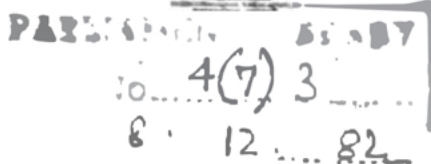


Sixth Series, Vol. VII No. 15

Tuesday, December 6, 1977  
Agrahanaya 15, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol.VII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, December 6, 1977/Agra-  
hayana 15, 1899 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :** मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है । . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी नहीं । 12 बजे ।

**श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :** मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल यह है कि संसद से जो साहित्य हमें मिलता है और माननीय मंत्री गण जो जवाब देते हैं उस में उन्हें दोनों भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए । मेरा एक लिखित सवाल नं० 4063 परिवहन और नौवहन मंत्रालय से संबंधित था, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस का जवाब मात्र अंग्रेजी में दिया है, हिन्दी में नहीं दिया । इसी तरह गृह मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न संख्या 4212 का जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया है, हिन्दी में नहीं दिया है । गृह मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न संख्या 4214 का जवाब भी अंग्रेजी में दिया है । 557 नम्बर के प्रश्न का जवाब जगदीवन बाबू के यहां से भी अंग्रेजी में आया है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय जो हिन्दी के लिए सर्वविदित है उस के यहां से प्रश्न 742 का जवाब अंग्रेजी में आया है, हिन्दी में नहीं आया । इसी तरह विदेश मंत्री के यहां से भी आया है । सब विभाग इस में हैं । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो माननीय मंत्री लोग है उन्हें हर समय यह ख्याल रहना चाहिए कि यहाँ सब अंग्रेजी जानने वाले नहीं हैं । कुछ लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, कुछ अंग्रेजी जानते हैं तो दोनों भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल किया जाय

2858—LS—1

और जवाब हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दोनों में दिए जाए ।

### ONGC Survey in the off shore Region of Kerala

+

\*285. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:  
SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has made any survey in the off shore region of Kerala to find out oil deposits; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Broad reconnaissance surveys of the Continental shelf in the Arabian sea including portions of Kerala coast were conducted in 1964 and 1973. Seismic surveys were carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Kerala off-shore off Kasargod early this year. During the last two months reconnaissance surveys have been carried out in Kerala off-shore continental shelf adjoining Cape Comorin to Calicut. A regional seismic profile connecting these two areas has also been carried out. Preliminary interpretation of seismic data collected off Kasargod has just been completed.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is in a position to indicate the possibility of oil being found in this area from the preliminary interpretation of seismic survey that has already been completed.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is in that hope that we propose to have some locational drillings and also a

deeper seismic survey of this particular area.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Sir, the reconnaissance survey was conducted as early as 1964. Now, the Minister has said: Seismic surveys were carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Kerala off-shore off Kasargod early this year. Sir, a scheme which began in 1964 is being dragged. Government has taken so much time even to undertake the surveys to find out oil in the off-shore area. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister how long will the Government take to complete this study particularly in view of the huge foreign exchange being spent on the import of crude. In view of the urgency of this matter, will the Government expedite the programme of surveys and how long will it take to complete drilling in the Kasargod off-shore area? When is the drilling expected to start?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Sir, all I said was that the Government by due processes have *prima facie* come to the conclusion that there could be location-at facilities available for drilling if at any time the final view on the seismic survey was to that effect. It is true that this particular enquiry goes way back to 1963-64 but in the question of search for oil, Kerala West Coast has been given a privileged treatment. Sir, in-between a German expert came who rejected the possibility of any oil either in the continental shelf or in the inland areas. Moreover the Government intention is not to drag its feet but be dragged with the emotion and possibility that Kerala coast perhaps has and, therefore, we are charter-hiring a ship to do deep seismic work. In between it does not mean that a day has been lost. A number of attempts have been made. But till now no absolute reply has come from the data available. Therefore, one more effort is being made by charter hiring seismic survey ship to find out whether further work using this location for drilling and other things are at all necessary and possible.

**SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:** You conducted the seismic survey in 1963 and then in 1973. How many vessels have we got to conduct seismic survey and deep drilling? As the foreign exchange position is good, why should you not buy more equipment from outside?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** We have one ship owned by ONGC which is doing deep study of the Bombay off-shore area where there are already proven possibilities of both oil and gas. Therefore, we are trying to exhaust the whole area to find out if more structures carry more oil so that we do not have to go back to Bombay High area later on. Therefore, our 'Nation' is busy on that side. Hence the need for chartering the ship and the priorities that the Government gives to final determination about the Kerala off-coast necessitated the chartering of the ship.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Will you have one more? This is what he is asking.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** No. He asked whether we would be able to purchase one more. We will not have one more ship; that is not needed. But we have easily ships available which can be chartered and do the job for us. We propose to charter one ship. ONGC does not propose to acquire any more. Presently there is no more immediate possibility of such a ship being purchased by ONGC.

**SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:** Sir, in the Kaveri delta areas of Tamil Nadu a seismic survey had been conducted by the ONGC in 1973-74. They had also made a number of drillings there. What is the result of these surveys and drillings in those areas? Whether the Government has taken any steps to undertake further drilling in those areas?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** Though the question is not directly related to the present question, I would say that

the result is so far nil. But we have not lost hope. We are proposing that this particular chartered hired ship will also do seismic surveys in the Kaveri area.

### New Drug Policy

+

\*286. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for evolving a new drug policy; and

(b) if so, what are its salient features and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee a new drug policy is being formulated. The broad principles and objectives which Government will have to keep in view in formulating the new policy are as follows:—

- (i) To ensure that the drugs are available in abundance in the country to meet the health needs of our people;
- (ii) To aim at self-sufficiency in the drugs production in the course of the years to reduce the quantum of imports;
- (iii) To develop self-reliance in drug technology;
- (iv) To make drugs available at reasonable prices;
- (v) To offer incentives to firms which are engaged in research and development;
- (vi) To foster and encourage the growth of Indian sector;
- (vii) To provide leadership role to the public sector;
- (viii) To provide other parameters to control, regulate and rejuvenate this industry as a whole; and

- (ix) To keep a careful watch on the quality of production and prevent adulteration and malpractices.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, regarding the new policy based on Hathi Commission recommendations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the concrete steps the hon. Minister and the Government have taken to achieve self sufficiency in drug supply.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir I will have to give a little background on the question about Hathi Commission's recommendations. The predecessor Government appointed this Committee by a resolution dated 8th February, 1974. The report of the Commission came to the Government on 7th April, 1975. It was kept in cold storage till we came to power in 1977. On 30th of April, 1977 when I assumed charge of this Ministry from that date onwards we have been engaged on this. I had to go into the whole question myself, it took sometime. Obviously, I have to study, read and all that and then I consulted all the industrialists, manufacturers, the distributors, chemists and Druggists, the Indian Medical Association, Even the international drug manufacturers' representatives came and met me. I have had a series of discussions with them, not one. For example, the druggists and the chemists have had two rounds of discussions, the last one was held only in November last. We have an inter-secretarial sort of Committee meetings. All I can say is that I have given top priority to this question from the day I have joined. From the very next day I joined, I started on the job and, God-willing, the job will be over by the end of this year. If I were to say that the Government wants to do, it will be only pre-empting the decision of the Cabinet which I am not in a position to do.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has not given the answer to my question. That is my feeling. I

was asking about the concrete steps taken....

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that, unless you consider it insufficient.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I would like to ask a specific question. The Minister is aware of the fact and so is the country, that the multi-national corporations who are involved in the drug manufacture in our country are amassing a lot of profit and they are the people who are responsible for the high prices because of the present pricing system and all that. Has the government considered this matter as to how to escape from the clutches of the multi-nationals and I would like to know whether any concrete decision has been taken or is there any proposal under consideration? The recommendation of the Hathi Committee was very clear.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I would like to assure through you the hon. Member:

(1) that this government will not allow any set-up, national, multi-national or any set up to exploit the poor and the sick.

(2) that it is a matter of primary consideration for us to say that the multi-nationals prove worth of their existence in the country. And the acid test for that would be to see whether or not they have contributed in the field of technology, whether or not they have contributed to the basic production of drugs and so on. But while I cannot say what will be their future because their future is in the womb of the future itself and that future is a very near future because the Cabinet is likely to consider any time the whole question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri M. N. Govindan Nair—he is not here. Shri Tyagi.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उन्हें इस बात का ज्ञान है कि भारतवर्ष में विदेशी कम्पनियों इन्टरनेशनल ब्रांड की दवाइयों के नाम के

आधार पर भारतवर्ष की जनता को लूट रही हैं और मनमाने दामों पर भारतवर्ष में उन को बँच रही हैं? दवाइयों के इन्टरनेशनल स्टांडर्ड ब्रांड नामों से भारत की जनता को मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हर वर्तमान अशुविधा और अनुचित स्थिति जो इस उद्योग के क्षेत्र में प्रचलित है, उस से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए निश्चित निर्णय मंत्रि-मण्डल लेन वाला है। उस से पहले मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि नामों के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्य ने विचार उपस्थित किया है, वह भी हमारे सामने है और उस के सम्बन्ध में भी निर्णय शीघ्र होने वाला है। . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You get more chance and yet you shout every time.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am happy that the Minister has said that he is not going to allow the multi-national or even any national set-up to exploit the poor and the sick. But I want to know if he is aware of the fact that the profit margin these drug companies whether Indian or foreign are marking is something like 300 to 400 per cent which is mainly because of the heavy overhead expenses they incur, and will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether there is any proposal with the Government to make these firms standardize the drugs so that there is no undue competition. Sir, penicillin is penicillin whether it is manufactured by Glaxo or any other firm. Is there any proposal with the government to see that the drugs are standardized?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: That is exactly the question with regard to generic vs. brand names raised by the hon. member Shri Tyagi. To that I have answered that even that question is before the government for decision and as I said this government is so keen about the decision that I have recounted to you and I can show you

my diary and you will see that from the first day till today we have not lost any time and the minimum time needed for examining the whole question is being taken and it is going before the Cabinet which alone can decide whether generic names will prevail or brand names will prevail.

So far as the question of profiteering is concerned, it is not correct to say that every particular drug marketed has a profit margin of 300 to 400 per cent. It is true that exorbitant profits are there in some cases and in others, it is not so. All that is also connected with the pricing policy which again is a part of the Hathi Committee recommendations on which, as I said earlier, the government will have to come to a decision.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the hon. Minister please explain this point. It is now more than three years that the Hathi Committee has given its report and it is the policy of the new Government to encourage ayurvedic drugs. The main handicap in the development of Ayurvedic drugs is the absence of a pharmacopoeia on Ayurveda and standardisation of these drugs. Will the Govt. encourage this as it is a big sort of work which only the Govt. can do.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let us confine ourselves to the main question.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** As far as the multinationals are concerned, there are some companies like Lever Brothers who plough back much of their profit for research in finding out indigenous basis for import substitution drugs. Will the Government force such a policy on the other four multinationals?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He will consider that.

**SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Under FERA some companies were asked to liquidate their foreign holdings to the extent of forty per cent. How many companies have liquidated their equity holdings to that extent? If not, has

any action been contemplated against them under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act? If not, why not?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** This particular aspect is being handled by my colleague the hon. Finance Minister; he is the person responsible for implementation of FERA. About the drug industry I can say that the whole question of implementation of FERA has been pending because of the fact that the Hathi Committee recommendations will by and large determine the future of these particular companies. Therefore FERA and its implementation will be subject to that.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** One of the basic and major recommendations of the Hathi Committee was that exploitation which had been going on all these years was mainly because the multi-nationals refused to produce the basic drug and only in the formulations they exploit it. Not only in the formulations of medicines but also the so called tonics and non-priority and non-essential items which do not come under the category of drugs are there and profits are made by advertisement of those items. That is why there was a unanimous recommendation to take over and nationalise those foreign companies in the drug industry and give priority to (a) the public sector and (b) the national sector, if at all, under the control of a national drug authority.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, shall we come to the question?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What is the attitude of the government to these two positive recommendations?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** About the specific recommendations of the Hathi Committee to which the hon. Member has made a reference, our attitude is one of acting in the positive interest of the nation....

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is too broad an answer.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I have not concluded; all I can say now is that I am not in a position to announce a judgement on these things. As I said earlier this government....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let us know your attitude; you are progressive.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Sathe was very progressive. But with all his progressivism of which I am also a witness, he could not persuade, the outgoing Government to take this particular recommendation out of the shelf for two good years and he is not willing to give me even a month's time. All I say is that I am completely with him to see that multi-nationals do not block this country in any manner whatsoever. I am one with him on that.

#### Naphtha Cracker Unit in BRPL

\*288. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naptha Cracker Unit in Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited has been rejected; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). There has been no proposal for setting up a Naphtha Cracker unit under the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : नैफथा क्रैकर यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए क्या क्या शर्तें हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : शर्तें यह हैं कि उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुरूप खपत हो सके और उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए जो आवश्यक कच्चा माल है वह उपलब्ध हो ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : राज्यों में कितने इसके यूनिट हैं और कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस वक्त महाराष्ट्र में दो छोटे छोटे एयरोमेटिक यूनिट हैं । एक नेफ्ता क्रैकर बडौदा में है जो इंडियन पेट्रो-कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मातहत है और पब्लिक सेक्टर में है ।

SHRI PURNA SINHA: It is stated that Naphtha is the main product at Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. and Gauhati Refinery. This Naphtha is necessary for the process of producing a number of downstream industries. I want to know whether the Naphtha produced at Bongaigaon and Gauhati Refineries is being utilised for this purpose.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The total Naphtha available in Gauhati and Bongaigaon Refineries is not equal to the need of the economic size of Naphtha Cracker. Secondly, even for an aromatic plant which is being put there producing a number of downstream units we have to bring Gauhati naphtha to Bongaigaon. Bongaigaon and Gauhati Naphtha together have given us a possibility of putting up an aromatic plant which has already been decided to be put up there and work is going on. The various things will come latest by 1979.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Naphtha is the basic ingredient of chemical fertilizers. I want to know to what extent it is utilised.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Naphtha is also used for producing fertilizers and to the extent it is available today we are using Naphtha as feedstuff for fertilizer industry also.

#### Providing Diesel Engines to Trains running in Saurashtra

\*289. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use the diesel engines and also to speed up the several trains running in the entire railway network of Saurashtra region in Gujarat;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** (a) to (c). Having regard to limited availability of Metre Gauge diesel locomotives, it is not proposed to dieselise any passenger train in Saurashtra area. From 1-10-1977, 13 passenger carrying trains were speeded up by 15 to 50 minutes.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** While I congratulate the Minister for giving a very brief reply, I am sorry to say that it is a very distressing reply because for several years in the past this problem has been coming up before the Railway Minister or whoever it is again and again, and several of us have been asking successive Railway Ministers about the question of dieselising and speeding up trains in Saurashtra. In view of all this, may I ask him specifically when he says "limited availability of Metre Gauge diesel locomotives", what is the number of Metre Gauge diesel engines or locomotives at present in India, and in which regions are they used, and why Saurashtra region which has a wide network of so many railway connections is completely neglected to this date?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I was brief and precise because I wanted to leave some material for supplementaries also.

As far as 1976-77 performance is concerned, there were 13 Metre Gauge diesel locomotives. I say 10 plus 3, because 10 are for indigenous consumption and utilization, and 3 for export. During 1977-78 the position is that there are 22 metre gauge diesel locomotives—14 for utilization in the country and 8 for export. He asked, in part (d) of the question; out of all these locomotives that are available, how many are made available for other lines. If he is interested, I can give the names of the 8 lines. They are: Gauhati-Silchar Barak Valley Express;

Vaishali Express between Gorakhpur and Lucknow; Delhi-Jodhpur Mails; Delhi-Jaipur Pink City Express; Miraj-Bangalore Mahalaxmi Express; Madras-Egmore-Madurai Vaigai Express; Gauhati-Lucknow Express between Lucknow and Gorakhpur, and Siliguri-Gauhati; and Kanpur-Barauni Express between Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

These are the regions and the areas and trains for which the present locomotives have been utilized.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I am glad he gave these details. It only strengthens my request, suggestion and argument. When he has given dieselised locomotives to metre gauges where the passenger traffic is quite heavy, does he not know that in Saurashtra region also, the passenger traffic is very heavy? That is why there is the further fact and my second question that such a journey on so wide a network of trains takes an inordinately long time; some time, even hours together for a very short distance of 30 to 40 Kms. That is why people have to travel either by cars or buses. There are, of course, the helicopters but only Ministers and Government leaders can go by the helicopters. We cannot do it. So, my question is how can people go by these slow trains, when they have to go every day, not in hundreds but in hundreds of thousands over a period of months and years? That is why in view of his answer to part (b) of the question, I have to ask this. My friend says that passenger trains have been speeded up by 15 to 50 minutes. But he does not tell us how does it really cut out the inordinate delays and longer duration hours of railway journeys in Saurashtra area where, without ordinary amenities like drinking water, tea, biscuits etc. we have to travel for hours together in the trains? Why not give attention to this and speed up the trains?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I will reply to the hon. Member's question part by part. As far as the density of traffic is concerned, as the hon.



Member is aware, the density of traffic in respect of 23-24 Somnath Express and 35-36 Mehsana-Porbandar Kirti Express, the density of traffic is this. All the statistics indicate that as far as the first train is concerned; in spite of there being 17 or 16 bogies, the occupancy ratio is between 44 per cent and 82 per cent; and in the case of Kirti Express, it is between 32 and 135 per cent.

Now about the speed. When the diesel engine is to be introduced, especially on the metre gauge track, it is very necessary that the track satisfies certain conditions so that it can take up a certain load. Our investigations regarding the relative load that can be taken by the diesel locomotives indicate that the present metre gauge track is not suitable for it; and if we have the usual speed, it will be dangerous. Therefore, if the diesel locomotives with their heavy loads are to be introduced on the present metre gauge track the present speed of which is the order of 65 to 70 Kms. per hour will have to be reduced to a great extent. If the diesel engine is introduced with the present condition of the tracks, the speed of trains like the Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Express—all of whom have today a speed of 65 to 75 Kms.—will have to be reduced to 50 Kms. The speed of the Ahmedabad-Botad Express will have to be reduced to 50—65 Kms. and that of the Rajkot-Veraval Express to 50 to 65 Kms; so also, that of the Mehsana-Okha Express reduced to 50 to 75 Kms. The speeds of the Rajkot-Bhakti Nagar and of Surendranagar-Joravar Nagar Express will also have to be reduced to 50 Kms. This means that by introducing the diesel locomotives on this track, instead of improving the speed, we will have to decrease it in the ratio that I have already indicated. The journey time will increase; and ultimately, the time will also come down. Therefore, as a result of it, we have not done it.

Now I will come to the last part of his question. To find out an alternative

what we have decided is, if the conditions of the metre-gauge track are not favourable for dieselisation being introduced we would like to convert them into broad-gauge. We have already decided on work for conversion of Parawal-Okha-Porbandar line into broad-gauge and the work is in progress. It is expected to be completed by March 1981; subject to availability of funds, it will be our best effort to see that the work is expedited. Once it is converted into broad-gauge, we can have dieselisation and we can increase the speed without any danger to the safety of the track—Sir, please record that he is satisfied.

**श्री सत्यजीव साई :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1975-76 में डीजल से चलने वाले इंजनों की संख्या क्या थी, 1980 तक कितने नये डीजल इंजिन चलाये जायेंगे और 1971 तथा 1975 के बीच कितने कोयले के इंजिन बन्द पड़े हुए हैं और क्या वे डीजल से चल सकेंगे ।

**प्रो० मधु इंदर :** 1976-77 में 13 मीटरगेज डीजल लोकोमोटिव का निर्माण हुआ है । 1977-78 में हम ने 22 मीटरगेज लोकोमोटिव के निर्माण का फैसला किया है । 1980 तक का प्लानिंग नहीं किया गया है । आगे चल कर कितने डीजल लोकोमोटिव बनाये जायेंगे, उस की जानकारी मैं बाद में दूंगा । जहां तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि कितने कोयले से चलने वाले स्टीम-इंजिन बन्द पड़े हैं, उस के लिए अलग नोटिस की जरूरत है, क्योंकि यह मामला इस प्रश्न के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है ।

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** The hon. Minister knows very well that his predecessor, Shri Poonacha, in this very House, as early as 8 years ago, had promised that diesel engines would be available and there will be speedy trains between Delhi and Ahmedabad, which will cover the distance between 16 to 17 hours. Did that Minister give that promise without considering whether the

track is suitable or not? Then, what about the speed of the Pink City Express and Jodhpur Mail? Secondly in the Saurashtra region one of the reasons for the delay or slow speed is that too many carriages, as many as 17, are added for distant places like Okha and Porbandar. Why should he combine the trains in this manner?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Member has not only transgressed the question but he has also transgressed geography. This question is specifically about the Saurashtra region. When a notice is given about the Ahmedabad Mail, I will answer that question.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** In that case, why did the Minister refer to Jaipur and Jodhpur?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** My reply was not irrelevant, because Professor Mavalankar had specifically asked a question, if the Saurashtra region could not get the diesel engines, which are the trains to which diesel engine is given.

**श्री मोती बाई अग्र० चौधरी :** माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि मेहसाना से ओखा तक की जो रेल पटरी है उस पर डीजल इंजन से मालगाड़ियां चल रही हैं तो इसी ट्रैक पर पैसेंजर गाड़ी डीजल इंजन से चलाने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

**श्री मधु दंडवते :** माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल अच्छा पूछा है। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि मुद्दस ट्रैन की रफ्तार से पैसेंजर ट्रैन चले तो फिर हम डीजल इंजन लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**Pending applications for Gas Connections in Delhi**

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\*290. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

**SHRI KACHARULAL**

**HEMRAJ JAIN:**

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

(a) the number of applications pending for issue of gas connections in Delhi since January, 1977;

(b) the number of cooking gas connections released in Delhi since April 1977 and the number of gas connections, released by him as special cases in Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to grant the gas connections to consumers who pay the cost in foreign currency; and

(d) if so, by when this proposal is likely to be finalised, and if not, what is the reason thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The number of persons on the waiting list as on the 30th November, 1977 for grant of cooking gas connections in Delhi was about 1,30,000.

(b) The total number of new gas connections released in Delhi between April and November 1977 was about 3000. Out of this, 496 gas connections were released by the Indian Oil Corporation on priority against authorisations given by the Ministry of Petroleum.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not possible to allot gas connections against payment in foreign exchange *inter alia* for the following reasons:—

(i) The demand for LPG is far in excess of the availability of the product at present. No substantial increase in the availability of the product is foreseen for a number of months.

(ii) The amount required for securing a gas connection is only about Rs. 250/-, which in terms of foreign exchange, will be negligible.

(iii) After providing initial LPG connection, the oil companies have to supply refills of cylinders which is a recurring liability.

**श्री दुर्गा चंद :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है उस में यह कहा है कि इस

वक्त कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन की जो एप्लीकेशंस लोगों की पड़ी हैं यह 1 लाख 30 हजार हैं। उस में अप्रैल से नवम्बर 1977 के बीच 3 हजार गैस कनेक्शंस रिलीज किए गए हैं और उस में

496 gas connections were released by the Indian Oil Corporation on priority against authorisations given by the Ministry of Petroleum.

इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि डिमांड और सप्लाई में बहुत अंतर है। तो सरकार इस संबंध में कौन से कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स उठा रही है जिस से लोगों की डिमांड जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी की जाय।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** जब तक बाम्बे हाई का गैस किनारे नहीं आयेगा तब तक पूरे तीर से इस डिमांड को पूरा करना तो मुश्किल है। लेकिन फिलहाल एल पी जी को बढ़ा कर और अलग अलग जो हमारे प्लान्ट हैं, रिफाइनरीज हैं जहां एल पी जी बनती है उन की कार्य क्षमता को बढ़ा कर कुछ कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर जाहिर है कि 1 लाख 30 हजार को एक साल में तो नहीं पूरा किया जा सकता। यह तो कई सालों का सवाल है जो इस अभितक संबंध में हमारे पास मौजूद है।

जो नये कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं उस में नये पालियामेंट के सदस्य आए हैं जो पहले नहीं थे उन के भी नाम शामिल हैं और हमारे जो अधिकारी ट्रांसफर हो कर यहां आए हैं उन का भी नाम इस में सम्मिलित है जो 400 के करीब नये कनेक्शन आउट आफ टर्न दिए गए हैं। कुल 3 हजार कनेक्शन हम रिलीज कर चुके हैं। बम्बई कलकत्ता और अन्य शहरों की भी मांग इसी तरह की है। किसी भी शहर की मांग को हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। परन्तु चेष्टा यह है कि जब बाम्बे हाई का गैस किनारे आ जायगा तब 45 लाख परिवारों को शायद हम गैस कनेक्शन दे

सकेंगे। उस वक्त हम इस स्थिति में हो सकेंगे कि मेट्रोपोलिटन टाउन्स की मांग को पूरा कर सकें।

**श्री दुर्गा चंद :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एल पी जी की कमी की वजह से हम लोगों की डिमांड पूरी नहीं कर सकते और दूसरे सिलिंडर्स की भी कमी है तो मैं उन से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जब तक हमारे देश में एल पी जी की पैदावार अधिक नहीं हो सकती तब तक आप दूसरे देशों से इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते जैसे डीजल और दूसरे आयल आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं? इस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए क्या आप इस को इम्पोर्ट करेंगे?

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि सिलिंडर की कमी है। मैं ने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि एल पी जी की कमी है।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न है वह सजेप्शन फार ऐक्शन है।

**श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि गैस कनेक्शन लम्बरी या कम्पर्ट की आइटम नहीं है बल्कि यह आज नेसेसिटी है और सालों लग जाते हैं दिल्ली में एक गैस कनेक्शन लेने के लिए—(स्वयंवाचन)—एक बहन कह रही हैं कि बम्बई में भी ऐसा ही है। स्वाभाविक है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में ऐसी ही स्थिति होगी। तो अगले तीन सालों में दिल्ली में आप कितने गैस कनेक्शन और दे देंगे? यह मेरे सवाल का एक हिस्सा है।

दूसरे, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में गैस कनेक्शन की सर्विसज बहुत अनसैटिस्फेक्ट्री है। एक छोटा सा पेच लगाने के लिए भी इतना पैसा चार्ज करते हैं जो आश्चर्यजनक है। तो उस

संबंध में जो शिकायतें आप के पास आई हैं वह क्या हैं और उन पर आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जो प्रश्न माननीय कंवर लाल जी ने किया है उन के प्रश्न में जो चिन्ता निहित है उस से मैं पूर्ण रूप से सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ । जहाँ तक आने वाले तीन सालों की बात है फिलहाल तो यही निवेदन मैं कर सकता हूँ कि जहाँ एल पी जी बनती है वहाँ हम ज्यादा एल पी जी बनाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं । जब ज्यादा बनेगी तो उसी के हिसाब से कुछ न कुछ यहाँ दिल्ली में भी आएगी ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कितनी आएगी ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : वह कहना अभी मुश्किल है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अन्दाज़न बताइए ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अन्दाज़न कहना और फिर फंसना बहुत मुश्किल काम है । कंवर लाल जी को मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के चुनाव क्षेत्र दिल्ली के बारे में जो हमारे राष्ट्र का कैपिटल है हमें बराबर चिन्ता है और मैं उन की चिन्ता समझ सकता हूँ ।

एक बात जो उन्होंने कही वह सही है कि हमारे जो गैस के सप्लायर्स है उनकी सेवा के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें हैं । इस पर हम पुनर्विचार कर रहे हैं । बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास बड़ी बड़ी तादाद में कनेक्शन्स दे दिए गए हैं । हम इस नीति पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इसको कैसे ठीक किया जाये ताकि यह काम उनकी कार्यक्षमता में हो और वे उचित देख-रेख कर सकें वरना बड़े आदमी कुछ देखते नहीं हैं । तो हम इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इसको कैसे ठीक किया जाये ।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know when the Bombay Gas would be available?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: By the middle of 1979, it should be practicable to bring out gas in the market.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसा प्लान बनाया है कि एक साल में या दो साल में कितने परिवारों को कनेक्शन दे सकेंगे ताकि कंज्यूमर्स को इस बात का ज्ञान हो सके कि 6 महीने में, एक साल में या दो साल में उनकी बारी आ जायेगी ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : कितनी गैस हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, कितनी बंट रही है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि उपलब्धि को हम बढ़ाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि 10-15 फीसदी उपलब्धि बढ़ सकती है । हमारा निश्चय यह है कि आने वाले वर्षों में, जो आज उपलब्धि है उसमें 10-15 फीसदी उपलब्धि बढ़ेगी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 15 फीसदी और कम से कम 10 फीसदी । (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Sir, I want a categoric and definite reply from the Minister.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I quite agree with the anxiety of hon. Smt. Chandravati but I can assure her that I can only make a wish at this stage. My difficulty is with regard to the availability of LPG. We will be able to increase the supply by 10 to 15 per cent on the existing equipment depending upon our crude availability and other things. So far as future is concerned, the future is lined with Bombay High when 4.5 million families will be added on the gas supply. It will begin by mid 1979 onwards.

As for Bombay and other parts of the country like hill areas where trees have been felled and lot of harm has been done, we have to see

**श्री उपसेन :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने आने जवाब में अभी बताया है कि दिल्ली में 1 लाख 30 हजार दरखास्तें पड़ी हुई है जिनमें अभी तक गैस नहीं दी गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैस देने के आधार क्या हैं ? प्रायर्टी के लिए है, तन-बहा के लिए हैं, आमदनी पर है या फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्वे के आधार पर है ? किन आधार पर दिल्ली में कनेक्शन दिया जाता है ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्वे का आधार है ।

**श्री जी० नरसिंहा रेड्डी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी घोषणा की कि एजेन्सी देने के बारे में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जायगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या गैस की कनेक्शन देने के लिये हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन किया जायगा ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हो सके तो हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गरीब लोगों को देना चाहिये । मैं उन को यह एशोरेंस दे सकता हूँ कि प्रायोरिटीज दी गई है, उन में कई हरिजन और आदिवासियों भी है, लेकिन उन के लिये कोई रिजर्वेशन रखना सम्भव नहीं है । अभी तक किसी भी जगह—मिट्टी का तेल, चीनी, आदि—में कोई प्रायोरिटी उन के लिये नहीं बनाई है, इस में भी अभी कोई प्रायोरिटी नहीं बनी है ।

**श्री लखन लाल कन्नूर :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि गैस की कमी के कारण हम गैस सप्लाई नहीं कर सकते हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि जब आप की पेट्रोलियम फेक्ट्रीज है, जैसे बरोनी, गौहाटी, डिगबोई—इन जगहों पर गैस को जला दिया जाता है, वहाँ पर लगातार गैस जलती रहती है और बाँधों से जल रही है । इस गैस को

बचा कर लोगों का देने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** यद्यपि मूल प्रश्न से इस प्रश्न का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, फिर भी मैं निवेदन करूँ कि जो गैस जलती है, वह इस प्रकार से है जैसे रोटी पकाने के लिये हमें आग जलानी पड़ती है, खाना पकाने के लिये गैस जलानी पड़ती है । पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरी में भी हमें थोड़ी गैस बाहर निकाल कर जलानी पड़ती है । संसार में कोई रिफाइनरी ऐसी नहीं है जहाँ सौ-फीसदी गैस को एल० पी० जी० में बदल दिया जाता है, कुछ न कुछ गैस जरूर जलानी पड़ती है । डिगबोई या दूसरी जगहों पर जो गैस निकलती है, उस में से जितना हम ले सकते हैं, उतना ले रहे हैं, नामरूप का फाटलाइजर प्लांट हम उसी के आधार पर लगा रहे हैं । बरोनी में जो गैस जल रही है, उस को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, जितनी मिनीमम नैसिस्टी है, उतनी ही जल रही है, उस में ज्यादा नहीं जल रही है ।

#### Cancellation of Permission Letters and No Objection Letters

\*295. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hathi Committee has stated that Permission Letters and No Objection letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provision of I (D&R) Act:

(b) if so, why no action has so far been taken to cancel these letters: and

(c) whether foreign companies have resorted to production of items covered under these letters, violating the conditions subject to which these letters were granted and if so, what action Government have taken/proposed to take to prevent such violations?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The majority view of the Hathi Committee was that Permission Letters/No Objection Letters do not have any legal backing in terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Four members of the Committee, however, expressed their reservations on the above interpretation and, conclusion.

