के नेता हैं, विद्वान हैं, वे जागते रहें, मिलकर चलें। अभी तक जो आपकी नीतियां रही हैं उनसे देश बर्बाद हुआ है। आगे भी अगर यही नीतियां रहीं तो देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए नीतियों को बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir : On the fateful night of 5-6th June, the whole world recognized and the people of this country too, and even those who were not out our well-wishers recognized—that the timely action taken by Government (*Interruptions*) saved the country from disintegration.

I am aghast, I am shocked to hear the remarks of hon. Members, particularly the Member who preceded me, the great Swami, Swami Indrevesh (*Interruptions*) that the Government has proved its incompetence. I only remind him that no less a person than President Zai of Pakistan, who is no friend of ours, said the action taken in Punjab was bold and had saved our country. This Zia's statement. Similar was the reaction all the world over, especially in the Western Press. I am only quoting these things for the benefit of hon. Members.

But I was shocked that an usually 'well-informed Member like Mr. Satyasadhan

Chakraborty made no mention of the bravery and the sacrifices of our great Indian soldiers, the valiant people who were charged with conducting this operation, and who did it in a most exemplary manner. They were given an order that no firing would be made on the Harmandir Sahib ; and they acted accordingly. In the process, they sacrificed many valuable lives. The operation was carried out in a most secular manner. It was the most secular of operations. Three of the Generals were Sikh—Lt. Generals and Generals. Four of the battalion commanders were Sikhs. The commander of the first battalion which entered the Harmandir complex was a Muslim. It was as an act of sadness that they did it. As one General, viz, Gen. Brar said, they went there, 'with reverence and prayers on our lips and in utmost sadness'. This is such a glorious tradition of our Army who once again did their job in the most exemplary manner and made sacrifices. This was not referred to by our esteemed colleague, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. He is now busy in finding out faults in the White Paper about the acts of commission and commission. He says, you have not mentioned anything about the secret talks ; he does not say about the negotiations which took place at various stages. First the Prime Minister herself conducted two negotiations with the Akali leaders. Then a Cabinet Committee was formed. Then several parleys went on with the Cabinet Committee members. Then at that moment the Prime Minister rightly involved the opposition leaders. How many tripartite talks were held ? Then there were some informal talks or secret talks in May or June this year. Shri Indrajit Gupta is right in one way when he says, why did you mention about it. If you have mentioned about it then you should say something about it. Well, that is for the Home Minister to clarify it.

But you cannot charge the Government that they are concealing things. (*Interruptions*) Shri Indrajit Gupta is right when he says, you can not refer to any secret meetings ; this could not have been referred to. I am answering this question that if the government were trying to conceal something, then he would not have referred to it. But

Shri Indrajit Gupta is right when he says, why did you refer to it ; if you have referred to it, then you should say something about it. Therefore, the point is that they are trying to find out faults when there are no faults. They are trying to find out faults in their confusion.

It was a national crisis and the Prime Minister asked for a national response. It is the tradition of this Parliament of this country. There were certain moments in the history of this country when the whole country was in danger. This time the danger was from within and from outside. This time, members from both sides, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had asked for a national response ; they involved all the opposition parties in all stages of talks. Now the distinguished members from the opposition say that we have not done our duty ; we are concealing something. (Interruptions) There are two things one thing was about the negotiations; the other thing was about the foreign hands foreign powers were involved. For that you have not mentioned anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I said, identify.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes. The White Paper identifies the sources. The White Paper is a government document ; in a government document, you cannot say that this particular government is involved if you do not have the fool proof material. There is enough evidence. The Prime Minister also said about it. The government has said about it. The White Paper also says that there are various circumstantial evidences of those who were there, the outside forces which were there. They have said about it in a particular country what the Press is writing, what the TV is saying. BBC allowed Shri Jugnit Singh Chauhan to broadcast a very atrocious statement. Later on, they expressed a regret. If BBC says something, that shows the temper of their country. No government can function like that in modern times. CIA people had been operating in certain countries. When they have retired or have been cashiered, they

have written reports that they had operated in a particular country like that, in Central America and certain other places. But if you want the government to say something on facts which normally they do not have, how is it possible ? But what happened let me tell you. (Interruptions).

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What prevents you from identifying them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, You have said some things. Now let him say some thing.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will reply. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He will reply Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will reply. You see the various statements made outside the country, by Jagjit Singh Chauhan and Sondhi, the Council of Khalistan, so-called self-styled President, etc. They met the Senators in the United States of America and other representatives. This Jagjit Singh Chauhan met Dr. Alexander Haig, the former Secretary of State. Then they got a visa. Now the Ambassador here, the United States Ambassador in India, Mr. Barnes, he has compared the situation in Punjab with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people. What does this mean ? Are not these enough evidence to identify that certain forces are acting against the interests of India, when the Prime Minister says that traditionally there are certain sections, certain powers concerned in the Western world or Western countries, and they have been interested that India should not be strong, India should be weak, so that they can be under their thumb ? It is their neo-imperialism or neo-colonialism. These facts are known. And coupled with that, this is a factor, in a particular country

about which you have to come to your own conclusion I am sure that Mr. Indrajit Gupta will certainly identify the particular country, or the United States. The Government can never say this. You know that the leaders in the United States Government are in this (*Interruptions*)

Now, coming to other questions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At least, you say this.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am saying this. You cannot ask the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you accept what I say ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are saying it in the Parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why are you putting him in charge of the United States ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am saying what can come in the White Paper and what cannot come in it. What cannot come can be said by me and you and others. These are published facts.

Now take the interest taken by our closest neighbour, Pakistan. Some of the Opposition Members went there during the last session, Shri Piju Patnaik and Shri Fernandes. They went to Pakistan, and said after coming "Oh ! Pakistan is full of friendliness to India. They wish you all well". They came and made a speech here. Whose interests they were serving, I do not know. But what was Pakistan doing ? You see the training they gave. The reports about training are published. (*Interruptions*) Reports published in the Western papers say that training camps for these extremists were organised in Pakistan on the border of Jammu, in Punjab and in Rajasthan. And in many of them, in each camp three to four

hundred trainees were there and they were sent down to Punjab to indulge in these activities.

I hope you see the arms. If you have a list of arms that were found, you can see. A.K. 47 of Chinese origin. Then there are special kinds of gas-operated weapons, anti-tank missiles, anti-tank rifles of Chinese origin, bullet-proof vests of Israeli origin ; some weapons of western German origin, which are used in the NATO operations, G-II rifles used in Western Germany. And there were a number of weapons clandestinely obtained here and smuggled from outside. You can see the origin of these weapons. Millions and millions of rupees were spent for them. Then there was the report about the Habeeb Bank in Switzerland. They seem to have passed big money to these people and they have channels through the so-called Khalistan elements in other nations. I am only saying this because I have done a little work. I am ready to go into these things. (*Interruptions*) These are all published documents.

Now you see the papers in Pakistan, what they have been writing. *Sandesh* paper in England and other papers, they were writing about the training. 17 of the Gurmat training camps were organised in Jammu & Kashmir. The Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front, the Jamait-e-Islami, the Tulba, all these were linked with the extremists and all other elements and outside forces. This is the factor at which these stridently extremist communal elements among the Sikhs were hopefully looking. Fortunately, they were a very very small group, minuscule minority. As has been said often times in this House, These outside forces tried at the wrong end because the Sikhs are not only brave and valiant people but they have been in the forefront in the battle for freedom and liberation. They were the strongest link in the national integration. They have a prominent place in almost every sector. Punjab is one of the most dynamic and progressive states-first in everything. Sikh community is the most secular community. The Sikh religion is the greatest religion. Their number may be anything 2 per cent of the population or anything. Guru Govind

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Singhji does not speak of only Sikhs, but he says that "one who works for the humanity works for God." This is the concept. You see the vastness, bigness, secularism and tradition of Indian culture right down from the Buddha, who says :

बहुजन हताय, बहुजन सुखाय ।

Similarly, Guru Govind Singhji, after 1500 or 2000 years after the Buddha, says that service to humanity is service to God. This is the religion where the extremists have tried to bring about communalism, separatism and fundamentalism. Fortunately, these elements are few, very few in numbers. Army action is the beginning of the end for these people. It was the saddest thing as the Prime Minister said. But it was inevitable, because when you have an evil growth in your system, a surgical operation is needed. The Army action was a surgical operation. And the best spirit was shown as General Brar said we went there with prayers on our lips and reverence. This is the spirit of the whole action. Let us catch it. We are the leaders. The Parliament has to give the lead. And in this moment of crisis we must rise above everything and partisan ends. Elections are coming. I know, you may be worried about it. Particularly when the opposition is in total disarray, they catch anything as the last straw to hold on. But do not mix up this national crisis with partisan political ends. It is a national problem and you rise to the occasion. Let us see how we can deal with the situation. Therefore, this is the problem that the country faces today. And I think, the White Paper brings about in essence the real true nature of the problem and how we should deal with it after the operation. The Prime Minister calls it a healing touch. But what are the elements of a healing touch? Let us understand it. But let there be no ambiguity or differences about the basic thing that the action, as the White Paper says, which the Government had to take in Punjab was neither against the Sikhs nor against the Sikh religion; it was against terrorism and insurgency. For the last one or two years Punjab was in turmoil. It was in a state of complete anarchy. Some of the writings in Pakistani papers indicate that Punjab was drifting towards insurgency. The

Defence Minister of Pakistan and after the operation that great injustice had been done to the Sikhs and the Punjabi people. If the anarchy would have prevailed, insurgency situation would have been created down to the village level the State would have been de-stabilised, then Pakistan would have thought of marching the Army and liberating it. That was the psychology in the minds of the Pakistani leaders to repay us for the 1971 events. These misguided and antinational minority among the Sikh Community thought that they can create Khalistan through outside help. The Prime Minister did a great historical job in saving the country once again, let us recognise it. I am happy that when the opposition met the Prime Minister, after their meeting with her they recognised this fact, this danger to the country which was averted through army action.

Now, about the healing I would tell you what you should do. I would again appeal to the House that this is the occasion to re-emphasise the basic fundamentals of our freedom and nationalism. What is the basic of Indian unity? Indian unity is based on secularism. It is a land for all religions, it is a land for all languages and they are all equal. This is what we have declared in our Constitution. A nation cannot thrive if one part of it goes down. We have to work together whether it is a question of decentralisation of powers or of giving more powers to the States. The Prime Minister has said that so far as the question of Punjab and the Punjabis is concerned, we have always worked for their interest. It is not a question of going against the interests of Haryana. The Prime Minister was always making this point that we can settle all the questions but when some other party is also involved, you have to take care of the interests of that party also. Let all agree on what we should do on all matters. You must have seen that the Akalis were either numbed or were so afraid of the terrorists that they were incapable of taking decisions

The real reason why the negotiations did not succeed was that the Akalis could not enforce the agreement to which they had agreed or were about to agree. It has

been said times without number that if they had played their part, there could have been an agreement. But they were very much afraid of these extremist elements. The Prime Minister has been saying that they were starting agitations after every talk. Every three months they were starting agitation. But she was always telling them that this agitation will go into the hands of extremists and the Akalis will have no control over it. This is exactly what has happened. Therefore, Sir, to give a healing touch, the first thing is we must create an atmosphere of trust and amity. At least on this issue there should be no partisanship. Elections will take care of themselves, don't worry about that. If you do well, all of us, including you, will get benefited. You may also get elected. But if you do not do well for the country and create an atmosphere of distrust and enmity, you will be nowhere and the country will not pardon you.

Lastly, I agree to the point made by Swami Ji that there should be something which we must do to see that this thing never happens again. Religious places should not be used for political ends, for stockpiling of arms or for any other illegal or criminal activity. And on this I would like to end by reading a quotation from what Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly when the question of banning communalism was being discussed. That Should be our beacon star. We should follow this line if we went the healing touch to proceed and the integration of this country to be maintained and strengthened and Punjab being brought to the mainstream again. He said, I quote :

"The combination of politics and religion, resulting in communal politics is a most dangerous combination and must be put an end to. It is harmful to the country as a whole, it is harmful to the majority..."

This I am telling for the majority and what I am going to tell now is for everybody :

".....but probably it is most harmful to any minority that seeks to have some advantage from it."

So, let us understand that communalism is a divisive force.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the appropriate time that it should be put into practice.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So, let there be no two opinions on this question, let there be unanimity and let us work for the integrity of the country in Punjab and elsewhere. Punjab is a very important link for our national integration and let us restore it emotionally, politically and economically.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will start from the point where the last speaker, my friend, Shri Bhagat, left. He referred to the spirit of national integration. I think this should be the one ideal on which we can say that there is a national consensus, there is a consensus in the House. When we speak of national integration in this land of Gandhiji, let us realise that national integration can never mean merely the territorial integration of India ; it is essentially the total integration of minds.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Hearts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mind includes heart also, biologically speaking. Therefore, let me point out at the very outset that what is needed is an integration of minds, integration of the various communities, integration of the various religious groups. Therefore, even at a time when the army has marched into the temple, when the arms have been taken out and extremists have been liquidated, even in this moment of victory of the military action, let not the nation and the Government parade as a victor. When we brought this point of view to the Prime Minister, even she agreed and she told the leaders of the opposition that we must not Parade as victors in this moment of crisis, and I share that feeling.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is any victory.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If they parade as victors in this crisis, that will defeat the purpose for which strong action was required to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: We can not be victors against our selves.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: There have been a number of interventions from the floor. I will beg of you, let there be no intervention from the chair. Of course, this is a friendly intervention.

Let me try to point out to you that today there is certain climate that has been created, after a certain action has been taken. There can be a different point of view regarding whether the military action was necessary or not. Because certain preliminary steps were not taken, because the Government refused to be firm, in Punjab Bhindranwale continued to be the *de facto* government, thought the *de jure* Government was somewhere else, the extremists were allowed to have their sway with the full knowledge of the intelligence machinery in Punjab the arms were allowed to be inducted in to the gurudwaras, and that became the arsenal for the collection of arms. When all this was happening, those who claim to be the rulers, it was their bounden responsibility that they continue to rule and they that do not allow any quarter for any other *de facto* ruler in this country or in any particular State. But these precautions were not taken.

Since in democracy free and frank, and sometimes brutal, discussion is permissible, some of us are of the opinion that deliberately the entire situation was allowed to drift and deteriorate up to a point where the intervention of the military and the intervention of the army would be come inescapable, and this military action would mean a great victory against those who have been defeated. It is this psychosis to which I am opposed.

PREF. N.G. RANGA(Guntur): That need not be stated here in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is the only House where I can speak, prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: When you say people have said, why not take the responsibility yourself. I don't think anybody has said it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI. C.T. DHANDAPANI (haullachi): Sir, you can go to Madras and Madurai. There you can see the posters displayed at various places saying that it is the victory of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, some of us pointed out to the Prime Minister at the meeting with the opposition leaders, where Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Indrajit Gupta, all were also present. We pointed this out to her and she really shared that point of view and that agony also. We pointed out that when military action took place and some people were killed there, there were some people who distributed sweets. Unfortunately, it is an aberration in our public life. And I told the Prime Minister and I will repeat it here.

(Interruptions)

Please do not disturb. I never disturbed in my life. On certain sensitive issues I would demand of you only silence and nothing else. You can attack me outside the House, but I would only request you to keep silence.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA(Amritsar): Why out side, we will do it here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I told the Prime Minister in that meeting I am not surprised about the aberration and perversion because even when Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, was killed and murdered, I have come across people who distributed sweets. If that perversion could take place at

that time, I can understand this perversion. And I am glad Prime Minister dissociated herself. Though these things have taken place, she said in the meeting with the opposition leaders, I totally disapprove of what has happened. I am only trying to put before you that these are the facts

Today the Army stands in the Golden Temple complex.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, let him not say by implication that our party was a party in depicting that it was a victory. That is what I wanted to say to put the record straight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I never threw the cap for him. If he inadvertently feels that cap is for him, I have nothing to say about him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : You are trying to castigate us by that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How do you know our intentions?

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH : By the way you are talking.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think any sensible person will do it. only the evil-minded or evil genius or some very crooked or anti-social elements, who are dehumanised, degenerated souls, can do it. No body else will do it. So simple it is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Again on another occasion, I agree with you, sir.

Sir, today the Army has not gone back to the barracks. The Army is in the Golden Temple. The Army is in Punjab. Even then there is no peace. Extremists are still carrying on their activities. People are still being killed. Again we find that there is damage and breach done to the Bhakra Dam causing incalculable harm not only to the people of

Haryana, but to the people in other parts also. These mischief are still continuing. But in this context would like to remind the House-because there are many veterans like prof. Ranga, veterans of the freedom struggle and I want to remind them that Army might become inescapable, but remember that Army alone cannot solve all the problems and remember why I am saying this.

R.L. BHATIA : Who says it?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Why should you disturb?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Every where they want to interfere. I don't mind, I take my seat.

Sir, I wanted to point out that in this land even when partition had taken place and there were pre-partition riots and post partition riots, there was one man in this country whom we call the Father of the Nation. He was in Nationali, he was in West Bengal, carrying on his mission. There was Army in Punjab at that time. Let me draw a parallel. There is Army in Punjab there is Army in the Golden Temple Complex And remen in pre-partition and post partition days, there was Army in Punjab. And what had Mountbatten to say about Army and what had he to say about Mahatma Gandhi, who was in streets in Calcutta asking people not to kill each other.

Here is a letter which was addressed by Mountbatten to Mahatama Gandhi on 26th August, 1947 :

"My dear Gandhiji, in the Punjab we have 55,000 soldiers and large-scale rioting on our hands. In Bengal our forces consist of one man and there is no rioting ; As a serving Officer as well as an Administrator, may I be allowed to pay my tribute to the one man Army, not forgetting a second-in-command, Mr. Sohraward."

I have deliberately quoted this letter only to bring home to this House the fact that the Army has succeeded in bringing out

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the smuggled arms which were taken inside in connivance with some of the authorities. That may solve the problem of the flushing out of arms and liquidating the extremists. But, ultimately, a new climate free of alienation of all religions and groups, has to be created by a different types of Pattern of programmes. Here is a man called Gandhi who gave us the path. It is only on the path of Mahatma Gandhi that we will be able to so solve the problem of Punjab permanently. That is the only eternal path that India can take up if we are proud of the father of the nation.