The legal opinion however is, that Permission Letters were issued subject to certain conditions. Most of these letters carried a condition that the manufacture of the drugs would be within the overall licensed capacity. The Permission Letters issued for the manufacture of drug formulations were more in the nature of clarification that the applicant would require a licence if certain conditions were not satisfied.

(c) It is more than two years since the Hathi Committee recommendations were available to Government but no action was taken to find out what was being done by concerned foreign companies to function within the conditions of the Permission Letter extended to them.

While keeping in mind the recommendations No. 13 and 14 of Chapter V of Hathi Committee Report in this regard, Government propose to make a full enquiry and prepare a consolidated account of the position as obtaining, so as to decide on the next course of action with regard to wilful violations if any of the parameters laid down in the said Letters of Permission.

श्री मोती भाई शारंग चौधरी : आप ने (ख) के जवाब में बताया है कि दो साल तक इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस पर

दो साल तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की, उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या आप कोई कदम उठावेंगे ?

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जिन लोगों ने दो साल इस पर काम नहीं किया था, एक्शन नहीं लिया था, उन के खिलाफ जनता ने कदम उठा दिया है, उन को वहाँ से उठा कर बाहर कर दिया है। अब और कोई कदम उठाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मोती भाई शारंग चौधरी : फिर भी कोई-न-कोई कदम तो उठाना ही चाहिये।

दूसरा प्रश्न—आप इस के लिये कोई समुचित जांच कमेटी बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं—यह कमेटी कब तक बनेगी ? पहले ही दो साल तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, अब इस में कितना समय लगेगा ? जल्द-से-जल्द इस कमेटी का गठन किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : इस में कमेटी नहीं बनानी है, कैबिनेट को निर्णय लेना है। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है—मेरे स्तर पर काम पूरा हो गया है, अब मंत्री-परिषद् के सामने यह मामला जायेगा, उन को इस के बारे में निर्णय लेना है, उस के बाद तत्काल कार्यवाही होगी। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि तत्काल में भी थोड़ा बक्त लगेगा।

#### Issue of Wax in Delhi

\*296. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names and addresses of the persons, firms and companies who have been issued quota of wax in Delhi during Emergency;

(b) what are the findings of the inquiry conducted by Delhi Administration over this matter and what action has been taken by Government thereon;

(c) the names and addresses of the persons, firms and companies to whom quota of wax have been allotted from 1st April, 1977 to 31st October, 1977; and

(d) what action has been taken over the complaints received during the last six months about this matter?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (c). A statement giving the names and addresses of the persons, firms and companies who have been issued quotas of paraffin Wax during the period of Emergency, by the Director of Industries, Delhi Administration, who is the 'Competent Authority' for the Union Territory of Delhi under the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Order, 1972 is attached as Annexure I—[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/77].

Another statement giving these details in respect of the new units who were issued quotas of paraffin Wax during the period of the Emergency is attached as Annexure II [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/77].

A further statement giving the names and addresses of persons, firms and companies who have been allotted new paraffin wax quotas from 1st April, 1977 to 31st October, 1977 is appended as Annexure III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/77].

(b) and (d). An Enquiry Committee comprising of officials of the Delhi Administration was constituted in August, 1977 to enquire into irregularities, if any, in the allocation of wax to allottees and evolve a new policy for wax distribution amongst various actual users under the jurisdiction of Delhi Administration. The Report of the Enquiry Committee is

expected to be furnished by the end of this month. The Delhi Administration would take necessary action for further streamlining the distribution of paraffin wax on receipt of the Report of the Enquiry Committee.

It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that no written complaints for investigation have been received.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें यह मालूम है कि इस बैक्स के मामले में कांग्रेस सरकार ने काफी गड़बड़ी की है और दिल्ली प्रशासन में, मैं नाम बता रहा हूँ जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की है। एक दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री चावला साहब हैं, उन के रिश्तेदारों को, राज्य सभा की सदस्यता जो कि यूथ कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षता थी, श्रीमती अम्बिका सोनी, उन के रिश्तेदारों को और श्री राधा रमन के रिश्तेदारों को इन तीनों को सब से ज्यादा बैक्स का कोटा दिया गया था, जिस में एक टन के ऊपर हजारों रुपये का ब्लैक होता था। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि उन बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं, किन को कितना कोटा दिया गया और क्यों दिया गया, क्या वे इस की इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे ?

#### (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The name of the Member of the other House cannot be mentioned here is a convention (Interruptions). That is not right. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is the difficulty that you asked for the name. Kindly do not refer to the Members of the other House.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: So far as the question regarding regular allotment of wax is concerned, the Delhi Administration had constituted an enquiry committee in August 1977 and we are awaiting report of that

committee. Necessary action, as recommended by the Delhi Administration, will be taken at our end with regard to continuing or discontinuing these quotas. It is a very big list.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** किस किस का नाम है ?

**श्री बलंत साठे :** थार० एस० एस० के जिन लोगों ने भोमवली के पकेट पर महात्मा गांधी को थार० एस० एस० का स्वतंत्रक बताया था, उन को कितना कोटा दिया था, यह भी बता दीजिए । (अवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have already laid it on the Table of the House. So, you need not mention the names.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The highest quota was given to M/s. Viaspar—180 tonnes.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने इस की इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए एक योजना बनाई है । (अवधान) जूडोमियल इन्क्वायरी नहीं है, डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी है। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए ।

तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि यह 41 कोटा इन तीनों कांग्रेसी नेताओं के कहने से उभ के रिजनेदारों को दिया गया है और इस में इर्रेगुलरिटी ही नहीं बल्कि एक तरह से फाउ और मेलमिस्ट है ।

**श्री ल ल साठे :** थार० एस० एस० को भी दिया गया है ।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** आप के विभाग में थार० एस० एस० बुसा हुआ है, पुराना संस्कार जागृत हो रहा है ।

**श्री बलंत साठे :** महात्मा गांधी जी को जिन लोगों ने थार० एस० एस० का स्वतंत्रक भोमवली के पकेट पर दिखाया है, उन को भी जांच करवाइए ।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि जो इर्रेगुलरिटी उन के सामने आई है और जिस में करोड़ों, लाखों रुपया कमाया गया है, उन लोगों के केसेज को डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी के बजाय सी० वी० थार० को रेफर करेंगे और थार० उस तरह का कोटा देने के लिए क्या गाइडलाइन्स होनी चाहिए, उस की व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि बैक्स के ऊपर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग खत्म हो जाए ?

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया है, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उस की तह में जा रहा है । हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है और न हम ने जांच की है । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस की तह में जा रहा है और हम को पूरा भरोसा है कि वह सही निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेगा । जब उन का निष्कर्ष आएगा, उस पर जो कार्यवाही सरकार को करनी होगी, उस को करने में हम कोई कोताही नहीं करेंगे ।

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

**Ban on Export of Salt from Tuticorin to West Bengal and Orissa**

+

S.N.Q.4. SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for banning export of salt from Tuticorin area to West Bengal and Orissa by rail;

(b) is it a fact that in spite of the ban on movement of salt by rail, 17 (seventeen) block specials were allowed to carry salt to West Bengal;

(c) is it also a fact that certain monopoly importers of West Bengal are allowed special quota of salt to be moved by rail;

(d) are the Government aware that small producers and thousands of salt-pans workers are put to great hardship due to the ban; and



(e) whether the Government will reconsider the policy behind this ban so to help the small producers and workers?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) to (e). The ban on the movement of salt by rail from Tuticorin area to West Bengal and Orissa was imposed in order to provide return cargo for the vessels which take coal from West Bengal to destinations in South Coast. However, to meet the temporary shortage reported by the State Government of West Bengal following the strike of boatmen/bargemen, the Government of India had permitted a special movement of about 30,000 tonnes of salt by all rail route. This special rail movement was arranged through the nominees (traders) who were appointed by the State Government of West Bengal.

Since the ban on the movement of salt by rail from Tuticorin to West Bengal & Orissa has not affected the production of salt in Tuticorin area, the question of any hardship having been caused to the small producers and thousands of salt-pan workers would not arise. However, to protect further the interest of the small producers, the Government has taken a decision to permit sponsored movement of 25 wagons of salt per day by all rail route to West Bengal from the various salt producing areas including Tuticorin area. The system seems to be working well and therefore there is no proposal before the Government to reconsider the same.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** The answer given by the hon. Minister is rather misleading. I want to know whether he is aware that this is an offshoot of the total ban on the export of salt imposed by the Government on 29th September, 1977. The theory is that, if salt is booked to any Station in West Bengal or Orissa by rail, that will be smuggled into Bangladesh, and in the name of

preventing smuggling into Bangladesh, this ban on movement by rail was introduced. Is it a fact or not? I want to ask whether this is the method by which Government is thinking of preventing smuggling into Bangladesh. As a matter of fact, it is in the interest of some big salt traders in West Bengal to ban exports officially but allow export through smuggling. So, it is in their interest that this ban on movement by rail was introduced. I want to appeal to Shri George Fernandes, who is himself an expert in underground activities, to unearth the underground activities that are going on in his Ministry and set right the things.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If the hon. Member has any information about the underground activities of salt traders in West Bengal, I shall most certainly be willing to investigate. But in so far as the salt that is now moving into West Bengal is concerned, it is moving only to those parties who have been nominated by the Government of West Bengal. It is true that there has been smuggling of salt outside the country and there is a ban on export. This is primarily due to the fact that our own salt production has not been adequate. We have been far below the targeted levels of production and just now we have reasons to fear that, if the current level of monsoon sustains, then we may have to import salt from the next year. So, we are keen to see that salt is not smuggled out of this country, and we shall do everything to see that it is not smuggled out.

**SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** My second question arises out of the answer given by the hon. Minister. He says that production of salt is declining in our country. I challenge his figures. Even the Salt Department has said that there is a surplus of more than 10 lakh tonnes to be allowed for export. Salt cannot be consumed too much by the people. There is a limit to consumption of salt. Too much salt also is not good. It is only in West Bengal that this

is happening. If actually there is a shortage all over the country, then the bigger States should suffer. States like UP must suffer first. But prices have not gone up in any other State; this complaint comes only from West Bengal. So, there are parties in West Bengal who are interested in seeing that the ban is imposed so that they can have an area of operation for smuggling of salt. So, this ban is helping only the big traders who are interested in smuggling. We should therefore allow the export of salt openly so that smuggling can be prevented.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If the Hon. Member has any information about any smuggling activities in West Bengal or collusion of anyone in West Bengal in the smuggling of salt, I shall be happy to have the information. (*Interruptions*). Since the same charge has been repeated in the second supplementary, I have repeated that if he can give me information I shall be happy.

So far as production of salt is concerned, the Hon. Member has certain views about the production and consumption figures of salt. The Fifth Plan target for production of salt was 85 lakh tons while the actual production in the last three years was 59 lakh tons in 1974, 58 lakh tons in 1975 and 40 lakh tons in 1976 and the production in the current year is expected to be 50 lakh tons. Our annual requirement of salt is 58 lakh tons. Who consumes how much salt and whether much should be consumed or less should be consumed are not questions which are valid here. We need 58 lakh tons of salt every year and in the current year the production will be 50 lakh tons. Last year the production was only 40 lakh tons. So, how are we managing? We are managing with the existing carried over stocks and we have reasons to fear that if salt production in this country does not come up to the expected standards then from next year we are going to have serious

problems and we may become importers of salt instead of exporters of salt.

There have been valid reasons for the production of salt going down. For instance, we had the cyclone and we had excessive rain-fall: the Sambhar Lake has been completely flooded and there will be no production there for some time. So, there are many reasons why the capacity of those concerned with the production of salt is going down. In the circumstances, we are keen to see that our salt is not smuggled out of India and, to the extent possible we would like to prevent it and also the formal export of salt. Export orders were taken without the knowledge of STC and without the knowledge of the Ministry by some private manufacturers of salt. We have imposed certain restrictions as they have become very necessary.

So far as movement by train to West Bengal and the special problem of West Bengal is concerned, there is a history behind it: It is not a new development: It has been there over the years. For power plants and for the requirement of Railways, coal is being shipped from Calcutta to the South. Now, these ships return with salt. If these ships do not carry salt on their return journey, then the cost of taking coal to the south would become prohibitive. This is an arrangement which has worked over the years: It is nothing new. The ban on exports was imposed in September. The Hon. Member is quite right. But in so far as the ban on movement by rail is concerned, this earlier ban imposed in March has nothing to do with the export of smuggling of salt.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** The Hon. Minister has said that last year only 50 lakh tons were produced and this year 40 lakh tons are expected. He has also said that our requirement this year is 58 lakh tons, the production will be only 40 lakh tons. I am asking the Minister how he has

managed with 40 lakh tons? But, it is my feeling that these figures have been manipulated by certain vested interests who colluded with the West Bengal Politicians.

He has said that only the people of West Bengal have represented to Government and no other State, not even UP which is the biggest State nor Bihar has represented against the export of salt. It is only West Bengal monopolists that have represented to the Government.

Before the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, people like me and Shri Morarji Desai went to jail in the salt Satyagrah issue. We are interested in salt production; this year it has been 62 lakh tonnes produced by Gujarat and Tamil Nadu excluding unlicensed Salt. Some vested interests have mislead the Minister of State for Industries, not Shri George Fernandes. I know definitely and categorically, how it has happened.

How do the Government propose to withdraw this ban imposed as a result of misleading representations by a few monopolist traders of West Bengal about crying about the artificial scarcity arising out of the unrealistic price fixed in 1954 and thereafter by the Salt Commissioner for deliveries of salt by sea into West Bengal, such shortages not having been reported by bigger States like U.P., Bihar etc.?

How did the Salt Commissioner notify the Salt traders in Tuticorin and in South India on 2nd September, 1977 even before the ban became effective on 29th September that they should not enter into export obligations—an action which has meant the loss of foreign exchange of about 1.5 lakhs dollars paid as demurrage to foreign vessels which were already in Tuticorin waters, an action taken by the Minister of State for Industries to benefit the West Bengal monopolist traders? I can challenge this matter.

Would the Government please appoint a Committee excluding the Salt

Commissioner to assess the trends of production of salt from 1969 onwards and take account of the stocks of salt available in the country today so that based on their report, this ban could be withdrawn? If you send such a Committee to Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, the salt-producing States, you will know the real facts. But this Committee should exclude the Salt Commissioner.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, I want to refute in the strongest possible terms the insinuations made by the hon. Member against the Minister of State for Industry. If the hon. Member has any information in so far as the collusion of the West Bengal big business or any other party with the Salt Commissioner is concerned, I am prepared to look into that information provided that is sent to me.

As of now, all export of salt in West Bengal or buying of salt in West Bengal is done through agents nominated by the State Government of West Bengal. We have nothing to do with that.

In so far as the figures of production are concerned, the hon. Member spoke about manipulation of figures. He belongs to the party that was in power before. The figures were prepared by them. If they were manipulating those figures, it is for them to tell me and I am prepared to investigate.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

तेल उत्पादक देशों से तेल का आयात करने के लिये वस्तुओं का निर्यात

\* 287. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या तेल के आयात के सम्बन्ध में तेल उत्पादक देशों के साथ हाल में हुए करार के अन्तर्गत भारत को कुछ वस्तुओं का निर्यात करना पड़ेगा ?

**पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र नन्दन बहुगुणा) :** वर्ष 1978 के दौरान अशोधित तेल का आयात करने के लिए हाल ही में जो एक मात्र व्यावसायिक ठेका किया गया है वह ईराक से अगले वर्ष 3 मिली० मी० टन अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई के लिए इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन और ईराकी नेशनल आयल कम्पनी के बीच में किया गया है। इस ठेके में भारत से वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

#### Ammonia Plants

\*291. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government propose to set up two big-size ammonia plants;

(b) if so, the details including broad economic aspects thereof; and

(c) when will a final decision be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to take up for implementation in 1978-79 two large sized fertilizer plants near Rewas in Maharashtra based on gas from the Bombay High structure. The plants would each have a capacity for the manufacture of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and appropriate quantities of urea. The plants together are estimated to cost Rs. 491 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 280 crores. The projects are being processed for the necessary approvals and financing arrangements.

#### Travel between Nasik and Delhi

\*292. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the inhabitants of the cities and villages between Nasik-Delhi Section (particularly between

Nasik-Itarsi section) on Central Railway are facing great difficulties for travel between Nasik-Delhi;

(b) whether no new trains have been introduced in the above section in last thirty years; and

(c) whether instead of introducing new trains Government have withdrawn a passenger train between Bhusawal-Itarsi section?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c). On the Central Railway route, there are only two direct trains between Bombay VT/Nasik and Delhi namely 5/6 Punjab Mail and 57/58 Dadar-Amritsar Express for a long time. The traffic which was cleared by these trains was largely for stations short of Mathura Jn. and for stations towards Kanpur, Lucknow and beyond. Apart from dieselising these two trains and augmenting their loads, Railways have introduced 115/116 Bombay-Lucknow Express, 137/138 Bilaspur-Nizamuddin Chhatisgarh Express, 201/202 Bombay-Manmad Panchwati Express and 149/150 Agra-Nizamuddin Qutab Express. By segregating the different types of traffic and clearing them by independent fast services and also by withdrawing sectional through coaches on 5/6 Punjab Mail and 57/58 Dadar-Amritsar Express, it has been possible to cater to the growth of traffic on this route over a period of years. For instance, by the introduction of 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express and 115/116 Bombay-Lucknow Express, eight through coaches—six between Bombay-Lucknow and two between Delhi-Jabalpur have been withdrawn from Punjab Mail and Dadar-Amritsar Express, thereby releasing accommodation for through passenger between Bombay V.T. and Delhi.

Apart from traffic justification, and there being no requisite terminal facilities available at Nasik for originating a train, introduction of an additional train between Bombay VT/Nasik and Delhi has not been

found operationally feasible for want of requisite terminal facilities at Bombay-Delhi/New Delhi and spare line capacity on sections enroute.

The cancellation of 349 Dn/350 UP on Bhusawal-Itarsi section occasions initially owing to pressure on the limited section capacity in the wake of diversion of Western Railway trains following floods/breaches on Delhi-Bombay (Western Railway) route in August, 1968 has continued on account of lack of adequate traffic justification.

There are already two pairs of passenger trains serving Bhusawal-Itarsi section, one during day and one during night which even are not fully patronised. There is, therefore, no justification for restoring this train. Steps by way of granting stoppages of express trains at comparatively important stations on Bhusawal-Itarsi section and a revision in the train timings on this section, have been taken to cater to the needs of public who were availing the cancelled 349 Dn/350 UP Passenger.

#### New Railway Line in Orissa

\*293. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to conduct an engineering and traffic survey for the construction of new Railway line in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether any approach has also been made by Government of Orissa in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for construction of the

following railway lines have been included in this year's Budget on the request of the Government of Orissa:

1. New Broad Gauge line from Talcher to Sambalpur.

2. New Broad Gauge line from Koraput to Parvatipuram/Salur.

मध्य प्रदेश में तेल शोधक कारखाना

\*294. श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। फिर भी वर्ष 1972 में, मध्य प्रदेश में उत्तर-पश्चिम शोधन-शाला स्थापित करने की संभावना आई ओ सी के अधिकारियों के एक दल द्वारा जांच की गई थी जिन्होंने सभी स्थानों का दौरा किया। उन्होंने निम्नलिखित-तत्स्थानों के तत्काल स्थलीय सर्वेक्षण किये :-

1-स्थान नं० 1 जारेल्मा तथा सांस गांवों के पास।

2-स्थान नं० 2 हेतमपुर और पिपारिया के गांवों के समीप।

3-स्थान नं० 3 देवरिया और हिगाना गांवों के पास।

4-स्थान नं० 4 मोरेना सबलपुर मार्ग पर स्थित बादोसर, नुदियाखड़ा गांवों के समीप।

उक्त दल ने उक्त स्थानों में से किसी भी स्थान को उत्तर-पश्चिम तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये उचित नहीं समझा।

**Exemption of Excise Duty on the products of Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd.**

\*297. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam State Government has requested the Centre to exempt the excise duty on the products of Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd.; and

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

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

(b) M/s. Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd. have requested for a reduction of excise duty on the UF resins and moulding materials manufactured by them as they claim to be running at a loss on account of heavy capital investment resulting in high fixed cost. They claim that they are unable to sell the resin at the price of their competitors whose plants are much older.

The matter has been examined and it has been found that sufficient data in regard to cost have not been furnished to enable a proper consideration of their request for relief.

#### **Malpractices in Mathura Refinery**

\*298. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Mathura Refinery and township no record was kept of the outgoing and incoming material prior to 31st August, 1976 and it was allowed to move freely without any check;

(b) how long this State of affairs lasted and has any one been accountable for it;

(c) were any complaints received that this material was being sold in the black market, if so, what action was taken thereon;

(d) what is the present arrangement and does it ensure that there are no loopholes left for such malpractices; and

(e) whether any system of passes and permits has been introduced and the goods of the material stamped to facilitate detection of any illicit sales?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Proper records for the outgoing and incoming materials are being maintained from the inception.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not aware of any such complaint.

(d) Since inception, all materials are being properly received, stored, issued and accounted for as per procedure laid down.

(e) All materials from stores located in the refinery site are issued under specific requisition duly signed by authorised persons. Gate passes are also issued for taking away materials from the stores. Since all materials issued are properly accounted for, the need for stamping the materials has not been felt.

### Bifurcation of Sholapur Division

\*290. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sholapur Division has been bifurcated into two units, one up to Gulbarga going to the Central Railway and the other to the South Central Railway;

(b) what are the considerations that led Government to take such a decision; and

(c) whether it is a fact that because of this bifurcation the State of Karnataka has come to be served by three different Zonal Railways, whereas the neighbouring state of Maharashtra is served by only one Zonal Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The erstwhile Sholapur Division of South Central Railway has been merged with Central Railway in its entirety except for the Shahabad/Wadi-Raichur section which has been retained on the South Central Railway.

(b) Administrative and operational requirements have led to the retention of the above section on South Central Railway.

(c) It is a fact that the State of Karnataka will now be served by three Zonal Railways, viz., Central, Southern and South Central as against two viz., Southern and South Central previously, but the State of Maharashtra is served not by one but by four Zonal Railways as hitherto viz., Central, South Central, South Eastern and Western.

### Oil Exploration in Sagar and Jhansi Divisions

\*300. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the

names of the places selected for oil exploration and whether Sagar Division and Jhansi Division of Bundelkhand are also included therein and if so, the names of the places therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Apart from off-shore exploration, ONGC has planned to continue exploratory surveys (Geological, seismic and gravity-magnetic) in the various prospective areas in the States of Gujarat, J&K, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Locations for exploratory drilling are released by the ONGC according to the priorities drawn up on the basis of data collected by geological and other surveys. Currently apart from continuing exploratory drilling in the known hydrocarbon bearing areas in Gujarat, Assam, Tripura and off-shore areas, exploratory drilling at some new places such as Jwalamukhi, Ramshahar and Diamond Harbour is also being conducted by the ONGC. Exploratory drilling at Puranpur and Parewa in Uttar Pradesh and at Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh will also be taken up shortly.

At present the ONGC does not envisage exploratory drilling in Sagar Division or Jhansi Division because the geological surveys carried out by the ONGC in this area in the past do not justify any exploration work.

### Requisites for Divisional H.Q.

\*301. SHRI RAJ SHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the requisites for establishing Divisional Headquarters at a particular place;

(b) whether Bangalore city fulfils these conditions; and

(c) if so, why fullfledged Division is not being established at Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Divisional Headquarters are located on administrative and operational requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

# **Report of Expert Committee on MRTTP Act**

\*302. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3938 on the 19th July, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by the Government to undertake the review of the MRTTP Act and recommend changes have submitted their report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken on their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

# **Suggestions of Bar Council of India for Disposal of Cases**

\*303. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Bar Council of India to suggest ways and means to expedite disposal of the criminal and civil cases as well as to clear the arrears in the various courts, has recommended that a fixed time table be followed for deciding all cases;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined the suggestions made by the Committee; and

(d) if so, when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No report from the Bar Council or the Committee appointed by it has been received by Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

# **Attendant to Disabled Persons**

\*304. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allow disabled persons to take one attendant who is given 15 per cent off against one second class ticket and a free ticket against a first class ticket but it is impossible for an uneducated disabled person to go through all these formalities which are time consuming and taxing even for a normal person; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider their plight sympathetically and issue a permanent identity card with attested photographs issued by the competent authority and give priority while getting ticket at the ticket window?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The facility of Rail Travel Concession is admissible to all categories of Orthopaedically handicapped persons, accompanied by an escort, for all journeys at the option of the handicapped persons subject to their producing a certificate to the Station Master concerned from an orthopaedic Surgeon or a Government Doctor to the effect that the person is orthopaedically handicapped. The element of concession allowed is 15 per cent below the basic fares for the patient and the escort separately in the case



of First Class and one Single journey Second Class Mail Fare for the patient only in the case of Second Class and no fare for the escort.

Under the existing procedure for availing of the concession, such persons can have the concession tickets direct from the station concerned on production of the requisite certificate. On the other hand, the procedure for availing of the concessions by most of the other categories of persons entitled thereto requires them to approach the headquarters Office or the Divisional Office of the Railway Administration concerned. Under the existing Rules, the certificate required to be produced by an orthopaedically handicapped person is maintained as a record by the station staff for internal check by Accounts Department and also forms an authority on the basis of which a concession ticket is issued. In view of this, it is not possible to have the concession tickets issued to such persons on production of Identity Card. The procedure if adopted is also likely to result in misuse of this facility.

**Representation regarding extension of Hatia Jharsuguda passenger train**

2669. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from people living in the surrounding areas of Sambalpur and Bolangir Districts of Orissa for the extension of Hatia Jharsuguda passenger train up to Titlagarh;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by Government in this regard as there are no regular train services from Jharsuguda to Titlagarh onwards South in the afternoon; and

(c) whether any new train services are proposed for this region in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The extension of 1 JH/2 JH Hatia-Jharsuguda passenger to and from Titlagarh is not feasible for want of adequate terminal facilities at Titlagarh. It will also not be liked by passengers on Jharsuguda-Rourkela section as it serves the Industrial workers and will also result in misconnection with 23/24 Hatia-Patna Express at Hatia.

(c) No.

**Representation re. Pune-Miraj section of South Central Railway**

2670. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation dated 21st September, 1977 regarding Pune-Miraj Section of the South Central Railway— increase of Rent from caterers; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) On the basis of the latest periodical review, with effect from 1st August 1976, South Central Railway have increased the rent of the Railway accommodation provided to the Catering/Vending contractors from 6 per cent to 10 per cent of the capital cost of these structures. This is within the permissible maximum limit of 11 per cent prescribed as per rules. However, individual cases of hardships will be reviewed keeping in view the commercial viability, sales turnover, remunerativeness of the contract, other local conditions, etc.

**Representation by Fertilizer Promotion Staff Association, Calcutta**

2671. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation No. FESA/74, dated 8th September, 1977

by the Joint Secretary, Fertilizer Promotion Staff Association, Calcutta regarding the problem faced by the employees of the Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Centre, was received;

(b) if so, what are their problems; and

(c) action taken by the Government to solve their problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A representation was received from the Fertilizer Promotion Staff Association, Calcutta, containing grievances of the employees pertaining to lack of avenues of promotion for the field demonstrators, stoppage of promotion and transfer pending reorganisation of FCI, delay in payment of OTA, lack of facilities for the recognised union etc. These grievances have been looked into by the FCI and remedial action taken wherever possible.

जिसका उत्तर मंगलवार, 6 दिसम्बर, 1977 को दिया जाने वाला है।

निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाने का अधिकार

2672. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को वापस बुलाने के अधिकार के सिद्धान्त को व्यावहारिक रूप प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से संविधान अथवा चुनाव कानूनों में संशोधन करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह बाबू) : (क)

और (ख). निर्वाचन बिधि में सुधार के अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ ही इस विषय पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

2673. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में कार्य कर रहे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और कहां जो भ्रष्टाई हैं (भ्रष्टाई नैमित्तिक भ्रमिक) उनको संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सभी स्थाई कर्मचारियों को मकान आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे के विचार समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में नैमित्तिक भ्रमिकों को आवास सुविधाएं देने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्थायी कर्मचारियों और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों की संख्या क्रमशः 12493 और 5886 है।

(ख) जी नहीं। क्वार्टरों की उपलब्धता के अन्तर्गत केवल अनिवार्य कर्मचारियों को ही रहने के स्थान दिये गये हैं।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Use of Hindi in Ministry of Railways

2674. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote the use of Hindi in the Ministry of Railways;

(b) whether there is a Hindi Committee to advise the Ministry of Railways;

(c) if so, the composition of the Committee, if not, whether Government propose to set up such a Committee; and

(d) the steps taken for the development of Hindi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (d). A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The term of the Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti having expired last year, steps are being taken to re-constitute the same. The re-constituted Samiti would function under the Chairmanship of Minister of Railways and will have both officials as well as non-officials, as its members.

#### Statement

Some of the more important steps, taken to promote the use of Hindi in the Ministry of Railways, are as under:—

1. Programme of Hindi training of non-Hindi knowing staff was pursued more vigorously with the result that more than 89,000 railway employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi. Additional training centres were set-up under departmental arrangements to meet with the obligation of in-service training of staff in Hindi.

2. Schemes of holding Hindi "Essay & Elocution competitions", "Noting & Drafting competitions", "Cash Award" & "Railway Minister's Inter-Railway Raj-Bhasha Shield" & "Inter-Divisional Raj Bhasha Shield" were introduced.

3. Stress was laid on procurement of Hindi typewriters in adequate number in the Railway offices, its number having been increased to 2006.

4. A special drive was launched to complete Hindi rendering of Railway forms & Railway Rules. This has shown very encouraging results.

5. Official Language Implementation Committee were set up at Zonal/Divisional/Workshop levels. These Committees meet regularly at the interval of three months to discuss ways and means for securing fuller implementation of the orders issued from time to time regarding progressive use of Hindi.

6. Railway officers, going on tour, were asked to review the progress made in the use of Hindi also at the time of their inspection.

7. Offices, located in Hindi speaking areas, were advised to make & issue passes & P.T.Os., Excess Fair Tickets, Blank Paper Tickets in Hindi for stations, located in Hindi speaking areas. Similarly Railway Receipts can also be filled up by the Railway staff in Devnagri script (Hindi) when both the booking and the destination stations are situated in Hindi speaking areas & the sender has executed the forwarding note in Hindi.

8. Essential condition with regard to candidates having passed in English was done away with in recruitment tests to be conducted by the Railway Service Commissions of Muzaffarpur, Allahabad, & Bombay for Class III Technical & non-technical posts.

9. Hindi medium was also allowed in all qualifying & competitive departmental tests in Hindi speaking areas.

10. Hindi was permitted as medium of training in Zonal training schools of Muzaffarpur, Chandausi, Bhusaval, Sini, Bhuli and Udaipur.

#### Proposal to start fast trains in Kerala State

2675. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to run fast trains in area of Kerala State;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the running time of Vennadu Express in between Trivandrum and Ernakulam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A proposal to extend the runs of 81/82 Bombay-Cochin Jayanti Janata Express to and from Trivandrum in 78-79 is under consideration.

(c) 373/374 Ernakulam-Trivandrum Venad Express has been speeded up by 3 hours and 15 minutes in one direction and 2 hours and 45 minutes in the other direction from 1-4-77. Further speeding up of this train has not been found feasible at present.

#### Issue of licences to M/s. Sandoz

2676. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial licenses—COB Permission letters and Import/export of canalised items, price approvals under Drug Price Control Order and changes in Price approvals from time to time accorded to M/s. Sandoz during Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) (i) *Production*

on the basis of which the production was made;

(b) their production and sales year-wise for last three years;

(c) during last year were files of M/s Sandoz referred to Law Ministry and repatriation was stopped; if so, under what provisions of Act these were allowed and under what authority; and

(d) the names of their Directors and their former status?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Statement furnishing the details of Industrial approvals granted to M/s. Sandoz is enclosed. The value of imported and canalised bulk drugs used for production of formulations was as follows:

|        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
| 1973 . | Rs. 19,570 000's |
| 1974 . | Rs. 19,847 "     |
| 1975 . | Rs. 20,333 "     |

Information regarding price approvals under the D. P. C. O. and the changes in prices approved from time to time is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

|                             |      |               |       |                |
|-----------------------------|------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| (i) Bulk Drugs              | 1973 | 239 000's kgs | Value | Rs. 5627 000's |
|                             | 1974 | 221 " "       | "     | Rs. 5631 "     |
|                             | 1975 | 247 " "       | "     | Rs. 11647 "    |
| (ii) Formulations (Tablets) | 1973 | 332 Mio Nos.  |       | Rs. 17492 "    |
|                             | 1974 | 359 Do.       |       | Rs. 22008 "    |
|                             | 1975 | 395 Do.       |       | Rs. 26595 "    |
| (iii) Capsules              | 1973 | 41 Do.        |       | Rs. 5801 "     |
|                             | 1974 | 42 Do.        |       | Rs. 6073 "     |
|                             | 1975 | 52 Do.        |       | Rs. 9188 "     |

|                    |      |                    |               |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|---------------|
| (iv) Granules      | 1973 | 3766 Kgs.          | Rs. 250 000's |
|                    | 1974 | 2999 "             | Rs. 188 "     |
|                    | 1975 | 4073 "             | Rs. 496 "     |
| (v) Syrups         | 1973 | 636 000 ltrs.      | Rs. 9065 "    |
|                    | 1974 | 868 "              | Rs. 13630 "   |
|                    | 1975 | 985 "              | Rs. 22964 "   |
| (vi) Ampoules      | 1973 | 83 "               | Rs. 6432 "    |
|                    | 1974 | 81 "               | Rs. 8629 "    |
|                    | 1975 | 100 "              | Rs. 12753 "   |
| (2) Sales Turnover | 1973 | 87,817 (Rs. 000's) |               |
|                    | 1974 | 95,753 Do.         |               |
|                    | 1975 | 114,158 Do.        |               |

(c) During the last year files of M/s. Sandoz had neither been referred to Law Ministry nor repatriation stopped. However, in February, 1974 certain doubts were raised about the fulfilment of conditions of the Industrial Licence No. L/22/166/63-Ch. III dated 21-8-63 for manufacture of Active principles of Podophyllum etc. and also the terms of the Collaboration Agreement. Pending scrutiny of this the

Ministry of Finance was requested to withhold further remittances of the technical fee relating to this project. After examining various aspects of the case in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Department of Science and Technology CSIR and DGTD and keeping in view the export performance of the company, the concerned authorities were advised to release remittances held in abeyance.

- (d) (1) Shri S. Ranganathan, Chairman . . . . . Indian
- (2) Dr. Jayanta Nath Banerjee, Managing Director . . . . . -Do-
- (3) Mr. J. P. Christen Director . . . . . Swiss
- (4) Dr. Yves Dunant, Director . . . . . Swiss
- (5) Mr. Emile Ernest William Dichenberger, Director . . . . . -Do-
- (6) Mr. Johann Peter Hayoz, Dy. Managing Director . . . . . -Do-
- (7) Mr. Anthony William Bard Hayward, Director . . . . . -Do-
- (8) Mr. Max Hedigar, Director . . . . . -Do-
- (9) Mr. Dahyabhai Sankerbhai Patel, Director . . . . . Indian
- (10) Dr. Hans Winklar, Director . . . . . Swiss
- (11) Dr. Augusto Zocca, Director . . . . . -Do-
- (12) Dr. Saurendra Kumar Bhattacharya, Alternative Director for k. Dumant . . . . . Indian

Information regarding their former status is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

*Details of Industrial Licences COB licences; Permission letter and no objection letter granted to M/s. Sandoz (I) Limited for the manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.*

| Sl. No. | No. & date of Industrial Licence  | Items of manufacture  |
|---------|---|---|
| 1       | 2   | 3   |
| 1       | L/22/71/56 dated 19-11-56 and<br>L/22/32/60-Ch. III dt. 19-11-60 and<br>L/22/383/70-Ch. III dt. 7-4-70. | Calcium Gluconate<br>Calcibromate<br>Calcium Lactobionate<br>Calcium Lactate<br>Gluconate<br>Ferrous Gluconate<br>Galactose<br>Fructose |
| 2       | L/22/281/65-Ch. III dt. 27-7-65   | Ferrous Fumerate  |
| 3       | L/22/288/65-Ch. III dt. 1-10-65   | Magnesium Gluconate   |
| 4       | L/22/166/63-Ch. III dt. 21-8-63   | Active Principles of Podophyllum  |
| 5       | Amended vide 1(77)/62-Ch. III dt. 16-5-67   | Active Principles of Senna and Belladonna   |
| 6       | L/22/240/64-Ch. III dt. 26-10-64  | Digoxin B.P.  |
| 7       | L/22/373/69-Ch. III dt. 24-11-69  | Intestopan substance (Substantial Expansion).   |

## Formulations

- 1 L/22/71/56 dt. 19-11-56
- 2 HC/1(23)/58 dt. 4-3-58
- 3 3(6)/61-Ch. III dt. 8-3-61
- 4 3(43)/62-Ch. III dt. 20-12-62
- 5 L/22/184/64-Ch. III dt. 9-1-64
- 6 L/22/245/65-Ch. III dt. 23-1-65
- 7 L/22/254/65-Ch. III dt. 23-1-65
- 8 L/22/281/65-Ch. III dt. 28-7-65
- 9 L/22/416/71-Ch. III dt. 6-7-71 (COB)
- 10 22/296/IA (11)/60 dt. 11-7-60
- 11 22/125/IA (11) 55 dt. 14-5-57
- 12 22/481/IA/11 dt. 18-1-62
- 13 3/6/61-Ch. III dt. 5-4-61
- 14 3/43/62-Ch. III dt. 6-11-62
- 15 3/43/62-Ch. III dt. 4-9-62

Various types of drug formulations such as tablets, capsules, injectables etc.

गंगापूर सिटी से 'सीटों' का आरक्षण

2677. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापूर सिटी (कोटा पश्चिम रेलवे) से विभिन्न यात्री गाड़ियों में यात्रियों के लिये स्थान (सीटें) आरक्षित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव काफी समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अब इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योम क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग) : 1-1-1978 से परीक्षण के आधार पर तीन महीने के लिए गंगापूर सिटी को 20 अप देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की एक शायिका और 24 अप जनता एक्सप्रेस में दूसरे दर्जे की दो शायिकाओं का कोटा आबंटित किया जा रहा है । तीन महीने की अवधि तक इसके उपयोग पर निगाह रखने के बाद इसकी समीक्षा की जायेगी और उसे संशोधित किया जायेगा ।

आरक्षण के लिए इस स्टेशन पर 4 अप फ्रंटियर मेल से 1 सीट और 19 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस से दूसरे दर्जे की दो शायिकाओं का कोटा भी उपलब्ध है ।

**Guruvayar-Kuttipuram railway line**

2678. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Guruvayar-Kuttipuram railway line has started;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the present stage of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Survey reports of this project are still under examination. A decision regarding construction of the line will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed and would depend on the availability of funds.

**Investigations into affairs of Companies**

2679. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that affairs of some of the companies falling under his Ministry, were investigated during the last six months;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) whether some irregularities were found in the working of some of these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Investigations have been in various stages of progress in respect of 33 companies. Investigation in respect of another 14 companies is not in progress because of stay orders passed by various courts. Investigation in respect of one company (viz.,) Batchu Subba Rao General Trading Company Pvt. Ltd. has been completed during the last six months. A statement containing the names of the Companies under different categories is attached.

(c) and (d). The investigation report on M/s. Batchu Subba Rao General Trading Company Private Limited reveals *inter alia* that the accounts were not maintained in a regular and systematic manner, heavy amounts of cash disproportionate to the needs of business were kept without depositing in bank, stock registers for various goods were not maintained and certain transactions relating to oil section of the company

were not taken into account while preparing the annual accounts for 1974-75. The report also indicated contraventions of section 58A and 297 and non-compliance of requirements of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956.

### Statement

A. Names of Companies in which investigations under section 235/237 are in various stages of progress.

1. M/s. Rayala Corporation Limited.
2. M/s. Steel Sons Private Limited.
3. M/s. Shalimar Works Limited.
4. M/s. Hindustan General Industries Limited.
5. M/s. New Chumta Tea Company Limited.
6. M/s. Handa Rotary Machines Limited.
7. M/s. Mittalsons Land and Finance Private Limited.
8. Ms. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited.
9. M/s. Dharampur Leather Cloth Company Private Limited.
10. M/s. Associated Biscuit Company Private Limited.
11. M/s. Trisure India Limited.
12. M/s. Upper Doab Sugar Mills Limited.
13. M/s. Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Limited.
14. M/s. Insov Auto Limited.
15. M/s. J. B. Mangharam and Company Private Limited.
16. M/s. Excelsior Plants Corporation Limited.
17. M/s. Orissa Minerals Developments Company Limited.
18. M/s. Borrea Coal Company Limited.
19. M/s. Eastern Investment Limited.

20. M/s. South Karanpura Coal Company Limited.

21. M/s. Garuda Investments Company Limited.

22. M/s. Karanpura Collieries Limited.

23. M/s. Lawrence Investments and Property Co. Ltd.

24. M/s. Sijua (Jherriah) Electric Supply Company Limited.

25. M/s. Burrakur Coal Company Limited.

26. M/s. General Investment and Trust Limited.

27. M/s. Bird and Company Limited.

28. M/s. Kinnison Jute Mills Company Limited.

29. M/s. Union Jute Company Limited.

30. M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited.

31. M/s. Heilgers Investments Limited name changed to Birds Trading and Investments Co. Ltd.

32. M/s. Bharat Gauge and Tools Limited.

33. M/s. Kottayam Textiles Limited.

B. Names of companies in which investigation under section 235/237 is not in progress because of stay orders passed by various Courts.

1. M/s. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Limited.

2. M/s. Hasimara Industries Limited.

3. M/s. Ashoka Marketing Company Limited.

4. M/s. Sudarsan Trading Company Limited.

5. M/s. Ashoka Cement Limited.

6. M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Limited.

7. M/s. Modi Industries Limited.

8. M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills Company Limited.



9. M/s. North Brook Jute Company Limited.

10. M/s. Birds Investments Limited name changed to M/s. Anniversary Investments & Agencies Limited.

11. M/s. F. W. Heilgers & Co. (Pvt.) Limited, name changed to M/s. Heilgers Limited.

12. M/s. Investment & Finance Company Limited.

13. M/s. Continuity Company Limited.

14. M/s. Kumardhubi Engg. Works Limited.

C. Name of the company in which investigation has been completed and report received during the last six months:

1. M/s. Batchu Subbaro General Trading Company Private Ltd.

**भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेट्रोल पम्प तथा गैस की एजेंसियों के लिए परमिट**

2680. श्री राम नरेश कुशावाहा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेट्रोल पम्प और गैस की एजेंसियों के लिये कितने परमिट दिये गये ;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को इन एजेंसियों के लिए परमिट देना इस बीच बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) भविष्य में गैस तथा पेट्रोल की एजेंसियों के आबंटन के लिये सरकार का क्या पद्धति अपनाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) अपंग सैनिक कामिकों, युद्ध में मारे गये

सैनिक की विधवाओं, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों आदि को पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की वितरण एजेंसी प्रदान करने की इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई ओ सी) की नीति के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1976 तथा 1977 में (निगम द्वारा स्वामित्व प्राप्त और विक्रेता सन्चालित) नौ "क-स्थान" के परचून बित्री केन्द्र भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिये गये थे । दो भूतपूर्व सैनिक आगीदारों के बीच में हुए झगड़े के कारण एक वर्तमान खाना पकाने की गैस की वितरण एजेंसी के बिभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप एक खाना पकाने की गैस की वितरण एजेंसी प्रदान की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). अपंग सैनिक कामियों तथा युद्ध में मारे गये अथवा गुमशुदा सैनिकों की विधवाओं एवं उनके आश्रितों को आई ओ सी की एजेंसियां/वितरण एजेंसियां प्रदान करने से सम्बन्धित योजना को इस प्रकार के 400 से 500 व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसाने के लिये शुरू-शुरू में दिसम्बर, 1977 में एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिये लागू किया गया था । तथापि बाद में इसे वर्षानुवर्ष बढ़ा दिया गया और 1-2-1975 से इस योजना को आस्थायित कर दिया गया, क्योंकि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य आगे बढ़ गया था । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 600 एजेंसियां वितरण एजेंसियां दी जा चुकी हैं ।

(घ) सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी रूप-रेखाओं के अनुसार इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई ओ सी) सहित सभी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों की सभी किस्म की एजेंसियों में से 25 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित होती हैं और बकाया 75 प्रतिशत एजेंसियां वाणज्यिक विचारधाराओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी जाती हैं, उनमें भी उचित उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों और कृषि उद्योग नियमों को तरजीह दी जाती है

किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को नई वितरण एजेंसी/ एजेंसी नहीं दी जायेगी, यदि उसके स्वयं अथवा उसकी जीवित पत्नी, पिता, भाई अथवा सुपुत्र के पास पहले से किसी भी तेल कम्पनी की वितरण एजेंसी/एजेंसी हो। इस प्रकार की सभी नियुक्तियां सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र में परिचालित समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देकर आवेदन मंगाने के पश्चात् की जाती हैं। उम्मीदवारों का चयन अपनी-अपनी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा इस प्रयोजनार्थ यथाविधि गठित प्रवरण समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

#### **Amraoti on Howrah-Bombay Trunk Route**

2681. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed survey to bring Amraoti on Howrah-Bombay trunk route is lagging behind the time schedule;

(b) if not, furnish details of the progress made so far; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No. A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for bringing Amravati (Amraoti) on the Nagpur-Bombay main line was sanctioned in August 1977 and the field work has just started.

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#### **Parcels Handling Work at Khurja**

2682. SHRI BATESHWAR HEM-  
RAM: Will the Minister of RAIL-  
WAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for fixation of subsidy paid to Railway Shram Samvidya Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Tundla for performing SQT/Parcels handling work at Khurja, Tundla, Shikohabad and Etawah stations;

(b) the number of inspections made by the Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, Allahabad, during the period June, 1975 to September, 1977 to verify whether the Society was supplying actual number of labourers taken into account at the time of fixing the rate and payment of fair wage rate to workers; and

(c) the average number of labourers employed by the Society at each station during the period June, 1975 to September, 1977 month-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The subsidy for the Railway Shram Samvidya Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Tundla, was fixed on 1-7-76 on the basis of the average number of persons required daily at Khurja, Tundla, Shikohabad and Etawah stations for handling of parcels/SQT traffic plus 1/6th of the number to provide for the rest givers, and the daily casual labour rate, as fixed by local civil authorities which at that time, was Rs. 6/- per day.

The requirement of labour at all the four stations was assessed as 69 and the subsidy accordingly was fixed for 69 men plus 1/6th as rest givers.

(b) Five.

(c) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

*Average No. of labour supplied daily by the Railway Sharm Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Tundla from June, 1975 to September, 1977*

| Month               |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                     | Tundla             | Etawah             | Shikohabad         | Khurja<br>Jn.      |
|                     | Labour<br>Supplied | Labour<br>Supplied | Labour<br>Supplied | Labour<br>Supplied |
| 1                   | 2                  | 3                  | 4                  | 5                  |
| <b>1975</b>         |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| June .              | 35                 | 14                 | 14                 | 14                 |
| July .              | 36                 | 12                 | 13                 | 13                 |
| August              | 37                 | 13                 | 15                 | 14                 |
| September .         | 35                 | 12                 | 14                 | 14                 |
| October             | 36                 | 12                 | 15                 | 13                 |
| November .          | 38                 | 13                 | 14                 | 14                 |
| December .          | 36                 | 12                 | 13                 | 14                 |
| <b>1976</b>         |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| January             | 37                 | 12                 | 15                 | 14                 |
| February . . . . .  | 37                 | 13                 | 16                 | 14                 |
| March . . . . .     | 36                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| April . . . . .     | 36                 | 12                 | 16                 | 15                 |
| May . . . . .       | 38                 | 13                 | 14                 | 16                 |
| June . . . . .      | 37                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| July . . . . .      | 37                 | 13                 | 14                 | 14                 |
| August . . . . .    | 36                 | 12                 | 16                 | 14                 |
| September . . . . . | 34                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| October . . . . .   | 36                 | 12                 | 16                 | 14                 |
| November . . . . .  | 37                 | 12                 | 15                 | 14                 |
| December . . . . .  | 35                 | 13                 | 14                 | 15                 |
| <b>1977</b>         |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| January . . . . .   | 38                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| February . . . . .  | 38                 | 14                 | 15                 | 14                 |
| March . . . . .     | 37                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| April . . . . .     | 39                 | 13                 | 15                 | 16                 |
| May . . . . .       | 37                 | 13                 | 14                 | 16                 |
| June . . . . .      | 38                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| July . . . . .      | 38                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| August . . . . .    | 37                 | 13                 | 15                 | 15                 |
| September . . . . . | 36                 | 13                 | 16                 | 16                 |

**Oil in Gangetic Basin**

2683. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was not seriously concerned over on-shore oil and natural gas exploration during the last decade and especially during the last three years after the discovery of oil in the Bombay High area;

(b) if so, whether there is tremendous potential for oil in Gangetic Basin stretching from Punjab to West Bengal and deep drilling in these areas could be very rewarding; and

(c) if so, the efforts of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Due emphasis has been laid on the on shore exploration programme. In fact, bulk of Commission's efforts in terms of manpower and equipment are directed towards on-shore exploration.

(b) and (c). The exploratory drilling conducted by the ONGC in the Gangetic Basin so far, has not led to any commercial discovery of crude oil or gas. The efforts are, however, being intensified with the help of powerful rigs capable of drilling deeper prospects.

**Private and Assisted Sidings on Allahabad Division**

2684. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Private and Assisted Sidings functioning on Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) the details of demurrage charges raised against these siding owners during the periods January, 1975 to July, 1977 month-wise and siding-wise separately and the amount of demurrage charges foregone;

(c) the details of demurrage charges, shunting charges and other charges lying outstanding and in how many cases Siding Owners have been given final notice for clearance of outstanding dues; and

(d) what other steps are being taken for speedy clearance of outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There are 52 Private and Assisted sidings on the Allahabad Division of Northern Railway. Statement indicating the details of these sidings is attached.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

| S. No. | Name of Siding                                  | Serving Station |
|--------|---|-----------------|
| 1      | Allahabad Glass Works . . . . .                 | Naini           |
| 2      | Satna Cement Works . . . . .                    | Do.             |
| 3      | Baidya Nath Ayurved Bhawan Private Ltd. . . . . | Do.             |
| 4      | G.E.C. Siding . . . . .                         | Do.             |
| 5      | Triveni Structurals Ltd. . . . .                | Do.             |
| 6      | Hindusthan Steel Ltd. . . . .                   | Do.             |
| 7      | Indian Oil Corporation . . . . .                | Panki           |

| 1  | 2   | 3                         |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| 8  | Indian Explosives Ltd.  | Panki                     |
| 9  | New Thermal Power Siding  | Do.                       |
| 10 | Singh Engineering Works   | Do.                       |
| 11 | Central Government Food & Storage Godown  | Chandari                  |
| 12 | Burmah Shell Oil & Storage and Distributing Co. of India                            | Bamrauli                  |
| 13 | Glaxo Laboratories  | Manzurgarhi               |
| 14 | U.P. Electric Supply Administration   | Mirzapur                  |
| 15 | Power House Siding  | Mainpuri                  |
| 16 | Hind Lamp Private Ltd.  | Shikohabad                |
| 17 | Govt. Cement Factory  | Churk                     |
| 18 | Shadow Factory Siding (FCI)   | Harduaganj                |
| 19 | Power House Siding A & B  | Do.                       |
| 20 | I.O.C. Siding   | Subedarganj               |
| 21 | I.O.C. (Users of Air Force Siding)  | Chakeri (Kanpur)          |
| 22 | Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.  | Do.                       |
| 23 | Singh Engineering Works Ltd.  | Kanpur Central Goods Shed |
| 24 | Muir Mills Co. Ltd.   | Do.                       |
| 25 | Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India (Cooper Allen Branch)                       | Do.                       |
| 26 | Tanners & Footwear Corp. of India Ltd. (N.W.T. Branch Siding)                       | Do.                       |
| 27 | Regional Food Controller  | Do.                       |
| 28 | India Supplies & Engineering Works Ltd. (Changed to India Thermit Therm Coop. Ltd.) | Do.                       |
| 29 | Elgin Mills No. 1   | Do.                       |
| 30 | Umrao Industrial Corpn. Ltd.  | Do.                       |
| 31 | Kanpur Rolling Mills  | Do.                       |
| 32 | Gamesh Flour Mills  | Do.                       |
| 33 | Burmah Shell Oil & Storage & Distributing Co.                                       | Do.                       |
| 34 | J.K. Cotton Manufacturing Co.   | Do.                       |
| 35 | Kanpur Sugar Works (Used by Kanpur Textiles)  | Do.                       |
| 36 | Kanpur Chemical Works   | Do.                       |
| 37 | Kanpur Elec. Supply Administration Siding-A   | Do.                       |
| 38 | Kanpur Elec. Supply (River Side Power House)  | Do.                       |

| 1  | 2   | 3                         |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| 39 | J.K. Cotton & Spinning . . . . .                  | Kanpur Central Goods Shed |
| 40 | Kanpur Woollen Mills . . . . .                    | Do.                       |
| 41 | Swadeshi Cotton Mills . . . . .                   | Do.                       |
| 42 | Elgin Mills No. 2 (Kanpur Cotton Mills) . . . . . | Do.                       |
| 43 | J.K. Iron & Steel . . . . .                       | Do.                       |
| 44 | New Victoria Mills . . . . .                      | Do.                       |
| 45 | Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills . . . . .               | Do.                       |
| 46 | Tata Iron & Steel Co. . . . .                     | Do.                       |
| 47 | Atherton West Co. . . . .                         | Do.                       |
| 48 | Standard Vacuum Oil Co. . . . .                   | Do.                       |
| 49 | J.K. Jute Mills . . . . .                         | Do.                       |
| 50 | Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Gwaltoli) . . . . .         | Do.                       |
| 51 | Moti Lal Padampat Udyog Ltd. . . . .              | Do.                       |
| 52 | Ganges Flour Mills . . . . .                      | Do.                       |

#### Collision of Sangam Express at Khurja

2685. SHRI RUDRA SEN CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangam Express collided on 28th October, 1977 at Khurja City on the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of passengers injured and killed together with the number of passengers who were given first aid and were allowed to resume their journey by the same train;

(c) the amount of loss sustained by the Government and compensation paid and/or likely to be paid to the affected persons; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered by the Government to probe the causes of accident and if so, what is the outcome of enquiry and action taken against the officers/officials found responsible for this mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No, the collision was averted.

(b) No one was killed. As a result of sudden braking, however, 12 persons sustained trivial injuries of whom 10 continued their journey after first aid was rendered. The other two persons were sent to the Civil Hospital from where they were discharged after first aid.

(c) There was no damage to railway property.

The question of payment of compensation in such cases does not arise.

(d) According to the finding of the Inquiry Committee, the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

Disciplinary action against the defaulting staff has been initiated.

#### Issue of Industrial Licences

2686. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been issuing industrial licences to drug manufacturing firms in the past, without specifying capacities;

(b) if so, brief particulars of these licences, names of firms, items of

manufacture and reasons for not fixing the capacities; and

(c) will Government institute an inquiry into this affair and examine the matter in all aspects and recall the benefits accrued to foreign firms on account of this?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Six licences were granted indicating that capacities would be fixed later. Capacities were not specified at the initial stage as in some cases plants were of a "multipurpose nature" and it was felt desirable to watch the actual production capabilities of such companies, as capacity pegged at certain levels would have committed the Government to a certain level of outflow of foreign exchange on import of

raw materials and in others it was felt desirable to evaluate the demand response for the products.

A Statement furnishing the details of the cases and present position thereof is enclosed.

(c) The Hathi Committee has already gone into the question of fixing the capacities in COB licences and other related matters. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, various aspects, including fixation of capacities, both for bulk drugs and formulations as well as the mechanics of regulating the activities of foreign firms are being considered in their totality. Since the entire policy framework for the drug industry would be rationalised as a result of the decisions shortly to be taken on the Hathi Committee Report, it is not proposed to institute a separate inquiry.

#### Statement

1. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. Industrial Licence No. L/22/211/64-Ch. III granted on 2-5-64—for manufacture of Digoxin BP.

Capacity for manufacture of Digoxin has since been fixed at 9.8 kgs. per year and endorsed on the relevant industrial licence.

2. M/s. Sandoz India Limited—L/22/240/64-Ch. III granted on 26-10-64 for manufacture of Digoxin B. P.

#### Condition

#### Remarks.

Capacity will be fixed on the basis of actual production after they have been able to establish production and produce Digoxin for at least a period of six months.

The company commenced production of Digoxin from the month of June, 1966. They also reported by their letter dated 15-9-66 to DGTD that they had installed a capacity of 20 kgs. per annum for Digoxin. In July, 1968, the case was considered for fixation of capacity, DGTD noted that though in 1967 M/s. Sandoz reported production of Digoxin at 3563 gms, they did not produce any quantity during the period January-June 1968 since they held sufficient stocks. It was decided, therefore, that their performance may be watched for a further period. In 1969 the case was again examined and it was observed that during 1968 their production was 1768 gms. which was less than their 1967 production. Considering that they had an installed capacity of 20 kgs. but their production did not so far justify this, and with a view to encouraging them to obtain maximum utilisation of installed capacity reported by them, it was decided that capacity may be fixed after watching further progress. The matter remained pending till 1974 and the case was again examined and it was observed that M/s. Sandoz

## Condition

## Remarks

had obtained a maximum production of 23 kgs. during 1969-72 and it was considered that their capacity may be fixed on the basis of this production. It was, however, observed on further examination that during the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 the production had declined to 13 kgs., 6 kgs. and 1 kg. respectively. Before finally fixing capacities, it was decided that the reasons for this decline in production should be ascertained particularly as this drug continued to be imported. These have been ascertained and action for fixation of capacity will be taken after Govt's decisions on Recommendations of Hathi Committee are finalised.

3. *M/s. Uni-Sankyo Limited No. L/22/407/71-Ch. III granted on 15-3-71.*

## Condition

## Remarks

Capacity to be fixed later.

*M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.*'s application for registration had been considered for the manufacture of Fungal Diastase. Chlorpheniramine Maleate are Pyrazinamide and certain specialities based upon these bulk drugs. Their Foreign Collaboration Agreement was also subsequently approved. As per the revised Industrial Licensing Policy announced by Government in 1970, the firm were no longer eligible for registration and applied for grant of COB licence. Considering the effective steps taken by them such as installation of plant and machinery, a COB licence was granted in March, 1971 wherein the capacity for the 3 bulk drugs involved was indicated. As regards the specialities based on these bulk drugs, it was decided that capacities for such specialities would be fixed after watching their actual performance. No time limit was, however, indicated. In April, 1974, the firm reported that they had been successful in establishing production of Fungal Diastase and Pyrazinamide but were not successful in producing Chlorpheniramine Maleate. Government is however, of the view that the Co. should take up the basic manufacture of this drug also. The capacities for specialities based on these bulk items would therefore, be fixed only after this matter has been resolved and decision on the Recommendations of Hathi Committee Report is finalised.

4. *M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, Lic. No. L/22/308/66-Ch. III granted on 20-7-66.*

*Tubocurarine Chloride.*

## Condition

## Remarks

Capacity to be fixed on the basis of actual production established for period of one year.

The Company had applied for grant of licence for a capacity of 30 kgs. per annum of Tubocurarine Chloride but were granted licence without specifying capacity. The company reported commencement of production in December, 1968. Their case for fixation of capacity was examined towards the end of 1969.



## Condition

## Remarks

and it was observed that during this period the company had faced difficulties in the manufacture of this product due to a breakdown in their plant (damage to continuous vacuum distillation unit of all glass). The company had obtained replacement against an emergency licence and expected to overcome these difficulties by the end of January, 1970. It was, therefore, decided to watch further progress before fixing capacity. In 1974 their case was again examined and it was observed that they had been able to achieve a maximum production of 6 kgs. per annum and it was noted that no demand estimate had been made for this item which is required as a muscle relaxant in certain types of operations and that this was the only licensed unit for this item. It was also noted that since this was being manufactured in a multi-purpose plant, it was not necessary to consider economic size plant for fixing capacity. With a view to ensuring adequate availability a tentative decision was taken to fix their capacity at 10 kgs. per annum. The capacity would be formally endorsed on the licence after all other requisite formalities have been completed and Govt. decision on Hathi Committee Recommendation is known.

5. *M/s. Roche Products, Lic. No. L/22/438/72-Ch. III granted on 11-4-72.*

## Vitamin E and Diazepam

## Condition

## Remarks

Capacity to be fixed after one year of operation. When granting the COB Licence to this company it was observed that for 2 of the items i.e. bulk Diazepam and Vitamin E, production during 1968-1969 and 1970, had been in negligible quantities. It was, therefore, decided that capacity for these should be fixed after watching their actual performance. In September, 1973 a view on fixation of capacities was taken. Before, however, a note could be placed before the Licensing Committee, the Hathi Committee was set up in February, 1971 for examining various aspects of the drug industry. One of the questions included in its scope was fixation of capacity on COB licences. This file was also made available to the Hathi Committee and remained with them till April, 1975, and it was only with reference to this case that a specific recommendation (Para 23—Chapter V) was made by the Hathi Committee in its report. Thereafter, the case was again examined and a tentative view was taken which will be finalised after a decision on Hathi Committee's recommendations has been taken.

6. *M/s. Sandoz Ltd. No. L/22/166/63-Ch. III granted on 21-8-63 Act: Principles of State & Belledé va*

### Condition

### Remarks

The capacity will be fixed on the basis of actual production for one year after the production had been commissioned.

At the time of inclusion of the Active Principles of Senna and Belladonna in the licence held by the firm in 1967 a view was taken that since production of these items, would be dependent on factors like collection and cultivation of medicinal plants and the extent to which their installed equipment could handle their extraction etc., the capacities should be fixed only after watching their regular production. The production of Active Principles of Senna and Belladonna was established by the country in 1972. Before, however, capacities could be fixed in 1973, certain questions for permitting remittances arose which took considerable time to resolve. This has now been finalised and action to fix their capacities will be taken after Govt. decision on Hathi Committee report is taken.

### High Court Bench in Goa, Daman and Diu

2687. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to establish a separate High Court in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or to provide it with a High Court Bench of a neighbouring State; and

(b) when will such a High Court or a Bench of an existing High Court be provided to that territory?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of the Union Territory has proposed the establishment in the Union Territory of a Bench of the High Court of a neighbouring State. The proposal is under consideration.

### Contravention of Provisions of Industries (D and R) Act by M/s. Hoechst and S.K.F.

2688. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst and S.K.F. have marketed some drug formulations without industrial licences and

thus contravened the provision of Industries (D and R) Act; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) M/s. Hoechst are marketing Ampicillin formulation produced by M/s. Indo German Alkaloids, a wholly Indian owned Small Scale Unit under the name "Albercillin". This does not contravene the provision of the IDR Act.

(b) M/s. S.K.F. were producing and marketing Eskaycillin Capsules without a valid Industrial Licence. After examination of the case, while past production was regularised, instructions were issued to Canalising Agencies not to release or allocate any Ampicillin to the firm to prevent continued production thereof. The company have since discontinued manufacture of this item.

### Unauthorised Expansion beyond Licensed Capacity by Foreign Drug Firms

2689. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign drug manufacturing companies have approached Government for regularisation

of their unauthorised expansion beyond licensed capacity;

(b) if so, the names of such companies, the extent of unauthorised production vis-a-vis their proportion to licensed capacities; and

(c) Government's reaction to the regularisation proposal in particular in the case of M/s. May and Baker?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). No foreign drug manufacturing company has approached Government specifically for regularisation of unauthorised expansion beyond licensed capacity. However, during the course of the last three years, four foreign firms have applied to the Government for grant of industrial approvals for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of such bulk drugs where they have production in excess of their licensed capacities.

A Statement showing the names of such companies bulk drugs for which they have applied for substantial expansion, their present licensed capacity

and production during the last 2 years is attached.

(c) M/s. May & Baker were producing Metronidazole excess of the capacity of 602 kgs. per annum granted in their COB licence dated 6-7-1971, pending decision by Government on their representation that as per the policy, they were entitled to a higher capacity. The representation of the company was accepted in December, 1975 and they were allowed a higher capacity of 12000 kgs. per annum under COB after taking cognizance of the effective steps already taken by them to establish this capacity prior to the effective date for obtaining COB. There is no other proposal for regularization of production of this Company at the moment.

It may also be mentioned that the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry have made certain recommendations as to the manner in which excess production of drugs beyond authorised/licensed capacities should be treated. These are under consideration of Government and a decision is likely to be taken thereon soon.

## Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of Company                 | Item of manufacture               | Lic. Capacity | Permissible capacity (after adding 25% excess production) | Actual Production 1975 | Actual Production 1976 (in kgs.) |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                               | 3                                 | 4             | 5   | 6                      | 7                                |
| 1.      | M/S Burroughs Wellcome          | Succinyl Choline Chloride         | 5             | 6.25  | 68.00                  | 43.50                            |
| 2.      | Do.                             | Trimethoprim                      | 3600          | 4500  | 2269.25                | 4772.97                          |
| 3.      | M/S Schrid Geigy Limited        | Imipramine & its Salts            | 48            | 60  | 1074.5                 | 473.3                            |
| 4.      | Do.                             | Oxyphenbutazone                   | 6000          | 7500  | 15,834                 | 19,758                           |
| 5.      | Do.                             | Carbamazepine                     | 1200          | 1500  | 2,443                  | 3,626                            |
| 6.      | M/S Roche Products              | Vitamin 'A'                       | 15 MMU        | 18.75 MMU   | 22.00                  | 30.00                            |
| 7.      | M/S Oiba Geigy of India Limited | (i) Sulphonamides<br>(ii) Entobex | 190,000       | 237,500   | 162,62                 | 269,68                           |
|         |                                 |                                   | 4,300         | 5375  | 5339                   | 5949                             |

### **Pancharatna-Daranggri Railway Project**

2690. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the State Government of Meghalaya urging the Union Government to commission Pancharatna-Daranggri railway project during the early part of 6th plan and extend the project at last up to WAGEASI in the Garo Hills District;

(b) if so, whether the matter is receiving sympathetic consideration of Government; and

(c) what steps have been taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Yes. Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a B.G. rail link between Jogighopa/Panchratna and Daranggiri via Wageasi has been carried out during 1974-75 and the survey reports are under examination. The decision regarding taking up this project would depend upon the results of the examination of Survey Reports and availability of resources.

### **Appointment to Class IV Posts on Railways**

2691. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for selection/appointment of employees for class IV posts;

(b) the number of Return Delivery Porters appointed over Allahabad Division during Emergency and thereafter against the existing vacancies;

(c) whether these porters were appointed as per length of their service and/or on seniority basis;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of porters were appointed who had no previous record of service in Railways but they had to be absorbed as certain high officials were interested in these appointments; and

(e) what action Government propose to take in the matter to remedy the situation with a view to ensure justice to the real claimants who were deliberately ignored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Almost all the Class IV vacancies are filled from among casual labour/substitutes after screening. Those who have longer service get priority.

(b) 4 persons were appointed as Substitutes.

(c) and (d). No.

(e) These persons will not be appointed in the regular Class IV cadre unless and until they are screened along with other Substitutes and Casual Labour.

### **Oil find in Nagaland**

2692. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck oil in a District of Nagaland recently; and

(b) if so, what are the details available about this?

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

(b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drilled three wells on the Borholla structure falling in the Wokha district of Nagaland. All the three wells have proved to be oil bearing.

**Recruitment in Asansol Division,  
Eastern Railway**

2693. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down in the case of recruitment in various categories of employees in Asansol Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) what minimum qualification is required for the post of Commercial Clerks, Trains Clerks, Ticket Collectors and Guards etc.; and

(c) whether there is any variation in qualification in the case of recruitment in the above categories after 28th May, 1977 in some cases of recruitment in Asansol Division, if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Direct recruitment to Class III is normally through the Railway Service Commissions. The General Managers of the Railways are, however, empowered to make a few appointments (i) on compassionate grounds, (ii) of sportsmen and (iii) of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the shortfall in vacancies reserved for them.

Class IV vacancies are filled by screening casual labour/substitutes.

(b) Matriculation or equivalent.

(c) No.

**Withholding issue of Industrial Licences to Foreign Drug Companies**

2694. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to withhold issue of industrial licences reportedly approved by licencing Committee to foreign drug manufacturing companies in view of the recommendations of the Hathi Committee;

(b) if so, the foreign companies involved, the licences values, the items etc.; and

(c) whether these items are being licensed to Indian manufacturers, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). As a prelude to the issue of Industrial Licence to the drug manufacturing companies, a Letter of Intent is issued, subject to certain conditions, after obtaining the recommendations of the Licensing Committee/Licensing-cum-MRTP Committee. The Letter of Intent is converted into an Industrial Licence after the party fulfils/accepts all the conditions of the Letter of Intent to the satisfaction of Government.

A Statement showing the details of Letters of Intent granted to foreign companies where they have applied for conversion of the same into Industrial Licences after accepting/fulfilling all the prescribed conditions is attached.

A decision has been taken to withhold the conversion of these Letters of Intent into Industrial Licences, which shall be final approvals of Government, till Government takes a decision on the Hathi Committee's recommendations.

(c) During the course of last 2 years, only four Indian companies viz. Unique Pharmaceutical, M/s. E.I.D. Parry, M/s. Mac Lab. and Shri R. A. Sikaria have applied for grant of licence for the manufacture of bulk drug namely Chloramphenicol (one of the items figuring in the enclosed Statement) and their proposals have been approved. As regards other items listed in the Statement, no Indian party has applied for licence to manufacture these items.

## Statement

| S. No. | Name of the Company        | Item of manufacture & annual capacity.        | Estimated Ex-factory value. |
|--------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                          | 3   | 4                           |
| 1.     | M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd. | Chloramphenicol (from 30 tonnes to 60 tonnes) | Rs. 200 lakhs.              |
| 2.     | Do.                        | Phenformin Hcl—1 tonne                        | Rs. 5 lakhs.                |
| 3.     | M/s. Suhrid-Geigy Ltd.     | Parazoledin tablets—240 lakh Nos.             | Rs. 35.2 lakhs.             |
| 4.     | Do.                        | Imipramine & its salts—3000 kgs.              | Rs. 37.86 lakhs.            |
| 5.     | Do.                        | Carbamizapine (From 1200 kgs. to 5000 kgs.)   | Rs. 77.35 lakhs.            |

## Track Modernisation

2695. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the trunk routes taken up under intensive programme of track modernisation; and

(b) the salient features of the scheme in this regard and the estimated cost of the master plan for modernising track structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A list of trunk routes included in track modernisation programme is enclosed.

(b) The salient features of Track Modernisation are use of heavier rails, welding of rail joints, laying of concrete sleepers and elastic fastenings, increase of sleeper density and ballast cushion, tie-tempering by mechanical methods, monitoring of Permanent Way by Track Recording and Oscillograph Cars for an accurate and objective assessment of track parameters Ultrasonic detection of rails for hidden flaws, improved methods of track maintenance etc. etc. About 14,000 Kms. of track is earmarked for such modernisation in the Railway Corporate Plan at an approximate cost of Rs. 750 crores.

## Statement

List of track routes proposed to be adopted for track modernisation.

- (i) New Delhi to Howrah.
- (ii) New Delhi to Bombay Central by Frontier Mail route.
- (iii) New Delhi to Madras Central by Grand Trunk route.
- (iv) Howrah—Nagpur—Bombay V.T.
- (v) Allahabad—Jabalpur.
- (vi) Itarsi—Bhusawal.
- (vii) Kalyan—Pune—Dhond—Wadi—Secunderabad—Kazipet.
- (viii) Kharagpur—Waltair—Bezwada.
- (ix) Wadi—Raichur—Arkonam—Madras Central.
- (x) Howrah—Bandel—Burdwan.
- (xi) Khanna—Barharwa over the Farakka Bridge—Malda Town Barsoi—New Jalpaiguri.
- (xii) Sitarampur—Madhupur—Kiul—Patna—Mughalsarai.
- (xiii) Kiul—Sahibganj—Barharwa.
- (xiv) Delhi—Ambala Cantt.—Kalka.
- (xv) Ambala Cantt.—Ludhiana—Pathankot.
- (xvi) Ambala Cantt.—Moradabad—Lucknow—Pratapgarh—Mughalsarai.
- (xvii) Arkonam—Katpadi—Jalparpet—Saleem—Erode—Coimbatore.
- (xviii) Baroda—Ahmedabad.
- (xix) Jalarpet—Bangalore

**Pay and Allowances of the Managing Director of Dunlop (India) Limited**

**2696. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pay, allowances and other perks which Mr. M. M. Sabherwal, Managing Director, Dunlop (India) Ltd., Calcutta was getting at the time he left this Company to join the Dunlop (International) as Director, his salary and allowances and perks there;

(b) the post at which he originally joined the Dunlop and pay and allowances and perks drawn by him then;

(c) the manner in which his appointment as Director of Bata India Ltd., was made and approved by his Ministry and the remuneration and perks attached to this post and whether Government's approval to his taking up Directorship with the Dunlop (International) was obtained; and

(d) of which other Companies he is the Director and his remuneration and perks, drawn in that capacity?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) Shri M. M. Sabherwal, when he retired, as Joint Managing Director of Dunlop India Ltd., was entitled to a salary of Rs. 7,500/- per month, 1½ per cent commission on the net profits of the company subject to a maximum of Rs. 45,000 per annum and the perquisites of Company's contribution to Provident Fund, Company's contribution to Pension/superannuation Fund, Gratuity, Medical benefits, leave, leave Travel concession and free furnished accommodation.

(b) Shri Sabherwal originally joined the company as a trainee on December 9, 1942 on a monthly salary of Rs. 75/-.

(c) Shri Sabherwal's appointment in M/s. Bata India Ltd. as a Director

was not approved by this Department nor any remuneration was sanctioned to him by this Department. He has been appointed as a non executive Director of Bata India Ltd. on 2-6-77 and is entitled for drawal of sitting fee of Rs. 250/- for each Board meeting attended by him.

No approval of the Central Government was accorded under the provisions of Companies Act for his appointment as Director by Dunlop International Ltd. which is a foreign body corporate having its registered office in London with no place of business in India.

(d) Apart from Bata India Ltd. Shri Sabherwal is a non executive Director in M/s Fibreglass Pilkington Ltd. and is entitled to sitting fee of Rs. 250/- per meeting attended.

**Review Committee of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies**

**2697. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5760 on the 2nd August, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Review Committee of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies has submitted its report;

(b) what are the main recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main Recommendations of the Review Committee are as under:

(i) The Institute should confine its activities to the field of Constitution and Parliamentary Studies and abandon those activities which are not directly relatable to its objectives.



(ii) Institutional arrangements should be made to prevent the Institute from deviating from its priorities and objectives through *ad hoc* foreign grants.

(iii) The Institute should not accept without prior approval of the Government any grant/donation from any foreign or indigenous source; or engage any foreign consultant to advise in its working. The funds/deposits in foreign banks should be transferred to India.

(iv) The Institute should amend its Memorandum of Association and Rules for effecting structural changes and improvements in its management and day-to-day activities.

(v) The Institute should frame comprehensive rules governing *inter alia* recruitment, conditions of service, allocation of responsibility etc. in respect of its employees.

(vi) The Institute should be allowed an annual recurring grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs to begin with, provided the Institute undertakes to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) Government has accepted the recommendations of the Review Committee with certain modifications. The same have been forwarded to the Institute for their comments and their final acceptance is awaited.

#### Abstention from voting in a West Bengal Constituency

2698. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that during the 1977 Parliamentary Election, voters of Anchal Jhilli within Khargiam Police Station of Murshidabad District in West Bengal falling within Jangipur Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal en bloc abstained

from voting as a protest against long standing neglect of their grievances;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the nature of grievances; if so, details thereof;

(c) what and how many of these grievances fall within the jurisdictions of Centre and State, as also in concurrent List; and

(d) what steps have been taken since the said abstention from voting took place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NAR-SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन चोरी और क्षति के मामले

2699. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न स्थानों पर हुई चोरी और क्षति के कितने मामले न्यायालयों और मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन हैं और इन मामलों में रेलवे द्वारा कितनी राशि भ्रष्ट की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फर्रुखाबाद के कुछ व्यापारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में दावे के अनेक आवेदन-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये हैं परन्तु उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 30-9-1977 को चोरी और क्षति के मामलों सहित न्यायालयों में और क्षेत्रीय रेलवे पर विचाराधीन दावों की संख्या क्रमशः 53, 059 और 36,263 थी।

इस बारे में अलग-अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं कि किस अदालती मामले में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना है। जहाँ तक रेल प्रशासनों के पास निलंबित मामलों का सम्बन्ध है, इस प्रकार के आंकड़ों का रख-रखाव व्यवहारिक [नहीं है] क्योंकि बहुत से मामलों में दावे की राशि का उल्लेख नहीं होता है। लेकिन, दावों का निपटारा हो जाने के बाद, भुगतान की राशि सहित कारणवार आंकड़ों का संकलन किया जाता है।

(ख) 1977 के पहले दस महीनों के दौरान पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर फंछावाद के व्यापारियों ने क्षतिपूर्ति के केवल 68 दावे दायर किये थे जिनका निपटारा पहले ही किया जा चुका है। जनवरी, 1977 से नवम्बर 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान फंछावाद के व्यापारियों द्वारा दावे दायर किये जाने के बाद उत्तर रेलवे पर 84 दावों पर कार्यवही शुरू की गयी थी जिनमें से केवल मात दावों का निपटारा होना बाकी है।

**बारसोई जंक्शन पर पेय जल की सप्लाई**

2700. श्री युबराज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बारसोई जंक्शन पर साफ पेय जल की सप्लाई की कोई व्यवस्था न होने के कारण जनता को बहुत असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) क्या बारसोई जंक्शन पर उपलब्ध जल आम तौर पर मिट्टी वाला और लाल रंग का होता है ;

(ग) क्या जिवैल वेल फिल्टर द्वारा पानी को साफ करने की व्यवस्था की जानी थी परन्तु बारसोई जंक्शन पर सारी मशीनरी पहुंच जाने के बाद उसे मालदाह भेज दिया गया था ; और

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(घ) यदि हां, तो जंक्शन पर साफ किया हुआ पानी कब तक सप्लाई किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) और (ख). बारसोई स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी पेय और साफ होता है। इसलिए इस बारे में यात्रियों और कर्मचारियों को किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है।

(ग) और (घ). आजकल बारसोई स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी एक गहरे नलकूप से सप्लाई किया जा रहा है और उसे छानने की जरूरत नहीं है।

इससे पहले जब इस रेलवे स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी महानन्दा नदी से सप्लाई किया जाता था, तो गंदला होता था और उसे साफ करने के लिए बारसोई स्टेशन पर एक जैवल फिल्टर लाया गया था। किन्तु गहरे नलकूप की व्यवस्था हो जाने के बाद जब छानाई की जरूरत नहीं रही तो उस फिल्टर को मालदा भेज दिया गया।

**नागपुर डिबोजन में डी-ग्रेड सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर**

2701. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के नागपुर डिबोजन में वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों का अतिरिक्त कर कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को डी-ग्रेड सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में रेल विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**कम्पनियों के छोटे अंशधारियों को संरक्षण देने के उपाय**

2702. श्री उपसेन : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कम्पनियों में कुप्रबन्ध के परिणामस्वरूप छोटे अंशधारियों को लाभ से वंचित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपचाराम्क कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) :** (क) हां, श्रीमान् जी। अगर कम्पनियों में कुप्रबन्ध होता है तो छोटे अंशधारी ही नहीं बल्कि सभी अंशधारी लाभान्वित से वंचित होते हैं।

(ख) जहां कहीं भी मालूम पड़ता है कि कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध में प्रथम दृष्टया जांच का मामला है तो निरीक्षण या जांच पड़ताल के आदेश, इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतों में उल्लिखित तथ्यों और कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की रिपोर्टों पर निर्भर करते हुए दिये जाते हैं तथा जो कार्यवाही उचित समझी जाती है, निरीक्षण/जांच रिपोर्टों पर की जाती है। कुप्रबन्ध और कम्पनी की परिणामी हानि को रोकने तथा उसके अंशधारियों के लिए कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, उचित मामलों में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 408 के अन्तर्गत इन कम्पनियों के मंडलों में निदेशक भी नियुक्त करता है।

**Report of First Law Commission regarding Benches of High Courts**

2703. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the First Law Commission in its report dated 1st August, 1956 had proposed that the High Court should sit in Benches at different places in a State and that no action was taken on this report by previous Governments;

(b) are the Government aware that as the High Courts at present are situated in capitals of the States the poor litigants are unable to approach the High Courts because of financial difficulties;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the above proposal of Law Commission and in the real sense implement the present policy of Government to give legal aid to the poor; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) No Sir. On the contrary the Law Commission had expressed a definite view in their Fourth Report (1956) that to maintain the highest standards of administration of justice and to preserve the character and quality of the work being done by the High Court, it is essential that the High Court should function as a whole at one place in the State.

(b) to (d). Government are conscious of the difficulties of the poor litigants. The establishment of Benches for every High Court may not necessarily be the best solution. The recommendations of the Law Commission are also relevant in this connection.

**गुजरात में रेलवे वर्कशॉप**

2704. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में गोंडल, जामनगर और मोरवी स्थित रेलवे वर्कशॉप

चालू हैं अथवा बन्द कर दिये गये हैं और व वर्कशाप कब स्थापित किये गये थे ;

(ख) बन्द कर दिए गये वर्कशापों के नाम क्या हैं उनको कब बन्द किया गया था और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बन्द किए गये वर्कशापों को चालू रखने के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र मिले हैं यदि हां, तो कहां से और वे किस प्रकार के हैं ; और

(घ) गोंडल, जामनगर तथा मोरबी स्थित रेलवे वर्कशापों को चालू रखने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) गोंडल, जामनगर और मोरबी में स्थित रेलवे कारखाने चालू हैं और इनमें से किसी को भी बन्द नहीं किया गया है। 1935 से पूर्व ये कारखाने रियायती रेलों द्वारा लगाये गये थे और बाद में 1-4-1948 को इन्हें सौराष्ट्र रेलवे के अपने अधिकार में ले लिया। 5-11-1951 को ये कारखाने पश्चिम रेलवे का एक अंग बन गये।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) गोंडल जामनगर और मोरबी के रेलवे कारखानों को तत्काल बन्द करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

जामनगर :—विरमगम-श्रीछा-पोर-बन्दर खंड के बड़ी लाइन में आसान परिवर्तन के बाद जामनगर मोटर लाइन पर नहीं रहेगा और तब इस कारखाने को संरचनाएं और मशीनें तथा संयंत्र आदि की कुछ कि० मी० दूर स्थित हापा ले आया जायेगा और वहां इनका उपयोग बड़ी लाइन के माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत के लिए किया जायेगा। जामनगर के सभी कर्मचारी हापा क्षेत्र में समाहित कर लिये जायेंगे और किसी प्रकार की छंटनी नहीं होगी।

गोंडल :—गोंडल कारखाने में पुरानी और जीर्ण-शीर्ण मशीनरी तथा संयंत्र होने के कारण यह एक अनुत्पादक यूनिट है और इस कारखाने को स्थायी आधार पर बनाये रखना अलाभप्रद है फिर भी कर्मचारियों को कठिनाई न हो इसलिए फिलहाल, इसे कायम रखा जा रहा है, परन्तु उचित समय आने पर इसे सवारी और माल डिब्बा मरम्मत डिपों का रूप दे दिया जाएगा। कर्मचारियों की कोई छंटनी नहीं होगी।

मोरबी :—मोरबी के रेलवे कारखाने को बन्द करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

#### Compliance of provisions of Companies Act

2705. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the following statement at page 83 of the Ministry's Annual Report for 1976-77; and

(3) Barring a few, Government Companies by and large were found to have complied with the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, and state:

(a) the names of Government Companies reported therein which have failed to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the nature of violations; and

(b) the steps taken against those Government companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). At page 83 of the report in para 135(1) it is stated that the total number of Government Companies, including their subsidiaries, at work as on 30th September, 1976 was 674. Out of these, it is reported that 94 companies have violated some of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, the details of which and action taken thereon are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1271/77].

**विकलांगों को यात्रा किराये में रियायत**

2706. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विकलांगों को यात्रा किराए में कोई रियायत देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है ताकि अधिक से अधिक विकलांग व्यक्ति बिना कठिनाई से इस रियायत का लाभ उठा सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्व नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) विकलांग विज्ञान की दृष्टि से अपंग व्यक्तियों की सभी कोटियों के लिए रेल यात्रा में रियायत की सुविधा ग्राह्य है बशर्ते ऐसे अपंग व्यक्ति अपनी अपंगता के बारे में किसी विकलांग-विज्ञानी शल्य चिकित्सक अथवा सरकारी डाक्टर से एक प्रमाणपत्र सम्बन्धित स्टेशन मास्टर के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकें । पहले दर्जे में यात्रा के लिए रोगी और उसके अभिरक्षी दोनों के लिए अलग-अलग मूल किराये से 15 प्रतिशत कम किराये की रियायत मिलती है । दूसरे दर्जे में यात्रा के लिए केवल रोगी को दूसरे दर्जे में डाक गाड़ी से एक और के किराये की रियायत दी जाती है ।

इसके अलावा अकेले अथवा अभिरक्षी के साथ यात्रा करने वाले अंधे व्यक्ति पंजीकृत चिकित्सक अथवा शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अंध संस्थाओं से प्रमाणपत्र देकर इस रेल यात्रा में रियायत के पात्र हो जाते हैं । अंधा व्यक्ति जब अकेला यात्रा करता है तो उसे यात्रा करने के दर्जे वाले किराये में 1/4 रियायत दी जाती है और यदि

वह अभिरक्षी के साथ यात्रा करता है तो उसे इकहरी यात्रा के किराये की रियायत उपलब्ध है ।

वर्तमान नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

# **Move to increase Oil Prices by OPEC Countries**

2707. SHRI D. D. DESAI:  
SHRI M. KALYANASUN-  
DARAM:  
DR. HENRY AUSTIN:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the move of the OPEC countries to increase further oil prices by 15 per cent. in 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps are being considered to prevent any further rise in domestic prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The Oil Producing and Exporting Countries are scheduled to meet at Caracas in Venezuela on the 20th December, 1977 when the question of oil prices will come up for consideration. It would be premature, at this stage, to say whether and, if so, to what extent there could be any further increase in the price of crude oil from January, 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

## **उर्वरकों का उत्पादन**

2708. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र):** (क) 1977-78 के दौरान उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 22 लाख मी० टन नाइट्रोजन और 7 लाख मी० टन फास्फेट है ।

(ख) कम्पनियों के उत्पादन के तरीकों की लगातार देखरेख की जाती है ताकि उन कठिनाइयों का पता लगाया जाये जिनके कारण उत्पादन सीमित हो जाता है और इन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिये परिवर्तन । नवीकरण एवं बाधा-निवारण स्कीमें ; जैसे आवश्यक औपचारिक उपाय अपनाये जायें ।

**बिलासपुर डिवीजन में रेलवे की आय**

2709. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का बिलासपुर मंडल रेलवे राजस्व वसूल करने में असमर्थ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्राइवेट फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी और बकाया राशि सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त डिवीजन भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र से लगभग 6 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि की वर्ष 1966 से वसूल करने में भी असमर्थ रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और भूल करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उनकी असावधानी पर, जिसके कारण रेलवे को भारी हानि हुई, क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है और उक्त कार्रवाई कब तक की जायेगी ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):** (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Proposal to run Express Train from Haldia to Delhi**

2710. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for running an express train from Haldia (West Bengal) to Delhi in view of the importance gained by Haldia due to construction of Petrochemical Complex and other industries; and

(b) if so, whether the train will run via Kharagpur and Asansol which is the shortest route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा सुसज्जा पर व्यय की गई राशि**

2711. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रमों ने मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के निदेश पर मंत्रालय में बरांडे और कार्यालय तथा कुछ अधिकारियों के निवासों की सज्जा पर भारी राशि व्यय की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा):** (क) और (ख) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय के

नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा तैयार की गई स्कीम के अनुसार ही अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बनाने तथा अपना प्रचार करने के लिये रुपये 30,955.21 की राशि का व्यय किया गया था। अधिक व्यय, मंत्रालय के बरामदों में प्रदर्शनी तथा पब्लिसिटी पेनल्स को अच्छी प्रकार की लाइटों के साथ लगाने तथा उनके नियंत्रण और देखरेख के लिये वांछित प्रगति चाटों की प्रदर्शनी के लिये बोर्डों के लगाने पर किया गया था। इन उपक्रमों के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों, जो मंत्रालय, में सरकारी कार्य के लिये भाते रहते हैं, के लिये आगन्तुक का कमरा उनके द्वारा इसी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सजाया गया था। बिजली की व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिये कार्यालय के कमरों में कुछ ट्यूब लाइटें लगाई गई थीं। इन कार्यों को करने के लिये अगस्त 1976 में निर्णय लिया गया था और उसके पश्चात् तत्काल ही उसे क्रियान्वित किया गया था।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्रालय के बरामदों में पब्लिसिटी पेनल्स, जो कि तेल उद्योग से सम्बन्धित विदेशी उच्चाधिकारियों के प्रयोग के लिये लगाने गये हैं, पर उसी प्रकार रुपये 14,971.81 का व्यय किया गया था।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालयों के कार्यालय तथा उनके किसी भी अधिकारी के निवास-स्थान को सजाने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया था।

मैनपुर से अमर कंटक तक बड़ी रेल लाइन

2712. श्री श्याम लाल घुबे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैनपुर से मंडला फोर्ट होती हुई अमर कंटक पैन्डा गुडैला

तक बड़ी रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अभी तक इस लाइन के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय इस परियोजना को शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

### Domination of Foreign Drug Companies

2713. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign-owned companies are still dominant in the drug industry and are thriving at the cost of the national sector;

(b) whether multi-nationals are still not producing basic medicines but are largely manufacturing formulations and non-drug items; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints that these companies produced in excess of their permitted capacity to make huge profits?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The annual production of drugs by the foreign companies

and Indian companies during the last three years has been as under:

(Rs. in crores)

|   | Bulk Drugs |         |                   | Formulations |         |                   |
|---|------------|---------|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|
|   | 1974-75    | 1975-76 | 1976-77<br>(Est.) | 1974-75      | 1975-76 | 1976-77<br>(Est.) |
| Foreign . . . . .                                       | 34         | 52      | 63                | 203          | 300     | 292               |
| Indian/Public Sector/ & Small<br>Scale Sector . . . . . | 56         | 78      | 87                | 197          | 260     | 408               |
| TOTAL . . . . .   | 90         | 130     | 150               | 400          | 560     | 700               |

It would be observed from the above table that the ratio of the value of Bulk Drug production to formulations produced by the foreign companies in 1976-77 was 1:4.6 as compared to 1:6 in 1975-76. The value of production of Bulk Drugs increased in 1976-77, while that of formulations declined.

In accordance with the selective policy adopted by the Government to regulate expansion of the foreign companies, industrial licences are ordinarily not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked with the production of bulk drugs.

(c) Some cases of excess production by the foreign companies beyond their licensed capacities have come to the notice of the Government. The Hathi Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry have made certain recommendations as to the manner in which excess production beyond authorised/licensed capacities should be treated. These are under consideration of Government and a decision is likely to be taken thereon soon.

#### Production of Naptha

2714. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naptha is being produced in our country; and

(b) whether we are self-sufficient in the production of Naptha?

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

(b) Presently the indigenous production of Naphtha is not adequate to meet the full demand. The shortfall is, therefore, met by imports.

#### Non-Availability of Essential and Life Saving Drugs

2715. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the hue and cry from the medical profession non-availability of essential and life saving drugs like Penicillin are not available to the profession;

(b) whether widely used antileprosy drugs—Dapsone and common drugs like Thuroid pose a problem in maintaining therapy because of its non-availability;

(c) whether the only drug that could be used for Malaria—Primaquine is also not freely available; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):  
(a) and (b). Even though there has



been overall increase in the production of essential bulk drugs including Dapsone during 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76, shortage of certain brands of medicines do occur from time to time in certain parts of the country.

There was a slight shortfall in the production of Penicillin by Antibiotics Plant, I.D.P.L., Rishikesh due to a strike at their Plant. Sufficient quantities of Dapsone tablets have been made available to Government Agencies.

The production of Thyroid tablets is based on imported bulk drugs. These tablets were not available in certain parts of the country for some-time but imported stocks have now been received and supplies are being restored.

(c) Sufficient stocks of Primaquine Tablets are also freely available in the market, as also stocks of other anti-malaria. Primaquine is not the only anti-malarial drug.

(d) Availability of drugs has been gradually improving in the country.

As against the availability of Rs. 560 crores worth of formulations in 1975-76, the availability during 1976-77 was of the order of Rs. 700 crores. The availability of drugs during 1977-78 is expected to increase further. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers are specifically monitoring the production of 25 essential items. To augment the availability of drugs further, substantial expansion in the public sector undertakings is being encouraged in a planned manner.

#### **Saloons in each Railway Zone**

2716. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Saloons being maintained in each zone of Railways; and

(b) what is the purpose for which these coaches are maintained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

## Statement

(a) Number of Inspection Carriages maintained in each Railway as on 31-3-1977.

| RAILWAY            | Broad Gauge        |                |                          | Metre Gauge    |       |                    | Narrow Gauge   |       |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------|
|                    | Bogie<br>8-wheeler | 4/6<br>wheeler | Total Bogie<br>8 wheeler | 4/6<br>wheeler | Total | Bogie<br>8-wheeler | 4/6<br>wheeler | Total |
| CENTRAL            | .                  | .              | .                        | .              | .     | 7                  | 2              | 9     |
| EASTERN            | .                  | .              | .                        | .              | .     | ..                 | 2              | 2     |
| NORTHERN           | .                  | .              | .                        | 20             | 35    | 4                  |                | 4     |
| NORTH EASTERN      | .                  | .              | .                        | 38             | 109   | ..                 |                | ..    |
| NORTHEAST FRONTIER | .                  | .              | .                        | 37             | 67    | 1                  | ..             | 1     |
| SOUTHERN           | .                  | .              | .                        | 29             | 68    | 1                  | 1              | 2     |
| SOUTH CENTRAL      | .                  | .              | .                        | 38             | 53    | 2                  | ..             | 2     |
| SOUTH EASTERN      | .                  | .              | .                        | ..             | ..    | 15                 | 11             | 26    |
| WESTERN            | .                  | .              | .                        | 30             | 56    | 7                  | 1              | 8     |
| TOTAL              | 196                | 406            | 542                      | 170            | 388   | 37                 | 17             | 54    |

(b) According to the new instructions issued, the Inspection Carriages (Saloons) can be used by officers while conducting inspection of the tracks and railway installations in areas where there are no adequate facilities for their stay.

**Establishment of offices for Drilling Operations by ONGC**

2717. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) at which places the Oil and Natural Gas Commission established offices to carry out drilling operations during the last three years; and

(b) the progress and achievement made in the drilling operations at Basin, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) and Tanuku High (Andhra Pradesh)?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The requisite information is as under:

*On-shore operations.*

| Project                       | Location of the project headquarters | State   |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Srinagar Valley .             | . Srinagar                           | J. & K. (Office now shifted to Jwalamukhi after completion of drilling operations in Srinagar Valley) |
| Ramshahr .                    | . Chandigarh                         | Union Territory of Chandigarh.  |
| Kangra Valley .               | . Jwalamukhi                         | Himachal Pradesh.   |
| Silchar (Sub Project) . . . . | . Silchar                            | Assam.  |
| Puranpur .                    | . Pilibhit                           | U. P.   |
| Narasapur . . . . .           | . Rajahmundry                        | Andhra Pradesh.   |

(b) The ONGC has so far drilled seven exploratory wells in North Bassein and three exploratory wells in South Bassein. Crude oil has been discovered in North Bassein and the exploratory drilling in South Bassein has proved the presence of non-associated gas.

In Ratnagiri offshore area, one exploratory well was drilled and abandoned due to drilling complications. Exploratory drilling on another well in the area is in progress, but so far no presence of oil or gas has been indicated.

No drilling operations have been taken up in or around Tanuku in Andhra Pradesh.

**रीवा में औद्योगिक कारखाना**

2718. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :  
 क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में इंडियन इस्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा एक-एक कारखाना स्थापित किए जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग के पिछड़ेपन और बेरोजगारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाना रीवा में स्थापित करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि जहाँ तक संभव हो सकेगा सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रम, औषध-फारमूलेशन के निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में संयुक्त क्षेत्र एकक स्थापित करेंगे। इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०, मध्य प्रदेश में फारमूलेशन यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के साथ बातचीत कर रहा है। राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से स्थान के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है।

#### **Railway Connection between Kharagpur and Digha**

2719. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several memoranda have been sent to the Railway Minister regarding the issue of connecting Kharagpur Railway junction with Digha sea resort in West Bengal;

(b) whether the issue has been raised in the House, as well, many times; and

(c) whether the Government assured earlier to consider the issue sympathetically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Only one representation dated 24.4.1977 has been received.