We had the White Paper laid on the Table of the House yesterday. It was released earlier. In the context of the White Paper, I would like to make one observation. As far as the White Paper is concerned, it is my firm opinion that White Paper is the white cover to conceal a number of facts that would have led to altogether different analysis. The White Paper is trying to conceal all the failures of the Government to bring about the settlement of Punjab negotiations on the one hand and the total failure of the Government to check the extremists activities, to prevent induction of arms and also restrain Bhindrawala. I do not want to make allegation against an individual. But let it be very clear that Bhindrawala was the creation of the ruling party. Bhindrawala was the man who supported the Congress (I) candidates in 1980. Bhindrawala was the man whose men contested SGPC elections in 1978-79 to defeat the Members of the Akali Dal. There was an election for 140 seats of the Gurudwara SGPC and in all those elections Bhindrawala's men were put up to defeat Akali leadership. They did not succeed. No man supported by Bhindrawala was elected. He continued to operate from that time. Without any fear of contradiction let me tell you in this House; I want to go on record that the former Chief Minister of Punjab wanted a firm action against Bhindrawala. Even a warrant was Prepared. There was discussion with the Chief Minister of Haryana. Police van was in the waiting. The warrant was prepared. Bhindrawala was almost on the point of receiving arrest warrant. He was to be put

in the van. Instructions came from the Centre. I do not want to refer to anyone by which I will be violating the rules of procedure. But I was to tell you that a very highly placed person sent instructions that Bhindrawala must not be arrested. You can confirm it from the former Chief Minister of Punjab and you can get the confirmation from the Chief Minister of Haryana to find out whether what I have stated on the floor of the House is correct or it is a part of some sort of concoction. You yourself as a speaker of this House can confirm it. I pledge that with full hand on my conscience that these are the facts. That is how Bhindrawala was not restrained. Arms were allowed to go in.

We asked the Prime Minister how is it that so many arms were rushing into Gurudwara and they were not checked?

Every day on the Television after military action we see display of arms. I asked the Prime Minister in the Opposition meeting why is it that the arms were allowed to be inducted into Gurudwara? You know, one of the Minister what he said? Mr. Dandavate, what to do all these smuggled arms went through the trucks which were carrying food for longer inside Gurudwara. I told that Minister, leave a side Punjab for the time being. Tomorrow, in some other area of India the foreigners or the enemies of India were to smuggle arms, will they smuggle arms into India carrying the banner we are bringing in smuggled arms. Please be ready to welcome us. They were bringing them hidden below the grass, hidden below the food stocks. This is the way the smugglers always bring arms. Why when they were being taken in, nobody stopped them.

We, the Members of this Parliament, when we move from one place to another by Air, at every air port, we are tested by metallic detector. Whether we belong to the ruling party or the opposition party, we are tested by the metallic detector. We cannot claim the privilege that we are free from the security obligations. We are tested. I have no grouse. Among the citizens and M.Ps, let us not be distinguished while we enter the airport. The members of the highest parliamentary forum in this country are checked up

for security in this country. The smugglers who are taking arms into gurudwaras, they were never tested as all. Therefore, tonne load of armaments including the sophisticated arms were allowed to be inducted. Who is responsible for all this ?

If the Government of the day cannot check this smuggling of arms in that case let them go to the Ganges and clarify what the religious activities are. Let them not rule the country and carry on administration either in Punjab or Delhi. That is the allegation I would like to make. There is no reference to that. There is no reference to Bhindrawala, no reference as to how inducted arms were allowed to go in. No past references were made and then this alienation ; Here again I told the Prime Minister in our meeting that you meet the Sikh members of your party, you meet the Sikh members of the B.J.P. Of course, there are no exceptions. You meet the Sikh members of the Lok Dal and ask them what is their feeling ? It might be a misplaced feeling but irrespective of the political parties you meet the Sikhs in the judiciary, you meet the Sikhs among the journalists. Everywhere you see that there is some sort of feeling of injury and there is sense of alienation. That sense of alienation pricks me. I might not be a Sikh but I am an Indian. I am proud that I belong to the nation that was led and moulded by Mahatma Gandhi. In this land any Community even for their mistake have no feeling of alienation ; I have had a feeling of hurt in my mind that in this country a community feels that there is a feeling of alienation. That feeling of alienation has to be removed by your constructive spirit.

As far as Bhakra Dam is concerned, no doubt the saboteurs who may indulge in this sabotage are responsible. But in a country like ours if the Government machinery and the intelligence machinery remain surreptitious and it allows that huge sabotage, then imagine what will happen tomorrow if this country is attacked by foreign country and if there is internal subversion ; that will mean destruction of our freedom. Therefore, this is again a total failure of the Government machinery.

A word about Tripartite talk. Fortunately, I had an opportunity to participate in all the Tripartite talks with the Akali Dal right from the first meeting upto the last meeting. I would like to go on record that the former Home Minister Shri P.C. Sethi, was replying to the debate which I initiated on Adjournment Motion on Punjab on the floor of this House. He confirmed that the Opposition parties in the country have contributed a lot in narrowing down the differences and only the marginal differences were left of The Prime Minister and the Government of this country ought to have picked up this opportunity to work out the consensus that was evolved. The Opposition conclave and the Akali Party were also present. They also had clindered the issue. One day the Home Ministry officials officially declared that within two or three days journalists will get verified information. But the things did not happen that way. Our situation was allowed to drift and deteriorate and ultimately the military action was considered necessary.

On the relay of kirtan, Mr Sen should check up records. Originally they had taken the attitude that from the Golden Temple there should be relay of kirtans and bhajans. We persuaded them. That it is an impracticable demand.

We satisfied them that this Kirtan may be relayed from the All India Radio Station of Jalandur. They accepted that

There was the question of All India Gurdwaras Act. The Prime Minister says will Gurudwaras agree and how many Gurudwaras are to be there ? Akali Dal told us that only historic Gurudwaras should be brought in the ambit of a uniform All India Gurudwara Act. They are concerned only with those. That problem was solved.

About the Centre-State relationship, we told, it is not the question of Punjab and centre. There is the question of Karnataka and Centre; Maharashtra and Centre; Bengal and Centre; Andhra and Centre and there fore let us accept the suggestion of having a commission supervised or presided over by a supreme

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Court judge. The Sarkaria commission was appointed and we welcomed that in this very House. Akali Dal also accepted that. Regarding river water dispute, they also accepted that the entire matter be referred to the Tribunal under the 1956 Act. Then one more point is about the interpretation of article 25. Now, nobody touched in the debate. I would like to touch that issue. I am of the opinion and I welcome the attitude of the Government in this regard. The day when Mr. Sethi came out with a statement: "We are prepared to get article 25 examined with legal experts and various organisations of Sikhs, some people were unhappy about it. But I am happy. If you go through the Constituent Assembly debates and try to look at what Ambedkar said or Pandit Nehru said you will find that they had made it explicitly clear and my colleague Mr. Sen also made it clear. At that time also, the framers of the Constitution made it clear that despite the construction of the wording of article 25, separate religious identity of the Sikhs is already ensured. Those are sub-clause (b) and Explanation II to the article. It says that in certain matters of welfare and reform only the Sikhs will be deemed as Hindus. It is for the advantage of the Sikh community. There was nothing against them. Therefore, we are convinced that it is so and if the legal luminaries told them or the Supreme Court Judges told them that the article would not harm them, I think, it is a good thing. I met Mr. Badal in Tihar Jail and he told: "Since it is being examined and I am satisfied". Within a few days, our Home Minister made a statement that it would be examined. They stopped the agitation. They did a nice thing. But this Government had the genius of doing the right thing at the wrong moment. Before the agitation began, they could have announced. But they did not do that.

In conclusion, I may say this. Regarding Army I must go on record. As far as Army is concerned, there are riots in Bhiwandi, riots in Bombay. We induct Army. There is trouble in Assam, we bring Army. There is trouble in Punjab, we bring Army. If we go on inducting Army at every opportunity, it is a dangerous game don't try to mobilise and

awaken the political ambitions of Armymen. Thanks to the framers of the Indian constitution and Administration, the entire Defence forces have been split into three parts. We have wonderful discipline, unity, loyalty and patriotism in the Army. Don't try to estrange them. Don't try to awaken the political ambitions I am afraid, they are sent to different States on invitation. If we awaken their political ambitions tomorrow they may feel, "Let us go on our own". And the party ruling in this country may have to share power with the Army and that is against the parliamentary democracy. (Interruptions.)

Sir, they have tried to take advantage of the Punjab situation. They have amended the National Security Act. They have rejected the principle of severality ground of detention. The court judgement is there. That is, suppose 15 grounds were given for detention and 14 stand and even if one is untenable, in that case, the detention lapses and that was the past position. Now, they have amended it. Now, Sir, they have destroyed the severality clause of grounds for detention. Out of 15 grounds, even if one stands, the detention will continue. This is a frivolous thing that is happening. And therefore I conclude by saying this. I may tell you that so much talk is there about the Anandpur Sahib resolution threatening the integrity of the country. Despite the Anandpur Sahib resolution, the leaders of the Akali Dal party have put the correct interpretation. I will conclude by only quoting two sentences from two letters. One was written by Shri Harcharan Singh Longowal, president Shriromani Akali Dal and the second by Shri Badal. In that letters to George Fernandes dated 23rd August, 1982, Shri Longowal has said;

"I would like to emphasise that the Akali agitation is in no way connected with extremism or any separation. We stand for the unity and integrity of the country. Our traditions and record have always been to give lead for patriotism and sentiment and our faith in democracy is deep-rooted."

In the second letter which Mr. Badal has written says :

"I assure you Mr. Fernandes once again that none of our demands is against any religion or against our beloved country for which we are always ready to make any sacrifice."

Therefore, my last appeal to the entire House is, let us stand for Hindu-Sikh unity.

16.00. hrs.

It is the great and doble heritage of India led by Mahatma Gandhi. We will not allow that great heritage to be surrendered.

Sir, I thank you for your indulgence in giving me this time.

SHRI G.L.DOGRA (Jummu) : Army was nowhere used except in Punjab.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me tell you that in Bezwandi and Bombay the army was inducted; in Kashmir the army was inducted; in Assam there is army; in Punjab there is army. It is a statement of fact. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Are they ready to withdraw army from the Golden Temple at least?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bagri; 5 minutes only. We will take up the other Bill after that.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, बसल में पक्ष और विपक्ष की बात कहीं रह नहीं गई; गलत बोलते हैं विपक्ष के लोग भी अगर अकाली दल को विपक्ष मान रहे हैं। सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी अगर अकाली दल को विपक्ष मानते हैं तो वे गलत मान रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में अकाली दल ने और फारूख

अब्दुल्ला ने कांग्रेस पार्टी को बोट दिया था। अपोजीशन पार्टी को बोट नहीं दिया था।

मैं एक बात स्पष्ट और साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की फौज को कम से कम किसी काम में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर फौज को हृष्म मिल गया है तो उस फौज की लड़ाई के बाबत उसकी आलोचना करना देश के साथ गद्दारी है। फौज की अंदरूनी हालात के अंदर कम से कम.....

प्रो० मधु दंडवने : मैंने आर्मी की आलोचना नहीं की।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको कब कह रहा हूं? (च्यवधान)

आज हिन्दू और सिक्ख की यूनिटी की बात की जाती है। आज जो लोग ये बात करते हैं वे जरा सोचकर बात करें। आज लड़ाई हिन्दू और सिक्ख की नहीं है। हिन्दू और सिक्ख में तो रोटी-बेटी का सम्बन्ध है। इस देश के स्वार्थी, औरंगजेबी दिमाग और गांधी दिमाग की लड़ाई है। और किसी की लड़ाई नहीं है। गुरु गोविंद सिंह का सिक्ख स्पैरो, जिसका फार्म जला दिया गया। हिट लिस्ट पर सिक्ख भी आता है और हिन्दू भी आता है तो फिर वहां पर क्या फर्क रह जाता है। यह हिन्दू-सिक्ख की लड़ाई नहीं है। अगर हिन्दू-सिक्ख की लड़ाई होती तो उसकी आग को बुझाने की शक्ति न शासन में थी और न विपक्ष में।

एक साहब इहते हैं कि हरियाणा को 15 गांव दिलवा देते हैं और चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दे देते हैं। क्यों साहब व्या तुम्हारे अब्बा की जायदाद है? हम ये फैसला कर रहे हैं, वह फैसला कर रहे हैं। क्या मजाक बना रखा है। अकाली

(श्री मनोराम बागड़ी)

दल से फँसला, क्या मजाक बना रखा है। अकाली दल हो चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो, चाहे लोकदल हो, देश की किस्मत को अगर तलवार की नोक पर तोलता है और कांग्रेस उसकी मदद करती है तो वह भी गद्दार है और विरोधी पक्ष करता है तो वह भी गद्दार है। (व्यवधान)

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का नाम आता है तो आप लोग सकपका जाते हैं। मैं फल्गु करता हूँ, इसलिए नहीं कि मेरी पार्टी का आदमी है, मैं फल्गु करता हूँ कि चौधरी चरण सिंह एक अटल आदमी था। वह एक बात पर अटल रहा। यह नहीं कि गंगा गए तो गंगादास और यमुना गए तो यमुनादास और यमुना गए तो यमुना दास। सिफं एक आदमी, जिसने इस बात को कहा और मैं आपको बताता हूँ। आप हंस रहे हैं। जरा आप कड़वाहट सुनने के लिए भी तैयार रहें। अच्छा हुआ प्रधानमंत्री जी अभी सामने नहीं बैठी है। औरत को मुईं से काटा निकालना अच्छा आता है। सबसे पहले लोक मधा मैंने सालिस्तान का सवाल उठाया था। जब मायों के सिर काट कर मन्दिर पर लटकाए गए तो मैंने यहां पर धरना दिया था। अकालियों का एजीटेशन चाहे नहर रोको या रेल रोको का था, उसको एक मुईं से निकाला जा सकता था। जब कहा गया कि पुलिस भेजो तो कहते हैं कि पुलिस नहीं भेजेंगे, फौज भेजेंगे। उसके बाद आपरेशन किया और सारे हाथ को काटना पड़ा। यह प्लेग की बीमारी क्यों फैली? तलवार के जांर पर लोगों को कल करके हरियाणा का हक हासिल किया जाये, यह नहीं हो सकता। जब बम्बई की लड़ाई होती है तो महाराष्ट्र वालों के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। लेकिन, हरियाणा

से या कलकत्ता से कोई आ जाए तो कहते हैं कि काट दो इनका सिर, क्या लगता है? किसकी छाती में दर्द है? यह तो राष्ट्र का दर्द है। कोई कहता है कार सेवा, कोई कहता है सरकार सेवा और कोई बेकार सेवा कहता है।..... (व्यवधान, कोई कहता है, अकाल तस्त बनाऊंगा और कोई कहता है कि वह बनायेगा तो मैं गिरा दूँगा। धर्म का मजाक बना रखा है। सरकार क्यों किसी धर्म के मामले में दखल देती है? दर्द की एक बात आपको बता देता हूँ। धनाना मैं मेरे सभे भतीजे का साला शहीद हुआ। उस लड़की ने छाती पीटकर कहा कि क्या हमने इसीलिए आपको मैम्बर बनाया था? अध्यक्ष जी, आपको याद होगा कि पाली गांव के अन्दर अ पका भतीजा साड़े छह फुट का नीजवान कंप्टन शहीद हुआ। मैंने दुनिया की कोई सरकार नहीं देखी जो फौज को इस तरह से हृष्म दिया करती है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के नीजवानों के हाथ बांध कर देश के गहारों के सामने डाल दिया, तुमको कभी माफ नहीं जायेगा। इस देश के सबसे बड़े व्यक्ति ने यह कहा है कि मैं दोषी हूँ। यह दोष माना जा सकता है कि मैंने जल्दी नहीं की देर की। लुद, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मन्त्री मानती हैं कि यह मेरा कसूर है क्योंकि मैंने देर से एक्शन लिया। आज हमारे साथ क्या हो रहा है? पानी कट रहा है, भालड़ा कट रही है और जोग प्यासे मर रहे हैं। वहां जाकर आप हमारे बच्चों की हालत देखो। चार—चार से मील पानी लेकर आते हैं। फसलें तन्ह हो गई हैं कपास की फसल भी तबाह हो गई हैं। जब 1962 मे चीन ने हमला किया तो पण्डित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से यह बात कही कि हवाई हमला क्यों न करें? पण्डित जी ने कहा कि कभी डैम न टूट जाए। आपने कहा कि हमारा डैम, तो उस बक्त भी हमने कहा था कि आपने ऐसा डैम क्यों बनाया जो देश को गुलाम

कर सके। उस पर पाकिस्तान ने हमला नहीं किया, चीन ने हमला नहीं किया, लेकिन उस पर कुछ भारत के लोगों ने, जिनको भारतीय कहने में मुझे शर्म आ रही है, उन कौम के गढ़रों ने इस देश को भीरने का प्रयत्न किया और उसको तुक्सान पहुंचाया। उन लोगों की वकालत करने वाले कुछ लोग आप में भी बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री जगदीश टाइटलर : उन सब ने जम्मू कश्मीर में ट्रेनिंग ली है, जिनके लिए आप सब रोते हो।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उन सबके साथ वे लोग जगदीश टाइटलर जी के यहां ट्रेनिंग लेकर गए थे, मेरी जानकारी ऐसी है।*** (व्यवधान)

श्री भनीराम बाग्रामी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप नो विदेशों में कई बार जा चुके हैं। मेरे दोस्त मधु जी ने ठीक ही बहा, कैसे जम्मू कश्मीर से हवाई जहाज उड़ गया। क्यों साहब, उसकी आदत तो आप लोगों ने ही डाली थी। एक को एम० एल० ए० बना दिया, अब की बार शायद किसी को एम० पी० बनाना होगा। हवाई जहाज का उड़ाना चाहे इधर से हो, चाहे उधर से हो, हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, उसके लिए मीर की सजा का प्रावधान हो। यदि आप कुछ परम्पराएं रखना चाहते हैं तो उस एम० एल० ए० को निकाल दो और गिरफ्तार कर लो, जिसने हवाई जहाज उड़ाया था। इसलिए कृपा करके किसी को आपस में लड़ाओ मत, अकालियों की वकालत करने वालों दया करो, अपनों की वकालत करने वालों दया करो, वोट की लातिर, ऐसे काम मत करो।

16.12 hrs.