(b) Yes, only through an unstarred question.

(c) No.

**रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्टाल**

2720. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों पर स्टाल चालू करने तथा वेण्डरों को लाइसेंस

दिए जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें से कितने लाइसेंस हरिजनों को दिये गये हैं और स्टेशनवार इन हरिजनों के क्या नाम हैं, और

(ख) क्या भविष्य में सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ठेकों और लाइसेंसों के बारे में नौकरियों के लिए किए जाने वाले आरक्षण की तरह हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षण किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) यदि वेंडर स्टाल के ठेके लेने के लिए आवेदन करते हैं और गुणावगण के आधार पर वे उपयुक्त पाये जाते हैं तो उन्हें स्टाल आवंटित कर दिए जाते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में हरिजनों को दिए गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) यदि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार उपयुक्त पाये जाते हैं, तो खान-पान/बैंडिंग के भाड़े यूनिट तक के ठेके उनको सीधे आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं। यदि खान-पान/बैंडिंग के ठेके भाड़ा यूनिट से बड़े हैं तो ऐसे ठेके देने के बारे में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को पहली तरजीह दी जाती है।

#### **Ratio of Production of Life-Saving Drugs by Foreign Companies and Indian Companies**

2721. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the present ratio of production of life-saving drugs by the foreign multinational companies as well as by the Indian companies; and

(b) steps taken to increase production by the Indian sector and to strengthen this sector to take over the entire production?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Date on life-saving drugs alone is not available. However the annual values of production of drugs manufactured by various Sectors of

the Drug Industry during the last three years have been as under; from which it would be seen that the ratio of both bulk drugs and formulations between the foreign and Indian Sectors in 1975-76 is approximately 3:4.

|  | Bulk Drugs |            |                   | Formulations |            |                   |
|--|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
|  | 1974-75    | 1975-76    | 1976-77<br>(Est.) | 1974-75      | 1975-76    | 1976-77<br>(Est.) |
| Foreign . . . . .                                    | 34         | 52         | 63                | 203          | 300        | 292               |
| Indian including Public/Small Scales Sector. . . . . | 56         | 78         | 87                | 197          | 260        | 408               |
| <b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>                               | <b>90</b>  | <b>130</b> | <b>150</b>        | <b>400</b>   | <b>560</b> | <b>700</b>        |

(b) The following measures to encourage the expansion of the public/Indian Sectors and the regulate the expansion of the foreign sector are being taken:—

(i) An indicative categorization of drugs has been drawn up whereby certain drugs shall be reserved for exclusive manufacture by the Public/Indian Sectors alone;

(ii) The Indian Sector of the Industry is given preference in approval of manufacturing schemes;

(iii) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings;

(iv) Industrial Licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulation unless linked with the production of bulk drugs; whereas Indian Firms are allowed additional formulation capacity, unconnected with manufacture of Bulk Drugs, within certain parameters;

(v) Foreign firms are asked to take up production of bulk drugs

from more basic stages and to make available a suitable portion of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for permitting expansion in capacity or taking up new activity; Appropriate export obligations are also imposed where considered necessary.

**Use of Naptha by Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia**

2722, SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petro-chemical complex of Haldia is planned to make use of naptha from Haldia refinery;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in 'Business Standard' captioning 'No Haldia naptha for local units'; and

(c) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Depending on the requirement of the complex, Naptha will be supplied both from the Haldia Refinery as also from other sources.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Registration of Foreign Firms to operate in India**

2723, **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign firms have recently sought permission to operate in India;

(b) whether they have applied for the registration, if so, to which countries these companies belong;

(c) how many such companies have been allowed to operate in India during the current year; and

(d) whether any foreign company was registered in 1976 also?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Introduction of Janata Classless Trains**

2724, **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Janata Classless trains introduced during the current financial year; and

(b) the number and other particulars of such trains to be introduced in the next year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) The following fast long distance trains having only second class accommodation have

been introduced during the current financial year:—

(1) Nos. 91/92 Tatanagar-Muzaffarpur Express (Triweekly).

(2) Nos. 135/136 Madras Egmore-Madurai Vaigai Express (6 days in a week).

(3) Nos. 69/70 Kacheguda-Ajmer Express (Biweekly).

(4) Nos. 29/30 Tirupati-Hyderabad Rayalseema Express (daily).

(5) Nos. 59/60 Bombay VT-Howrah Gitanjali Express (Biweekly).

(b) Proposals for introduction of trains during 1978-79 have not yet been finalised.

**Proposal to Increase speed of Utkal Express and Kalinga Express**

2725, **SHRI JENA BAIRAGI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the speed of Utkal Express and Kalinga Express running between Puri and Nizamuddin, Delhi;

(b) whether Dining Cars are not attached to these two trains; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) None at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) Adequate facilities are available from static catering units enroute to cater to the needs of travelling public. Furthermore attaching of Dining cars will lead to reduction in the passenger accommodation which is not desirable.

**दिल्ली जंक्शन पर दो गाड़ियों के बीच हुई टक्कर के बारे में जांच**

2726. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 अक्टूबर, 1977 को दिल्ली जंक्शन पर दो गाड़ियों के बीच हुई

टक्कर की जांच करने के लिए किसी आयोग या समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है और दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जांच समिति के निष्कर्ष के अनुसार, दुर्घटना का कारण रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती थी । दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

#### **Alleged Unrest among Indian Railwaymen**

2727. SHRI M. KALYAN SUNDARAM:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Railway Trade Unions for initiating discussions on the demands made by the N.C.C.R.S. in 1974 which are still pending unresolved;

(b) whether Government are aware of the growing unrest among Indian Railwaymen; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to settle the matter amicably through negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Representations have been made by various organizations of railway employees not only with regard to the unresolved issues out of the demands made by the N.C.C.R.S. in 1974 but on other demands as well. In pursuance of the statement made by the Minister for Railways in the Parliament that

he would be having discussions with Labour Organizations on the problems of railway employees, discussions were held recently on these outstanding demands with the two recognised Federations, viz., the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and also with certain Members of Parliament connected with railway labour along with trade unionists who accompanied them, in order to explore what concrete measures could be taken towards fostering a proper industrial relations climate on the Railways and the position in respect of the outstanding demands was explained to them.

#### **Complaints about the Fertilizers produced in Cooperative Sector**

2728. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about the fertilizers manufactured in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints; and

(c) steps taken to remedy and improve the quality of the fertilizers manufactured in cooperative sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received by the Government of India in regard to the quality of fertilizers manufactured in the cooperative sector.

(c) Quality control on fertilizers marketed in the country is enforced under the provisions of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957, administered by the State Governments. In order to ensure speedy enforcement of the quality control, as also of the other provisions of the Fertilizer Control

Order, the fertilizers have been declared an essential commodity and the State Governments have been empowered to initiate summary trials against offenders.

### Complaint against Indian Red Cross Society

2729. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint has been lodged against the Indian Red Cross Society, regarding misuse of its privilege of sending its goods free of freight, by passenger trains anywhere in India; and

(b) what action has, so far, been taken on the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. A complaint has been received about alleged misuse of Railway concession by the Red Cross Society, Haryana Branch, Chandigarh.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

### 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूंजी वाली ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कम्पनियां

2730. श्री राघवजी : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसी कितनी ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कम्पनियां हैं जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक पूंजी विदेशियों की लगी है तथा ऐसी कुल कितनी विदेशी पूंजी भारत में लगी हुई है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त विदेशी पूंजी निवेशकों ने कितना लाभ अर्जित किया और उसमें से कितनी राशि उन्होंने अपने-अपने देशों को भेजी ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) 1975-76 के अन्त तक, भारत में ऐसी 171 संयुक्त स्कन्ध कम्पनियां संचालित थीं। जिनमें से प्रत्येक में, उसकी प्रदत्त हिस्सा पूंजी का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक, एकाकी विदेशी निगम निकाय द्वारा धारित था। 1975-76 के वर्ष के मध्य, इन कम्पनियों की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 311.63 करोड़ रु० की राशि की थी, जिसमें से 195.74 करोड़ रु० की राशि सम्बन्धित विदेशी सूत्रधारी कम्पनी के पास थी। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास उन कम्पनियों की संख्या की बाबत कोई सूचना नहीं है, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिस्से, एक से अधिक विदेशी निगम निकाय, तथा/अन्यथा, एकाकी विदेशियों द्वारा धारित हैं।

(ख) 1975-76 के मध्य, इन 171 कम्पनियों में से, 161, जिनके सम्बन्धित तुलन-पत्र उपलब्ध हैं, द्वारा करों से पूर्व कमाई गई लाभ की राशि, 219.48 करोड़ रु० थी, तथा करों के पश्चात् लाभ 79.51 करोड़ रु० था। 1975-76 के मध्य वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, इस समूह की कम्पनियों द्वारा बाहर भेजी गई लाभांश की कुल राशि, 12.48 करोड़ रु० थी।

### सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर सुरक्षा अभियान

2731. श्री हुरगोबिन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पिछले महीने से सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर सुरक्षा अभियान चला रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उससे क्या लाभ हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?



रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सुरक्षा अभियान से लाभ का पता कुछ समय के बाद लगने लगेगा।

स्टेशनों के नामों को ठीक करना

2732. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मनमाड और मुडखेड स्टेशनों के बीच आने वाले मराठी में गलत लिखे गये स्टेशनों के नामों को ठीक करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) गलत ढंग से लिखे गये ये नाम कब तक ठीक कर दिये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). मानमाड मुडखेड खंड के स्टेशनों के मराठी नामों और उनके हिज्जों के सत्यापन के लिए भारत सरकार के सर्वेक्षण विभाग के निदेशक, दक्षिण मध्य क्षेत्र, हैदराबाद से अनुरोध किया गया है। इनमें यदि किसी प्रकार की अशुद्धियां होंगी तो उन्हें यथा समय ठीक कर दिया जायेगा।

भारतीय रेलों में सफाई कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2733. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में सफाई कर्मचारियों (स्वीपरों) की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उनकी पदोन्नति के चैनल का क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली और जहांगीराबाद, अनूपशहर और डिबाई के बीच रेल लाइन

2734. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने 15-20 वर्ष पहिले जहांगीराबाद, अनूपशहर और डिबाई को दिल्ली से रेल लाइन द्वारा जोड़ने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण किया था और इस रेल लाइन को बिछाने का भी निर्णय किया था, और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या जहांगीराबाद और अनूपशहर के प्रतिनिधियों ने हाल ही में उन्हें और रेलवे बोर्ड को इस बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी उनसे इस रेल लाइन को बिछाये जाने का अनुरोध किया है, और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) अनूपशहर और जहांगीराबाद होकर दिल्ली और डिबाई के बीच एक सीधे रेल सम्पर्क के लिए विगत में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया था। लेकिन, 1927-28 के दौरान एटा, कासगंज, डिबाई, अनूपशहर और जहांगीराबाद के

रास्ते फफूद—बुलन्दशहर रेल सम्पर्क के लिए एक यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। डिबाई—दिल्ली रेल सम्पर्क का एक भाग डिबाई—अनुपशहर-जहांगीराबाद-बुलन्द-शहर उस लाइन का भी एक हिस्सा था इस सर्वेक्षण से मालूम हुआ था कि यह परियोजना वित्तीय दृष्टि से अर्थक्षम नहीं रहेगी और इसका निर्माण प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां, लेकिन संसाधनों की कठिन स्थिति के कारण प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करना संभव नहीं हो पाया।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइन का विस्तार

2735. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काठगोदाम, रामनगर, कोटद्वार, ऋषिकेश और देहरादून तक गई रेल लाइनों को पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में अन्य स्थानों तक बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेगनलाइजेशन प्रोजेक्ट सिन्दरी

2736. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेगनलाइजेशन प्रोजेक्ट, सिन्दरी इसी बीच पूरी कर ली गई है और उस पर कितनी लागत आई तथा उसका प्रतिदिन उत्पादन क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्यानुसार उत्पादन हो रहा है, और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) : जब कि संयंत्र लगाया गया है तथा परीक्षण उत्पादन हो रहा है, किन्तु नियमित रूप से उत्पादन अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। सल्फूरिक एसिड तथा फास्फोरिक एसिड संयंत्रों में कुछ प्रारम्भिक खराबियां पाई गई हैं जिन्हें दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक औपचारिक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गई है। वर्तमान में, परियोजना पर 45.03 करोड़ रुपयों की लागत का अनुमान है।

#### Popularity of 'Nutan' Stove

2737. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation's kerosene stove 'Nutan' has become popular;

(b) whether there are complaints of non-availability of accessories of the stove; and

(c) whether several petrol pumps are refusing to sell this stove or do not have stocks of it?

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

(b) Regular supply of accessories of 'Nutan' stove is by and large maintained. However, on receiving report of a few cases about non-availability of certain accessories, immediate arrangements were made by Indian Oil Corporation to ensure their regular supply.

(c) No report has been received about petrol pumps refusing to sell 'Nutan' stoves. There are occasions

when the stoves are not available at certain retail outlets for a few days, until arrival of fresh stocks.

### Oil exploration jobs in Syria by O.N.G.C.

2738. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has been entrusted with oil exploration jobs in Syria;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether team of experts have already left for the job from India; and

(d) the terms and condition of such exploration by ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (d). Pursuant to the discussion held in Syria by Shri George Fernandes Minister for Industries, a team of ONGC's officers visited Syria from 13th to 20th November, 1977 for collecting necessary information/data, regarding India's participation in oil exploration in Syria. The information/data collected by this team is under examination in the ONGC at present.

### छितौनी-बगहा रेलवे लाइन

2739. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छितौनी-बगहा रेलवे लाइन (जो उत्तर प्रदेश को बिहार से जोड़ती है) तथा पुल का निर्माण कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया है. और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1977-78 में उक्त निर्माण कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस परियोजना के लिए 1.15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। जब तक बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के साथ गंडक पुल के नदी नियंत्रक कार्य की लागत की साझेदारी के बारे में निर्णय नहीं होता उस समय तक इस परियोजना पर कोई काम नहीं किया जा सकता, इसलिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस परियोजना पर धन व्यय करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

### Sanction of Compensation to Families of Accident Victims

2740. SHRI H.L.P. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time limit for sanctioning the compensation to the bereaved families of victims of railway accidents;

(b) the number of compensation cases referred to Railway Board pending for more than 4 months; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Under section 82-C of Indian Railways Act, 1890, application for compensation can be preferred within a period of 3 months of the occurrence of the accident but the Claims Commissioner may on good cause shown allow any application to be made at any time within one year of the occurrence of the accident. These claims are satisfied on the basis of the verdict of the court without any delay on the part of the Railway administration. However, no time limit has been fixed for settlement of claims arising out of train accidents.

(b) and (c). The compensation claims are not referred to Railway Board.

They are lodged with the Ad-Hoc Claims Commissioner/Ex. Office Claims Commissioner, as the case may be. There are 220 claims cases under the Indian Railways Act 1890 pending finalisation with Ad-Hoc Claim Commissioners/Ex-Office. Claims Commissioners for more than 4 months.

### कोरबा तथा अन्य स्थानों पर छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना

2741. श्री छविराम शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोरबा, रांची, पले राजघरा, बैलाडीला एवं सवाई माधोपुर, श्यापुर, मुरैना, ग्वालियर, भिड़ आदि होते हुए रेल लाइनों को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा क्या उस जद्दोजूद के लिए इस बीच सर्वेक्षण किया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, इन रेलवे लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने के कार्य प्राथमिकता देने के प्रश्न पर गंभीरता से विचार करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं :

(1) रांची-लोहारडागा-छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन ।

(2) रायपुर-धमतरी

निम्नलिखित छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने के लिए अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है :—

1. ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी
2. ग्वालियर से भिड़
3. ग्वालियर से शिवपुरकलां

देश के पिछड़े इलाकों में नई रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण और आमान परिवर्तन की जरूरतों से सरकार अवगत है परन्तु इस समय संसाधनों की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण इन परियोजनाओं पर विचार करने के लिए बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

### Parcel Handling work at Allahabad

2742. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when there was no stipulation in the Agreement for supply of 110 men daily for performing parcel handling work at Allahabad then why records were maintained by Railway staff for supply of labour by the Society;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was within the knowledge of the Society that they are paid lumpsum payment of Rs. 21,175/- per month on the basis of employment of 110 men daily and they therefore got the fictitious records maintained by Railway Staff by bribing them;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Society was/is employing not more than 60 to 70 labourers per day but in order to syphon off the surplus money is showing attendance in fictitious names; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted together with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Society,

according to the agreement, are required to supply adequate labour commensurate with the quantum of work. Since the average requirement was assessed as 110 men per day the Divisional Superintendent, Allahabad, in order to exercise requisite control, issued instructions for maintaining proper records of labour supplied by the Society from day-to-day.

(b) The Society was aware of the fact that they are paid a lumpsum amount of Rs. 21,175 per month on the basis of 100 men per day. No fictitious records are being maintained by Railway staff.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

### माल गाड़ियों के कार्यों

2743. श्री सुभाष आहुजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेलेक्ट ग्रेड, ग्रेड 'ए' तथा ग्रेड 'बी' के रेल गाड़ों के लिए निर्धारित ड्यूटी रोस्टर होता है ;

(ख) क्या 'सी' ग्रेड के गाड़ों तथा मालगाड़ियों के गाड़ों के लिए कोई निर्धारित ड्यूटी रोस्टर होता है ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) मालगाड़ियों के गाड़ों को किस आधार पर ड्यूटी दी जाती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क), (ख) और (ग). नियम यह है कि निश्चित पथ और निर्धारित समय के अनुसार चलने वाली मेल, एक्सप्रेस तथा सवारी गाड़ियों को चलाने वाले विशेष ग्रेड के गाड़ें तथा 'ए' और 'बी' ग्रेडों के गाड़ें निश्चित ड्यूटी लिंक के अनुसार ही अपनी ड्यूटी करते हैं। ग्रेड 'सी' के कुछ गाड़ें भी, जो फुटकर द्रुत परिवहन गाड़ियां चलाते हैं, निश्चित ड्यूटी लिंक के आधार पर ही

अपनी ड्यूटी करते हैं, क्योंकि ये भी निर्धारित समय पर चलने वाली गाड़ियां हैं।

चूंकि माल गाड़ियां आम तौर पर उस समय चलाई जा सकती हैं जब उनके लिए स्टॉक और इंजन प्राप्त हों तथा मार्ग उपलब्ध हो, इसलिए इन गाड़ियों को चलाने वाले गाड़ें ग्रेड 'सी' किसी निश्चित ड्यूटी लिंक के अनुसार काम नहीं कर सकते और उन्हें "पहले आगो, पहले जागो" के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ड्यूटी पर लगाया जाता है, लेकिन इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि कार्य घंटे विनियमों के अन्तर्गत जहां तक संभव हो, काम के घंटों की सीमाओं और विश्राम सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाओं का उल्लंघन न होने पाये।

कोयला पायलट जैसी माल गाड़ियां चलने वाले ग्रेड 'बी' के गाड़ें, भी 'पहले आगो, पहले जागो' के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार काम करते हैं।

### Total Strength of S.C. and S.T. PWIs.

2744. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of P.W.Is. Grade 250—380 Revised scale Rs. 425—700 who were promoted to Grade 550—750 on Northern Railway in the year 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) what is the total strength of S.C. and S.T. P.W.Is. who were promoted to Grade 550—750, whether the reserved quota for SCs and STs is fulfilled; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor, who were the responsible officers for not filling up the quota, what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The number of P.W. Is in grade Rs. 250—380 (A.S.)/Rs. 425—700 (R.S.) pro-

moted to grade Rs. 550—750 (R.S.) on Northern Railway is as under:

| Year           | Total | S.C. | S. f. |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|
| 1975 . . . . . | 12    | 1    | 1     |
| 1976 . . . . . | 25    | 6    |       |
| 1977 . . . . . | 21    | 2    |       |

Quota reserved for Scheduled Castes has been fulfilled.

(c) No Scheduled Tribe candidate is available in the entire cadre of P.W.Is in grade Rs. 425—700 (R.S.) for being considered for promotion to grade Rs. 550—750 (R.S.).

#### Quality of Tea and eatables etc. Sold on Railway Platforms

2745. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) if the attention of Government has been drawn to the utterly miserable quality of tea and other drinks including cold-drinks and snacks being sold on the Railway platforms all over the country; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to improve the qualities of drinks and eatables being served by Railway catering or private contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some complaints have been received about the quality of tea, beverages, etc., served at Railway Stations.

(b) With a view to improve the quality of drinks and eatables, Railways have taken a number of steps such as setting up of 'base kitchens' on important routes, adoption of modern culinary techniques provision of modern kitchen gadgets and equipments, purchase of good quality of food articles and other ingredients from

standard suppliers, etc. For use in departmental units, good quality of tea and coffee is purchased from standard sources. On important trains, tea and coffee are served in thermos flasks so that passengers may get hot tea and coffee. Sale of only good quality of standard cold drinks is permitted in the Railway premises. Surprise inspections and periodical checks are carried out by Inspectors and officers to ensure service of good quality of tea, coffee, etc., to passengers both by departmental as well as private catering units. Whenever failure on the part of catering staff or contractors comes to notice, deterrent action is taken to guard against such lapses in future. Catering staff is sent for training to Catering Institutes in Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Delhi etc.

#### शिकोहाबाद-बटेद्वर रोड पर रेल पुल

2746. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिकोहाबाद में शिकोहाबाद बटेद्वर रोड पर रेल पुल न होने के कारण यात्रियों को रेल लाइन पार करने में अनेक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर एक पुल का निर्माण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। शहर और स्टेशन उसी तरफ हैं इसलिए बहुसंख्यक रेल यात्रियों को रेलपथ पार करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore

2747. SHRI B. RACHAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore was sanctioned;

(b) what is the total cost of the project;

(c) what was the State's contribution; and

(d) how much has been spent, so far, and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 38.39 crores.

(c) The Government of Karnataka have allotted 291 acres of land at a concessional rate of Rs. 5000 per acre.

(d) A sum of Rs. 165 lakhs has been spent upto end of October, 1977. Preliminary works such as levelling of the factory site, construction of roads and drainage in the proposed railway colony have been undertaken and are nearing completion.

#### Losses Accumulated by I.D.P.L.

2748. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.D.P.L. has accumulated loss of Rs. 26 crores;

(b) if so, what was the capital outlay;

(c) whether I.D.P.L. plant is to be expanded with outlay of Rs. 16 crores on imported technology; and

(d) whether this additional capital would wipe out the losses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The accumulated losses of IDPL as on 31st March, 1977, amounts to Rs. 29.94 crores.

(b) The paid-up capital of IDPL as on 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 45.80 crores.

(c) The Virbhadrā (Rishikesh) Plant of IDPL is being expanded at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 15.30 crores which includes fees for foreign technical know-how and strains for antibiotics production.

(d) This additional investment would increase the revenue earning capacity of the Plant and is expected partly to wipe out the losses of the company.

#### Robbing of Passengers of Agra-Delhi Train

2749. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that four armed gangsters robbed all members of a Second Class compartment of the Agra-Delhi Passenger on the 17th October, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that the passengers pulled the chain in the hope of stopping the train but the chain did not work;

(c) whether any investigation or enquiry was done in this connection; and

(d) if so, what are the findings; and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No case was registered either by the Haryana Police or the Delhi Police on account of jurisdictional dispute. The Ministry of Home Affairs is being requested to direct the concerned State Police to register this case and process investigations immediately.

#### **Anticipated indigenous production of Petroleum**

2750. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

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

(a) having regard to the estimates of petroleum consumption at 32 million tonnes by 1981, what is the anticipated percentage of indigenous production to promote greater self reliance;

(b) what is the estimated contribution of the recent findings of oil; and

(c) the possibilities of contribution to national resources by exploration in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It is estimated that the rate of indigenous production of crude oil by 1980-81 will be around 17 to 18 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The recent finding of oil in certain small structures in onshore areas would help in maintaining the production as planned, as the additional crude available from these structures would off-set the anticipated declining production from some of the existing oil fields. Regarding the offshore areas, the estimated production from the offshore fields during

1980-81 is expected to be around 9 million tonnes per annum. The full potential of another recent offshore oil find in the structures South of Bassein is yet to be fully assessed.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is planning to continue geological and geophysical surveys in Tamil Nadu. So far no commercial discoveries have been made there.

#### **Use of Hindi in Legislative Department**

2751. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible for the Officers and staff of the Law Ministry to do their notings in Hindi; and

(b) whether Hindi is actually used in the Legislative Department in official notings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent possible the officers and staff of the Official Language Wing and Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan in the Legislative Department do their noting and drafting in Hindi. Besides, in sections where a majority of the staff have a working knowledge of Hindi, the use of Hindi in their day-to-day work is encouraged.

#### **On-shore Exploration Programme**

2752. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due emphasis has not been laid on the on-shore exploration programme for oil;

(b) if so, what were considered to be the inhibiting factors for not embarking upon programme for on-shore exploration in West Bengal, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Cachar, Srinagar Valley, Godavari-Krishna basin etc.; and



(c) what steps have been or are proposed to be taken to remove those inhibiting factors?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Due emphasis has been laid on the on-shore exploration programme also. The ONGC is already conducting drilling operations in West Bengal, Tripura and Cachar. It has also undertaken drilling in the past in Uttar Pradesh and Srinagar Valley. Drilling in Krishna-Godavari basin and further drilling in Uttar Pradesh will commence shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

**सरदार शहर से हनुमान गढ़ के लिये रेल लाइन**

2753. श्री बीलत राम सारण :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरदार शहर से बरास्ता रावत सर हनुमान गढ़ (राजस्थान) के लिए नई रेल लाइन के लिए कब से मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या रावत सर और पूरब सर के बीच स्थित क्षेत्र में जिप्सम खनिज के विपुल भण्डार हैं और वहां से ट्रकों में भर कर जिप्सम माल गाड़ियों में भर कर घागे भेजने के लिए प्रतिदिन हनुमान गढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन (जंक्शन) भेजा जाता है और यदि हां, तो वहां से प्रति मास कितना जिप्सम माल गाड़ियों में भर कर भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या रावत सर भी उपजाऊ नहर क्षेत्र की एक अच्छी मण्डी है और क्या इस क्षेत्र की उपज के परिवहन के लिए कोई रेल लाइन नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का है और क्या इसके महत्व को देखते

हुए इसे भावी योजना में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) रावत सर के रास्ते हनुमान गढ़ से पूरब सर तक रेलवे लाइन के विस्तार का एक प्रस्ताव 1971 में प्राप्त हुआ था और रावत सर के रास्ते हनुमानगढ़ को सरदार शहर के साथ जोड़ने का एक प्रस्ताव अभी हाल में प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में बूरसर और पूरबसर के पास के क्षेत्रों में थोड़ी सी मात्रा में जिप्सम के भंडार होने का पता चला है। हनुमान गढ़ में जिप्सम का औसत लदान 94 माल डिब्बे प्रतिमास होता है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) बहुत कम यातायात की सम्भावना को देखते हुए प्रस्तावित लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Jammu a Railway Junction

2754. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is under active consideration of his Ministry to make Jammu a railway junction by connecting Jammu to Punch via Akhnur or round about?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): No. However, a final location survey for extension of railway line from Jammu to Udhampur is in progress at present.

**पश्चिम रेलवे प्रताप नगर डिबीजन में रेलगाड़ियां**

2755. श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में प्रतापनगर डिबीजन में मीटर लाइन पर रेलगाड़ी प्रति

घण्टे कितने किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से चलती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सवारी डिब्बे कम होने के कारण उसमें बहुत अधिक भीड़ रहती है ;

(ग) क्या मीटर लाइन पर डीजल चालित इंजन चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) और (ग) के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह प्रस्ताव कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) क्या इस लाइन पर और अधिक गाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) बड़ौदा मंडल में छोटी लाइन की गाड़ियों की अधिकतम अनुमेय रफ्तार 15 से 50 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा तक है ।

(ख) कुछ खास खण्डों पर अधिक भीड़ पायी जाती है ।

(ग) जो नहीं ।

(घ) छोटी लाइन के स्टॉक की कमी के कारण गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

(ङ) डबोई और मियागाम करजन के बीच 27-9-1977 से एक जोड़ी गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं ।

#### House Rent Allowance for Railway Employees of Hill areas

2756. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway employees of the hill areas of D.H. Section of N.F. Railway are getting 5 per cent house rent whereas the railway employees of the Simla are getting 15 per cent house rent;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the increase in house rent for the railway employees serving in the hill areas of D.H. Section also is under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The rates of house rent allowance payable to railway employees at certain stations of D. H. Section of N. F. Railway and at Simla are as under:—

| Name of Hill Station                 | Pay range                               | Rate of house rent allowance                    |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>D. H. Section of N. F. Rly. :</i> |   |   |
| Kurseong Darjeeling . . .            | Below Rs. 284 . . . . .                 | Rs. 15/-  |
|                                      | Rs. 284/- and above but below Rs. 750/- | 5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 15/-      |
|                                      | Rs. 750/- and above. . . . .            | Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 786.45.  |
| Simla . . . . .                      | —                                       | 7-1/2% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- |

(b) The grant of house rent allowance to Central Government employees including Railway employees is linked with classification of cities on the basis of population. At hill stations, remote and unhealthy localities, which do not qualify for grant of such allowance on this basis the same is regulated under special orders of Government. On the basis of population, Simla is classifiable as 'C' class city and, therefore, Central Government employees working there are entitled to house rent allowance admissible to 'C' class cities, viz @ 7-1/2 per cent (and not @ 15 per cent). The grant of house rent allowance in respect of the above stations on D.H. Section of N. F. Railway which do not qualify therefor on the basis of classification of cities, is being regulated under special orders of Government.

(c) The rates of house rent allowance at hill stations are under review by a Committee of the J.C.M.

### अफ्रीकी देशों में भारतीय तेल विशेषज्ञों की मांग

2757. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफ्रीकी देशों में भारतीय तेल विशेषज्ञों की मांग है; और

(ख) क्या अफ्रीकी देशों में इस समय तेल विशेषज्ञों की संख्या कितनी है ?

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

(ख) इस मंत्रालय के उपक्रमों में से सतरह तेल विशेषज्ञों को अफ्रीकी देशों में कार्य करने के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था। वहाँ पर कार्य करने वाले अन्य विशेषज्ञों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### Memorandum from Petroleum Engineering Department of Indian School of Mines Dhanbad

2758. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum dated 10th September, 1977 by the students of the Petroleum Engineering Department Indian Schools of Mines, Dhanbad regarding the grievances of the petroleum Engineering Graduates, has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. A Memorandum dated the 10th September, 1977, subsequently amended by another Memorandum dated the 27th September, 1977 was received from the students of the Petroleum Engineering Department of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad. Briefly, the following demands have been put forth in the amended memorandum:—

(i) The services of the Petroleum Engineering graduates from the Indian School of Mines should be utilised fully;

(ii) Grant of higher/special grades to Petroleum Engineering Graduates already employed in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as an incentive for promoting specialisation;

(iii) Petroleum Engineering students graduating from the Indian School of Mines may be recruited directly to the posts of Assistant Executive Engineers after interviews. Training Programmes being undergone by the Petroleum Engineering graduates during their course at the Indian School of Mines should be considered as meeting the requirements of training for recruitment to this category of posts;

(iv) For early placement of the Petroleum Engineering graduates, Oil and Natural Gas Commission should have

pre-graduation interviews of the campus of the Indian School of Mines by a duly constituted Selection Committee every year during April-May;

(v) Creation of separate cadre of Petroleum Engineers (catering to Drilling/production/Reservoir Engineering/pipeline construction operations etc.) with horizontal and vertical mobility;

(vi) Oil and Natural Gas Commission which is the major employer of the Petroleum Engineering graduates may be requested to examine their case sympathetically.

Separately the Director of the Indian School of Mines had also written to Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission requesting for the visit of a senior officer of ONGC to discuss various demands made in the memorandum. Accordingly, Director (Personnel) of the ONGC met the students at Dhanbad on 16th November, 1977 and explained in detail the policy of the ONGC on the various points raised by the students in their aforesaid memorandum.

#### **Proposal for Setting up of Drug Units in States/Union Territories**

2759. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States/Union Territories (including Assam) have sent proposals to Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (a public sector undertaking) to set up drug units in the Joint Sector to meet the growing need of drugs;

(b) the names of States who have sent their proposals so far; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The States of U.P., Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar,

Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Goa have approached Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for setting up Joint Sector Units in their states. Government have so far approved the establishment of a formulation unit in U.P. and a unit for the manufacture of Starch, Dextrose etc., in the Punjab.

The Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited have also written to all the North Eastern State Governments suggesting the possibilities of setting up one unit in the region in Joint participation with all the states in the region.

#### **Memorandum to General Manager, Central Railway, Bombay V.T.**

2760. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Central Railway, Bombay V.T. has received a memorandum signed by about one hundred and fifty goods-train-drivers recently regarding their grievances and difficulties;

(b) if so, when and what action has been taken in regard to the same and whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly;

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons of delay; and

(d) when action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery. This representation is also being considered accordingly.

**Representation to Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay V.T.**

2761. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Superintendent of Central Railway, Bombay V.T. has received a representation dated 20th August, 1977 from National Railway Mazdoor Union (Thana Branch) Distt. Thana (Maharashtra) regarding grievances of commercial staff;

(b) if so, when and what action has been taken; and whether it has been communicated to the concerned;

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery. This representation is also being considered accordingly.

**Representation from 60 Persons of Kalyan**

2762. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation signed by about sixty persons Kalyan (Distt. Thana-Maharashtra) regarding the over-bridge and other local grievances;

(b) if so, when and what action has Government taken and whether the same has been communicated to the concerned;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and  
(d) when the action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The requests contained in the representation received on 25-9-1977 are under examination and a reply will be sent to the party shortly.

**Bifurcation of Stores Department, Western Railway**

2763. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 6th May, 1977 regarding bifurcation of Stores Departments—Western Railway and consequent injustice to the seniors in the department; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The particular representation dated 6-5-77 is not recorded as received by the Western Railway. Both Ministry of Railways and the Western Railway have been receiving representations regarding bifurcation of Stores Department. According to the declared policy of bifurcation of the Stores Department into ministerial and non-ministerial, an order was issued by the Controller of Stores, Western Railway on 3-11-1959. This order was struck down by Bombay High Court and the matter is subjudice. In the meantime Bombay High Court permitted Railway Administration to make ad hoc promotions according to seniority position as on 2-11-59, i.e., prior to the issue of the orders of 3-11-59 ignoring bifurcation of ministerial and non-ministerial staff. Aggrieved staff have now taken the matter to the Gujarat High Court in May 1977 and have brought a stay order. As the matter is subjudice in High Court, grievances

of staff who have now become senior as per 2-11-59 seniority ignoring bifurcation scheme cannot be effectively redressed as it involves large scale re-versions of staff who have been promoted to higher grades by positive acts of selections/suitability tests according to bifurcation scheme.

### रेल पुलिस के कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार

2764. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान नैनी स्टेशन पर हुई रेल दुर्घटना के बाद रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के व्यवहार तथा रेलवे पुलिस के कार्यकरण की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या वह इन सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा उस समय यात्रियों के प्रति दिखाये गये व्यवहार से सन्तुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कानपुर में रेल की पटरियों की चोरी करने वाला गिरोह

2765. श्री हुकम चन्द दल्लूबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1977 में कानपुर में रेल की पटरियों की चोरी करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया गया था; और

(ख) उनके सम्बन्ध में तथा उनसे बरामद वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ । अगस्त, 1977 में नहीं बल्कि जुलाई, 1977 में कानपुर से रेलवे पटरियों की चोरी के मामले में सम्मिलित 10 चोरों के एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) रेल की एक पट्टी बरामद कर ली गई है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों पर दवाईयाँ

2766. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ती दरों पर दवाईयाँ उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार प्रत्येक गांव में ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए आवश्यक दवाईयाँ सस्ती दरों पर सप्लाई करेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में अग्रिणी-निर्माताओं को निदेश देने का है ?

पेंडोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). औषधों के मूल्य कानूनी रूप से औषध (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश 1970 के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत नियन्त्रित हैं। तथापि औषध निर्माता एकक जिसकी औषध सूत्रयोग में बिक्री 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं है उन्हें सूत्रयोगों के मूल्य की स्वीकृति लेने में छूट है। औषधों के मूल्य उक्त आदेश में निहित व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार संशोधित / निर्धारित किए जाते

हैं। उक्त आदेश के जरिए मूल्यों को उचित स्तरों तक बनाए रखना संभव हो सका है।

मेरा, वेसीन्य, एनास्थेरिकम, मेन्नीसीनल ग्रेड आक्सीजन आदि पर कोई उत्पाद शुल्क नहीं है। सभी सूत्रयोगों जो जातीय नाम के अन्तर्गत बेचे जाते हैं के लिए केवल 1 प्रतिशत के उत्पाद शुल्क की रियायत है। जीवन एक प्रकार के अनिवार्य प्रभुज औषधों पर आधारित 25 पेटेंट अथवा स्मामित्व प्राप्त सूत्रयोग 12.5 प्रतिशत के सामान्य दर के स्थान पर मई, 1977 के अनुसार 2.5 प्रतिशत उत्पाद शुल्क के रियायती छूट के लिए पात्र हैं। 75 जीवन रक्षक औषध सूत्रयोग जब वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा आधारित किए जाते हैं तो वे सीमा शुल्क से पूर्ण रूप से विमुक्त हैं। इन उपायों के परिणाम-स्वरूप कुछ औषध व सूत्रयोगों के मूल्य पहले ही कम हो गए हैं।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय ने भी सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता योजना (कमयुनिटी हेल्थ वर्कर्स स्कीम) तैयार की है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई की हुई कुछ दवाइयां गांव वालों को सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा मुफ्त वितरित की जाएंगी। तथापि योजना वर्तमान चरण में देश में केवल 777 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में चल रही है इस लिए वह केवल इन केन्द्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों के लिए लागू है।

औषध और भोज्य उद्योग पर हाथी समिति ने 117 औषध सूत्रयोगों का पता लगा लिया है जो उन के विचार में दोनों शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इलाज में बड़ी मात्रा में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। समिति ने देश भर में इन अनिवार्य औषधों को

उचित कम मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कई सिफारिश की हैं। समिति की सिफारिशें अन्तिम चरण में विचाराधीन हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय ने भी अप्रत्यक्षकर जांच समिति गठित की है जो दवाइयों सहित सभी पदार्थों पर अप्रत्यक्ष करों पर विचार कर रही है। इस समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर अप्रत्यक्ष करों में कोई कमी का प्रभाव औषधों के मूल्यों को कम करने पर पड़ेगा।

**मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन और थाना बेचपुर के बीच तालाबों का आबंटन**

2767. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन और थाना बेचपुर के बीच स्थित प्रत्येक तालाब को प्रति वर्ष आबंटित किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पसराहा और नारायणपुर के बीच दो स्थानों पर कटाव (कटिंग्स) हैं और उनमें मछलियां बहुतायत से मिलती हैं तथा उक्त तालाब से रेलवे को प्रति वर्ष पर्याप्त आय होती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नारायणपुर और पसराहा के बीच प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि के लिए आबंटित किया जाता है और प्रति वर्ष सरकारी खजाने में कितनी राशि जमा कराई जाती है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि आरम्भ में ठेकेदार ऊंची दरों पर ठेका ले लेते हैं और बाद में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ करके द्रुत कम करवा लेता है; और

(ड) 1971- से 1977 तक की अवधि के लिए उक्त तालाब से रेलवे को कितनी राशि मिली और ठेकेदार की और कितनी राशि बकाया थी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बाना वेवपुर नामक कोई स्टेशन नहीं है बल्कि थाना बिहपुर नाम का एक स्टेशन है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मानसी थाना बिहपुर खण्ड पर रेलवे भूमि में मछलियों के तालाबों को तीन वर्ष में एक बार खुले टेंडरों द्वारा पट्टे पर दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) चूंकि मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार 3 वर्ष में एक बार पट्टे पर दिया जाता है, 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि के लिए 50,519/- रु० की वार्षिक दर से मछली पकड़ने के अधिकार दिये गये थे और यह रकम रेलवे के पास जमा कर दी गई है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ड) सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

|         | रुपये  |
|---------|--------|
| 1970-71 | 21,125 |
| 1971-72 | 21,225 |
| 1972-73 | 31,852 |
| 1973-74 | 31,852 |
| 1974-75 | 31,852 |
| 1975-76 | 50,519 |
| 1976-77 | 50,519 |
| 1977-78 | 50,519 |

ठेकेदार की तरफ कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

#### Demand of Petroleum Products

2768. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present gap between requirements and production of petroleum products; and

(b) what steps are taken by Government to meet the rising demand of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The total demand for petroleum products in the country for the year 1977-78 has been estimated to be about 26 million tonnes. This demand would be met by refining about 10.8 million tonnes of indigenous crude and about 14.5 million tonnes of imported crude. In addition, certain deficit petroleum products like kerosene, high speed diesel, naphtha, furnace oil, etc. totalling about 2.6 million tonnes are also being imported.

#### Issue of Licences to Foreign Drug Firms

2769. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals of Foreign drug firms with more than 26 per cent equity have been approved as COB/Industrial licences and number of proposals pending for approval before Government likely to be approved itemwise, productionwise, royalty and imports of penultimate raw materials involved and conditions attached to them;

(b) is it a fact that COB licences issued to these firms contravene the decision of the Hathi Committee; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw them forthwith?

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



13 drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity more than 26 per cent have been granted industrial licences during the period 1-4-76 to date. A Statement showing the details of these licences is attached.

At present 46 fresh proposals for COB/Industrial Licences for Drugs are pending for decision. It is not possible to say as to which of these proposals might be approved because each proposal will be examined on merits within the framework of the

**Govt. policy.** It is, therefore, not possible to give the details asked for.

(b) The Hathi Committee have only observed that most of the companies which were granted COB Licences did not inform the DGTd of the particulars of their diversification activities and that the authorities concerned did not verify whether effective steps have been taken by the companies for the items covered by the COB application.

(c) No, Sir these are valid documents issued by Government.

### Statement

| S. No. | Name of Company             | No. & date of Industrial Licence | Item of manufacture   | Annual Capacity   |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1      | 2                           | 3                                | 4   | 5   |
| 1      | M/s. Pfizer Ltd.            | CIL: 169(76)<br>dt. 24-4-76      | Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine  | 4 Million Doses   |
| 2      | M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.        | C IL: 69(76)<br>dt. 29-5-76      | Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin   | 6000 Million units p.a.   |
| 3      | M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.        | CIL: 321 (76)<br>dt. 25-8-76     | Diosgenin   | 5 Tonnes  |
| 4      | M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.      | C IL: 355 (76)<br>dt. 23-9-76    | Clofazimine   | 2 Tonnes  |
| 5      | M/s. Sterling Drug (I) Ltd. | C IL: 369 (76)<br>dt. 12-10-76   | 1. Levophed<br>2. Phenylaphrine<br>3. Glycobiarsol<br>4. Sodium Hydroxy-Aluminium Mono Carbonate Hexatol Complex.<br>5. Nalidixic Acid  | 8 Kgs.<br>50 kgs.<br>2.5 Tonnes<br>20 Tonnes<br>2.5 Tonnes                                    |
| 6      | M/s. German Remedies Ltd.   | CIL: 447 (76)<br>dt. 17-12-76    | 1. Trimethoprim<br>2. (i) Surpistol Tabs. each tablet contains:<br>Trimethoprim 80 mg.<br>Sulfamoxole 400 mg.<br><br>(ii) Supristol Paediatric Tablets, each tablet contains:<br>Trimethoprim 20 mg.<br>Sulfamoxole 100 mg.<br><br>(iii) Supristol Suspension 5 ml. contains:<br>Trimethoprim 40 mg.<br>Sulfamoxole 200 mg. | 6 Tonnes<br>18 Mill. Tabs.<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>2 Mill. Tabs.<br><br>10,000 Litres. |
| 7      | M/s. Burroughs Wellcome     | CIL: 448 (76)<br>dt. 18-12-76    | Pseudo Ephedrine Hcl.   | 2 Tonnes  |

| 1  | 2                                 | 3                               | 4  | 5  |                       |                                   |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8  | M/s. Cyanamid Ltd.                | CIL: 17(77)<br>dt. 17-1-77      | 1. Thiotepa<br>2. Methotrexate<br>3. Calcium Leucoverin  | 328.7 gms.<br>3820.5 gms.<br>59.6 gms.   |                       |                                   |
| 9  | M/s. Organon Ltd.                 | CIL: 28 (77)<br>dt. 27-1-77     | 1. Ethisterone<br>2. Testosterone & its Esters.<br>3. Testosterone propionate<br>4. Methyl Testosterone<br>5. Progesterone & salts<br>6. Prednisone<br>7. Dexamethasone<br>8. Doca/Doc PF.<br>9. Cestriol Succinate<br>10. Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin<br>11. Pregnancy Test Kits like Pregnericon Plano-set Pregnostiset etc. | 500 Kilo grams.<br>20,000 X 106 IU<br>10 X 106 units Test Kits.  |                       |                                   |
| 10 | M/s. German Remedies Ltd.         | IL: S. No. 21(77)<br>dt. 1-2-77 | <b>Bulk Drugs</b><br>1. Hydroxy Progesterone Caproate<br>2. Bisacodyl B.P.<br>3. Hydroxy Ethul Theophylline<br><br><b>Drug Formulations</b><br>1. Tablets & Dragees<br>2. Ampoules<br>3. Liquids<br>4. Suppositories<br>5. Ointment  | 3 kgs.<br>126 kgs.<br>3828 kgs.<br><br>1335 lakh Nos.<br>53 lakh Nos.<br>98,000 litres<br>5 lakh Nos.<br>7360 kgs. |                       |                                   |
| 11 | M/s. Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd.         | CIL: 74(77)<br>dt. 24-2-77      | Meclozine Hcl  | 400 kgs.   |                       |                                   |
| 12 | M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. | IL: 92(77)<br>dt. 27-6-77       | 1. Catelan Capsules<br>2. Vitabest<br>3. Hostecocortin 'H' 10 ml.  | 11.1 Mill. Nos.<br>3.1 lakh litres<br>77,000 vials.  |                       |                                   |
| 13 | M/s. German Remedies Ltd.         | CIL: 312(77)<br>dt. 28-10-77    | 1. Acetyl Sulpha Cynamid Calcium<br>2. Substantial Expansion   | 30.8 tonnes  |                       |                                   |
|    |                                   |                                 | Product (Categorywise)   | Present licensed capacity  | Expansion applied for | Capacity after expansion (annual) |
|    |                                   |                                 | Injections (litres)  | 10,088   | 7,912                 | 18,000                            |
|    |                                   |                                 | Capsules (in Thousand)   | 3,000  | 9,000                 | 12,000                            |
|    |                                   |                                 | Ointment (in kgs.)   | 1,800  | 4,200                 | 6,000                             |
|    |                                   |                                 | Suppositories (in thousand)  | 408  | 192                   | 600                               |

### Marketing by Foreign Drug Firms without COB Licences

2770. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity in drugs and pharmaceuticals have sold production of small scale firms started or sponsored by them and marketed items without any valid industrial licence under I(D&R) Act;

(b) how many foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity have still not obtained COB and items marketed by them during last three years, under what authority, their original equity and present assets;

(c) will Government declare all small scale production sponsored by foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity producing under loan licences as illegal activity as it contravenes I(D&R) Act, Import Trade Control Policy and FERA; and

(d) if not, why not; please give detailed reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government is not aware of any drug manufacturing firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity having started or sponsored small scale firms for manufacture of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Under the IDR Act, licences are issued for the manufacture of items in the First Schedule to the said Act. For entering into marketing arrangements Companies do not require approval under IDR Act.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Loan Licences are granted by the State Drugs Controller under the provision of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules and the question of declaring such activities as illegal does not arise.

### राजस्थान में रेलवे-उपरिपुल

2771. श्री मीठासाल पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान में कुछ रेलवे-उपरिपुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलों का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से राजस्थान में कुछ रेलवे उपरिपुल बनाने के बारे में सिफारिश की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार ने उन के द्वारा स्वीकृत पुलों के निर्माण के लिए अपना अंश देने का अनुमोदन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्तमान समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए फिलहाल जिन प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, वे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) समपार सं० 67 के बदले भीलवाड़ा में एक ऊपरीपुल सड़क का निर्माण ।

(11) समपार सं० 281 के बदले राय का बाग पैलेस, जोधपुर में एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल । इसका निर्माण-कार्य हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है और इसे याता-यात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्ताव किये गये बने

हैं और इन के सम्बन्ध में विचार प्रारम्भिक चरण में हैं :

1. रींगस
2. दोसा
3. किशनगढ़
4. जयपुर
5. हिडौन सिटी
6. मंडौर के निकट जोधपुर
7. हनुमानगढ़ :

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, कनेट में एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिए भी राज्य सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। आशा है कि इसे रेलवे के 1978-79 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हुआ।

(घ) जी हाँ,। ब्यूरो नीचे दिया गया है :

ऊपरी सड़क खर्च में राज्य खर्च में रेलवे पुल का स्थान सरकार का भाग भाग (लाख (लाख रुपयों में) रुपयों में)

|                |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| (i) राय का बाग | 12.60 | 8.62  |
| पैक्स, जोधपुर  |       |       |
| (ii) भीलवाड़ा  | 35.12 | 15.55 |

**खानदीप फ्लैग स्टेशन पर सुविधाएँ**

2772. श्री भीठू लाल कौल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के कोटा विभाजन में (श्री महावीर जी और पिलोडा के बीच) खानदीप नामक फ्लैग स्टेशन है :

(ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन विधाम गृह और शैड आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन सुविधा के अभाव में उक्त स्टेशन के इंजार्ज को आनेवाली रेलगाड़ियों के समय के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं होता :

(घ) क्या देर से आने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी न मिलने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपर्युक्त सभी समस्याओं का हल करने के लिये सरकार आवश्यक व्यवस्था करेगी ; यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ। कोटा मण्डल में श्री महावीर जी और पिलोडा स्टेशनों के बीच खानदीप पर एक फ्लैग स्टेशन है।

(ख) से (घ). खान दीप स्टेशन पर एक प्रतीक्षालय है और एक कन्ट्रोलफोन है जिस के द्वारा क्लर्क इंजार्ज गाड़ियों की वास्तविक स्थिति का पता लगाता है और यात्रियों की जानकारी के लिए उनका ब्यूरो नोटिस बोर्ड पर लिख देता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Petro-Chemical Company in Kerala**

2773. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached by the Kerala State Government seeking its approval for setting up a petro-chemical complex in the State; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala from time to time for setting up a petrochemical complex in the State.

(b) As and when it is decided to set up any additional petrochemical projects in the country, the possibility of location of such a project in Kerala will also be considered.

**Posts of Analysts in RDSO**

2774. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the restoration of the posts of Analysts in RDSO in Class II in the Railways;

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

(c) by when the posts will be revived?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) No.

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

**Train Services on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section**

2775. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway administration has recently received any representation regarding inadequate train services on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section; if so, what are the details thereof and what action has been taken by the Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that 1PB/4 PB do not stop at small halts or flag stations; if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a complaint in the areas served by Pathankot-Joginder Nagar sections regarding the timing of trains and the connecting trains from Pathankot;

(d) if so, whether the Railway administration are contemplating to re-examine the timing of the trains on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section vis-a-vis connecting trains at Pathankot for the Kangra Valley; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Yes, representations were received for introduction of additional trains on Pathankot-Jogindernagar section. One pair of additional passenger train has been introduced between Pathankot and Baijnath Paprola with effect from 1-10-77.

(b) Out of 3 pairs of trains one pair namely 1 PB/4 PB Pathankot-Baijnath Paprola is being run as a fast passenger service and this train does not stop at 10 intermediate stations as there is no traffic justification. However, provision of additional stoppages at 3 stations is under examination and action as found justified and feasible will be taken.

(c) to (e). The schedule of the existing services on Pathankot-Jogindernagar section has been framed in such a way as to provide connection with Broad Gauge services at Pathankot. No change in the timings of trains is therefore feasible.

**Requirement of Cooking Gas**

2776. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has made a statement recently that the requirements of cooking gas in the country will be met within two years;

(b) if so, whether Government phased out any programme for meeting the requirements of the consumers;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the number of applicants on waiting lists at Delhi at present?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) It has been stated that the present shortage of liquefied petroleum gas (cooking gas) will continue for another 2 to 3 years until increased quantity of LPG becomes available from Bombay High associated gas, by the commissioning of new refineries and by setting up additional facilities for LPG production in the existing refineries. The demand of consumers already enrolled will generally be met.

(b) and (c). While all efforts will be made to optimise cooking gas production in the refineries, enrolment of consumers during the interim period will have to be restricted according to availability of the product.

(d) As on 31st October, 1977, the number of persons on the waiting list at Delhi of Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited were about 90,000 and 34,000 respectively.

#### **Dacoits Panicky among passengers Passing Through Bihar**

2777. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Passengers passing through the State of Bihar have become panicky due to increased number of dacoities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to safeguard the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No such panicky situation has been reported by the Police authorities so far though the incidents of dacoities in trains passing through Bihar area have increased slightly. The Police machinery has been fully geared up to control such crimes in Railway trains.

रेल गाड़ियों में फेरी वालों द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थ विक्रय को व्यवस्था का अनियमित होना

2778. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रेल गाड़ियों में हजारों फेरी वाले यात्रियों को खाद्य पदार्थ तथा अन्य वस्तुएं बेचते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त दुकानें खोलने में असफल रही है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार फेरी वालों के लिये लाइसेंस प्राणाली लागू करने का है जिस से अनियमित फेरी प्रणाली को समाप्त किया जा सके और भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त हो सके; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को किसी "हाकर एसोसिएशन" से कोई आपन मिला है और यदि हां, तो कब और उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) अनधिकृत फेरी वालों द्वारा गाड़ियों पर खाद्य वस्तुएं बेचने के कुछ मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं।

(ख) एक बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे स्टेशनों पर जहाँ यात्री जनता की मांग है, चाय, खाद्य वस्तुएं आदि बेचने की सुविधाएं पहले से ही दी हुई हैं। छोटे और मार्गवर्ती

उन सभी स्टेशनों पर स्टाल खोलना संभव नहीं है जहाँ इतनी मांग न हो और ऐसे स्टाल बाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से ध्वंस्य न हों।

(ब) जी नहीं। लेकिन, अनधिकृत फेरी वालों द्वारा बाढ़ वस्तुएं यदि बेचने/रोकने के लिये सख्त अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

(घ) जी हां। अनधिकृत फेरीवालों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए 1976-77 में बंगाल हाऊस एगोसिएशन के महा सचिव का एक सम्पादन मिला था। यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था।

#### Lost Property Office at Howrah

2779. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the loss of crores of Rupees to meet the claims and compensations due to improper functioning and corrupt practices by the vested interests in Lost Property Office in Railway particularly at Howrah;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government for proper functioning of these offices to stop colossal loss of Railway revenue; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken to ensure fair and efficient functioning of the Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) It is not a fact that crores of rupees are lost to pay the compensation claims due to improper functioning and corrupt practices in the Lost Property Offices on Zonal Railways, particularly at Howrah.

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

#### Memorandum from Eastern Marketing Zone Employees' Association, Calcutta

2780. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum regarding proposed pay scales and other grievances has been received from Eastern Marketing Zone Employees' Association, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) action taken by Government to redress them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Eastern Marketing Zone Employees Association, Calcutta has inter-alia demanded enhancement of house rent allowance to 30 per cent on the maximum of their scale of pay, enhancement of house rent allowance for State Capitals, 'C' class cities and unclassified cities and implementation of the revised wage structure.

(c) While the demand for new wage structure and enhancement of house rent allowance in respect of Calcutta and Delhi is under consideration, there is no proposal for enhancement of house rent allowance in respect of State Capitals and 'C' class cities.

दिल्ली व्यापारियों में मुकदमों की हिन्दी की प्रतियां न मिलना

2781. श्री दया राम शर्मा : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली न्यायालयों में सम्बद्ध पार्टियों को मुकदमों की प्रतियां अब भी अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बद्ध पार्टियों को भविष्य में हिन्दी में

मुकदमों की प्रतियां उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

चिनि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार दिल्ली के अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों द्वारा दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां मूल दस्तावेज की भाषा में ही दी जाती हैं। यदि मूल दस्तावेज हिन्दी में है तो उसकी प्रति हिन्दी में दी जाती है और यदि मूल दस्तावेज अंग्रेजी या उर्दू में है तो उसकी प्रति, यथा स्थिति, अंग्रेजी या उर्दू में दी जाती है।

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में भी इसी परिपाटी का अनुसरण किया जाता है।

#### फतेहगढ़ में पूछताछ कार्यालय

2782. श्री इबाराज शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फतेहगढ़ और फर्रुखाबाद की जनता ने अनेक बार मांग की है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में फतेहगढ़ और फर्रुखाबाद में पूछताछ कार्यालय 24 घण्टे (दिन-रात) खुले रखवाने चाहिए और इस प्रयोजन के लिए अलग कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये जाने चाहिए परन्तु सरकार ने अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मांग पर पुनः विचार करने का है और इन दो स्टेशनों पर पूछताछ कार्यालय दिन-रात खुले रखने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन फर्रुखाबाद की स्थानीय शाखा से एक अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) फर्रुखाबाद में एक पूछताछ एवं-भारक्षण कार्यालय 10-00 बजे से 18.00 बजे के बीच काम करता है और इसे पूछताछ के वर्तमान स्तर को सम्हालने के लिए उपयुक्त समझा जाता है। इस समय के बाद गाड़ियों के समय आदि से सम्बन्धित पूछताछ की सुचना इयूटी पर नियुक्त सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर द्वारा दी जाती है।

चूँकि फतेहगढ़ और फर्रुखाबाद स्टेशन पास-पास हैं; इसलिए फतेहगढ़ में अलग से पूछताछ कार्यालय खोलने का अहित्य नहीं है।

#### Scheme of New Fertilizers

2783. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDIWALA:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether the Government of India has any scheme for a new fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh apart from Korba based on the vast deposits of coal with State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Government of India do not propose for the present to set up a coal based fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh other than Korba.

#### Varkala Railway Station

2784. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2007 on 28th



June, 1977 regarding Varkala Station and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the proposal for extension of the platform shelter and construction of a foot over bridge at Varkala Railway Station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Extension of cover over platform is not considered justified for the present level of traffic.

Provision of foot over bridge is accepted and the work is expected to be completed in 1978-79.

**Traffic handled at Tundla Goods Shed**

2785. SHRI VISHWAR HEMRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the traffic handled at Tundla Goods Shed as per individual items of schedule by the Cooperative Society holding handling contract during the period January, 1975 to August, 1977 month-wise, separately and the amount of handling bills submitted monthly;

(b) the monthly value on which the contract was originally awarded to the Society;

(c) whether Government are aware that certain items of Schedule were/are being systematically manipulated to the disadvantage of the Railway Administration in collusion with certain Railway Employees to realise unintended payment; and

(d) the total amount of unintended payment drawn by the Society up to August, 1977 and the action taken against the persons held responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1272/77].

(b) The contract was originally awarded in 1970 at monthly evaluation of Rs. 4495.21.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Deraiment of Kanpur-Allahabad Train at Bindki**

2786. SHRI RUDRA SEN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Safety Fort-night launched on Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway, a Down Kanpur-Allahabad Passenger derailed at Bindki Road around 4 P.M. on 3rd November, 1977;

(b) whether bogies attached with the train were carefully and properly examined by the TXR staff at Kanpur before the train left for onward journey towards Allahabad;

(c) what was the cause of derailment and the loss sustained by the Government together with number of passenger injured/killed and the amount of compensation paid to them; and

(d) whether Government propose to change whole lot of Officers owing to whose slackness and mismanagement, there has been abnormal increase in accidents and derailments taking place on Allahabad Division and the passengers are feeling unsafe while travelling by train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The bogies attached with the train were given the normal safe to run examination at Kanpur Central before the train left for onward journey towards Allahabad.

(c) The accident was due to the tyre of the south side wheel of leading trolley of the coach marshalled 4th from the train engine coming off its rim.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 50,500.

No one was killed. One person sustained only trivial injuries and he continued the journey by the same train after first aid was rendered on the spot. No compensation has been paid.

(d) The number of accidents to trains including derailments on Allahabad Division between April and November 1977 were less than in the corresponding period of 1976. There has, however, been a recent reshuffling of Officers in various divisions to streamline the administrative machinery.

**Profits earned by M/s Sandoz, M/s Pfizer and M/s Glaxo**

2787. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the net profits earned by M/s. Sandoz, M/s. Pfizer and M/s. Glaxo during the last three years;

(b) the amounts repatriated by these firms to their principals during each of these three years in the name of technical know-how, royalty, H.O. expenses etc.; and

(c) what action Government have taken/proposed to take to see that repatriation of moneys abroad by drug firms is restricted to minimum necessary?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Net profit earned (in Rs. lakhs)

|                 |      |       |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| (i) M/s. Sandoz | 1974 | 55.00 |
|                 | 1975 | 69.00 |
|                 | 1976 | 79.00 |

(Period ending 31st December)

|                  |      |        |
|------------------|------|--------|
| (ii) M/s. Pfizer | 1974 | 152.16 |
|                  | 1975 | 166.63 |
|                  | 1976 | 236.46 |

(Period ending 30th November)

|                  |      |        |
|------------------|------|--------|
| (iii) M/s. Glaxo | 1974 | 138.85 |
|                  | 1975 | 148.63 |
|                  | 1976 | 205.65 |

(Period ending 30th June)

(b) Amounts repatriated as Dividends, Technical Know How, Royalty, H.O. expenses etc. (Rs. in lakhs).

|                 |         |       |
|-----------------|---------|-------|
| (i) M/s. Sandoz | 1973-74 | 9.79  |
|                 | 1974-75 | Nil   |
|                 | 1975-76 | 25.86 |

|                  |         |       |
|------------------|---------|-------|
| (ii) M/s. Pfizer | 1973-74 | 65.61 |
|                  | 1974-75 | 18.71 |
|                  | 1975-76 | 15.60 |

|                  |         |        |
|------------------|---------|--------|
| (iii) M/s. Glaxo | 1973-74 | 156.88 |
|                  | 1974-75 | Nil    |
|                  | 1975-76 | 62.84  |

(c) Reduction in the foreign equity holdings and hence consequently reduction in the percentage of income repatriated by foreign drug manufacturing firms is obtained through the following two measures:—

(a) Under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, foreign drug manufacturing companies having foreign equity more than 40 per cent are required to reduce their foreign equity to a level not exceeding 74 per cent or some intermediate level between 40 per cent and 74 per cent depending on the nature of their total activities; and

(b) By the scheme of dilution of foreign equity announced by the Government in February, 1972 whereby companies having foreign equity exceeding 51 per cent and expanding their activities are required to induct Indian capital upto prescribed levels of the cost of the expansion. Conditions for diluting equity holdings as per this formula are invariably being imposed while granting expansion in manufacturing activities to such companies.

Foreign sector companies are being allowed expansion in drug manufacturing activities only in selected fields which require heavier capital investment, thus necessitating a greater quantum of the profits earned by such companies having to be ploughed back as investments and hence reducing the overall repatriable profits available to them.

The manner in which the activities of foreign drug manufacturing companies should be further regulated is under the consideration of Government in the context of the recommendations made by the Hathi Committee for controlling the activities of foreign drug manufacturing firms. A decision thereon is likely to be taken soon.

#### Licences granted to drug companies

2788. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the drugs for which licences have been granted to M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, May & Baker, Sandoz, Glaxo and M/s. Pfizer during the last three years;

(b) the licensed capacities of each item, production year-wise, itemwise and imported/canalised raw materials used quantity and value by these firms during three years separately for this production; and

(c) whether similar proposals from Indian companies have been partly rejected and if so, reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Statement showing the names of all the drugs and their annual capacities for which licences have been granted to M/s. Burroughs Wellcome, M/s. May & Baker, Sandoz, Glaxo and M/s. Pfizer during the last three years is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House (Licensed Capacities, however, are already shown in the Statement annexed).

(c) No proposal of Indian companies has been rejected for the items for which M/s. Burroughs Wellcome etc. have been granted licences during the last three years.