LEVY SUGAR PRICE EQUALISATION FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move**

“That the Bill to amend the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

(SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the chair)

As the House may be aware, the Government has been following, in the interest of millions of consumers, the policy of partial control on sugar since 1967-68 sugar year with brief spells of breaks from 25-5-1971 to 30-6-1972 and from 16-8-1978 to 16-12-1979. Under this policy, a substantial portion of sugar production (called 'levy sugar') each year is taken over at prices fixed under the Essential Commodities Act for distribution to the consumer through fair price/ration shops. Prior to 1972-73, the retail consumer price used to be different in different areas based upon the zonal ex-factory price, transport and handling charges, etc., and the distribution was arranged through the licensed wholesale and retail dealers. Since 1972-73, the wholesale dealers have been replaced by the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies and the levy sugar is being distributed to the consumer at a uniform price throughout the country.

The ex-factory prices fixed by the Government from time to time have been challenged by the sugar producers by filing writ petitions in the High Courts and the Supreme court. In majority of the cases, the Courts permitted the sugar producers to charge higher prices pending disposal of the writ

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee)

petitions. Prior to 1972-73, the incidence of higher price was ultimately passed on to the consumer. From 1972-73, the burden of the higher prices has fallen on the non-statutory Levy Sugar Equalisation Fund being operated by the Food Corporation of India in connection with implementation of the scheme for distribution of levy sugar at a uniform price.

When the writ petitions of certain sugar mills challenging the price of levy sugar of 1971-72 and earlier sugar years were dismissed by the Supreme Court in 1972, the sugar producers contested the demand of the Government for refund of excess charges. In order to avoid millions of consumers entering in to litigation for seeking refund of the excess price paid by them and allowing the sugar producers to retain the undue collection of large sums of money, the Government enacted the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976 with a view to securing recovery of such sums from the sugar producers along with interest thereon at 12½ percent per annum, refunding the sum to the consumer of sugar who paid the higher price and utilising the unclaimed amounts for the benefit of the consumer of levy sugar as a class by maintaining uniform retail price of levy sugar.

In the light of the experience of administration of the Act and the issues arising in a number of Court cases, it has been decided to amend the Act so as to plug certain loop-holes in the existing provisions of the Act of which the sugar producers have attempted to take undue advantage and to make the Act much more stringent. With this object in view, the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1984, has been brought forward for consideration and passing by this House. The important undue advantages which the sugar producer has attempted to take are given below :

(1) In the absence of a specific provision in the Act, excess Central Excise duty on sugar, collected as a consequence of interim

higher price allowed by the Courts, is not liable to be credited to the Fund. This is sought to be covered in the amendment. The producer said, 'We will not refund the excess realisation we have made.' Therefore, we want to amend.

(2) The excess realisations made before 1972-73 are not liable to be credited to the Fund since the uniform retail price concept was introduced from 1972-73 and levy sugar has been defined in the Act to have the same meaning as was assigned to it in the Levy Sugar Supply (Control) Order, 1972 in making it applicable to past cases also. We are covering this also in the amendment.

(3) The prescribed interest is not liable to be credited to the Fund as specific provision to that effect has not been made in one of the sub-sections of Sec. 3 of the Act and because the Act does not provide for payment of interest to the consumer along with refund of the excess price paid him. This is being rectified and covered in the proposed amendment.

They said, 'We will not pay it.' We are not providing in this Bill that they have to pay. Therefore, we are now amending to force the producer after the court cases to pay to the Fund the excess amount that they have realised from the consumer. That is what want we to do in this Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (NEW DELHI) : How much is the amount?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That has not been assessed. But as and when we find from the different consumers, then we will be able to say that.

I would hope that with the help and co-operation of Member of this august House it should be possible to have this Amendment Bill expeditiously passed in the interest of millions of consumers so that the producers could be compelled to deposit the excess realisation including the Central Excise duty as well as provide for crediting of interest etc.

With these introductory remarks I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, be taken in to consideration."

**SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill that is before us for discussion seeks to amend the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976. This Bill does not contain any such thing which calls for opposition. Hence I extend my support to this Bill. Some shortcomings have been experienced in the main Act during the course of its implementation over the last few years and this Bill has been brought forth to remove those shortcomings. I, therefore, support this Bill. But while supporting it I will raise a few questions which inevitably arise in the overall context Sir, the sugar mill owners, who produce sugar have persistently continued their exploitation in various fields. On the one hand they do not pay the legitimate price to the canegrowers for the sugarcane they buy from them and on the other hand they do not pay the rightful and legitimate wages to the workers in their sugar mills. Thirdly, they impose higher sugarprices on the masses. To check this impositions of higher prices on the masses by the sugar mill owners, to some extent, such Bills, amendments etc., have to be brought before this House. This issue will have to be studied in a comprehensive manner. How the amount due to the Government have been held up through court cases. There has been many such instances, the hon. Minister also admitted that. When the original Bill was brought before this House, it was stated that the object behind that was to fix an uniform price for levy sugar all over the country. To thwart that object and purpose, the mill owners have gone to the courts again and again and they

have been able to obtain orders from the hon. High courts, Supreme Court etc., to protect their self interests. Why this situation shall be allowed to continue ? The Government fixes a price for levy sugar but the mill owners refuse to abide by that. Why should we hear such things even so many years after independence ? Secondly, the excess payment that is being made is deposited in this Fund that has been set up. The consumers are being forced to pay a higher price or make excess payment for sugar on account of the court orders. In the future these consumers are liable to get a refund of the excess payment made by them from this Fund. The question of this refund has all along remained in the dark. On 5th February 1976 and the 6th February 1976 when this Bill was discussed in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha respectively the same question was raised in both the Houses. At that time also no clear reply was available to this question, today also no reply will be available. I am sure. The excess amount that is recovered by the mill owners on the strength of court orders, is deposited and accumulates in this Fund. When the court orders are vacated, this amount in the Fund should be refunded to the consumers or the buyers. Now the buyers fall in two categories. One is the wholesalers, may be cooperatives also, who buy sugar from the sugar producers on behalf of the Government and then supply that sugar to various Fair Price shops etc and sell it to the general public. Now the question arises that this general public who are actually making an excess payment due to the court order, how will they get the refund ? This question was raised in 1976 and today again I wish to raise it. Has the Government any such machinery through which they can refund the excess amount to the general public ? If that cannot be done, then what is the good of bringing this amendment and passing this Bill ? It is just not possible to benefit those persons who really deserve to be benefited and who are sought to be benefited by this Bill. Off and on some such legislation is brought forth by the Government against the mill owners to hoodwink the people and or catching votes.

** The Original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

(Shri Satyagopal Misra)

In reality the Government does not have any intention of touching the mill owners. As a result of this attitude, the Government has not yet brought any piece of legislation that will really establish the interests of the public over the interests of the mill owners. The same thing can be said in the case of sugar producers also. At the very beginning of my speech I had mentioned that the sugar mill owners are putting the cane growers at a loss, they are not paying rightful remuneration to the mill workers, they are cheating the Government also and imposing higher prices of sugar on the general consumers as well. Standing in the midst of this situation we have to think what is the remedy to regulate the sugar industry whereby all the above categories may be freed from exploitation and coercion ? The only remedy appears to be the nationalisation of the sugar industry. There is no other course open to us. If the sugar industry is nationalised, only then the real objectives of this Bill will be achieved. The general consumers will be benefited and various loopholes through which the producers extract their advantages can be plugged. It will be possible to bestow overall benefits to all concerned through nationalisation of the industry. Therefore, while supporting this Bill, I urge upon the Government that it will not be possible to regulate or touch the millowners through such piece of meal legislation. Nationalisation is the only effective remedy whereby the cane growers will get timely and legitimate price for their sugarcane, the mill workers will get just wages and the general masses will not be burdened with higher and higher prices of sugar. Cheap sugar should be made available to the people all over the country. The interests of the cane growers should also be uppermost in our minds. I once again extend my support to this Bill with the hope that the Government will reconsider the whole issue in a comprehensive manner in the near future, on the lines enumerated by me.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराज गंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे इस विधेयक की सीमा बहुत कम है, फिर भी मैं जिस क्षेत्र से

आता हूँ उस क्षेत्र में शुगर इंडस्ट्री के सिवाय और कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और जो उसकी स्थिति है उसके मूल्य कारणों से चीनी और गन्ने की मूल्य-निधारण नीति भी है, इसलिए मैं कुछ बातें कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सौभाग्य से प्रभारी चंद्री विहार के ही हैं। वह भी जानते हैं कि उत्तर विहार में चीनी उद्योग के सिवाय कोई दूसरा उद्योग नहीं है। केवल शुगर मिल्स वहां हैं और उन में विहार की 12 शुगर मिलें ऐसी हैं जो सारन और चम्पारन में हैं। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वहाँ तीन शुगर मिलें हैं सिवान में जिन की हालत बहुत ही खराब है - पंचलखी शुगर मिल, न्यू सिवान शुगर बिल और एस के जी शुगर मिल, ये तीनों मिलें बद्दल हैं। वहाँ के किसान पिछले पांच साल वर्षों से अपना गन्ना बो कर बैठे रहते हैं और अभी आशा विश्वास के साथ वहाँ के लोग गन्ना बोते हैं और प्रति वर्ष जाकर मिलों को गन्ना देते हैं। वहाँ का जो स्टेट शुगर कारपोरेशन है उस की हालत भी बहुत खराब है। राज्य सरकार के अधीन जो न्यू शुगर फंक्ट्री ले ली गई है वहाँ भी प्रति वर्ष लाखों और करोड़ों का घाटा स्टेट शुगर कारपोरेशन को हो रहा है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर शुगर कारपोरेशन को मजबूत किया जाए। आजकल मिल मालिकों को काफी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं, राष्ट्रीयकृत बेंकों से वे काफी ऋण लेते हैं, मिलों को माडनाईजेशन करने के नाम पर और इस तरह से करोड़ों हजार लेकर चले जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इस शुगर इंडस्ट्री से काफी उदासीन होते जा रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ इसकी जवाबदेही सरकार पर आयेगी। शुगर मिलों के पूँजीपतियों पर निर्भर करना इस उद्योग के साथ विश्वासघात होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय एतर पर जो शुगर कारपोरेशन है उसके अधीन सिवान और न्यू सिवान शुगर फंक्ट्रीज को लेकर चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, जो बिल माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिदार) : इस सदन में इस समय हम लेवी चीनी समान कीमत (निषिं संशोधन) विषेय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसका समर्थन करते हुए आजाद साहब के शासन में चीनी मिलों के काम करने का जो तौर तरीका है उसकी तरफ व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल की जो मंशा है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, विरोध नहीं करता केकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के प्राविजन्स को इंग्लीमेन्ट करने में सरकार को बहुत एलटं रहना पड़ेगा बरना न आपके बस में यहां के व्यापारी हैं, न वहां के कारखानेदान हैं। केवल चीनी के दाम ही नहीं, हर चीज के दाम इस सरकार ने बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ाए हैं और एक बार जिस चीज के दाम बढ़ गए किर उसके दाम घटाना असम्भव लगता है और न ही आज तक किसी भी चीज के दाम कमी घटे हैं।

उपभोक्ताओं को आप्से जो रिलीफ देने की कोशिश की है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। दो तरीके की चीनी होती है - एक तो लेवी की चीनी होती है और उसके बाद मिल मालिक के पास जो अपनी चीनी बचती है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मेरा सुझान है कि आप विचार करें। लेवी चीनी निरुत्तने के बाद भी उनके पास काफी बड़ा स्टाक चीनी का रहता है और लेवी की चीनी दूसरी चीनी को कंपीट नहीं कर पाती है। मिल मालिक उस चीनी को मनवाने दांमों पर बाजार में बेचते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी पुनर्विचार करके मन्त्री जी को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए।

श्रीमान्, हमारे सहारनपुर में दो चीनी फैक्टरियों पर किसानों का 7 करोड़ रुपया

बकाया है - एक बालपुर शुगर फैक्टरी और देवबन्द शुगर फैक्टरी पर, अकेले देवबन्द शुगर फैक्टरी पर ही 4 करोड़ का किसानों का है और वहां पर किसानों को कोई पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। एक बालपुर शुगर फैक्टरी में तो न केवल किसान बल्कि जो वहां का वर्किंग क्लास है उसको भी पिछले तीन चार महीनों से तनाखवाह नहीं मिली है। मन्त्री जी कृपया इन दोनों फैक्टरियों के बारे में नोट कर लें। वर्हा के किसान आन्दोलन करने जा रहे हैं, भूख हड्डताल शुरू है, रोजमारी किसान भूख हड्डताल कर रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसी हालत में उपभोक्ताओं को रिलीफ देने के साथ साथ किसानों की समस्याओं की तरफ भी आपका व्यान जाना चाहिए। गवर्नरमेन्ट आफ इंडिया के द्वायरेक्षण हैं कि यदि किसी मिन मालिक के पास किसान का पैसा बाकी रहता है तो किसान को 15 परसेंट ब्याज की राहत दिलाई जाए लेकिन आजतक गवर्नरमेन्ट आफ इंडिया किसी भी फैक्टरी में कोई ब्याज नहीं दिलवा। पाई है। मन्त्री जी ने भी एक बार इसी सदन में एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि ब्याज तो तब दिलवायें जबकि मिल मालिक मूल देने की स्थिति में हों।

माननीय राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी का बयान था कि हम ब्याज तो तब दिलवायें, जब मूल देने की स्थिति में हों। जब केविनेट स्तर का मंत्री सदन में गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बात कहे तो मिल-मालिकों के दिमाग तो खराब हो गए ही। इसको आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं। अखबारों में स्टेटमेंट छपा कि मिल-मालिकों को प्रेमेंट देना पिछले महीने शुरू करना चाहिए था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रेमेंट नहीं दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार उनको रुपया नहीं दिलवा पाई है। आजाद जी चाहे आप हों, राव बीरेन्द्र जी हो या कोई भी मंत्री हो, इस

(थी जगपाल सिंह)

तरह का जैरनिम्मेदाराना स्टेटमेंट उनको नहीं देना चाहिए था। अभी पिछले दिनों मीटिंग में आपने बिल-मालिकों की इस तरह से सीचाई की थी कि उनको लगा कि अब की बार गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया हमको बहशने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन राव बीरेन्द्र जी के व्यापार ने आपकी सारी कोशिशों को नाकामयाब कर दिया। पता नहीं आपके ऊपर राव बीरेन्द्र जी का दबाव पड़ा या प्रधान मंत्री जी का दबाव पड़ा, यह तो आप ही बतायेंगे।

एक माननीय सवास्य : चुनाव का दबाव है।

थी जगपाल सिंह : हो सकता है, चुनाव का दबाव हो। लेकिन एक चीज में आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसान को पेंसा नहीं मिला और उपभोक्ता को सही दाम पर चीनी नहीं मिली, तो मिल मालिक आपको जिताकर भेजने वाले नहीं हैं। वे आपको बिलकुल भी नहीं भेज पायेंगे। आप मिल-मालिकों से पेंसा ले सकते हैं, लेकिन बोट नहीं ले सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मंशा के साथ आप यह बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप किसी के दबाव में न आकर सही रास्ते पर चलने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि इस बिल की मंशा पूरी हो। इन शब्दों के नाथ सभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने झेत्र की दो मिलों की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ। इन दोनों मिलों में किसानों का सात करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। जिसका पेमेंट पिछले चार महीने से नहीं हुआ है। किसान मिल के गेट पर भूख हड्डताल पर बैठा हुआ है। येरा आपसे निवेदन है कि

आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर दबाव ढालकर पेमेंट कराने की प्रक्रिया को शुरू करायें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

थी रित्यारी लाल ध्यास (मीलबाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष यहोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बिल लैंबी शुगर इक्सेलाईजेशन कार्फैक्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट आफ अंबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में आपने कहा है—

“excess price charged by the producer but also any amount charged by the producer by way of duties of excise in excess of the amount payable by such duties”

एकसेस प्राइस या एकसेस ड्यूटी आप ज्यादा चार्ज कर लें, लेकिन आप इस एमाउन्ट को किस तरीके से वापिस दिलायेंगे। इसके संबंध में इस बिल में आपने क्या किया है। इस फायदा रिटेलर को जिसने कि लैंबी की शुक्र प्राप्त की है, उसको किस प्रकार से मिलेगा और मिलने में कितना समय लगेगा? कूँकि आपके रिटेलर समय-समय पर बदलते रहते हैं और जो रिटेलर कन्यूमर को देते हैं, उस कन्यूमर को लैंबी की शुगर मंहगी दी गई है, तो भविष्य में उसको यह किस प्रकार से वापिस की जाएगी ध्यवस्था यह होनी चाहिए कि भविष्य में शुगर सस्ती मिले। इस बारे में आपने क्या ध्यवस्थां की है, इस बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे आपने लैंबी शुगर की डिफिनिशन रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट से दी है।

क्या इस को रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट देने से लैंबी-शुगर की डिफिनिशन में किस प्रकार का फर्क पड़ गया है? रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट का क्या मतलब है इस बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

तीसरा प्वाइंट क्लाऊ (सी) में आपने कहा है कि इन्टरेस्ट साथे बारह परसेन्ट होगा, यदि समय 60 दिन का होगा, यदि 60 से एकसेस दिन हो जायेंगे तो इन्टरेस्ट 15 परसेन्ट होगा । आप 15 परसेन्ट आ इन्टरेस्ट किस तरह से लेंगे ? इस के पीछे आप का क्या मकासद है ? जब एकसेस प्राप्त कर लिया है तो 15 परसेन्ट ब्याज प्राप्त करना चाहिये । अप किसी भी इस्टीचूशन में देख लीजिये, जो इस्टीचूशन पेसा देती है, वह कभी भी इस प्रकार का फर्क नहीं रखती है कि 60 दिन में 12 परसेन्ट और उसके बाद 15 परसेन्ट वसूल करेंगे । इसका बेसिज क्या है, आप ने यह फर्क क्यों रखा है, इसके बारे में हमें बतलाइये ?