#### Statements

| Sl. No. | Name of the Company             | No. & date of licence                          | Item of manufacture   | Annual Capacity   |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1       | 2                               | 3  | 4   | 5   |
| 1       | M/s. Burroughs Wellcome         | (i) CIL: 97(74)<br>dt. 5-4-74                  | (i) Trimethoprim<br>(ii) Septran Tabs.<br>(iii) Septran Suspension/<br>Syrup  | 3600 kgs.<br>260 lakhs<br>65 Kilo<br>litres                 |
|         |                                 | (ii) CIL: 448/76<br>dt. 18-12-76               | Pseudo Ephedrine<br>Hcl   | 2 Tonnes  |
| 2       | M/s. Pfizer Limited,<br>Bombay. | (i) CIL: 215(74)<br>dt. 20-7-74<br>(Expansion) | Chlorpropamide  | 1.5 to 6.5<br>tonnes  |
|         |                                 | (ii) CIL: 169(76)<br>dt. 24-4-76               | Foot & Mouth<br>Disease Vaccin  | 4 Million<br>doses p.a.                                     |
| 3       | M/s. Sandoz (I)<br>Limited.     | CIL: 212(75)<br>dt. 24-6-75                    | (i) Brinerdin Tabs.<br>(ii) Intestopan<br>formulation<br>(iii) Phenipan Tabs<br>(iv) Sandocycline<br>Pediatric Suspo. | 50 lakh Nos.<br>20000 kgs.<br>150 lakh Nos.<br>50000 Litres |
| 4       | M/s. Glaxo Labs (I)<br>Limited. | (i) CL: 299 (75)<br>dt. 12-8-75<br>(Expansion) | (i) Calcium Se<br>Sennocide   | 3000 to 5000<br>Kgs.  |
|         |                                 | (ii) CIL: 74(77)<br>dt. 24-2-77                | Meclozine Hcl   | 400 kg.   |

### COB Licences to be obtained by foreign Drug Companies

2789. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies who are yet to obtain C.O.B. Licences;

(b) the names of firms, items manufactured during last three years, extent of foreign equity, utilisation of imported and canalised raw materials; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take against these firms for contravening the provisions of I (D and R) Act?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Proposals for COB Licences

2790. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for COB licences received during the last three years; how many of them belonged to foreign companies with more than 26 per cent foreign equity and how many of them have been approved:

(b) in how many cases condition regarding dilution of foreign equity or exports were levied while granting COB licences and whether these companies have taken steps towards that direction; and

(c) whether cases of misrepresentation of facts in applications have come to the notice of Government, if so, action taken against such firms and steps taken to discourage this practice?

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

(b). During the period 1-11-1974 to 31-10-77, 17 applications have been received by the Government for grant of COB licences. 7 applications out of 17 were from companies having foreign equity more than 26 per cent. Out of these 7 applications, 1 application has been disposed off finally and COB licence issued. No condition regarding dilution of foreign equity or export was imposed since its foreign equity was 40 per cent and hence not covered by FERA.

(c) No case of misrepresentation of facts in applications received during the last 3 years which have been disposed off finally have come to the notice of the Government.

### रेल सेवा आयोनों के अध्यक्ष

2791. श्री कल्याण सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में किन वर्गों के लिये रेल सेवा आयोनों द्वारा चयन किया जाता है;

(ख) रेल सेवा आयोनों के वर्ग मान चयनार्थ का नाम क्या है तथा इस पद पर आने से पूर्व वे क्या कार्य करते थे;

(ग) उन की नियुक्ति के आधार क्या है तथा उन की क्या अर्हताएं क्या हैं; और

(घ) वे किन-किन राजनीतिक दलों से सम्बद्ध थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) सीधी भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिशत के अनुसार रेल सेवा आयोनों द्वारा रेलों पर वर्ग 'ग' की सेवाओं में भर्ती की जाती है। इन में कार्यालय लिपिकों, टिकट क्लर्कों, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों, गाड़ों आदि जैसी गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां, इंजीनियरी विभाग में 425—700 रु./550—750 रु. के वेतनमान में तकनीकी कोटियां तथा विधि सहायकों, यतायात एवं वाणिज्यिक प्रशिक्षकों, लिपिक ग्रेड-I,

स्टाफ नर्सों आदि की कुछ अलग अलग (एक मात्र) कोटियां शामिल हैं।

(ख) से (घ), एक विवरण संलग्न है जिस में सूचना दी गयी है।

### विवरण

| रेल सेवा आयोग का नाम           | अध्यक्ष का नाम               | महंता         | पदासीन होने से पूर्व उनका पेशा         | उनकी नियुक्ति का आधार   | उस राजनतिक दल का नाम जिस से वे सम्बन्धित थे |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| (1)                            | (2)                          | (3)           | (4)                                    | (5)   | (6)   |
| 1. रेल सेवा आयोग इलाहाबाद      | सर्व श्री कुंवर अशरफ अली खान | बी०ए०         | उ० प्र० सरकार के भूतपूर्व राज्य मंत्री | इस उद्देश्य के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और विधि मंत्रालय के परामर्श से निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार यह व्यवस्था मौजूद है कि रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजे गये नामों के पेनल में से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चयन किये जायेंगे। | कांग्रेस                                    |
| 2. रेल सेवा आयोग बम्बई         | रिक्त                        | —             | —                                      | भर्ती नियमों में पेनल बनाने का चयन क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित है :—   | —   |
| 3. रेल सेवा आयोग               | रिक्त                        | —             | —                                      | (i) सेवारत अथवा सेवा-निवृत्त रेलवे/सरकारी अधिकारी   | —   |
| 4. रेल सेवा आयोग के०एस० मद्रास | के०एस० तिलक                  | बी०ए०, एल०बी० | भूतपूर्व संसद-सदस्य                    | (ii) भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य, और  | भारतीय समाजवादी दल                          |
| 5. रेल सेवा आयोग मुजफ्फरपुर    | के०एन० ठाकुर                 | बी०ए०, एल०    | एडवोकेट पटना उच्च न्यायालय             | (iii) सुप्रसिद्ध शिक्षाविद्, वकील आदि जैसे प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति।  | —   |

### M/s. Indian Scherings Ltd.

2792. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the investment in capital and plant machinery of M/s. Indian Schering Limited;

(b) what are the products manufactured by this company and their production during the last three years; imported raw materials/canalised materials content and value; and

(c) whether this company has contravened the provisions of I (D and R) Act and if so, what action has been

taken or is proposed to be taken against them?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The total capital investment (comprising Equity & Reserves & Surpluses) of M/s. Indian Schering Limited is Rs. 101 lakhs. Their investment of plant and machinery in their factory at Bombay as on 30-6-75 is Rs. 27.61 lakhs. The value of investment in plant & machinery at their factory at Ambernath is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The drug items being manufactured by M/s. Indian Schering Limited are indicated in the Annexure attached.

Information relating to the quantum of production of various items by this party during the last three years and also the details of various imported/canalised raw materials consumed by them during the same period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The question whether this company has contravened the provisions of I (D&R) Act or not and if so, what action is to be taken is under consideration of the Government.

#### Statement

*Names of drug items being manufactured by M/s Indian Schering Limited*

##### 1. Bulk drugs

- (1) Aluminium Sodium Silicate
- (2) Ephedrine Resinate
- (3) Sodium Nitrate
- (4) Carbimazole
- (5) Barium Sulphate

##### 2. Drug formulations

###### (a) Liquid

- |                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| (1) Albuclid       | 10% |
| "                  | 20% |
| "                  | 30% |
| (2) Aquaviron      |     |
| (3) Aquaviron B 12 |     |
| (4) Diarmycin N    |     |

- (5) Disecron
- (6) Disecron Forte
- (7) Ery. Liquid
- (8) Gent. E/E Drops
- (9) Gent. HC E/E Drops
- (10) Gent. Injectable
- (11) Micropaque
- (12) Ellumans
- (13) Megimide

###### (b) Powders & Ointments

- (1) Albuclid Ointment
- (2) Cortucid
- (3) Gent. Creams
- (4) Gent H.C. Creams
- (5) Neutradonna Powder
- (6) Methimezole (Chemicals)
- (7) Kruschen Salts
- (8) RMX 113 (Chemicals)
- (9) Ephedrine Granules
- (10) Neutradonna Powder Mix
- (11) Neutradonna Tab. Gran.
- (12) Kruschen Salts Mix

###### (c) Tablets

- (1) Asmapax
- (2) Orasecron Forte
- (3) Ery. Capsules
- (4) Malidens
- (5) Micropyryn
- (6) Micropyryn C
- (7) Neo-Mercazole
- (8) Neutradonna Tablets
- (9) Neutralon
- (10) Sorbitrate
- (11) Sorbitrate Tranquilliser
- (12) Ethidol
- (13) Menopax
- (14) Menopax Forte
- (15) Obalivon-C
- (16) Aspro
- (17) Rainbow

#### Foreign Firms Manufacturing Drugs in India

2793. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign concerns are manufacturing drugs in our country;

(b) whether Government found that any of them are manufacturing drugs of sub-standard quality or spurious drugs;

(c) is the output of drug manufactured in excess of the demand of consumers; and

(d) whether these manufacturers are working in excess of their licensed capacity, if so, have Government taken any objection to this activity; details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) In the Organised Sector there are 36 foreign firms (foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) engaged in the manufacture of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.

(b) No special survey in respect of only foreign manufacturing firms has been conducted. However, the result of the intensive Drug Quality Control Programme carried out under the joint auspices of the Central and State Drug Control Organisations in respect of the firms manufacturing Drugs shows that during 1973-74 and 1974-75 only 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively of the samples were found not of standard quality.

The control over manufacture and sale of drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules thereunder is exercised by the State Governments through State Drug Control Authorities. Their Inspectors inspect the manufacturing as well as sales premises to ensure production/sale of medicine of the standard quality.

(c) Production capacity is created generally on the basis of projected requirements of the country and surplus capacity allowed for items having export potential.

(d) It is observed that several foreign firms are producing drugs in excess of their licenced capacities. The question of such excess production of drugs and pharmaceuticals was considered by the Committee on Drugs

and Pharmaceutical Industry, whose recommendations in this regard are under consideration of Govt. and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

**Loss Suffered by Railway during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's visit to Tamil Nadu**

2794. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railways as a result of violent demonstration held at the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's arrival in Tamil Nadu on October 30, 1977; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Police to prevent such ugly situation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Rs. 43,46,780/- of which 42,50,220/- is due to damages caused to the Railway property and Rs. 96,560/- on account of cancellation of train services.

(b) To safeguard the Railway property and to maintain law and order, Police officers moved swiftly wherever demonstrations affected train services and took action as the situation warranted. In suburban section pickets were posted by Police at vulnerable points, at all important level crossings and bridges, provided bandoust at all important stations, and kept striking Forces at important stations.

**Memorandum from Employees of ONGC Regarding Drilling of Wells**

2795. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Employees Association alleging that the ONGC authorities are not drilling certain wells up

to the target depth in spite of the suggestion of the Geophysicists and other experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have demanded an impartial enquiry into the whole affairs of the ONGC; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Memorandum submitted by the ONGC Employees Association (W.B.) mainly deals with the various demands relating to pay-scales, allowances, etc. and refer to *inter alia*, the alleged irregularities in the drilling of some wells and demanded an enquiry into the affairs of the Commission in West Bengal.

(d) The matter is under examination.

#### Appointment of Chairman of the Petro-Chemical Complex at Baroda

2796. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn specifically by the Government of Gujarat, to the fact that the present Chairman of the petro-chemical complex at Baroda in Gujarat does not possess the necessary relevant qualifications and experience for holding the said post;

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

(c) the reasons for appointing the present Chairman and when and on what perquisites was he appointed and for what duration; and

(d) the reasons for removing the earlier incumbent in the said office?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present incumbent was selected for appointment to the post on the expiry of the (extended) term of the earlier incumbent as he was considered most suitable from amongst the various candidates considered for the post. He has been appointed on a pay of Rs. 4000/- per month in the scale of Rs. 3500-125-4000 for a term of five years from 16.6.1974. The other perquisites to which he is entitled are:—

(i) Free unfurnished accommodation.

(ii) Facility of the use of the Corporation's car for private purposes subject to the conditions laid down by the Ministry of Finance from time to time regarding recovery of charges therefor.

(iii) Leave, Provident Fund, Travelling Allowance, Medical attendance, Leave Travel Concession, etc. as per the rules of the Corporation.

(d) The earlier incumbent vacated the post on the expiry of his (extended) term.

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये पास

2797. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पान बरों में रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा जिन को पास जारी किये गये उन व्यक्तियों, फर्मों और सामाजिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों और संगठनों को ये पास जारी किये गये थे उन्होंने देश तथा सरकार के हित में क्या कार्य किया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोर नारायण) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा



रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दो जायेगी।

(ख) संगठनों और अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों को मानार्थ कार्ड पास जारी करने के लिये विशेष मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये हैं। केवल उन्हीं संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को मानार्थ कार्ड पास जारी किये जाते हैं जो इन निर्धारित मानदंडों को पूरा करते हैं। विभिन्न संगठनों/व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें ऐसे मानार्थ कार्ड पास दिये गये हैं, के लिए यह लाजमी नहीं है कि वे अपनी उपलब्धियों का ब्योरा दें।

**Complaint regarding Associated Journals Limited, Lucknow**

2798. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR  
PATIDAR:

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

(a) whether he has received any complaint regarding mismanagement of finances by Associated Journals Limited of Lucknow;

(b) whether he has taken any steps to protect the interests of shareholders and employees from rapacious acts of the management;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that several Directors of the Company have resigned or are not attending the board meetings of the company; and

(e) if so, whether an enquiry has been started into the alleged irregularities of this company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received from the National Union of Journalists (India) and other Unions.

(b) to (e). An inspection of the books of accounts and other records

of the company has been ordered under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 on 15th October 1977 and further course of action will be considered on receipt of the inspection report.

(d) The following persons have ceased to be directors of the company during the years 1976 and 1977:

1. Dr. Yudhvair Singh  
—(Declined to seek re-election);
2. Sh. K. C. Raman  
—(Resigned);
3. Sh. Kuldip Raj Narang  
—(Retired by rotation and not re-elected).

**Conference on the Law of Seas under U.N. auspices**

2799. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated actively in the Conference on the Law of the Seas held recently under the U.N. auspices;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) who represented India and what subjects were discussed at the said conference; and

(d) whether any areas of agreement were reached as the result of these deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commencing from December, 1973, the Third United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea has so far held six sessions. The next session will be held in Geneva from March 28, 1978 for seven to eight weeks. The Conference works in three main Committees of the whole: the First Committee deals with the questions relating to the international seabed area

and its resources; the Second Committee deals with the questions relating to the other law of the sea questions, including territorial waters, straits, economic zone, continental shelf maritime boundary, islands, archipelagoes, landlocked states etc. The Third Committee deals with the questions relating to marine pollution, scientific research and transfer of technology. Some questions, including the settlement of disputes, are discussed in the plenary session of the Conference.

India has participated in all sessions of the Conference and in all its major work, since December, 1973.

(c) The Indian Delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference is headed by the Law Minister and includes representatives from the Ministries of External Affairs, Defence, Food & Agriculture (Department of Fisheries), Petroleum and Steel and Mines (Department of Mines). Sometimes, a Professor of International Law has also been included in the Delegation. The subjects discussed have been indicated in answer to (b) above.

(d) The Conference has so far reached consensus on several issues, including a 12-mile territorial sea, a 24-mile contiguous zone, and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. There has also been broad agreement on the definition of the continental shelf which extends to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 miles where the margin falls short of that distance, on the nature of sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction which a coastal State enjoys within its exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, and on the rights and duties of other States in these areas. Broad agreement has also been reached on the questions relating to marine pollution and scientific research.

These agreements were embodied in the Single Negotiating Text which was issued at the end of its Third

Session held in Geneva in 1975, and in Revised Single Negotiating Text which was issued at the end of its Fourth Session held in New York in May, 1976. On July 17, 1977 the President of the Conference, jointly with the Chairmen of the three main Committees, has prepared an Informal Composite Negotiating Text, which contains most of the agreed points referred to above. Some provisions, particularly those relating to the international seabed area and its resources, will be further negotiated at the next session of the Conference.

#### **Foot Bridge linking Ranip Village with Sabarmati Station**

2800. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the thousands of residents of Ahmedabad and suburbs have been asking and representing for the early construction of a railway foot bridge linking the Ranip Village with the Sabarmati Railway Station on Western Railway;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(c) reasons for not taking up the said work on an urgent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Representations have been received for extension of the existing foot over-bridge at Sabarmati Metre Gauge Station to cross the tracks in the yard to Ranip side.

(b) and (c). Cost of new foot over-bridges or extension of existing foot over-bridges to enable the public to cross the tracks is required to be borne by the State Govt./local authority, as per extant rules. They will therefore have to decide whether a new foot over-bridge or extension of the existing foot over-bridge is necessary. The State Govt. have already

been approached by the Railway in this regard and their reaction and acceptance to bear the cost are awaited.

The work can be taken up by the Railway after the State Govt. agrees to bear the cost.

#### **New Connections of Consumer Gas**

2801. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases regarding connection of Consumer Gas registered during the year 1976-77, State-wise;

(b) the total number of connections given, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of cases pending as on 31st October, 1977 for having new connection in each State?

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

#### **Details of licences possessed by I.D.P.L.**

2802. SHRI MOTIGHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the number, date, capacity, items etc. of industrial licences, letters of intents possessed by I.D.P.L. and how many of their applications are pending before Planning Commission and Licensing Committee for approval;

(b) in how many cases the production has been commenced and details of the same during the last three years; and

(c) in how many cases IDPL have not obtained industrial licences or violated Drug Price Control Order

during the last three years; and if so, steps Government have taken to prevent violation of Acts and rules passed by Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Statement I showing the details of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent granted to IDPL for various drug items, Statement II showing the details of proposals of IDPL pending with Government and Statement III showing the production of bulk drugs by M/s. IDPL during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1273/77].

(c) Information regarding violation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order by M/s. IDPL has already been furnished in reply to part (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1821 replied on 29th November 1977.

No instance of violation of I (D&R) Act by this company has come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Distribution of canalised items of Drugs by I.D.P.L.**

2803. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the philosophy of giving canalised items of drugs for distribution to IDPL;

(b) whether the indigenous prices of drugs, canalised for distribution through IDPL are declared by IDPL or fixed by Government after cost examination; and

(c) how many items with distribution range of IDPL are not yet produced by them and what was the production of remaining items during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Bulk drugs are canalised for

import through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited keeping in view the country's requirements as also the extent of variations noticed in the past in import prices of actual users from different sources. In respect of some canalised bulk drugs IDPL is the only producer or major producer. Canalised bulk drugs in the production range of IDPL are distributed by IDPL so as to ensure better coordination between production, arranging imports and availability to the actual users from a single source.

(b) The indigenous prices of the following 8 canalised bulk drugs produced and distributed by IDPL have been fixed by the Government on the basis of cost-cum-technical examination conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices from time to time:—

- (1) Tetracycline
- (2) Oxytetracycline
- (3) Streptomycin
- (4) Analgin
- (5) Sulphaguanidine
- (6) Sulphadimidine
- (7) Phenobarbitone and its salts.
- (8) Vitamin B-1.

In respect of indigenous prices of the following canalised bulk drugs produced and distributed by IDPL,

either prices declared by them have been accepted or the prices have been allowed after obtaining necessary details in the prescribed form under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970:—

- (1) Folic Acid
- (2) Riboflavin and Riboflavin 5-Phosphate Sodium
- (3) Piperazine and its salts
- (4) Amidopyrine
- (5) Phthalyl Sulphathiazole
- (6) Metronidazole
- (7) Nitrofurazone
- (8) Nitrofurantoin

For Griseofulvin produced indigenously no price has yet been declared by IDPL.

Generally, there is a difference between the indigenous price fixed for these drugs and the import price. Wherever there are imports, pooled price is fixed keeping in view indigenous production and imports so as to ensure that the formulators get these bulk drugs at a uniform price, and the charge of favouritism in allocating bulk drugs to some formulators from a cheaper source is avoided.

(c) Details of production during the last three years of various canalised bulk drugs distributed by IDPL are indicated below:—

(Figures in tonnes)

| S.<br>No. | Name of the bulk drug                   | Production during |         |         |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |   | 1974-75           | 1975-76 | 1976-77 |
| 1         | 2                                       | 3                 | 4       | 5       |
| 1.        | Tetracycline and its salts . . . . .    | 25.92             | 75.52   | 81.38   |
| 2.        | Oxytetracycline and its salts . . . . . | 27.32             | 41.46   | 36.54   |
| 3.        | Streptomycin . . . . .                  | 43.65             | 45.62   | 44.92   |

| 1   | 2                                  | 3      | 4           | 5              |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|
| 4.  | Sulphaguanidine .                  | 246.41 | 183.05      | 244.00         |
| 5.  | Sulphadimidine & its salts         | 348.07 | 472.94      | 474.15         |
| 6.  | Metamizole (Analgin)               | 181.54 | 225.28      | 281.02         |
| 7.  | Phenobarbitone & its salts . . . . | 7.97   | 13.17       | 13.55          |
| 8.  | Vitamin B-1 . . . .                | 24.63  | 27.73       | 33.04          |
| 9.  | Folic Acid . . . .                 | 3.06   | 3.63        | 4.42           |
| 10. | Amidopyrine . . . .                | 4.20   | 4.37        | 2.46           |
| 11. | Phthalyl Sulphathiazole . . . .    | Nil    | Nil         | Nil            |
| 12. | Metronidazole . . . .              | Nil    | 0.08        | 0.042          |
| 13. | Nitrofurantoin . . . .             | Nil    | 0.76        | 3.14           |
| 14. | Griseofulvin . . . .               | Nil    | 135<br>kgs. | 136.15<br>kgs. |
| 15. | Nitrofurazone . . . .              | Nil    | Nil         | Nil            |
| 16. | Vitamin B-2 . . . .                | 4.64   | 5.00        | 6.88           |
| 17. | Piperazine & its salts . . . .     | 86.16  | 99.26       | 96.82          |

It would be seen that there is no production of phthalyl Sulphathiazole and Nitrofurazone in the IDPL during the past three years. Nitrofurazone, Griseofulvin and Ofxytetracycline falling in the distribution range of IDPL were canalised for imports through the State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited from the year 1977-78 only. In respect of Phthalyl Sulphathiazole and Metronidazole distribution to the actual users was entrusted to IDPL from the year 1977-78 only.

#### Conversion of Bangalore-Mysore line from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge

2804. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government have come forward with an open offer for supplying sleepers and land free of cost and also to bear the loss, if any, in converting MG to BG from Bangalore to Mysore; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The survey report for the Bangalore to Mysore conversion project is under examination. No decision has so far been taken about taking up the project.

#### स्टैंडर्ड दवाइयों की उचित दरों पर उपलब्धता

2805. श्री उपस्थेन :

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिससे सर्वसाधारण को उचित मूल्य पर स्टैंडर्ड दवाइयां मिल सकें?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : देश में औषधियों की उपलब्धता में वर्ष प्रति वर्ष प्रायः वृद्धि हो रही है। प्रपुंज औषधों और सूत्रयोगों, जिनका उत्पादन 1973 में क्रमशः 75 करोड़ रूपयों तथा 370 करोड़ रूपयों का था का 1976/1977 में 150 करोड़ तथा 700 करोड़ बढ़ा।

औषधों के मूल्य सांविधिक रूप से औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश 1970 के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित किये जाते हैं। उक्त आदेश के अन्तर्गत एक बार जो मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाते हैं, निर्माताओं द्वारा सरकार से पूर्व अनुमति लिए बिना बढ़ाये नहीं जा सकते हैं; आदेश के लागू करने से, मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तर पर रखना संभव हो गया है।

उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते मूल्यों पर औषध सूत्रयोगों को उपलब्ध कराने के विचार से, सीरा, टीके, एनेस्थेटिक्स, चिकित्सा के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाने वाला मोक्सीजन आदि पर कोई उत्पाद शुल्क नहीं है। सभी सूत्रयोगों पर जो कि सामान्य नामों से बेचे जाते हैं प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाया जाता है। सभी पेटेंट/स्वामित्व वाले सूत्रयोग जो 25 आवश्यक प्रपुंज जीवन रक्षण औषधों पर आधारित हैं, पर 12.5% की सामान्य दर के मुकाबले में 2.5% रियायतीदर से उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है इसी प्रकार सरकार ने कुल 75 जीवन रक्षण औषध सूत्रयोगों, जो वास्तविक प्रयोग के लिए आयातित किये जाते हैं, को सीमा शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया है।

औषध भेषज उद्योग समिति (हाथी समिति) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में औषध मूल्यों के सुव्यवस्थीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कई सिफारिशें की हैं। सिफारिशें विचारार्थ के अंतिम स्तर पर हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय ने भी अप्रत्यक्ष कर निरीक्षण समिति गठित की है जो सभी वस्तुओं (जिस में दवाइयाँ भी शामिल हैं) पर प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जांच कर रही है।

रेलवे को हुई आय तथा कल्याण निधि में जमा की गई राशि

2806. श्री उम्रे सेन :

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में रेलवे को कुल कितनी शुद्ध आय हुई; और

(ख) उस में कितनी राशि को कल्याण निधि में जमा किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 141.24 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) कुछ नहीं। रेलों पर "कल्याण निधि" नाम की कोई निधि नहीं है जिसमें शुद्ध राजस्व का कोई हिस्सा जमा किया जाता है।

#### Rules regarding Payment of Compensation to Railway Victims

2807. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the provisions of rules framed in regard to payment of compensation to the victims of railway accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The payment of compensation to victims of train accidents is governed by the provisions contained in Sections 82-A to 82-J of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Railway Accident (Compensation) Rules, 1950 framed under

Section 82-J as amended from time to time. A copy of the latest rules is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1274/77].

### Talcher Fertilizer Project

2808. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal based fertilizer project at Talcher was delayed by two years;

(b) if so, reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the cost of expenditure has also increased; and

(d) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The coal based fertilizer plant of FCI at Talcher was scheduled to be mechanically completed in July, 1975. However due to delays in the delivery of equipment, both imported and indigenous, the completion of the project has been delayed and the project is now expected to be mechanically completed by December, 1977.

(c) and (d). According to the detailed project report prepared in April, 1971 the project was estimated to cost Rs. 94.60 crores. The plant is presently estimated to cost about Rs. 174.12 crores.

### Types of Companies Registered in 1977

2809. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 211 companies were registered during the month of August, 1977;

(b) if so, how many of them were in limited by shares and how many were in guarantee companies;

(c) the names of States from which these companies were registered;

(d) the authorised capital involved in those companies; and

(e) the total number of companies registered upto the end November, 1977 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 211 companies were registered during the month of August, 1977. Of these, 209 were limited by shares and 2 were limited by guarantee.

(c) and (d). The State-wise distribution of these 211 companies and their authorised capital is given in the statement annexed.

(e) The number of companies registered after the month of August, 1977 was 222 in September and 217 in October, 1977. The information about the number of companies registered during November, 1977 is not yet available. However, 125 companies applied for registration during first half of November, 1977.

### Statement

State-wise the number of registration of new companies and their authorised capital during the month of August, 1977

| State/Union Territory | Number of registration of new companies during the month of August, 1977 |                      |       |                                  |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
|                       | Limited by shares  | Limited by guarantee | Total | Authorised Capital (Rs. in '000) |
| 1                     | 2  | 3                    | 4     | 5                                |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh     | 11   | ..                   | 11    | 1,99.49                          |
| 2. Assam              | ..   | ..                   | ..    | ..                               |

| 1                       | 2   | 3  | 4   | 5        |
|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|----------|
| 3. Bihar . . . . .      | 3   | .. | 3   | 1,10,00  |
| 4. Gujarat              | 10  |    | 10  | 62,00    |
| 5. Haryana . . .        | ..  |    |     | ..       |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh     |     |    |     |          |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir .    | ..  | .. | ..  | ..       |
| 8. Karnataka            | 14  |    | 14  | 48,70    |
| 9. Kerala . . .         | 4   |    | 4   | 20,50    |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh      | 3   | .. | 3   | 22,00    |
| 11. Maharashtra         | 65  | 1  | 66  | 5,10,10  |
| 12. Manipur .           | ..  |    | ..  | ..       |
| 13. Meghalaya           | 1   |    | 1   | 1,00     |
| 14. Nagaland .          | ..  |    | ..  | ..       |
| 15. Orissa              | 2   |    | 2   | 6,00     |
| 16. Punjab .            | 2   | .. | 2   | 6,00     |
| 17. Rajasthan           | 1   | 1  | 2   | 3,60     |
| 18. Tamil Nadu          | 11  |    | 11  | 1,84,99  |
| 19. Tripura .           | ..  |    | ..  | ..       |
| 20. Uttar Pradesh .     | 6   |    | 6   | 24,00    |
| 21. West Bengal         | 42  |    | 42  | 6,61,65  |
| 22. Delhi .             | 29  |    | 29  | 1,20,50  |
| 23. Chandigarh .        | 3   |    | 3   | 61,00    |
| 24. Goa, Daman & Diu .  | 1   |    | 1   | 10,00    |
| 25. Pondicherry .       | ..  |    |     | ..       |
| 26. Arunachal Pradesh . | 1   | .. | 1   | 2,00     |
| TOTAL                   | 209 | 2  | 211 | 20,52,93 |

#### **Derailement of Bareilly-Delhi Passenger Train**

2810. SHRI PRASANNBHAI  
MEHTA:

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogie  
of 375 Up Bareilly-Delhi passenger  
train was derailed on 7th November,  
1977 near Moradabad;

(b) if so, whether any sabotage is  
suspected in this case; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the  
action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and  
(b). Yes.

(c) On 7-11-1977 while 375 Up  
Bareilly-Delhi passenger was running  
between Hakimpur and Kailsa sta-  
tions, the coach marshalled 8th from



the train engine derailed of the leading 4 wheels as the track had been cut with a hacksaw. The Police are investigating. There was no injury to any one.