In (1) of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said :

"It is also being provided with retrospective effect that in respect of any period during which any excess realization is, by reason of any order of court, held by the producer with any other person or a bank or the Government, the producer will be liable to pay by way of interest only such amount, if any, as has accrued by way of interest in respect of such period....."

इसके बारे में हम यह जानना चाहते हैं— यह कोट्ट के आडंडर सी क्या बात है ? जो आदमी एकसेस पैमेन्ट ले लेता है तो जितना एकसेस लिया है उसका इन्टरेस्ट पै करना चाहिए । आपने इस में बेइमानी का एक रास्ता निकाल दिया है कि कोट्ट का आडंडर होगा तो एकसेस एमाउन्ट जो होगा, उसका इन्टरेस्ट पै करना होगा, कोट्ट का आडंडर नहीं होगा तो इन्टरेस्ट पै नहीं करना होगा—यह फर्क क्यों रखा है ? उसने जो भी एकसेस एमाउन्ट प्राप्त किया है, उस पर इन्टरेस्ट

लेना चाहिए । कोट्ट का आडंडर हो या न हो, इसमें फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये ।

(d) of the Statement says :

"According to sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Act, during the pendency of proceedings in any court challenging the price fixation order it shall not be necessary for the producer to credit the difference between the controlled price and the higher price charged to the Fund unless the court which made the interim order so directs."

जो आदमी कोट्ट में चेलेन्ज करता है— आपकी प्राइस को-और उसके तेहत ज्यादा पैसा ले लेता है तो जो ज्यादा पैसा लेता है उसको बापम दिलवाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अगर वह कोट्ट में चला जाता है तो इसका मतलब है कि आपने जो प्राइस फिक्स की है क्या उससे ज्यादा पैसा वसूल कर लेगा ? मेरे रुपाल में यह गलत धारणा है । जो पूँजीपति हैं, जिन्होंने शुगर इण्डस्ट्री लगा रखी है वे निश्चित तरीके से कन्यूमर और रिटेलर से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल करेंगे, इसको रोकने के लिए इस व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ।

(d) of the Statement also says :

"...However, as arguments have been advanced on the basis of this provision that even after the disposal of the proceedings, the excess realisation as determined in accordance with the decision of the court need not be credited to the Fund unless a specific order to that effect is made by that court..."

अगर सेसिफिक आडंडर कोट्ट नहीं देती है तो वह पैसा फण्ड में जमा नहीं होगा, जबकि वह उसके पास एकसेस एमाउन्ट है । उसने एकसेस कीमत वसूल की है, ऐसी हालत में

(श्री प्रधारी लाल व्यास)

जितनी एक्सेस कीमत उसने वसूल की है वह फण्ड में जमा होनी चाहिए। यह जो प्रावधान किया गया है यह कंज्युमर के हित में नहीं है, इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

(e) of the Statement says :

"...With a view to securing speedy crediting of such amounts to the Fund (which incidentally would also help the producers concerned in reducing their liability towards interest), provision is being made for crediting of such amounts by such third parties directly to the Fund (vide sub-clause (f) of clause 3 of the Bill.)

इसमें भी आपने फण्ड में एक्सेस अमाउन्ट डालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इसमें एक्सेस अमाउन्ट के बारे में है—

"At present, the amount representing excess realisations held by a producer with a third party by virtue of an order of court cannot be credited to the Fund directly by such third party as the liability is cast on the producer to credit to the Fund the excess realisations."

तो जिसने एक्सेस अमाउन्ट रिएलाईज किया, उसको अगर कोटं की तरफ से आड़र हो गये कि वह पैसा थड़ पार्टी के पास जमा कर दो तो वह पैसा थड़ पार्टी के पास जमा रहेगा जबकि यह पैसा फण्ड में जमा होना चाहिए न कि थड़ पार्टी के पास जिससे कि इसका कायदा फण्ड को मिल सके।

"Section 6 of the Act which provides for refund of excess realisation to buyers

of levy sugar is intended to be available only to such buyers as had not passed on the incidence of excess price to other persons. It is proposed to make this intention clear with retrospective effect by providing that refund will not be allowed under the section to buyers of levy sugar who are not dealers but who had passed on the incidence of the excess price as part of the price of any product in the manufacture of which the levy sugar purchased by them had been or, as the case may be, to the consumer by whom the price of such sugar was paid. The section is also being with retrospective effect to provide that refund would be made under the section not only of excess realisation but also of the interest, if any, thereon which has been credited to the Fund."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपने जो पंसे की वापसी की, उसका लाभ कंज्युमर को तो नहीं हुआ। आपने इस क्लाइंज के जरिये से जो एक्सेस प्राइंस ली वह कंज्युमर को वापिस नहीं होगी। आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि आपने जो एक्सेस अमाउन्ट लिया है भविष्य में उसका लाभ कंज्युमर को मिले। यह ठीक है कि सभी कंज्युमर को तो पैसा वापिस नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन आप रिटेलर के जरिये से कंज्युमर को सस्ती शुगर उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी व्यवस्था करना नितांत आवश्यक है। जो एक्सेस प्राइंस वसूल की गई है उसके एवज में कंज्युमर को आप सस्ती शुगर दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें।

"Section 11 of the Act which provides for recovery of excess realisation as arrears of land revenue is being amended to provide that interest on excess realisations which is required to be credited to the Fund can also be recovered in the same manner."

आप एक्सेस प्राइंस के हिसाब से इन्ट्रेस्ट वसूल कर सकते हैं। यह ठीक है।

ये जो बातें मैंने आपसे निवेदन की हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इन बातों पर गौर फरमायेंगे और जो एकमेस प्राईस वसूल की जानी है, वह अल्टीमेटली कंज्यूमर को वापस पहुँच सके और उसे सस्ती शुगर उपलब्ध हो सके, इसकी आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : ममापति महोदय, मैं इस पर कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहूँगा। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है, इस पर बोलते हुए मैं सिर्फ़ एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा। यह बिल 1976 में पास हुआ था। उसका यह संशोधित रूप आया है। सन् 1976 में एमर्जेंसी लागू थी। उस एमर्जेंसी से अब बया लेना देना है। लेकिन मैं एक सवाल पर सरकार से बुनियादी जानकारी चाहूँगा।

ये बिल कौन लोग बनाते हैं? बिल पास हो जाने के बाद मामला कोर्ट में चला जाता है और उसके बाद फिर सरकार को संशोधित करना पड़ता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई गांव का आदमी बैठकर बिल न्याता है। बिल बनाने वाले सरकारी अफसर होते हैं जिनके ऊपर सरकार का काफ़ी खर्चा होता है। फिर सरकार स्वयं भी बिल को पास करती है। तो ऐसा एक बिल नहीं है, हजारों बिल मिलेंगे जिनमें जानबूझ कर लूपहोल छोड़ दिए जाते हैं या जानबूझ कर कोई खराबी कर रख दी जाती है जो कि कभी वर्कर के इन्ट्रेस्ट में नहीं जाती है। वह चीज़ मालिक लोगों या बड़े-बड़े लोगों के इन्ट्रेस्ट में जाती है। जब मामला कोर्ट में चला जाता है तो सरकार फिर परेशान होकर पालियामेंट के सामने संशोधन विधेयक लाती है।

इसलिए मेरा सरकार के सामने सुझाव है कि एक स्टेंडिंग कमेटी बनाई जाती जो इन कानूनी दाव पेचों को देखे। इसलिए कोई इग प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे भविष्य में कंज्यूमर्स का नुकसान न हो। किसान को परेशानी न हो। कानून की आड़ लेकर बड़े बड़े लोग फायदा न उठा सकें। भविष्य में कोई भी बिल लाया जाए तो बहुत सोच समझ कर कानूनी दाव-पेचों को देखकर लाने की कोशिश की जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, उनका मिल मालिकों पर काफ़ी पैसा बकाया है। सरकार के बार बार आश्वासन के बावजूद अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय किसी का एक पैसा भी लगाया नहीं रह गया था। अब चार साल के अन्दर ऐसी स्थिति बयों पैदा हो गई है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (राबटंस गंज) : आपके समय में तो गन्ना खेतों में जलाया गया था।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आजकल तो लकड़ी का भाव गन्ने से चौगुना हो रहा है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूँगा कि किसी भी पार्टी की हुक्मत हो, बड़े लोगों द्वारा किसानों का शोषण नहीं होना चाहिए। आजाद साहब तो बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव विचारों के हैं। पिछली बार भी उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था। हमें विश्वास है कि अब वे निश्चित रूप से किसानों की परेशानी को दूर करेंगे।

ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए मैं यही आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि इस बीमारी का एक ही

(राम विलास पासवान)

इलाज है “नेशनलाइजेशन” । सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले । जब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा तब तक बड़े लोगों से किसान को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता । सरकार के हाथ बंधे रहेंगे । इसलिए आम लोगों के हित में वहीं सबमें अच्छा उपाय है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए । इससे कंज्यूमर्स का शोषण वहीं होगा और किसानों का शोषण नहीं होगा ।

श्री बालासाहिब विले पटिल (कोपरगांव): सभापति महोदय, आपने मझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ ।

यह एक्ट 1966 में लाया गया और अब इसमें संशोधन किया जा रहा है । अभी तीन प्रकार से चीनी मिल चल रहे हैं । एक सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं, एक निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और एक सहकारिता के आधार पर चलते हैं । इस तरह से अलग अलग राज्य में पेंट का तरीका अलग हो सकता है । इसी तरह से अनुभव भी अलग अलग हो सकते हैं । इस साल चीनी के उत्पादन में भारी कमी आई है । हिन्दुस्तान के बंदर 40 प्रतिशत चीनी का उत्पादन कम हुआ और विश्व में 6 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है । वेश को चीनी का आयात करना पड़ा और अगले वर्ष भी 60 लाख टन से ज्यादा उत्पादन होने की संभावना नहीं है । देश में 1102 लाख टन का चीनी का चीनी का स्टाक है । लेकिन मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि किसान को सही दाम मिलने चाहिए । आज कृषि मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि आंध और महाराष्ट्र में गन्ना उत्पादन का स्वर्चं कम से कम 16 रुपए प्रति किलोटल है और महाराष्ट्र में कम से कम 15 रुपए गन्ने का दाम तय किया गया है । जब किसान को दाम कम

मिलते हैं तो गन्ने की बुआई कम होती है । गए साल, काफी बकाया था । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना से 60 करोड़ रुपए ध्नान से भारत सरकार ने एडवांस दे दिए । 154 करोड़ रुपया भी तक किसान का मिल मालिकों पर बकाया है । जब चीनी का उत्पादन कम होता है तो उम्मका असर मूल्यों पर भी पड़ता है । इसके साथ साथ अलकोहल इंडस्ट्री और कागज उद्योग भी इससे प्रभावित होते हैं और अन-एंप्लायमेंट का सवाल भी आ जाता है ।

जब हूँसरे मुल्कों से चीनी आयात की जाती है तो उभयोक्ताओं को महगे दामों पर देनी पड़ती है । इसलिए, मैं यह आग्रह मर रहा हूँ कि लेवी चीनी के दाम ठीक रखे जाने चाहिए जितना दाम बढ़ाया जाए, उतना ही किसातों को भी दिया चाहिए चाहे । इसके लिए चीनी मिलों को निर्देश दिए जाने चाहिए चाहे वह प्राईवेट, संकरनी में हो या या गवनेंमेंट अन्डरटेकिंग हो । के उत्पादन में हमारे देश का नम्बर पहला था । या । लेकिन अभी गो इंटरनेशनल एंग्रीमेंट हुआ है, वह हमारे हित में नहीं चाहा है । पांच साल के लिए कम से कम चीनी उद्योग की नीति होनी चाहिए । हमने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है । जब लेवी चीनी के दाम कम हो गए तो सभी हाईकोर्ट में चले गए और स्टें-आंडर ले आए । इस प्रकार उनको उशादा दाम प्राप्त करने की राहत मिली । मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी मिलों का कारोबार ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है । बकाया के बारे में इंटरेस्ट दिखाते हैं लेकिन इंटरेस्ट नहीं देते हैं । फण्ड इकेवलाइजेशन के बारे में महाराष्ट्र का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । चीनी मिलों का दाम बनता है चालीस करोड़, लेकिन हृष्टरेस्ट दिया जाता है 44 करोड़ । इसके कारणों का पता नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि जरा शाति से सोचें । किसानों को बकाया किस प्रकार से दिया जा सकता है ।

इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। लेवी चीनी की जो यूनिकार्म पालिसी है, वह बहुत अच्छी है। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही लेवी चीनी 65 परसेंट होती है जबकि खुली चीनी 35 परसेंट होती है। जब हम जवादा रिलीज करते हैं तो बाजार मूल्य कम हो जाते हैं। इसके बजाए से किसानों को जितना दाम मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। सहकारी आनंदोलन से महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में कभी भी चीनी का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। गने के दाम ठीक बिलने के कारण यह हुआ है। कानून के हिसाब से जो कुछ होना, वह तो ठीक हो होगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसा काम होना चाहिए जिससे किसान भी संतुष्ट हो और उपभोक्ता को भी राहत मिले कि हम रे लिए कुछ-न-कुछ हो रहा है। गने के दाम कम होने से किसान व उपभोक्ता दोनों को कठिनाई होती है। जब हम लोग टर्म प्लानिंग करते हैं कि किसानों के हित में अवश्य सोचें मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ कि लेवी प्राइस बढ़ाई जाए और किसानों को अधिक से अधिक गनन के दाम दिए जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समर्पित करता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *in the Chair.*)

श्री श्रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यों नो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन यह बात सत्य है कि विगत अठ वर्षों से सरकार ने एक्सेस वसूली की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। यदि पहले इस पर विचार किया गया होता तो इससे तीन वर्ग प्रभावित होते हैं - पहला गना उत्पादक, दूसरा मजदूर और तीसरा उपभोक्ता, उन तीनों को भी अधिक वसूली और शोषण से बचाया जा सकता था। परन्तु सरकार को शायद पता ही नहीं लगता है।

बल्कि मिल-मालिकों या एकमध्यायट करने वालों की तरफ से पैरवी होने के बाद ही कानून में संशोधन किए जाते हैं। यदि चीनी मिलों के आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत बनाया जाता, जिन पर ये चीनी मिलें खड़ी हैं, जिनके जरिए देश के करोड़ों लोगों की चीनी की आवश्यकता पूरी की जाती है तो वह जनता के हित में होता। लेकिन उन गना उत्पादकों, मजदूरों और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की तरफ कोई नहीं देखता, बल्कि उसके स्थान पर शोषक लोगों का हित देखा जाता है, जो समाज में कोड़ी की बीमारी की तरह है और लगातार शोषण करते जा रहे हैं। उनके ही चोर दरवाजे से पैरवी बरवाने के बाद हम कुछ कार्यवाही करते हैं। अब वसूलियाँ अधिक ब्याज लेकर की जाएगी।

जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय निधि या राजस्व से देने का प्रश्न है, खासकर बिहार में ही 30 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। इसके अलावा यू. पी. और अन्य प्रदेशों में भी है। सार्दी राशि लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपये से भी जैदा बनती है जो कि अदा की जानी है और जिसके लिए गना उत्पादक समय समय पर हँगामा मचाते रहते हैं। परन्तु उनकी बातों पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। यदि उम्मेद के स्थान पर उनकी ममस्याओं को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाता, मिल औनर जिस तरह अधिक पैसा वसूल करते हैं, उम्मेद के स्थान में मजदूरों को भी शमिल किया जाता तो हम उनका हित कर सकते थे। परन्तु अब तक ऐसा कुछ नहीं हो पाया उस विषय पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए और हमारी ग्रियलिस्टिक एप्रोच होनी चाहिए। लेकिन किसी खाम कारण-वश या जैसा हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने भी कहा, आने वाले चुनावों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए भी कुछ निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। मन्त्री जी भी हंस रहे हैं, क्योंकि मैंने जो कुछ कहा वह सच्चाई पर आधारित है। यदि चीनी के बारे में

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा)

देखा जाए तो वह हर व्यक्ति के लिए आवश्यक है, भले ही कुछ लोगों के लिए हानिकर हो या कुछ लोगों के लिए लाभप्रद हो। हमारे देश में 70 लाख टन चीनी की प्रति वर्ष आवश्यकता है। जैसा आपने बताया इस समय हमारे यहां स्टाक में लगभग 102 लाख टन चीनी जमा है, तो आवश्यकता के हिताब से भी वह ज्यादा है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आप विदेशों से और चीनी मंगवाना चाहते हैं, मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि उसकी क्या जरूरत है और क्यों आप इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। यदि आप इम्पोर्ट भी करते हैं तो क्या बाजार में चीनी का भाव गिर जाएगा। हमारी गलत नीतियों का ही परिणाम है कि चीनी का दाम बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। लेकी शुगर और ओपन मार्केट में मिलने वाली शुगर के दामों के बीच में दो-दोहरी रूपये का प्रति किलो का अन्तर है। उसके कारण मारे देश में चीनी का ब्लैक चलता है, अवैध व्यापार चलता है। चूंकि हमारे मित्र बीच-नीच में टोक रहे हैं, इसीलिए मैं उनकी बातों का उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 'बात ठीक है कि हमारी गलत नीतियों के कारण ही, हमारी दुएल पौलिसी के कारण ही, दोहरी नीति के कारण ही' शुगर का हमारे देश में अवैध व्यापार होता है और इस कारण हमारे देश के 70 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हो रहे हैं और चीनी के लिए उनको अधिक दाम देने पड़ रहे हैं। और उनको अधिक दाम देना पड़ रहा है और जितने मिल मालिक हैं वह फायदा उठा रहे हैं, बिचोलिये, ब्लैक मार्केटियस, होडसं फायदा उठा रहे हैं। उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इस कुछवस्था को आपको रोकना चाहिये।

अभी समान दाम नीति आप कर रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसका आम जनता

पर क्या असर पड़ता है यह भी आपको देखना चाहिए। हर जगह शुगर कोरपोरेशन बनी हुई हैं, यह सब खाली चोरी कर रही हैं। इनको गदि चोर कोरपोरेशन कहा जाए तो गलत न होगा। इनमें सुधार की ओर कोई व्यान नहीं देता है। अभी जैसे 40 करोड़ बकाया है तो 44 करोड़ उस पर व्याज ही लगगया जा रहा है। यह कैसी व्यवस्था है? क्या सरकार ने कभी इस ओर व्यान दिया है?

अगर चीनी उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है और किसानों को उचित मूल्य भी देना है और उसका प्रतिदाय आप ठीक से बसूल करेंगे कि नहीं, इस बारे में क्या व्यवस्था है? यह सब कार्यालय हैं जिनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार को संशोधन करना चाहिए। केवल बड़े लोगों के फायदे के लिए ही संशोधन नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारी व्यवस्था से आम जनता को कितना लाभ मिलता है वही अच्छा होता है। मैं मन्त्री जी से कहूँगा कि चीनी का जो बयना है और बाहर से जो हम इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, यह केवल कमीशन खाने का बन्धा है जिसमें ब्यूरोक्रेट कमीशन खा जाते हैं। हम भी एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। तो यह सब गड़बड़ क्यों चल रही है? इसके पीछे क्या राजनीति है, समझ में नहीं आता। मन्त्री जी चूंकि बैठने के लिए कह रहे हैं, इसीलिए मैं अपनी बान यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस लंबी चीनी समान कीमत संशोधन विधेयक, 1984 का समर्थन करता हूँ और मन्त्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। साननीय रासविलास पासवान जी ने कहा कि विधेयक बनता है तो न्यायालय उसमें संशोधन करता है। इसलिये विशेषज्ञों की स्टॉफिंग कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ विधेयक समय के अनुसार बनाये जाते हैं और समय की प्रगति

के अनुमार संशोधन भी किया जाता है। मैं उनके विचार से सहमत हूँ कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये क्योंकि चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा किसानों का बड़ा शोषण होता है हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र छपरा में एक मरहीरा चीनी मिल है जिस पर कई सालों का किसानों का पैसा बकाया है। कोई सामान बेचता है तो उसको अपने माल की कीमत मिलती है। लेकिन गन्ना उत्पादक उससे वंचित रहता है। किसान जब आगा गन्ना मिल में लेकर बैलगाड़ी पर जाता है तो 3, 4 दिन बक उसकी बैलमाड़ी फंकट्री के दरवाजे पर लड़ी रहती है, बाद में उनको पच्चा मिल जाता है जिसमें ब्लंक बैलिंग होती है जिससे किसानों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। इसलिए प्रदेश सरकार पर आप अपना प्रभाव ढालें ताकि किसानों को यह परेशानी न हो। और जब वह अपनी इख मिल में दें तो तत्काल पैसा उनको मिल जाये जिससे वह अपने भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था कर सके और अपने जीवन-पापन के साधनों का समुचित उपयोग समय पर कर सकें।

मढौरा की रेल लाइन छोटी लाइन थी वह विक गई है। हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एकमात्र मढौरा चीनी मिल है, उसके चले जाने के बाद अपार जनता को असुविधा होती है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि इस संकट से हमारे द्वेष के लोगों को बचावें।

मेरे भाई श्री आर० एज० पी० वर्मा ने कहा कि विदेशों से चीनी का आयात होता है और इसमें कमीशन की व्यवस्था होती है। मैं नहीं मार्गज्ञता कि यह सन्देह उनके भन मैं क्यों है? जब किसी सामान का अभाव होता है तो सरकार सोचती है कि नागरिकों की समस्या को

दूर करने के लिए अगर विदेशों से सामान आयात करना पड़े तो वह करके इस प्रकार से देश के संकट को दूर करे। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि पूँजीपतियों के हित में विधेयक में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह बात कहां तक मही है, लेकिन आमतौर पर जनता के भन में यह धारणा है कि भारतीय जनना पार्टी, जोकि जनसंघ का परिवर्तित और परिवर्द्धित रूप है, यह पूँजीपतियों की पार्टी है और जनता का ये शोषण करते हैं। यह कैसे किसी दूसरे पर आरोप लगाते हैं?

हमारी कांग्रेस (आई) की पार्टी प्रगतिशील है। उस पर इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाना कम-से-कम उनके लिए शोभा नहीं देता, किनके लिए सामान्य रूप से सर्वविदित है कि यह पूँजीपतियों के हाथी हैं, उनके ठेकेदार हैं। इस तरह का आरोप जाननीय सदस्य के मुंह से हास्यास्पद लगता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि मढौरा चीनी मिल की आज जो दुरंशा है, किसानों का पैसा बाकी है, मजदूरों को वेतन नहीं मिलता है, बहां की रेल पटरी उखाड़ दी गई है, जमीन बेचे जाने की व्यवस्था हो रही है, इस तरह से यह चीनी मिल समाप्त होने के याद भारी मंकट इस उद्योग में आयेगा, मन्त्री महोदय इसको बचाने की कृपा करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक मर्मरण करता हूँ।

*SHRI M KANDASWAMY (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Bill which seeks to amend. The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1946. Firstly, it has taken 8 years for the Government to plug the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri M. Kandaswamy)

loopholes found in the parent Act passed in 1976. Secondly, through this amending Bill, the definition of "levy sugar" as contained in the Levy Sugar Supply (Control) order, 1972, is being made self-contained. I wonder whether this should take 12 years for the Government. One gets the suspicion whether the Government had derived any benefit from this delay of 12 years in defining "levy sugar" properly.

But it is certain that this delay has led to the exploitation of consumers as also the sugarcane cultivators. They have become the victims of the inordinate delay in having the loopholes and deficiencies in the parent Act plugged by the Government. Meanwhile the sugar production has declined steeply. Last year the sugar production was 82 lakh tonnes and this year it has come down to 48 lakh tonnes. The primary reason for this decline in sugar production is that the sugarcane growers have not been getting remunerative prices. When they do not get remunerative prices and when the sugar mill owners do not pay them the dues in time, naturally they are disinclined to take to sugarcane cultivation. When the sugarcane cultivation declines it is reflected in sugar production. It is not only that we are not able to export sugar but we are compelled to import sugar to meet the local requirements.

In Tamil Nadu the sugarcane cultivators are getting only Rs. 165 per tonne. It should be raised to a minimum of Rs. 250 per tonne. The ruling party in Tamil Nadu is in complicity with the sugarmill owners and thus injustice is perpetrated on sugarcane cultivators.

**

I refer to this because it has happened in Tamil Nadu. Thus the sugarcane cultivators are done injustice.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Sir, he is levelling a charge. **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kandaswamy, when you make an allegation, you must give it in writing to me and then only you can make that allegation. Anyway, I will go through the records and see what you have said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am only quoting the rules. If any allegation is to be made, you have to give in writing. I will go through the record and if it is according to the rules, I will permit. No allegation can be made in the House unless you give it in writing.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY : I said that the cane-growers are not getting a fair price. The Government have not fixed remunerative price for the cane-growers. I am not making any allegation. I am only saying that the cane-growers should get proper price.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made an allegation. Therefore, I say that I will go through the record. You cannot make an allegation without giving it in writing to the Chair.

SHRI M. KANDASWAMY : I understand that the sugar stocks on hand would last only for two months. I do not know what the Government propose to do to meet the sugar requirement. If it is ensured that the sugarcane growers are enabled to get remunerative price, then the sugarcane cultivation will not decline. Presently the sugarmill owners are taking both the sugarcane cultivators and the common people for a ride. In order to ensure that the sugar production does not further slide back, the Central Government should nationalise immediately all the sugarmills in the country. Then only the sugarcane growers and the common people will get justice. If the Central Government nationalises all the sugar mills in the country, then my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam will extend full support to it. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री जी ने जो लेबी चीनी समान कीमत निधि अधिनियम, 1976 में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह जो बिल पेश हुआ है उसमें हमको कुछ भ्रम हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्री जी इसका निवारण करें। इस का मतलब शायद यह है कि समूचे देश में लेबी चीनी का मूल्य एक समान हो। लेकिन समूचे देश में, दक्षिण भारत में जो चीनी मिले हैं, और उत्तर भारत में जो चीनी मिले हैं दोनों में बड़ा अन्तर है। दक्षिण भारत में 12-13 परसेंट तक होती है और वहाँ की उपज भी उत्तर भारत की गन्ने की उपज से बहुत अधिक है। उत्तर भारत में हालत यह है कि नौ दस परसेंट से अधिक रिकवरी कभी नहीं हुई। तो जहाँ एक तरफ नौ दस परसेंट रिकवरी होगी और दूसरी तरफ दूसरे प्रदेशों में 12-13 परसेंट रिकवरी होगी, दोनों में बहुत अन्तर पड़ जाता है दक्षिण भारत के जो गन्ना किसान हैं उन की लागत के कम्प्रेजिन में उत्तर भारत में लागत भी अधिक है। उत्तर भारत में उपज भी कम है, लागत अधिक है और रिकवरी कम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह स्थिति रही तो क्या उत्तर भारत की चीनी मिले रह पाएंगी?

मैं समझता हूँ आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों की हालत जर्जर हो चुकी है और जो मौजूदा स्थिति है और जो नियम हैं उनके रहते इस बात का डर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिले रहें ही नहीं। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में 95 करोड़ रुपये गन्ना किसानों के बकाया है और शायद 47 करोड़ बिहार में बकाया है। दूसरी ओर दक्षिण भारत में जो बकाया होगा वह नहीं के बराबर होगा। अभी मेरे मित्र ने चीनी मिलों का विश्लेषण करते हुए

बताया था कि दक्षिण भारत की चीनी मिलें अधिकांश रूप में कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर चलती हैं, इनके बैलेंस-शीट बनते हैं और जो नका होता है वह किसानों और मजूदरों में बांटा जाता है लेकिन उत्तर भारत में ठीक इसके विपरीत स्थिति है। मन्त्री जी कृपया स्पष्टीकरण देने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैंने जो अन्तर उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत का बताया है उसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान दिया जायेगा? यदि नहीं तो उत्तर भारत की चीनी मिलें सदा के लिए समाप्त हो जायेंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो नियम बन रहा है, इससे पहले भी कुछ नियम बने हैं। केन्द्र की ओर से एक यह भी नियम बना हुआ है कि किसान जो गन्ना सप्लाई करे उसका परमेन्ट यदि 15 दिन में न कर दिया जाए तो उस पर किसान को इन्ट्रेस्ट दिया जायेगा। लेकिन तीन साल हो गए, अरबों रुपया किसानों के बकाया है, क्या कहीं पर उस रूल का पालन किया गया है? इन तीन सालों में खास तौर से उत्तर भारत के गन्ना किसान तो तबाह हो गए हैं। उनके घर में पर्चियां रखी हैं लेकिन वे शादी-ब्याह करने के लिए तरस रहे हैं। वे अपने नड़कों की फीस भी नहीं दे पाते हैं। आपका कानून तो है लेकिन क्या उस पर अमल किया गया है? हमारे पास भी दस-बीस हजार की पर्चियां पड़ी हुई हैं। हमारे ऊपर जो कोआपरेटिव का बकाया है वह वसूल किया जाता है, मालगुजारी भी वसूल होती है, जितना भी किसानों पर देय है उसकी वसूली की जाती है और नदेने पर उनको हवालात में भी बन्द कर दिया जाता है लेकिन हमारे गन्ने के बकाए के लिए कोई भी मार्फ-बाप नहीं है। जो कानून है उस पर यदि अमल किया जाता तो किसानों को दाम मिल जाता लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ।

(श्री राम नगीना मिश्र)

अभी हमारे भाई ने शंका प्रकट की कि अगले साल कम गन्ना होगा। मैं स्वयं किसान हूं, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल किसानों को अच्छी गन्ने कीमत मिली थी और 80 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन भी हुआ था लेकिन पार साल अरबों रुपया किसानों का बकाया रहा। हम उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम एम० पीज० इन्दिरा जी के पास गये थे और उनसे अनुनय विनय की थी तो सेन्टर की तरफ से स्टेट गवनरेंटेस को लोन दिया गया जिससे काफी बकाया बेचक किया गया परन्तु फिर भी बहुत बकाया रह गया था। इस साल भी वही हालत है। अगर किसान को गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिलेगा तो वह गन्ना क्यों बोयेगा। यह सही है कि इस साल कम चीनी पैदा हुई और भविष्य में और भी कम चीनी का उत्पादन होगा यह बात सत्य है। मैं समझता हूं गन्ने की नीति ही दूषित है। यदि 100 किवटल चीनी पैदा होती है तो उसमें से 65 किवटल चीनी लेवी में ले ली जाती है और मिल मालिक के पास 35 किवटल चीनी बचती है। लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि जो किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है उसको कन्ट्रोल के दाम पर चीनी नसीब नहीं होती है। क्या यह किसान के साथ अन्याय नहीं है कि उसको गन्ने का दाम भी न मिले और कन्ट्रोल रेट पर चीनी भी न मिले? हम गन्ने की खेती करते हैं, उसमें हमारा हक नहीं रहता है। क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इस कानून में अमेंडमेंट किया जाए कि गन्ना बोने वाले किसान को भी रिटेल दाम पर चीनी मिले। शादी व्याह में किसान को फी-कन्ट्रोल की चीनी स्वारेदानी पड़ती है, जबकि 20 हजार की पर्ची गन्ने की किसान के पास होती है। उधर मिल-मालिक 35 प्रतिशत चीनी मनमाने दामों पर बेचता है। आप कह सकते हैं

कि हमारी वितरण दणालो में दोष है। शहर के लोगों को ही इस प्रणाली से चीनी मिलती है, लेकिन देहात के लोगों को चीनी नहीं मिलती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सुयोग्य हाथों में यह विभाग सौंपा गया है, इस लिए मंत्री जी को ठोस कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उत्तर भारत में कई तरह की चीनी मिलते हैं। को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर में हैं, सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में हैं, कारपोरेशन की हैं, कुछ राज्य सरकारों की हैं तथा 36 मिलें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं। सबकी रिकवरीज में अंतर है। किसी की 8.5 है, किसी की नी है और किसी की पौने नी है। इसकी वजह से सारी छोटी फंकट्री बैठ जायेंगी। इस ओर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे मित्र राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कह रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार कब राष्ट्रीयकरण करेगी? जब मिल की हालत जर्जर हो जाएगी, तो मिल को ले लिया जाएगा। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है, तो सरकार को तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ पुनः मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार के किसानों का जो अरबों रुपया बकाया है, उसको वे दिलवादें, ताकि किसानों को राहत मिल सके। पिछले साल भी स्टेट गवनरेंट ने 27 करोड़ ८० की छूट दी है और इस साल भी छूट दे रही है। यह घाटे का सौदा है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत की चीनी मिलों में समन्वय स्थापित करना चाहिए ताकि उत्तर भारत की चीनी और दक्षिण भारत की चीनी एक मूल्य पर बिक सके। आज उत्तर भारत की चीनी मिलें घाटे में जा रही हैं। आप कोई ऐसा पूल बनाइये, शासन से उनको अनुदान दीजिए, जिससे हमारी उत्तर भारत की चीनी मिलें बरकरार रह सकें। यदि उत्तर

भारत की चीनी मिलें बरकरार नहीं रहेंगी तो हालत पहले ही खराब है, और खराब हो जाएगी। इस ओर भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

अंत में मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जब मैं यहां से जाऊँगा तो आपकी तरफ से एनाउन्स होगा और मैं पेपर में मोटे कालम में पढ़ूँगा कि आजाद जी ने एनाउन्स किया है कि उत्तर भारत में किसानों के मन्ने का जो बकाया है, वह दस-दीस दिन में मिल जाएगा। इस सम्मीद के साथ मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री पीताम्बर जिह (वेतिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा है और समझने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लमा कि माननीय संत्री महोदय को न किसानों की चिन्ता है, न गन्ना उत्पादकों की चिन्ता है और न उपभोक्ताओं की कोई चिन्ता है; लेकिन अगर कोई चिन्ता है तो लैंबी प्राइस इक्वेल इजेशन कोष में पंसा आ जाए। इसके अलावा इस बिल में कोई और मंशा नहीं है।

इस मिलिस्ले में आपने यह ध्यवस्था रखी है कि जो अतिरिक्त मूल्य चीनी उत्पादकों ने वसूल किया है, यदि दो महीने में जमा कर देंगे तो उसे साड़े बारह प्रतिशत सूद देंगे, लेकिन दो सहीने के बाद देंगे तो 15 प्रतिशत सूद देना होगा—यह बात मेरी समझ आती है। देखने में तो ऐसा लगता है कि आपका उद्देश्य देर से देने में थोड़ा दण्ड देने का है जो उचित भी है, लेकिन जो सबसे अनुचित बात इसकी लेती के सम्बन्ध में है वह यह है कि चीनी की पैदावार पिछले वर्ष 84 लाख 32 हजार टन हुई, इस वर्ष 82 लाख टन हुई और अगले वर्ष में 60 लाख टन

होने जा रही है और उसके बाद देश में चीनी का भयानक संकट आने वाला है। सरकार ने किसानों के साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया है, चीनी उद्योग ने जिस तरह का व्यवहार किसानों के साथ किया है, उस किसान विरोधी मीति, धांधली और अत्याचार का यह नतीजा है कि साल बाद देश के साथने चीनी का अभाव मुँह बाये लड़ा है। किसान के इतनी मुसीबत झेलने के बाद भी उसको सजा मिलनी ही है और उसके साथ सरकार और समाज को भी सजा उठानी पड़नी।

आज स्थिति यह है कि उत्पादक इतनी मुसीबत झेलने के बाद गन्ना पैदा करता है, उस के बाद बिना पैसा दिए उसे पूँजी नहीं मिलती, उसके बाद मिलों में गन्ने की आपूर्ति करनी पड़ती है, परन्तु आपूर्ति रसीद लिए इस उम्मीद से नेटा रहता है कि उसको पंसा मिलेगा, लेकिन वह पैसा उसे नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी आपने सुना कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का 95 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है, हमारे बिहार में भी 26 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। इसमें चम्पारत में, जहां 9 चीनी मिलें हैं, 11 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है, और वह भी न केवल 1983-84 का बकाया है, बल्कि 1982-83 का भी बकाया है। मुश्यतः बकाया है लोरिया, चनपरिया, खगीली, चक्रिया और नगहा मिलों के यहां अधिक है।

अभी एक चर्चा बिहार सीवान जिले के सदस्य ने की थी, वहां तीन शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, पहले चार थी लेकिन अंग्रेजी राज के जाते-जाते एक बन्द हो गई थी, पिछले दो सालों में पंचरुखी एस.के.जी. और न्यू सीवान ये तीनों फैक्ट्रीज भी बंद हो गई और बिहार के सीवान जिले के किसानों को उत्तर प्रदेश की मिलों को गन्ना पहुँचाने की आज्ञा बड़ी मुश्किल से मिसी, उसके बाद पिछले

(श्री पीताम्बर सिंह)

साल का बकाया और इस साल का बकाया उन को अभी तक नहीं मिला है। पंचरुखी में तो 10 साल का न केवल गन्ना किसानों, बल्कि मिल मजदूरों का भी बेतन आदि का बकाया अभी तक भुगतान नहीं हुआ। यह इस सरकार की सफलता का प्रमाण है। देश के गन्ना किसान ने उपज बढ़ाकर देश के चीनी संकट को दूर किया, न केवल देश की जरूरत को पूरा किया बल्कि विदेशों में भेजकर विदेशी मुद्रा का अजंत किया, लेकिन अभी भी उसको पैसा नहीं मिला।

दो दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि सरकार ने साढ़े तीन लाख टन चीनी बाहर से मंगाई है। मेरे जैसे किसान को, जो चीनी सीधान इलाके का है, इस खबर को पढ़कर बहुत तकलीफ हुई। आपके पास चीनी का इतना स्टाक था कि अगले साल तक सच्च चलाने के लिए कोई संकट नहीं था। आपके यहाँ कल तक भण्डारण का भयानक अभाव था, पूँजी का अभाव था, आप बफर स्टाक बनाने में असमर्थ थे, कितनी कठिनाइयों से आपने योड़ा सा बफर स्टाक बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया, भण्डारण को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया, चांनी की आपके यहाँ कोई कमी नहीं थी, फिर भी आपने विदेशों से चीनी मंगाई। आपने देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को बरबाद किया, मेरी दृष्टि में यह किसानों के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के लिए भी राष्ट्र-विरोधी काम है। जो साढ़े तीन लाख टन चीनी मंगाई गई है, इसे मैं बहुत ही तकलीफदेह घटना मानता हूँ। इस देश में बाहर से चीनी मंगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर सही नीति अपनाई जाए तो इस देश में जरूरत के लायक चीनी उपलब्ध हो सकती है। यह काम किसान-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी है। अगर सरकार

अपनी नीतियों में संशोधन और सुधार करने को तैयार हो तो चीनी की कमी को पूरा किया जा सकता है और किसान पैदावार बढ़ाने में सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

इसके लिए गन्ना-उत्पादकों को लाभकारी मूल्य और गन्ना किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत, त्रिकों केन्द्रों पर आपूर्ति के समय ही भुगतान करनी होगी।

जब कांग्रेस दो टुकड़ों में बटा थी तो उसमें से एक कांग्रेस जो कि सत्ता में है, ने बम्बई में प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि हम चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे ज्योंकि चीनी का सवाल मजदूरों का सवाल है, गन्ना-उत्पादकों का सवाल है चीनी उपभोक्ताओं का सवाल है और यह सवाल बिना चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए हल नहीं हो सकता है। इस देश में चीनी उद्योग के संकट को दूर करने के लिए इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना ही एक समाधान है। उसके बाद एक राष्ट्रीयकरण कमीशन बहाल हुआ था। उस कमीशन ने केवल एक के बहुमत से चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में राय नहीं दी लेकिन उसने जितने भी तर्क दिये वे सभी राष्ट्रीयकरण के पक्ष में हैं। मैंने उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट देखी है। उसको देखने के बाद ही मैं यह सब कह रहा हूँ कि इस उद्योग में बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण किए कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

आज बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ के किसानों का 26 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। अभी तीन करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान गन्ना कारपोरेशन के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। बिहार सरकार ने भारत सरकार से बीस करोड़ रुपये के मीडियम टर्म लोन की मांग की है, इस उद्योग को संकट से उवारने के लिए। अगर बिहार में इस उद्योग

को जिन्दा रखना है तो भारत सरकार 20 करोड़ रुपया बिहार का दे जिससे बिहार के गन्ना-उत्पादकों का बकाया भुगतान किया जाए ।

दूसरी तरफ किसान बाढ़ से परेशान हैं । चम्पारन में एक-तिहाई फ़सल बाढ़ से बर्बाद हो गई है । बिहार के 50 हजार लोग उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर मधुबनी, ठकराहा, बौरिया और नवतन अंचलों में खड़े हैं । रिलीफ के लिये वह भी उनको नसीब नहीं है । ऐसी स्थिति में बिहार का जो 26 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है और उसमें से चम्पारन का ॥ करोड़ रुपया है, उसको दिलाने का मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ । वे इसको यथाशीघ्र दिलायें । उसके बिना इस स्थिति में सुधार नहीं आ सकता है । आगे अगर आपको चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ानी है, सारे देश को अगर चीनी के मामले में आपको आंतं-निर्भर रखना है तो इस समस्या का आपको समाधान करना ज़ोगा । अन्यथा देश में भारी संकट आने वाला है । इस देश को इस संकट से बचाने के लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है, कि गन्ना-उत्पादकों के साथ जो मूलूक भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों का हो रहा है और उनके बकाया के भुगतान के सवाल पर हो रहा है वह न हो । इसके चलते यह संकट दूर होने वाला नहीं है ।

जनता पार्टी के शासन के समय, 1978 में भारत सरकार ने किसानों की बकाया के बारे में एकजीक्यूटिव आर्डर जारी किए थे कि किसानों को स्टेच्युटरी प्राइस पर उनका जो भुगतान चीनी मिलों को करना है उस पर सूद भी दिया जाए । जब मिल वाले किसानों को अपना पैमादेते हैं तो उस पर 16 से 18 प्रतिशत तक का सूद लेते हैं । करोड़ों रुपया किसानों का चीनी मिलों पर महीनों से नहीं, सालों से बकाया है । उस पर किसानों को सूद नहीं दिया जाना है ।

उनके रुपये पर भी सूद चढ़ता है, जिस तरह से मिल-मालिकों के रुपये पर सूद चढ़ता है । करोड़ों रुपये पर किसानों को एक पैसा सूद नहीं दिया जाता है । जब मिल-मालिक अपने पैसे पर 16 से 18 प्रतिशत तक सूद वसूल कर रहे हैं तो किसानों को भी उनकी बकाया पर सूद प्रिलिना चाहिए । मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस बात का एलान करें और इस मदन के माध्यम से किसानों को धार्शदस्त करें कि बिरला की मिलों या अन्य सेठों की मिलों को भी किसानों की बकाया पर सूद देना पड़ेगा । किसानों के दिल में सूद न मिलने का बहुत बड़ा दर्द है । जिस दर्द को मैं महसूस कर आया हूँ, अपने डलाके में किसानों की जिस मुसीबत को देखकर आया हूँ, उससे मुझे मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है कि मैं इन कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करके मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करूँ ।

श्री तमस्वारे पनिया (राबटंगज) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मायवर, मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा । कोई ज्यादा परिवर्तन इसमें नहीं होने जा रहा है और आमतौर पर सभी लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है । मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

चीनी उद्योग के साथ कुछ इस तरह की बात है कि हर दो वर्ष में कुछ उत्तर-चढ़ाव आता है । इसका एक ही कारण है कि जिस साल गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होता है, उस वर्ष किसान को अच्छी कीमत मिल जाती है और समय पर मिल जाती है । इससे देख कर वह गन्ने का उत्पादन बड़ा लेता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादन अधिक होने की बजाए तो उसको फिर समय पर कीमत नहीं मिल पाती और कम कीमत मिलती है । आप पिछले तीन

(श्री रामप्यारे पनिका)

वर्षों का इतिहास उठाकर देखेंगे तो यहीं तथ्य आप पायेंगे। जनता सरकार के समय में तो यह हालत थी कि 6 रुपये प्रति किंवटल पर भी कोई गन्ना लेने को को तंयार नहीं था और बाकी जगहों का तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना खेतों में जलाना पड़ा था। जनता सरकार तो समाप्त हो गई लेकिन चीनी का अभाव उत्पन्न हो गया जिसका दोषारोपण हम पर किया गया। लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार को और खासकर मंत्री जी को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ...

श्री हरीका कुमार गंगवार : उस बक्त एक दोरी चीनी भी इम्पोर्ट नहीं की गई थी।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : आप तो स्वयं जनता सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण कांग्रेस में आ गए थे। 80 में चुनाव जीत कर फिर उधर चले गए थे। आप तो अवसरवादी हैं।

श्री हरीका कुमार गंगवार : आपको गलत-फहमी है। मैं बहुगुणा जी के साथ आया था और उन्होंने के साथ वापिस आया हूँ।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका : हमारे शासन काल में हर क्षेत्र में सुधार आया है। हमें 1980 में जो जर्जरित अर्थव्यवस्था मिली थी उसको हमने काफी सुधारा है। गन्ने का 15 करोड़ टन रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है। उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाया है। जहां तक साधा विभाग का संबंध है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी समझ बूझ से काम लिया है। सीबिएट के बारे में भी दोहरी मूल्य नीति अपना कर उस पर होने वाली चोर बाजारी को समाप्त किया है। इसका परिणाम अच्छा हुआ है।

इन सबके बावजूद हम दो तीन बातों की अपेक्षा मंत्री महोदय स करते हैं। एक तो संतुलन की मत 12 रुपये है तो अगले साल बाकी चीजों की कीमत जिस अनुपात में बढ़ती है। उत्ती अनुपात में गन्ने की कीमत भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। पिछले साल यह बात सही है और हम इसके लिए सरकार के आभारी हैं कि आज उत्तर सरकार और वित्त मंत्रालय में बड़ा प्रयास करने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लोन दिलाया गया और कहां पर गन्ने की कीमत का भुगतान किया जा रहा। यही हाल बिहार वा है। इस साल भी हम बकाया नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ। पिछले साल जहां 80 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ था, वहां आज 59-60 लाख टन हो गया है। आज हम लोगों के रहन-सहन का स्तर बढ़ा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो ज्ञप्त 60 लाख टन थी, वह अब बढ़कर 80 लाख टन होने जा रही है। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि देशवासियों का रहन सहन बढ़ा है। साढ़े तीन लाख टन चीनी का आयात किया गया। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह मंत्री महोदय की दूरदर्शिता है। अगर किसी चीब की कमी का अंदेशा है तो बाहर से मंगाई जानी चाहिए। लेकिन हमें इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हर क्षेत्र में हमने उन्नति की है। कावल के क्षेत्र में, गेहूं, तेलहन, दलहन, सब क्षेत्रों में हम आगे बढ़े हैं ताक्या कारण है कि गन्ने का उत्पादन कम है। गन्ने का उत्पादन कम होने के तीन चार कारण हैं।

सेन्टर से अच्छा पैसा मिलता है तो प्रदेश की ओर से नहीं मिल पाता। इसमें असंतोष पैदा हो जाता है। सरकारी मिलों पर किसानों का जो बकाया रहता है, वह ठीक से नहीं मिल पाता है। जब हम कहते हैं कि एडजस्ट कीजिए

तो कोई मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं होता है । जिस रूप में कीमत दी जाती है, उससे बड़ी परेशानी हो जाती है । एक कानून पास हुआ है कि 15 दिन से अधिक किसानों का बकाया हो जाये तो मिल-मनिक मॉकिट रेट पर इंटरेस्ट देगा । काफी थोर-गुन के बाद भी वह नहीं दिया जाता । मैं चाहना हूँ कि मन्त्री जी राज्य सरकारों को महीने से लिखें कि वह कानून का पालन करें । इसमें गन्ना उत्पादकों में जो अमंतोष है, वह दूर हो जाएगा । राष्ट्रीयकरण का निर्णय कई बार हुआ है, अगर, हम राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं चाहें तो राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसा व्यवहार होना चाहिये ।(व्यवधान) आज हमको मिलों की संख्या बढ़ानी है । मैंने जब मिर्जापुर का दौरा किया तो किसानों ने अपनी दुखद कहानी सुनाई । मैं चाहूँगा कि चीनी मिलों को सेन्ट्रल सेंक्टर में अवश्य खोलें और किसानों के हिनों का ध्यान रखें । दूर स्थानों पर जाकर किसानों को अपना गन्ना बेचना पड़ता है । गन्ना किमानों को गन्ने की पर्ची लेने में भी पैसा देना पड़ता है । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक काम्प्री-हेन्सिव बिल लाएं । चीनी मिल के जो मजदूर हैं उनका ध्यान रखने के लिये और उपभोक्ताओं के हित में लेवी का ध्यान रखने के लिये, हमारी सरकार बधाई की पात्र है । बड़-बड़े लोग तो लेवी चीनी की परवाह नहीं करते हैं । लेकिन, जो गरीब, हरिजन और मजदूर लोग हैं, उनको लेवी चीनी नहीं मिल रही है । हमारे यहां जो वितरण ध्यवस्था है, उसको भी दुरुस्त किया जाना चाहिए । शहर के लोगों को तो काढ़ पर चीनी मिल जाती है लेकिन दूर-दराज के लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती है । मैं, जब बनारस गया तो मुझे लोगों ने बताया कि ईद के समय उनको चीती नहीं मिली । एक गांव में पता चला कि एक दुकानदार को पांच बोरी चीनी मिली थी ।

उमने एक ही गांव में बांट दी और बाकी बचकर रख दी । इन्डीविजुअल यूनिट के हिसाब से चीनी बंटे, इसकी आप व्यवस्था करें । मैं जानता हूँ कि आपको लिमिटेशन्स क्या हैं ? आपका स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर कंट्रोल नहीं है ।

लेकिन आप कोई न कोई ऐसी ध्यवस्था अवश्य करें जिससे राजन में मिलने वाली चीनी का सही तरीके से वितरण हो सके, उसकी वितरण की उचित ध्यवस्था हो । वैसे आपने प्रयास तो काफी किए हैं, काफी दुकानों की संख्या आपने बढ़ाई है, फिर भी हम व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहना हूँ कि जिनमी आवश्यकता हमारे यहां है, उसके हिसाब से चीनी मिलों खोली जायें और एक मिल मेरी कांसटीट्यूटेशन्सी मिर्जापुर में भी खोली जाए जहां के लोग बहुत परेशानी अनुभव कर रहे हैं और उनको राहत मिल सके ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :- उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब मैंने इस बिल के उद्देश्य और कारणों को पढ़ा तो मुझे लगा कि उसमें उद्देश्य और कारणों को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि मिफ़ हैंडिंग दिया हुआ है—ओब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड शीजन्स जब कभी कोई बिल पेश किया जाता है तो उमको पेश करते हुए लिखा जाता है कि इसके अन्तर्गत निम्न धाराओं में संशोधन किए जाने का प्रावधान है । उस प्रकार की बात इसमें नहीं कही गई है, आप स्वयं पढ़ लीजिए । आप को बताना चाहिए था कि हम पिछले एकट की फलां-फलां धाराओं में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, फलां प्रावधान के कारण यह हानि हुई या उसमें यह कमी रही और उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए ही हम नया बिल ला रहे हैं और

(श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार)

इन नई धाराओं से वह कमी दूर होगी। तब हम आपके औब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़-स का औचित्य समझ सकते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने कभी इसको देखने की कृपा नहीं की। गांवों में चीनी पेंदा करने वाले किसान की तरफ आयद कभी इनका ध्यान नहीं था।

इसके अनावा इस बिल के अन्दर और कोई खास बात नहीं है। सिफ लेवी चीनी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी का पेसा है, डिफरेंस है, उसको आप लगा करवा रहे हैं, यदि किसी कोटि का नियंत्रण हो तो उसके 60 दिनों के अन्दर, अथवा जो आपने पहले वसूल किया है, उससे 60 दिनों के अन्दर। उस पर संदेश बाहर प्रतिशत ब्याज लगेगा और यदि समय पर जमा नहीं करवाया गया तो ब्याज की दर 15 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। इसके अनावा इसमें और कोई खास बात नहीं कही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी मात्र दिल बे के लिए है क्योंकि सरकार पूँजीयतियों से आज तक एक नगा पेसा भी वसूल नहीं कर पाई है। यदि कहीं किया हो तो आप हमें बताइए।

श्रीमान् रामपाले पनिका जी कहीं चले गए। मेरा स्थान है कि यदि उनकी बातों को अच्छी तरह से देखा जाए तो जैसा उन्होंने शुरू में कहा कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन उसके बाद जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, उससे इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सकता है कि वे इसके विरोध में बोले हैं। यदि आप वास्तव में किसानों के हिमायती हैं तो सरकार दायरकी है, फिर किसान दुःखी क्यों हैं। आप छोड़ करके इधर आ जाओ। जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है, मैं कभी चार आने का या एक रुपये

का कॉम्प्रेस का मेस्वर नहीं रहा। बहुगुणा जी के जमाने में न जाने कहां से उन्होंने मुझे टिकट दिलवा दिया और मैं जीत कर आ गया। लेकिन कोई भी कॉम्प्रेस का आदमी, ऊपर से नीचे तक, मेरे चुनाव प्रचार में कभी नहीं था। सिफ उनके साथ मिलकर जो कुछ हुआ, उसके अलावा किसी ने मुझे कोई सहायता नहीं की। इसलिए आपकी धारणा गलत है कि मैं कभी कॉम्प्रेस में रहा। न आपकी भेहरवानी के कारण कभी मैंने चुनाव जीता। अपली बार भी सब कुछ आपके साथने आ जाएगा कि किस की भेहरवानी से चुनाव जीतता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे रहीम जी का एक दोहा याद आता है—रहिमबन बुरो न मानिये, जो गंदार कह जाए। इसलिए जो बातें उन्होंने की, उनका मेरे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं होता है।

श्रीमान्, जो भी चीनी मंत्री होता है, मैं आपको यहां एक बेघड़क बनारसी का उद्घारण सुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक बार कुछ किसान उनके पास पहुँच गए। चूँकि वे व्यंग्य रस के कवि थे, इसलिए उन्होंने किसानों की चीनी से सम्बन्धित ममृस्थाओं को सुनने के बाद एक छोटा-सा पद्धर चड़ाया—वह चीनी मंत्री जी आपके ऊपर है—

करें क्या नेह तिलचट्टे हो तुम,
और दोस्ती के नाम पर बट्टे हो तुम।
शर्म आती है यह कहते बेघड़क,
माम चीनी है ममर खट्टे हो तुम॥

किसानों की बातें सुनकर बेघड़क बनारसी ने जो कुछ कहा उनकी भावनाओं को ही मैं यहां उद्घात करना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि हमारे चीनी मंत्री के ऊपर भारी दायित्व है। भले ही हमारे राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी चीनी पेंदा करने वाले मंत्री हों वा चीनी का वितरण करने वाले आजाद

साहब हों, दोनों ही चीनी से सम्बन्धित हैं और दोनों ही जगह गड्बड़ हैं। भले ही हमारे आजाद साहब कह दें कि यह सब्जेक्ट तो राव बीरेन्द्रसिंह जी का है, चीनी मिलों का उनसे सम्बन्ध है, उस में मैं क्या करूँ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह कहते हैं कि दाम तब करना मेरा काम नहीं है, और आप इस तरीके से हट जायेंगे कि वह हमारा क्षेत्र नहीं है। तो इस तरह की बातों से काम नहीं चलता है। चूंकि जौहान्ट रेस्पांसिविलिटी है इसलिये आप सभी संबंधित मन्त्रिगण बैठ करके नीति निर्धारण करें। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

एक तो चीनी की कस्ती इसलिये है कि उत्तराधिन यम हो जाता है बर्योक्ति किसान की आप सहूलियत नहीं देते हैं। 5, 6 साल तक उसको गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिलता। और अगर ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करे तो आप पैसा नहीं देते, पर्चियां देर से मिलती हैं, कोई दूसरी फसल करने के लिये देत खाली करवा पड़ता है इसलिये मजबूर होकर कम दाम पर कशर्म को गन्ना देता है जहाँ रिकवरी कम होती है जिसमें किसान को नुकसान होता है।

एक बात मानतीय पनिका जी ने कही कि उस समय चीनी नहीं मंगाई गई इसलिए स्टाक खट्टम हो गया। जनता पार्टी ने कोई पाप करे थे इसलिए हम इधर आ गये। लेकिन अब आप भी वही पाप कर रहे हैं इसलिये जनता जो भगवान का रूप होती है वह आपको जब इधर भेजने वाली है। इस साल तो आप चीनी बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, जबकि स्टाक मौजूद है। और कहते हैं कि कोई कमी न पड़े इसलिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन पिछले साल आपने चीनी बाहर भेजी और फिर मंगाई। इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य

है? इसका मतलब है कि: कहीं बंगलिंग है, अफसर कमीशन ले रहे हैं। अतः जब जवाब दें तो आप बतायें कि चीनी बाहर क्यों गई, और फिर बाहर से क्यों आयी?

उपभोक्ता की क्या हालत है इसको भी देखिये। जब दुकानदार चीनी का बोरी लेता है, चाहे को-आपरेटिव समिति आबंटत कर रही हो या एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम से वह दुकानदार चीनी ले रहा हो तो वह चीनी मोटी होती है। लेकिन जब उपभोक्ता के पास पहुंचती है बारीक दाने वाली कशर वाली चीनी होती है। मोटी दाने वाली चीनी खुले बाजार में पहुंच जाती है और उसके बदले में 100 रु० बोरी कम कीमत वाली चीनी उपभोक्ता को पीले, लाल रंग वाली मिलती है। उधर बंगलिंग ही किसान के साथ, इधर बंगलिंग ही उपभोक्ता के साथ। मैं अभी बरेनी स आपा हूँ, यहा चीनी नहीं थी। पता नहीं वहाँ चली जाती है। आप कहेंगे कि स्टेट गवर्नरेंट का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बराबर है। तो हम यही जानते हैं। क दोतों जगह आप की ही पार्टी की सरकार है। यह जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। कैसे अगर उपभोक्ता को चीनी पहुंचा रहे हैं यह आपका काम है, हमारा नहीं है। नहीं तो हमें अभी जगह बैठा दीजिये देखिये हम थीक करते हैं कि नहीं।

18.00 hrs.

जो चीनी मिले प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं वा प्राइवेट हाथों से निकलकर सरकारी भैनेजमेंट में चली गई हैं, उनके ऊपर जो 10, 10 साल का किसानों का बकाया पैसा है, अगर आप वही उन्हें दिलवा दें तो आपकी बाहवाही हो जायेगी।

पीलीभीत के अन्दर एक एल० एस० शुगर फैक्टरी है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Gangwar, how many more minutes do you want to complete your Speech ? You wanted 10 minutes, and I have given you ten minutes.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : I will just complete my points within a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, you please complete your speech within two minutes.

हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह फैक्टरी प्राइवेट हाईयों में है और इस पर किसी बड़े मंत्री का वारद-हस्त है। उस पर कगड़ों रुपया कई बरमों का बकाया है, आज का नहीं। किसान मारा जा रहा है। वह जिस मजदूर या बलकं को चाहे निकाल देता है उसके खिलाफ कोई कायं-काही होने वाली नहीं है।

सिर्फ इतना ही वह नहीं करता, गन्ने के लिये जो बैगन देते हैं, वह उसे सेंटर से एलाट होता है। उसमें अगर 200 किवटल की एक वैसन की कंपेसिटी है तो वह उसमें 300 किवटल भरकर लाता है। किराया 200 किवटल का देता है और 100 किवटल का बचाता है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायत की थी जिस पर काफी जीब-पड़ताल हुई। उस में यह बात सत्य पाई गई। हर तरीके से यह मिल मालिक पैसा कमाता है।

यही नहीं, जिन गन्ना क्रय केन्द्रों से गन्ना आता है, उनकी निलामी करता है। जो पैसा ज्यादा लगता है महीने का उसको वह सेंटर अपनी तरफ से देता है। आप कहेंगे कि कैसे नीलाम करता है। जायज होता है सूत्र 5 परसेंट। मान लीजिए 100 किवटल गन्ना तोलता है, 95 किवटल फैक्टरी को सप्लाई कर देंगे तो

वह मान लिया जायेगा, 5 किवटल जायज मान लिया जायेगा। वह क्या करता है कि 10 किवटल एक्सेस तोल देता। वह सेंटर के पास कहाँ से आयेगा ? वह किसान की याड़ी को अंडर-वे कर के लेता है। 20 किवटल की याड़ी है तो 15, 16 किवटल तोलेगा और शाम को जो 100, 150 किवटल बढ़ेगा, उसकी फर्जी पर्ची बनेगी और सबसे पहले उसकी कीमत मिलेगी। किसान को नहीं मिलेगी। इस तरह से किसान को लूटा जा रहा है।

किसान को पर्ची मिलने में देर, वह गन्ना टाइम से नहीं ढाल सकता, क्रय-परचेज सेंटर पर जाये तो वहाँ अंडर-वे हो, उसके बाद पैसा मिलने में सालों चक्कर लगाने पड़े तो गन्ने और चीनी की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी ? अगर बड़े तो आपका अफसर उसका निर्यात कर दे और कमी का ढोंग दिखाकर आयात कर दे पिछले दोनों साल आयात भी हुआ और निर्यात भी हुआ। आप कह रहे हैं कि चीनी की कमी हो गई थी। लेकिन किसी जमाने में भी चीनी की कमी नहीं थी। ना उपभोक्ता के लिए और ना बाजार में कमी थी। उसके बाद भी आप निर्यात कर रहे हैं। आपके आंकड़ों के अनुसार आपका निर्यात कम है और आयात ज्यादा है। इसी से आपकी गवर्नरेंट की साल दिखाई देती है।

इसका इलाज यह है कि जहाँ यह प्राइवेट फैक्टरी हैं उनके साथ आप को-आपरेटिव बिलों को संचुरेट कर दो। ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप ये खोल दें तो यह बेर्इमानी नहीं करेंगे। किसान वहाँ जायेगा और वहाँ उसका गन्ना आसानी से लिया जायेगा।

अगर इन फैक्टरियों का नेशनलाइजेशन करना है तो देख लें कि ये मरम्मत के नाम पर अगर 1 लाख की जरूरत है तो 10 लाख मरकार

से ले जाते हैं और वहाँ पर 1 लाख मुश्किल से खर्च करते हैं और बाकी 9 लाख नैनीताल, मसूरी और शिमला के बंगलों में खर्च करते हैं। मेरा जाती तजुरी है, मैंने देखा है।

बरेली की एच० आर० शुगर फैक्ट्री का मालिक 20 लाख रुपये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से ले गया और उसके बाद बहुत थोड़ी सी मरम्मत उसने कराई होगी, मुश्किल से लाख, सबा लाख इस पर खर्च किया होगा, उसके बाद नई गाड़ी लेकर नैनीताल में विहार कर रहा है, सुरा और सुन्दरी में मस्त है। ये सब लूट करना चाहते हैं। जिस दिन आप इसका नेशनलाइ-जेन करेंगे, तो वहाँ आप देखेंगे कि एक भी पुर्जा साबुत नहीं है। और जब आप उसको ले तो और आप पर बड़े पड़ेगा यह आपको दिल्लाई देगा। इसलिए ज्यादा अच्छा यह है कि इनको कुछ मत दीजिए और इनके बदले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज आप खोल दीजिए, संचुरेट कर दीजिए।

पिछले पाँच साल से मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ, हमारे शाहजहांपुर की पुवायां तहसील का जो क्षेत्र है वह सबसे ज्यादा गन्ना, सबसे ज्यादा गेहूँ और सबसे ज्यादा धान के उत्पादन का क्षेत्र है, पूरे प्रदेश में उसका नाम है और एक फैक्ट्री के लिए हम माँग कर रहे हैं, यू० पी० गवर्नरमेंट ने रेकमेंट करके भेजा है लेकिन आज तक उसके लिए लाइसेन्स नहीं मिला। तो वहाँ सब कशार वाले वहाँ के किसानों को खा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप अपने गुड आफिसेज का इस्तेमाल करें, आप समझदार आदमी हैं और आप तो बैसे ही आजाद हैं, आपके ऊपर किसी का रोब-दाब नहीं चलता, चिल्कुल आजाद हैं, आप मेहरवानी करके इस बात को देखते हुए पुवायां में शाहजहांपुर के

अन्दर एक चीनी मिल खुलवा दीजिए। चार पांच साल में प्रोपोजल चल रहा है, सब तरीके से ठीक है, स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट ने रेकमेंट करके भेजा है, वह आप खोलवा दीजिए और वहीं नहीं जहाँ तक हो सके कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज का एक जाल बिछा दीजिये पूरे स्टेट में। इस तरह से ये जो चीनी मिलों मालिक बैठे हुए हैं उनको आगे बढ़ने का और खाने पाने का मौका मत दीजिए वरना आप पर यह इल्जाम लगेगा कि आप पूँजीपतियों का समर्थन करते हैं। आपने देखा है कि पूरे देश की राजनीति एक समय इन्हीं चीनी-मिल मालिकों के हाथ में थी। वे जिधर चाहते थे सरकार बनाते थे, जिधर चाहते थे, गिरा देते थे, खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में यह स्थिति थी। वह समय मत आने दीजिए और कस से कम अपने ऊपर यह इल्जाम मत आने दीजिए, राव बोरेन्ट्रसिंह पर आए तो कोई बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is already over; it was two hours. I will, therefore, call the Minister to reply. Shri Kabuli and Shri Ramavtar Shastri went to speak, though Members from their party have already spoken. I will allow them to speak for a few minutes each in the Third reading.

We will sit late for some time and pass this Bill today, because the whole of tomorrow has been allotted for discussion of the White Paper on Punjab.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND DRUG SUPPLIES

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the sympathy that they have shown for the cane growers, consumers and the industry as a whole. I do share with them their anxiety and anguish for the arrears that are not being paid to the cane

(Bhagwat Jha Azad)

growers. It is not a lip sympathy, lip-deep only, but I feel sincerely concerned as the hon. Members do. As a Minister, I have always expressed very strongly for the payment of arrears, and I have always taken this up with the State Governments whenever I had occasions to meet them; I have been writing to them also whenever the occasion arose.

Now, there have been two kinds of criticisms, one relating to the present amending Bill and other covering the entire canvas of sugar policy in the country. I would first like to say on the amending Bill, on which the hon. Members have almost unanimously agreed and supported the amendment.

The point is very simple. Whenever we fixed the price of levy sugar, the mill owners went to the court, and the courts in their wisdom allowed them to charge higher prices and we could not do anything. And after those petitions were dismissed, they said that since it was not specifically provided that they had to return the excess charged in the price but the additional excise duty on that, they would not return that.

Some of the hon. Members have said : "You have experts. You draft the Bill." Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan is not here. He said : "You deliberately leave the loophole." That is not the question. The officers draft the Bill, with our consent. The Cabinet approves it. It is ultimately the Houses which pass the Bill, and it becomes an Act. So, it is not they, but we who are responsible. For example we have the occasion here to scrutinize the entire thing. You pass it; and in the course of administering it, we find the loopholes. Therefore, we come here.

About the amending Bill as such, the Members are agreed that what I have provided in the Bill now is that whatever arrears are due from these producers who charged from the consumers firstly, more than what we fixed as the levy price, and

secondly as additional excise duty due to higher price should be deposited in the Fund. They have agreed with it, and we have done it. The loopholes which were there in the Bill have been plugged. I hope hon. Members have seen it. I hope they do not want me to repeat it. About interest also, those people must pay it.

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas and others have asked : "Why have you said that if they pay within 60 days, the interest will be 12½% and if they pay after 60 days it will be 15%?" It is not to my liking : I must tell you frankly. Even to-day, I argued with my officers and asked : "Why not 15% from the start?" These things arise when people go to the court. It is said : You don't give a reasonable time. So, they have not paid because the court case was there. Now that the court has dismissed their petition, they must get a reasonable time. I do not know whether all the these laws and the question of reasonable time are there for all, or for some people, but the fact remains that I had to provide for willy-nilly, these 60 days, because of this difficulty of reasonable time to be given to those fellows, who did charge the higher price, and did not deposit it. So, I had to do it. That is my only explanation in this case.

There is another important point on this : how will the consumer who has been charged more, benefit? It is very difficult, I must admit as hon. Members have said, to benefit the individual consumers by returning the money that was charged from them when they purchased it. But there is another way : if somebody is so clever, good and nice that he has a record with him, we can give an advertisement. He can come with the receipt, and we will pay him. But that is not possible, I tell you.

What we do is that we fix the levy price for the country, the uniform levy price. There are 16 zones in the country. In a majority of the zones, the levy price is higher than the average levy price. What we do is that we benefit the consumer by subsidizing this levy price, which is higher than the

average. That is the only way, in which we can do it.

Now about the criticism of the amending Bill, which the hon. Members have made. I hope they were speaking about the present one. While referring to widening the canvas they have spoken about the arrears. I certainly feel the same way as Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra and Mr. Pitambar do. They expressed it strongly. They accused me and said : "You have no concern for the consumer, and for the producer." I must say that my friend Pitamber, my class fellow is a new Messiah who has come to this House now. Raising his voice as a public speaker does, he has expressed his concern powerfully. All that I can say is that I share his concern, as strongly as he has expressed it, and as strongly as Mr. Nagina Mishra, Mr Panika and others have done.

I will again, in the light of the debate in this house, write to the State Governments. I cannot announce it within 20 days, which you asked me to do. But I can certainly tell my friends who had advised me about this, that within 8 or 10 days, I will write to the State Governments that the arrears should be paid to the cane growers.

Mr. Nagina Mishra has spoken about North-South *samarvay*, i.e. that an equilibrium should be established, so that the north Indian mills do not go out of production. What is that equilibrium ? It is true that we should pay as much as possible to the cane growers. In this country, the greatest point is the population explosion which needs more wheat, more rice, more sugar, more pulses, more edible oil, land being the same. We as the Government in the Ministry of Agriculture, are trying to push up, through incentives, many kinds of incentives, all kinds of productions. We cannot increase hectare ; but, certainly, we can increase their input per hectare ; that is what is possible. Till we are trying our best. For example, for oilseeds in Madhya Pradesh, we are doing it those lands which

are not irrigated ; for soyabean, we are also doing it. We are giving now in Bihar and West Bengal incentives for more rice ; we need more rice, Wheat we have. For example, edible oil, we are importing about 800 to 900 crores. So, in this way, the farmer has got an option to produce what he thinks best in the different competitive incentives given to them. In that, sometimes something suffers. But, so far as sugar is concerned, it is not due to that. We suffered a fall in production it is true, from 82 lakh tonnes to about 59-60 lakh tonnes this year because in the South, there was a drought, an agro-climatic condition. In the North, in the winter when the cane was maturing, we had very heavy rain. Therefore, this is not correct to say Mr. Ram Nagina Mishraji — that it is due to non-payment that we had suffered ; non-payment was a phenomenon in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, but compared to North India, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Maharashtra have produced less where the payment was given and the arrear was not there. I do not forecast a doom like some members that things will become very bad in the sugar industry next year. One of my friends said, you are importing, you are harming the interest, you are not for the farmers, at the same time echoing the tone of trader and hoarders in this country said doom is coming next year for this sugar industry. I can assure this House and the country that there is no doom in the sugar industry. The gross carry-over stock is 46 lakh tonnes. Our production will be 59 to 60 lakh tonnes. Our consumption in the country is 75-78 lakh tonnes. Our commitment for export is 6.5 lakh tonnes ; we may not do that, but we have already contracted for something like 3 lakh tonnes. So, we will have an opening stock of about 20 lakh tonnes in the new sugar year on first October.

But there is a question on the import of three lakh odd tonnes. It is very simple. I do not want to be the man who is forewarned and yet does not take precaution. As an abundant precaution, I have taken this 3.50 lakh tonnes purchase as import and I can tell you that this sugar is not at what the levy price sugar is. Today, in the

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international market, the price has crashed. Whenever we exported, we exported at a discount ; we have to pay more. But, now the international price has crashed. We want to take advantage of it. Hon. members should not have grudge about that that. We are not harming the interests; we are just doing/something about those hoarders of Bombay and Calcutta. I warned them in Calcutta and in Bomby. They have seen in papers what statement I have given. I have reduced their stock ; I have reduced their time for stocking 10 days. The other precautions we will take against the hoarders and traders and those who do it. I have done it. Let not hon. members in one minute think that I will have any sympathy for these antisocial elements. I have never done it as a member and I will never do it as a Minister. Therefore, I assure the hon. members and I share with them the concern that we have to do it ; that is why we have done it. Therefore, let them not think like our Shri R.L.P. Verma about import, therefore, commission to the officers. He did not say so—thank God—to the Minister ; he did not say that. Possibly he forgot about that or what. But no such things are there. Some say about the elections. Well, for election everybody needs some money.

The Professor also needs it. It is known that vehicles do not run on water but on petrol. So this cheap talk does not carry conviction. The point is whether we did it. We found the time good for storing something. I would like to say, if the House permits, we want to have a buffer stock also. But that should not be interpreted as harming the interests of the cane grower. What Shri Pitambar Sinha said, I know his anxiety, because he comes from an area in Bihar where a large number of sugar factories are there. Being a Communist member he feels the pinch more. He feels that he is the only saviour for the only saviour for the farmer and he is against the mill-owner because he thinks that he is against the farmer. He knows me. I am also against him. But, as individuals they are Profit oriented individuals. But as an industry, the consists of the cane grower, mill owners and

all others, and I have to see that the industry survives. So, about the price also, as the hon. Members said, I will strongly speak to the State Governments. But I would say that about Samanway, Shri Ram Nagina should argue with the State Government. I am a Minister in the Cabinet, I cannot say for a particular State. Let these two State Governments kindly think over what the Bhargava formula is. They should understand things like giving advance payments, as Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are doing.

It is very difficult to speak about rationality of the price advised to be paid by the States. But I will take courage and do it. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh they ensure remunerative price not only to the farmers but also to the industry and thereby they think in terms of the consumers. It is very difficult, at a time to announce a price and then pay it. You will suffer both ways. If you announce a higher price then people will say, "Very good, very good." And when you do not pay then it harms you.

I agree with Shri Ram Nagina Mishra that we have to think in terms of a rationable or Samanway. What is that rationale ? What is the State advised price ? It is no good saying, 'Pay Rs. 23/-'. We are doing it. You are saying that the statutory price is actually related in terms of the consumers, not the farmers. There you are giving a much higher price than the statutory Price. Therefore, that is the only way where we should think in terms of that.

I would say the most important question is about this levy sugar rate and the open market rate. My friend, Shri Mishra has asked why we are taking 65 per cent of the production. For whom are we taking it ? If, after all Punjab produces wheat. Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu also should get it. If you produce more and the consumers are not able to use it then what will happen to the produce ? Therefore, you have to keep in mind a balanced policy and the price at which the consumer should get it, to suit his pocket. That is why the price of sugar is Rs. 4/- per one kg in all Parts of the country, from Nagaland to

Gujarat and from Kanyakumari to Kashmir.

SHRI PITAMBAR SINHA (Bettiab) :
But it is not available at the lowest levels.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I will come to that. For that Vitaran Pranali should be there. That does not exactly concern me. Still, I will reply. But let us quickly come this point. Shri Pitambar Sinha said that levy sugar is not available in the market at Rs. 4/-. At some places it is not available; at some other places it is available. What do you want me to do? That is a straight question. You want the administration to be tightened up. Some hon. Members told me, and after going to the Ministry—whether it may be an ordinary member of the public or an employee of the Lok Sabha living in Janak Puri—on the next day I sent an inspection squad consisting of a Joint Secretary and other officers of the Ministry. The question is that whenever you would ask me, I will put the sarkari tantar into action. We will send them. They will enquire into it. But what I am saying is this. There can be no surety of a proper availability at a price unless there is a powerful consumer protection movement in the country. If you want me as Minister to make that movement, I will choose some organisation, pay them more. But they will have the same fate as the sarkari tantar is having. Therefore, the reply is not in the Minister's mouth or pocket. The reply is that Mr. Pitambar, Mr. Mishra and others must have a powerful consumer movement. Every time you told me, I have been quiet. But I have sent my Inspectors. I can do that. But apart from that, as a Member you and I can have a movement. I am prepared as a Minister to defend the sovereignty of the consumer in which there is a powerful movement. You please develop it. Mou have my full support as a Government and as a Minister. But I do not concede that it is not available everywhere. Had it been so, where does the off take which is growing every month and year, go? It does not go to the sea. I agree that in some places this problem is there.

About nationalisation, there has been nationalisation of many industries in the

country. Since the First Lok Sabha when I come as the youngest in independent India in 1952, I have been a blind supporter of nationalisation. I still hold that view. But the question is whether nationalisation in itself is the panacea or whether in an industry like sugarcane where the largest number of mills are run by the Government and the cooperative sector, we should give time to the cooperatives and the Government to run them on their own. What Mr. Gangwar has said about the cooperative mill in his constituency, I look forward to that. Any Member whether this said - no talk, I mean what I say—can come with a proposal in the cooperative sector. If it qualifies under the techno-economic survey i.e. more cane is available, I will never hesitate to give a licence. I can say it right now. But the question is when the Member comes I will not differentiate. Two things must be there. Let it be in the cooperative sector and there is enough cane availability. I will give you the licence. But the question is you come with a proposal, that does not fulfil the requirement and then you want a favour. I am not for favour, because I know that it will be closed and again it will come on my head. I am not for that. Please develop that area. I feel that there is a scope for expansion of the cooperative movement in the field of sugarcane in this country. I would support that move more than nationalisation.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : You did not say anything about the minimum price to the cane growers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : At present, the cane price that has been given by the State Governments is much above the statutory price. Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are following a rational formula of advance payment and then in the end of the season they follow the Bhargava formula. I think that basis which you are following, should be strengthened. I am recommending that to others also in Northern India, because that is the only rational approach in which we can decide and remove this lacuna in payment.

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With these words, I am thanking the hon. Members for the constructive criticism they have made. I sympathise and agree with them about the difficulties I assure you that I will do my best.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : I have to say something at this stage, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has covered all the points. As a matter of fact, I was thinking that the Minister has given more reply than was required. All right, you take two minutes. Let me see what new points you raise.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. ABDUL RASHID KABULI.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में दोनों तरफ से जो मुद्दा सामने आया वह राष्ट्रीयकरण का था। कांग्रेस सरकार का यह कमिटमेंट है कि वह राष्ट्रीयकरण का रास्ता अपनाएगी। लेकिन आजाद साहब का कहना है कि ऐसा नहीं। सकता। उसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सरकार का जो कमिटमेंट है जनता के साथ, उस पर से उस का विषयास उठ गया है। पिछले 37 सालों से सरकार का जो कमिटमेंट रहा है, उसके बारे में आज आजाद साहब का यह कहना है। आज दोनों पक्षों के लोग इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं। सभी तरफ से यह बात सामने आ रही है कि मिल-मालिकान की तरफ से भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है और किसान और कंज्यूमर्स दोनों का नुकसान हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय जो बात यहां कहते हैं वह बात सरकार की तरफ से और प्रधानमंत्री जी की तरफ से कही जाती है। कलंकिटव रेसोर्सिविलिटी मानी जाती है। अंजाम किसान और त्रिज्यूमर्स दोनों के हक्क कर डाका डाला जा रहा है। यह मिल-मालिकों के द्वारा किया जा रहा है तो फिर उसका उपाय क्यों नहीं सोचा जा रहा। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has advocated the cooperative system. What do you have to say about it in place of nationalisation ?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद : दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में फूट उत्पादन करने वाले किसान हैं, तिलहन और पल्सेस पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, गंदम पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं लेकिन इस सदन में

बताया गया कि गन्ना उत्पादक जो किसान है उसकी हालत इससे बुरी है। बाकी किसान काफी हद तक संतुष्ट हैं लेकिन गन्ना उत्पादक काफी नाराज है। जैसाकि बताया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 95 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है। बिहार में 25 करोड़ रुपए बकाया है और अंकेले चंपारण जिले में 10 करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है। इससे जाहिर है कि 'किसानों को पैसा अदा नहीं किया जाता। इसलिए सरकार को हिम्मत से आगे आना चाहिए। सरकार को पूरे मुल्क की रहनुपाई करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए एक कांग्रीहेंसिव बिल नाना चाहिए। इस सदन की यही मंसा है और तभी सदन की तसल्ली होगी।

کفری مبدأ الرشید کابلی (سری نگر) اپاڈھیکش ہمودت
 آج اس سنتش دنوں طرف سے جو مدعی اسمانے آیا وہ
 راشٹر پر یک بن کا تھا۔ کانگریس سکارا کا یہ تھیٹ ہے کہ
 وہ راشٹر پر یک بن کا راستہ اپنائی۔ لیکن آزاد صاحب کا
 کہنا ہے کہ ایس نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اسکا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ سکارا کا
 جو کٹیٹ ہے جتنے کے ساتھ اس پر سے اس کا داشت
 اٹھ گیا ہے۔ پچھلے ۲۰ سالوں سے سکارا کا ہو کیٹیٹ
 رہا ہے اس کے بارے میں آج آزاد صاحب کا کہنا
 ہے۔ آج دنوں پکشیوں کے لوگ اس بات کی مانگ
 کر رہے ہیں۔ سمجھی طرف سے بیانات سانحہ آرہی ہے کہ
 مل مانکان کی طرف سے بھروسٹا چار ہو رہا ہے اور کس اس
 اور کرنٹ پورس دنوں کا قصان ہو رہا ہے۔ منڑی ہوئے
 جوبات یہاں پہنچتے ہیں وہ بات سکارا کی طرف سے اور پڑھات
 منڑی جی کی طرف سے کہی جاتی ہے۔ پلکشیوں پر یہ پانسیلی
 مانی جاتی ہے۔ آج کان اور کرنٹ پورس دنوں کے
 حقوق پر داکا دلا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ مل مالکوں کے دواڑا کیا جا رہا
 ہے تو پھر اس کا اپاٹے کیوں نہیں سوچا جا رہا۔
 راشٹر پختنر ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has advocated the cooperative system. What do you have to say about it in place of nationalisation ?

شری عبدالرشید کابلی: دوسری بات میں یوپونگ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج ہندوستان میں فروٹ اپیارون کرنیوالے کسان ہیں۔ تلمیں اور پسیس پسیدا کرنیوالے کسان ہیں۔ گندم پسیدا کرنیوالے کسان ہیں لیکن اس سدن میں تیاگیا کرنا تا پا دک جو سکان ہے اس کی حالت ان سے بہت بُری ہے۔ باقی کسان کافی صرف سنتھ ہیں لیکن گناہ تا پا دک کافی ناراض ہیں۔ جیسا کہ بتایا گیا کہ اُتر پردیش میں ۵۰ کروڑ روپیے کس انوں کا بنا چاہا ہے۔ بہار میں ۲۵ کروڑ روپیے لقا یا ہے اور ایک چیخانہ صحن میں ۱۰ کروڑ روپیے کس انوں کا بنا یا ہے۔ اس سے خلا ہر بڑے کسان اُٹھ پیسے ادا نہیں کیا جاتا۔ اس نے سرکار کو ہمت سے آگے آنچا ہے۔ سرکار کو پرستے ملک کی رہنمائی کرنی چاہیے اور اس کے لیے ایک کامپرسیون ہو مولانا چاہیے اس سدن کی بھی مالک منشہ ہے اور تجھی سدن کی تسلی مورگی۔

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोहरी मूल्य नीति की आवश्यकता क्या है ?..... (ध्यावधान) इस दोहरी मूल्य नीति की बजह से ही यह बिल लाना पड़ रहा है । 35 परसेंट चीनी बेचने की इजाजत जो मिल मालिक को दी जानी है, उसको समाप्त किया जाए और सारे स्टाक को अपने कबजे में लेकर बितरण प्रणाली के ऊरिये से चीनी को बांटा जाये । इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ? इस नीलि की बजह से लोगों के दिलों में सन्देह होना स्वामानिक है कि इनकी कोई सांठ-गांठ तो नहीं है । चीनी की क्षालिटी तो बहुत ही खराब है । कुछ सबस्यों ने तो यह भी कहा कि इसमें मिलावट चल रही है । चीनी गल जाती है और जो मिलाई हुई चीज रहती है, वह जम जाती है । इस मिलावट को

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री)

रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? मजदूरों के बारे में तो यहां कुछ भी नहीं कहा जाया । भवसे खराब हालत चीनी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की है । उनके लिए जो कानून नने हुए हैं, वह भी लागू वही होते हैं । वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को मालिक लोप रद्दी की दोकरी में फेंक देते हैं । इस तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए । आखिरी बात अपने इलाके की कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे विक्रम, नौबतपुर और बिहार में गन्ने की पैदावार होती है । महां साऊथ बिहार शुगर मिल बिहार में है । सरकार के कब्जे में होते हुए भी उसकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है । अब यह सुनाई पड़ रहा है कि इस चीनी मिल को सरकार उत्तर बिहार में ले जाना चाहती है । अगर यह बात सही है तो किसान अपना गन्ना इतनी दूर नहीं ले जा सकेंगे । मैं चाहूँगा कि बिहार सरकार कोई ऐसा निर्णय ले, जिससे उसको वहीं पर रहने दे ताकि वहां के किसानों के गन्ने उस मिल में जा सकें ।

श्री मागवत भा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मैम्बर, जम्मू-काश्मीर, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था में विश्वास करती है जिसमें पब्लिक सेक्टर को कमान्डोंग हाईट देने पर कटिबद्ध हैं । इसके अंतर्गत जहां जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता है, वहां वहां समय और आवश्यकता के अनुसार किया जा रहा है । इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से हमारा विश्वास उठ गया है । हमारा विश्वास सिर्फ़ राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए हो, ऐसा नहीं है । जब कभी भी ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़ती है, हम राष्ट्रीयकरण भी करते हैं । जिन उद्योगपतियों ने अपने स्वार्थ के लिए इसको खोखला बनाया है, उसका जबाब यही है कि को-आपरेटिव और सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक उद्योग चलाए जाएं ताकि उम्मको हम

बाहर निकाल सकें । साथ ही, इन पर और फ़ियर्ट्रेन की आवश्यकता होगी, वह हम करेंगे । इसी संदर्भ में माननीय रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा, मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारी दोहरी नीति है, लेकिन दोहरी नीति इसलिए है कि यदि हम उद्योगों के सारे उत्पादन को खुले बाजार में छोड़ दें तो उसकी कास्ट ऑफ़ प्रोडक्शन के अनुसार चीनी का मूल्य अधिक होगा । इसी कारण हसने मिर्णप लिया है कि 65 प्रतिशत चीनी को हम लेकर उपभोक्ताओं को सम्पूर्ण देख में एक ही दर—चार रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से, जो लानत मूल्य से ५ से लेटा है, बेचेंगे और बाकी 35 प्रतिशत छोड़ेंगे ताकि हमारे उद्योग, भी पनप सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें । बदि गत प्रतिशत हम करने लगें तो जैसा नगीना जी ने कहा, तो आप उत्पादन करने वालों से पूछ लाजिए, वे क्या चाहते हैं, वे क्या कहते हैं । इन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि हम संव चीनी ले लेते हैं, हमको भी कुछ छोड़नी चाहिए । लेकिन हम उनको भी मर्जी के मुताबिक कीमत नहीं लेने देते । हमारा अंकुश उन पर भी रहता है । इसलिए हमारे पास जितनी चीनी आती है उसका बाजार में जाने वाली चीनी के साथ एक निश्चित अनुपास रहता है । आपका यह कहना नस्त है कि वह उसमें तीन रुपये प्रति किलो का डिफरेंस है । क्योंकि लेबी शुगर का दर ज्यादा रुपया प्रति किलो है और बाजार में उपलब्ध चीनी 5-10 रु 5-40 के जीच में है । इसलिए दोहरी नीति का पूरा औक्तिय है ।

जहां तक चीनी में मिलावट और उसकी गुणवत्ता का प्रश्न है, जैसा आपने कहा, हम सकता है कि हमारे समाज में कुछ ऐसे दुर्दृश्य लोग हों जो दवाईयों तक मैं मिलावट कर देते हैं । उसका उत्तर यही है जिस तरह के विद्वान और जोरदार मैम्बर आप हैं, आप और हम सब मिलकर एक कन्यूमसं मूवर्मेट बलाएं और

उन पर रोक लगायें। सरकार अपनी तरफ से जो सम्भव होगा, आपकी शिकायतों पर उचित कायदाही करेगी।

जहां तक मजदूर स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि उन पर भी भारत सरकार के नियम लागू होने चाहिए। यदि कोई मिल वाला उन नियमों के विरुद्ध जाता है तो उस समय आप मुझसे जैसा चाहेंगे अपनी शक्तियों और सीमा-अधिकार के अन्तर्गत रहते हुए, मैं आपकी सहायता करूंगा। लेकिन आप आप भी ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर हैं और इधर भी कई यूनियन लीडर हैं, आप लड़ करके उनको न्याय दिला सकते हैं। उसमें मेरा सहयोग आपको रहेगा।

आपने यहां साउथ बिहार में मिल के ले जाने की बात कही, उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम

नहीं है। मुझसे अधिक शक्तिशाली मेम्बर आप हैं। बिहार सरकार को मैं भी कह सकता हूं, मगर आप भी कहिए कि ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। उचित तरीके से कहने की ही आवश्यकता है। मैं भी आपकी बात को वहां तक पहुंचा दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The Motion was adopted.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 25, 1984/ Sravana 2, 1906 (SAKA).