### सोमनाथ मेल को उदयपुर रावरा दिल्ली मेल से जोड़ना

2812. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोमनाथ मेल अहमदाबाद देरी से पहुंचती है और उदयपुर, रावरा दिल्ली रेलवे मेल उसके पहुंचने से पहले चली जाती है जिस के कारण सौराष्ट्र के लोगों को कठिनाइयां होती हैं, यदि हां, तो सोमनाथ मेल को उदयपुर, रावरा दिल्ली मेल से जोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त गाड़ियों को जोड़ने के बारे में कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है, यदि हां, तो किन से, कब तथा वह मांग किस प्रकार की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मांगों को स्वीकार अथवा अस्वीकार करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग): अहमदाबाद में 23 अप्रैल सोमनाथ मेल 6.30 बजे और 86 डाउन मेवाड़ फास्ट पैसेन्जर गाड़ी 6.40 बजे पहुंचती है। सितम्बर से नवम्बर, 1977 के महीनों के दौरान 23 अप्रैल अहमदाबाद में केवल छः बार देर से पहुंचा। श्री इब्राहीम कलानियां, संसद सदस्य तथा श्री ईश्वरदास बालिया, जूनागढ़ ने इन दो गाड़ियों के मेल के लिए इनके समय में अधिक अन्तर रखने के लिए क्रमशः 14-10-1977 और 24-4-1975 को अनुरोध किया था। 23 अप्रैल और 86 डाउन के समयों के बीच अन्तर बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि

ऐसा करने से मार्गवर्ती पांच स्टेशनों पर 23 अप्रैल सोमनाथ मेल का अन्य गाड़ियों से मेल नहीं हो पायेगा तथा 86 डाउन मेवाड़ फास्ट पैसेन्जर के देर से छूटने के लिए अहमदाबाद में प्लेटफार्म उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। लेकिन, पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक से इस प्रश्न की पुनः जांच करने तथा यदि सम्भव हो तो 23 अप्रैल सोमनाथ मेल और 86 डाउन मेवाड़ फास्ट पैसेन्जर के मेल लेने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कहा गया है।

### प्राकृतिक गैस की बरबादी

2813. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारत में किन-किन स्थानों में कितनी प्राकृतिक गैस बिना उपयोग किये बरबाद चली गई और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में अभी भी प्राकृतिक गैस बरबाद जाती है, कितनी बरबाद जाती है और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कब तक बरबाद होती रहनी ; और

(ग) प्राकृतिक गैस का पूर्ण उपयोग कब तक संभव होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा असम में नाहरकटिया और मोरान नामक उसके अपने तेल क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न होने वाली सम्बद्ध गैस की कुछ मात्रा लगातार प्रज्वलित होती रहती है। इसकी औसत दैनिक मात्रा लगभग 1.58 मिलियन घन मीटर है। बहुत कम दाब की गैस जिसे अनिवाय रूप से प्रज्वलित करना होता है वह उत्पादन का 8 से 10 %

होती है । इस समय इस गैस के मुख्य उपभोक्ता अपनी दैनिक 1.985 मिलियन घन मीटर की अपनी बचनबद्धता की अपेक्षा केवल 1.54 मिलियन घन मीटर की दर से इस गैस को उठा रहे हैं । कम्पनी से बाजार को इस गैस की प्रतिदिन 0.55 मिलियन घन मीटर की अतिरिक्त मात्रा सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की है । इस गैस की उपयोगिता का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

जहां तक तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का सम्बन्ध है गुजरात तथा असम नामक दोनों राज्यों में इस समय कुछ सम्बद्ध प्राकृतिक गैस को प्रज्वलित किया जा रहा है । गुजरात में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग इस समय इस गैस को लगभग 2.26 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रतिदिन की दर से उत्पादन कर रहा है । इसमें से लगभग 22 मिलियन घन मीटर की गैस प्रतिदिन गुजरात राज्य में विभिन्न ग्राहकों को देने का वचन दिया गया है । लगभग 60,000 घन मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस को ग्राहकों के अभाव में प्रज्वलित किया जा रहा है क्योंकि जिन संरचनाओं से इस गैस का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है वे व्यापक रूप से बिखरे हुए हैं तथा एक नियंत्रित स्थान तक ले जाने के लिये इसकी विपुल पूर्ति के लिये वाणिज्यिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं हैं ।

असम में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग प्रतिदिन लगभग 0.45 मिलियन घन मी० सम्बद्ध गैस उत्पादन कर रहा है, जिसमें लगभग 20,000 घन मीटर प्रतिदिन चाय बागानों को सप्लाई की जा रही है और 0.23 मिलियन घन मीटर प्रतिदिन प्राकृतिक गैस असम राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड को देने का वायदा है जिस के वर्ष 1978-79 में इस गैस की खपत आरम्भ करने की आशा है । असम राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के बिजली संयंत्र

के चालू होने तक तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की असम में प्रज्वलित गैस की मात्रा प्रतिदिन 0.43 मिलियन घन मीटर होगी । इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस प्रज्वलित मात्रा में प्रतिदिन 0.2 मिलियन घन मीटर की कमी होगी जिसके लिये समुचित ग्राहकों का पता लगाने के लिये प्रयास आरम्भ कर दिये गये हैं ।

#### पोरबन्दर और दिल्ली के बीच डाइरेक्ट एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी चलाने की मांग

2814. श्री चर्नसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पोरबन्दर (महात्मा गांधी का जन्म स्थान) और दिल्ली के बीच डाइरेक्ट डबल एक्सप्रेस (तीन गाड़ी) आरम्भ करने के बारे में कोई मांग प्राप्त हुई है, यदि हां, तो किन से, कब और वह मांग कैसी है ;

(ख) यह लाइन कब आरम्भ होने वाली है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा अब क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां । पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य मंडल के सचिव ने अनुरोध किया है कि दिल्ली और पोरबन्दर के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलायी जाये या 35/36 कीर्ति एक्सप्रेस को दिल्ली तक बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली और पोरबन्दर के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाये जाने या 35/36 कीर्ति एक्सप्रेस का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाये जाने का यातायात के आधार पर कोई औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है । मार्ग-वर्ती खंडों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता के अभाव और दिल्ली स्टेशन पर पर्यन्त

सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण इसे परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया ।

पेट्रोल पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का लिया जाना

2815. श्री चर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सलाया-मथुरा पाइप लाइन से तेल लाने के लिए गुजरात के जामनगर जिले के वीरपुर तथा अन्य गांवों के कितने किसानों की कितनी जमीन ली गयी है अथवा लिये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि इन सभी किसानों की फसलें नष्ट कर दी गयी हैं, यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(ग) इन किसानों को कब तक क्षतिपूर्ति दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और उसकी राशि कितनी है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री ( श्री हेमचतरी नन्वन बडुमुणा ) :  
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जुलाई, 1976 के पश्चात् चलाई गई अत्यधिक तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ियां

2816. श्री के० राममूर्ति :

श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे ने जुलाई, 1976 के बाद अत्यधिक तेज रफ्तार गाड़ियों सहित कितनी नई सवारी गाड़ियां चलाई हैं ;

(ख) क्या जुलाई, 1976 के पश्चात् कोई नई माल गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं या माल गाड़ियों में कोई अतिरिक्त बैगन जोड़े गये हैं ;

(ग) अप्रैल से जुलाई, 1976 के महीनों में सवारी गाड़ियों तथा माल गाड़ियों द्वारा कुल कितनी आय अर्जित की गयी और अप्रैल से जुलाई, 1977 तक की आय की तुलना में यह कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या आय में कोई वृद्धि हुई है, यदि हां, तो क्या यह वृद्धि जुलाई, 1976 के बाद चलाई गई नई सवारी गाड़ियों तथा माल गाड़ियों के कारण हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री शिव नारायण ) : (क) जुलाई, 1976 से अब तक 89 जोड़ी अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाई गयीं तथा वर्तमान 64 जोड़ी गाड़ियों का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाया गया ।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की तदनुषंगी अवधि की तुलना में अगस्त, 1976 से जुलाई, 1977 तक 40 लाख अतिरिक्त माल गाड़ी किलोमीटर दुलाई की गयी ।

(ग) अप्रैल से जुलाई, 76 तक यात्री और माल यातायात से आमदनी 1977 की तदनुसंगी अवधि की तुलना में निम्न प्रकार थी :—

|                                   | अप्रैल से<br>जुलाई, 76 | अप्रैल से<br>जुलाई, 77 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) यात्री<br>यातायात से<br>आमदनी | ₹ 194.02               | ₹ 217.24               |
| (2) माल<br>यातायात से<br>आमदनी    | ₹ 435.34               | ₹ 452.44               |

(च) यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण आमदनी में वृद्धि हुई है । इस बड़े हुए यातायात को सम्हालने में नयी सवारी गाड़ियों और अतिरिक्त मालगाड़ियों से सहायता मिली है ।

**Discussion with chief of the American Drug Manufacturers Association**

2817. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that recently the former Ambassador of US to India and the present Chief of the American Drug Manufacturer's Association Mr. Sherman Cooper met him; and

(b) if so, what discussions were carried on and on what subject?

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

Mr. John Sherman Cooper and one of his colleague, both of them associated with an American Law Firm retained by ten American Pharmaceutical Companies doing business in India, presented the viewpoint of the American Drug industry operating in India, in so far as it related to the relevant recommendations of the Ha'thi Committee on foreign held drug companies. While fully recognising that the subject was one for the sovereign decision of the Government of India, they hoped that there would be an opportunity for discussions so that a satisfactory relationship could be established and trade would be fostered between USA and India, they also conveyed the concerned companies' interest in continuing to co-operate towards India's objectives while maintaining a stable economic base in India.

**Railway Construction Corporation of India**

2818. SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what are

the works undertaken by the Railway Construction Corporation of India, a public undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): The Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd. was set up in 1976 and since then this 'construction unit' has been registered with important international organisations also. This Company has been exploring possibilities of securing suitable assignments and has also started submitting tenders for some major railway projects in the developing countries. Currently the Company has undertaken the construction of four road bridges on the proposed Bajagoli-Malleswara road in Chickmagalur and South Kanara Districts of Karnataka State for Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited.

**Service Condition of Gangmen, etc. in E. Railway**

2819. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation dated 8th October, 1977 by Divisional Secretary, Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee, E. Railway, Dhanbad regarding the most deplorable service condition of the Gangmen, Khalasis and particularly the casual Gangmen and their 24-Point Charter of Demands, has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to improve their service condition and redress these 24-point Charter of Demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The points raised in the representation are under examination.

**Decision to wind up the Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies**

2820. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

**CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to wind up the Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies which has been doing valuable research and preparatory work in the field of petroleum and chemicals development;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bureau is being closed as it refused to subordinate its findings to suit the convenience of the officials; and

(d) if so, whether the Government would like to reconsider the decision?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) and (b). The Bureau of Petroleum and Chemicals Studies (later renamed as the Bureau of Petroleum Studies) was set up in September 1977 by upgrading an earlier organisation known as the Petroleum Information Service. The main objective of the Petroleum Information Service was to create a climate of public opinion in favour of Oil Industry in Public sector. It was not doing any research work. Its main activity consisted of bringing out a fortnightly journal, namely 'Oil Commentary', which primarily reproduced news items from daily papers and articles from other journals. With hardly any increase in its activities, the expenditure of the Bureau increased steeply. The work being done by this Bureau was reviewed recently in consultation with Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation. The Bureau was wound up as with the change in the pattern of Oil Industry in the country there was no need for its further continuance.

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

**Establishment of Committees at various Levels**

**2821. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-formulated the guidelines for establishment of committees at various levels;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reforms proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (c). The Railway Users' Consultative Committees at various levels had become unwieldy. These Committees are being reconstituted with a view to making them compact so that these can be more purposeful and effective.

**Expenditure on Staff Welfare in Eastern Railway**

**2822. SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has allowed the Eastern Railways to spend Rupees one crore more on staff welfare due to better performance of the railway;

(b) if so, whether similar benefits will be given to other railways also if and when they achieve better freight loading performance; and

(c) whether he considers this step will promote healthy competition among the various railway zones in improving their performance?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) to (c). In view of the cooperation and dedicated work of all sections of Railway employees resulting in satisfactory performance of the Railways, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15 crores for Staff Welfare works to be taken up on all the Zonal Railways, production units etc. Out of this Eastern railway's allotment is Rs. 2 crores.

### Staff Position in Headquarters on the Splitting of FCI

2823. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength of all the headquarters of the four new companies to be carved out of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) the present staff strength of the Central Office of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The staff strength of the Central Office of the Fertilizer Corporation of India as on 30-6-1977 was 651. The staff strengths of the headquarters of the companies that would be formed after F.C.I. re-organisation have not been fixed.

### High Powered Committee to Study Management of F.C.I.

2824. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any in-depth study has been made by any high powered Committee as to the reasons for poor management of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., and the losses being incurred by it; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report is proposed to be placed on the Table along with action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). While the Action Committee on Public Undertakings made the study of organisational aspect of Fertilizer Corporation of India during

1971-72, no other high power committee has gone into the reasons of poor management and losses incurred by it.

रेलवे अस्पताल, अमृतसर में एक्सरे सुविधाएं

2825. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे डिवीजन में अमृतसर तथा जालन्धर स्थित रेल अस्पतालों में एम० एम० एक्सरे सुविधायें विद्यमान नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्थानों पर इस सुविधा के उपलब्ध न कराने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) जी हां।

(ख). घन की तंगी के कारण अमृतसर के रेलवे अस्पताल में ओडेलका कमरा (एम० एम० एक्सरे) की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है। जहां तक जालन्धर का सम्बन्ध है, यहाँ पर केवल एक स्वास्थ्य इकाई है और स्वास्थ्य इकाइयों में एम० एम० एक्सरे की व्यवस्था करना सरकार की नीति नहीं है।

मुकद्दमा खर्च वहन करने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को नकद सहायता

2826. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को मुकद्दमा खर्च वहन करने के लिए नकद सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976-77 और 1977-78 में बिहार राज्य में अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को ऐसी कितनी राशि की नकद सहायता दी गई तथा कितने मुकद्दमों में नकद सहायता दी गई ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) विधिक खर्चों की पूर्ति के लिए ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीय स्कीम नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कोई नकद सहायता दी जाती है। तथापि, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोवा, दमण और दीव, पाण्डिचेरी और त्रिपुरा की सरकारों के पिछड़े वर्ग सैक्टर की राज्य योजनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और/या अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सदस्यों को कानूनी सहायता देने की स्कीमें हैं।

(ख) बिहार राज्य में उनके पिछड़े वर्ग सैक्टर में वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजातियों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए उपबन्ध किया गया है और उसके हिताधिकारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

1976-77

| उपबन्ध                | लक्ष्य जिसकी पूर्ति हुई है |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 लाख रु०<br>(संभवतः) | 400<br>(संभवतः)            |

1977-78

| उपबन्ध    | लक्ष्य जिसकी पूर्ति हुई है। |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 3 लाख रु० | जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।     |

राज्य योजना के पिछड़े वर्ग सैक्टर में अनुसूचित जातियों को सहायता की स्थिति प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होती है।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की स्टाफ कार का दुरुपयोग

2827. श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के कुछ बरिष्ठ और कुछ कनिष्ठ अधिकारी भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की स्टाफ कार का अनधिकृत रूप से प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

#### Forwarding of Job Applications

2828. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been forwarding job applications to various public sector undertakings under its control such as the National Fertilizers Limited, the Fertilizer Corporation of India etc.; and

(b) how many such applications have been forwarded to each of the above Organisations in the last six months and is this a healthy practice?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :** (a) and (b). No statistics of such applications are maintained. If job applications addressed to the Ministry for jobs in Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control are received, they are ordinarily forwarded to the concerned Public Sector Undertakings for disposal on merits.

**World Bank aided Fertilizer Projects and National Fertilizers Ltd. Projects**

**2829. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has undertaken some World Bank aided fertilizer projects such as Nangal Expansion, Sindri Modernisation, etc. in which the technical fees have shown a big saving compared to the National Fertilizers Limited projects which have been undertaken by M/s. TOYO of Japan;

(b) in spite of this why is the construction of the Mathura fertilizer plant being given to M/s. TOYO of Japan; and

(c) why the contracts for constructing the three plants of National Fertilizers Limited have not been given to some Indian Company such as the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESWAR MISHRA) :** (a) and (b). M/s. National Fertilizers Limited has been entrusted with the construction of only two fuel oil based fertilizers plants respectively at Bhatinda and Panipat. Government have not approved the setting up of a fertilizer plant at Mathura and the question of awarding a contract for the construction of Mathura fertilizer plant does not, therefore, arise.

The fees paid for licence/process know-how, design engineering and other services to M/s. Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan for the Bhatinda and Panipat projects are not comparable with the fees paid for technical services to foreign contractors for fuel oil based projects set up by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the following reasons :

(i) The capacity of the urea plants at Bhatinda and Panipat is 1550 tonnes per day as against a capacity of thousand tonnes per day at Nangal and Sindri Modernisation.

(ii) The scope of work done by the various parties is not identical as between the two sets of plants.

(iii) The contracts in respect of Nangal were finalised in 1972-73, i. e., prior to the oil crisis, whereas the contracts for the NFL plants were finalised two years later.

However, while approving the contracts between National Fertilizer and Toyo, Government took into consideration the fees paid in respect of Nangal Project and were satisfied that the fees were reasonable.

(c) An Indian Engineering company, namely M/s. Engineers India Ltd. are the principal Indian contractors in the execution of the two projects at Bhatinda and Panipat. M/s. Engineers India Ltd., together with M/s. Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan have the total responsibility for proper and timely execution of the projects.

**Losses of F.C.I.**

**2830. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ageing of Sindri Unit and sub-standard imported equipment at Durgapur Unit;

(b) whether power limitation in Nangal and Gorakhpur Units are major factors contributing to the



losses of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(c) how is the above situation going to be remedied simply by splitting up the Fertilizer Corporation of India into four independent companies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHA) :** (a) and (b). The factors like ageing of plants at Sindri shortage of power at Nangal and Gorakhpur and defective equipment at Durgapur have, to some extent, contributed to the losses incurred by F.C.I.

(c) While specific steps like renovation and modernisation of ageing plants, replacement of defective equipment, establishment of captive power generation facilities etc. are being taken to overcome these constraints, the scheme of the reorganisation of F.C.I. is intended to bring about an improvement in the operation of plants and in the implementation of projects.

**Views of national share-holders forum on malpractices by corporate sector**

**2831. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National forum of share-holders has submitted a paper to him listing a number of malpractices followed by the corporate sector to the detriment of share-holders; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Memorandum submitted by National Forum of Share-holders is given the statement, annex-

ed. Matters coming within the scope of Companies Act and MRTP. Act are being examined by the Expert Committee presently reviewing these two Acts. Further action in this regard will be taken by the Government on receipt of the report of the Expert Committee.

**STATEMENT**

*Copy of Memorandum dated the 2nd November, 1977 addressed to Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs regarding corporate malpractices.*

1. Ruthless and wicked indifference of Top Management to interests of equity shareholders, paying them no or negligible dividends, while grossly mismanaging the company, indulging in malpractices and Nepotism to feather their own nests at shareholders expenses.

2. Companies not producing to full capacity, often to about 40 per cent of it, thus artificially creating scarcity to benefit by a seller's market, in which exorbitant prices can be charged, to cover in-efficiency, mal-practices and proveness of top management to slackness as a result of taking life easy, though causing heart-breaking distress to consumers, sometimes hoarding back as shocks, some of what is produced, to aggravate shortage conditions to put up prices further.

3. Top Management appoints, relatives or friends as sole-selling agents, with liberal commissions, sharing this syphoning of company's funds with them, to the detriment of shareholders and creating sufficient scarcity conditions of the commodity for selling agents to pass on to Top Management as substantia portion of the money they receive from consumers under duress, under the table.

4. Companies present rosy and bright pictures in prospectus, to attract the gullible public to invest, following up

with well timed brochures, indicating projects spectacular progress and most alluring dividends in the near future, thus leading the investors like donkey's with carrots dangled ahead, while suppressing the most depressing actual performance from the shareholders, who are bluffed in A.G.M.'s and who after years of patient waiting, ultimately wakened upto disaster. Meanwhile the well timed brochures, promising large dividends, bring about the intended shareboom, the promoter group of the top management, who are in the know of things, make half while the sun shines (or the boom lasts) by selling most of their holdings to recover a great deal more than what they invested in the first instance, besides returning sizeable lots of shares in the company.

5. Defaulting to convene A.G.B.M.s for years or convening them very late, instead of 6 months after the end of the working year, to wilfully keep the shareholders in the dark.

6. Companies resorting to long gestation period excuse for many years upto and even beyond a decade, instead of smartly stepping up productivity to dividend paying stage and to step it up to higher levels for improving dividends to optimum.

7. Appointment of unqualified relatives of Top management or persons in whom they are interested, to key positions carrying vast salaries and perquisites, who comfortably shed their youth and grow in to mellowed old age, remaining ignorant, which appearing to serve the company with negative contributions, ultimately landing the company in an irretrievable morass.

8. Resorting to frequent price hikes, after long gestation to pay dividends, instead of putting down inefficiency firmly.

9. Companies due to price preference have no urge to produce at minimum competitive prices to capacity

and over, but boost profits and dividends at consumers expense, contributing their quota to inflation consumer buys at 200 per cent of the price of imported counterpart. He would feel if in heaven, if he can buy the indigenous item at near half the price he now pays.

10. The Managing Director controls the Board, instead of the Board directly the Managing Director.

11. Managing Director, a full time employee of the Company with the Board conniving gets involved in running several business of his own, to the detriment of the company which pays him a fabulous salary, besides providing attractive perquisites.

12. The Managing Director receives (barring exceptions) commissions on mass or purchases of a revenue or capital nature.

13. Top Management letting out contracts to their relatives or friends without inviting competitive tenders, on rates more than lucrative to enable it to share the loot with the contractors.

14. Top management, receiving their cut, from sale of company's property, by organised theft. It also benefits by commission on replacement equipment purchased.

15. Presenting lumped together profits and loss accounts of several units of one concern mixing profit making units, with those incurring losses causing confusion making it difficult to probe into operation of losing units to improve their working.

16. Top Management allotting sole selling agency to relative or friend on liberal commission, to syphon away substantial portion of company's funds, to the detriment of shareholders.

17. Building up of reserves, with shareholders' money to the extent of twice or even thrice equity capital, as insurance against possible future

losses, without ever attempting to issue bonus shares, in shareholders, out of reserves, which legitimately belong to them.

18. To the detriment of shareholders, investing in sister companies, substantial amounts, borrowing the same at 2.5 times of interest rate from banks, when compared to meagre dividend prospects of sister companies.

19. Abnormal delay in distribution of compensation money to shareholders, on government taking over a concern leading to suspicion or actual misappropriation of funds in the intervening period.

20. Bad debts owed by firms, in which directors are interested, are written off, eventually after years of in action, instead of promptly taking legal steps for recovery.

21. The Managing Director, or one in his confidence, is the tackle or fixer of the company. The tackle looks after the representatives of the financial institutions, very well. Air fares or A.C. Train fares, sometimes for the families as well, tours of sight seeing and pilgrimage, amounting all paid holidays, duration and expense no consideration stay with families in expensive hotels when accompanied by them; Expensive gifts to families madame's whim, becoming the tackle's pleasure; when unencumbered by families, the representative's weaknesses are catered to flooding him with his favourite beverages and satisfying him with edible or other flesh. Even the relatives of representatives and friends of Financial Institutions are thus looked after the tackle ensuring for all more than V. L. R. treatment. Such expenditure is smuggled into the company's accounts, under the head miscellaneous expenses, without details or if details are given of miscellaneous expenditure, most of it is invariably fudged on under some other convenient head, which is not likely to be probed.

22. The representatives of financial institutions, thus compromised through the efforts of the tackle, lean entirely towards management, without getting involved in looking after the interests of the minority shareholders, which differ from their's and which are satisfied by regular payment of interest on loans and pleased return of capital in instalments. So it would not serve any purpose, to look up to financial institutions to look after even while being on the Board, the interests of minority shareholders.

23. Selling assets to relatives or friends of top management at incredibly low prices without advertising or inviting tenders and seeking post facto shareholders approval.

24. Liberal contribution to political funds of party in power, contravening section 293 of Companies Act.

#### Production of Nylon Yarn

2832. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of nylon yarn produced in the country annually;

(b) what is the requirement of nylon yarn of the country for producing nylon cloth; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Total production of Nylon yarn during the year 1976-77 is 16,719 tonnes and 8,293 tonnes in 1977-78 (April-September).

(b) The requirement of Nylon yarn for the weaving sector is estimated at approximately 20,000 tonnes in the existing situation.

(c) The short fall in indigenous availability of Nylon Filament Yarn is met by imports.

**Loss due to lack of checking in trains**

2833. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the passenger trains are un-manned by checking staff; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the passenger trains are losing much income due to lack of checking specially on Pakala-Dharmavaram-Katpadi sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) To make ticket checking more effective, squad working of travelling ticket examiners has been introduced and all passenger trains are subjected to checks on a programmed basis. First class corridor coaches are manned by attendants and all second class coaches with reserved accommodation are manned by travelling ticket examiners.

(b) Frequent surprise checks on a programmed basis are conducted on all passenger trains, including those running on the Pakala-Dharmavaram-Katpadi sections, to plug leakage of revenues due to ticketless travel.

**Submission of Election Returns by contestants of Lok Sabha Elections**

2834. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates (Party-wise) who contested the last general elections for Lok Sabha and have not so far submitted returns of their election expenses; and

(b) the action taken by Government against such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) 159 candidates out of 2439 candidates who contested the Lok Sabha elections have

not so far submitted their returns of election expenses. Out of 159 candidates, independent candidates number 158 and one candidate belongs to the C.P.I.

(b) 3 candidates have been disqualified under section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Show cause notices have been issued to the remaining 156 candidates as to why they should not be disqualified for not submitting the returns.

**Bengal Chemical**

2835. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pioneer Chemical industry known as Bengal Chemical set up by Acharya P. C. Ray in 1901 is in bad shape due to financial and managerial difficulties;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether representations have been made for saving this pioneer Chemical industry;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). During the last few years the working of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Works Limited, Calcutta, had deteriorated and various complaints were received by Government. On the basis of certain complaints, the Department of Company Affairs ordered an inspection under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, 1956. The IRCI and Union Bank of India had also formed a study team on Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Works consisting of experts from the Industry, Industrial Adviser, DGTD, and experts from Union Bank of India

and I.R.C.I. The reports submitted by them indicates the mismanagement of the company which has resulted in fall in production and heavy losses.

In view of all this, Government ordered on investigation under Section 15 of the I.D.R. Act for making full and complete investigation of the company. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

### Latest Assessment of Monopoly Industries

2836. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the industries which, according to latest assessment fall within the category of monopoly industry;

(b) facts about their financial assets and annual income:

(c) whether fresh licences have been given to these monopoly industries during last three years;

(d) if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the facts about refusal of fresh licences to those monopoly industries during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) : (a) and (b). According to the provisions of section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, undertakings, which by themselves or together with their inter-connected undertakings produce or provide not less than 1/3rd of any goods or services produced or rendered in India and have assets of not less than 1 crore of rupees, thereby attracting section 20(b) of the said Act, are required to register themselves with the Central Government. It is presumed that the "monopoly industry" referred to in part (a) of the question refers to such undertakings. Accordingly, a statement

showing the names of dominant undertakings registered under the MRTP Act, the value of their assets and their annual income as reflected in the profits before tax is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1275/77].

(c) to (e). Department of Company Affairs is concerned with the administration of the MRTP Act. In so far as approvals or rejections of the proposals, under the said Act, from the dominant undertakings during the last three years are concerned, a statement showing details thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1275/77].

### रामघाट रोड पर पुल

2837. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चुनावों के ठीक पूर्व पिछली सरकार द्वारा झलीगढ़ में रामघाट रोड पर बनाये गये पुल पर कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) क्या इस पुल का निर्माण उस स्थान पर बार-बार होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर किया गया था और इस पुल के निर्माण से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि कोई भी इसका प्रयोग नहीं करता क्योंकि लोग इस पर चढ़ने में कठिनाई अनुभव करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई जायेगी कि ऐसे पुल का निर्माण क्यों किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 3.42 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) इस स्थान पर दुर्घटना बार-बार होती थी जिसके कारण सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह पुल बनाया गया था। पुल पर चढ़ने में कठिनाई के सम्बन्ध में जनता से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इसे आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

### हायरस जंकशन टी० टी०

2838. श्री राम प्रसाद बेशमुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970 में हायरस जंकशन, अलीगढ़ पर कितने टी० टी० और अन्य कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे और वहां गाड़ियों की अधिक संख्या तथा उस क्षेत्र की बहुत बड़ी आवादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों की कम संख्या के कारण इन कर्मचारियों की परेशानी हो गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) स्टेशन स्वीकृत संख्या

1970 1977

हायरस जंकशन

(i) चल टिकट कोई नहीं कोई नहीं  
परीक्षक

(ii) अन्य कर्मचारी 108 110

अलीगढ़ जंकशन

(i) चल टिकट 9 9  
परीक्षक

(ii) अन्य कर्मचारी 271 263

(ख) इन स्टेशनों के कर्मचारियों की कुछ कोटियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों की रेल प्रशासन जांच कर रहा है।

### Foreign experts working with ONGC

2839. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts working with ONGC and other agencies engaged in oil exploration;

(b) if so, reasons and steps to replace them by Indian experts; and

(c) the number of Indian experts loaned to Gulf countries for oil exploration; country-wise; and the details of the contracts entered into in this regard and their advantages to India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Assessment of works done by Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso after taking over by Government

2840. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review or assessment has been made of the work of the three oil companies viz. Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso after their take over by Government;

(b) if so, details and steps taken to streamline working of these companies;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to bring the salaries of the staff working in these companies at par with the staff of IOC; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) and (b). Performance of the erstwhile oil companies after their takeover are continuously monitored and reviewed, like that of other public sector oil companies, by the Ministry of Petroleum with the assistance of the Oil Coordination Committee.

(c) and (d). Salary structures of the staff of these companies have been historically different from the structure applicable to the staff of Indian Oil Corporation. Salaries of unionised staff are guided by Long Term Settlements and changes can be effected only when new Long Term Settlements are negotiated with such unionised staff. As regards the Management Staff of the erstwhile foreign oil companies, there are several considerations which have a bearing on the question of re-structuring of their salaries. These considerations need to be carefully examined before a final decision is taken.

**Allotment of Indane Gas Agencies on perpetual basis**

**2841. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Indane Gas Agencies are allotted on perpetual basis and not for a fixed period;

(b) whether this policy has led to monopolistic trend and gas dealers are indulging in malpractices; and

(c) whether Government are thinking to fix the period of allotment of gas agencies or to auction them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) Indane Gas Agencies, are allotted without specifying any period but the Indian Oil Corporation has the

right to terminate the agencies under the agreement with the Distributor.

(b) With a view to discourage any monopolistic trend, a ceiling on the number of customers with each LPG distributorship of IOC has already been prescribed. As regards malpractices by the dealers (Distributors), the agreement with the Distributor provides that the agency can be terminated for malpractices.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present for fixing the period of allotment of gas agencies or for auctioning them. Auctioning of Indane agencies for a fixed period may present difficulties to the new dealers in making necessary investments for providing necessary facilities, like godown, show-room, telephone, delivery vehicles, staff, etc., and for smooth running of the agency to the satisfaction of the consumers. Auctioning of the agencies will also lead to agencies being awarded to the highest bidder rather than to those considered most suitable under the policy guidelines issued by Government.

**Licensed hawkers at Howrah Station**

**2842. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of licensed hawkers at Howrah Station of Eastern Railway;

(b) is not the presence of a very large number of unlicensed hawkers in the Station premises creating passenger inconvenience as well as loss of revenue to the Railways; and

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative what steps Government contemplate for removal of such unauthorised hawkers from Howrah Station premises?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** (a) Seventy-nine,

including five trolleys for train-side vending.

(b) and (c). Some reports have been received about unauthorised hawking by unlicensed persons mainly in the concourse and the portico of this station. Intensive drives are regularly conducted at Howrah station against unauthorised hawkers so as to keep the station free from this nuisance.

**रेल मंत्रालय में सलाहकार समितियाँ**

2843. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :

श्री उम्रेशन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय रेल मंत्रालय में कितनी सलाहकार समितियाँ काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) इन समितियों के कृत्य क्या हैं और उन पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना होता है ;

(ग) भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्रियों ने पिछले चार वर्षों में कौन-कौन सी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया था ; और

(घ) उनके सदस्य कौन-कौन थे और उनका चयन किस आधार पर किया गया था ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :** (क) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित कोई परामर्श समिति इस समय रेल मंत्रालय में कार्य नहीं कर रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान तत्कालीन रेल मंत्रियों ने राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् और रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया था ।

(घ) (i) राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् (6-3-1976 से 20-8-77 तक) इसमें सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के सदस्य थे । गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों में संसद् सदस्य क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि, अखिल भारतीय व्यापार ऐसे एसोसिएशनो के प्रतिनिधि, कृषि हितकारी, अवकाश प्राप्त रेल अधिकारी तथा जिन पक्षों को शामिल करना रेल मंत्री ने आवश्यक समझा, उनके प्रतिनिधि थे ।

**रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति (1973 में गठित)**

(ii) इस समिति में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के सदस्य थे । रेल मंत्री इसके अध्यक्ष थे । गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों में संसद् सदस्य, अखिल भारतीय स्वयंसेवी हिन्दी संस्थाओं जैसे हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा आदि के प्रतिनिधि तथा हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार तथा विकास में विशेष रुचि रखने वाले प्रख्यात साहित्यिक व्यक्ति जैसे लेखक-पत्रकार, प्रोफेसर आदि शामिल थे ।

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री के विशेष सचिव**

2844. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने मंत्रालय में अपनी नियुक्ति के पश्चात् एक आई० ए० एम० अधिकारी को अपने विशेष सचिव के रूप में नियुक्त किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दो दिन के पश्चात् उसे उस पद से हटा दिया गया था ;



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

(घ) क्या उनके वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों में से किसी अन्य को भी किन्हीं आरोपों के आधार पर हटा दिया गया था, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्यात्मक स्थिति क्या है।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। शुरू में रेल राज्य मंत्री उस अधिकारी को विशेष सहायक के रूप में नियुक्त करना चाहते थे, लेकिन चूंकि वह अधिकारी 1500-2000 रुपये के वेतनमान का पात्र था और प्रचलित आदेशों के अनुसार इस वेतनमान में विशेष सहायक के किसी पद का सृजन नहीं किया जा सकता था, इसलिए उसे अपने मूल संवर्ग में वापस भेज दिया गया। कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय के अनुमोदन से निजी सहायक के रूप में उनकी तैनाती की अवधि (17-8-77 से 22-8-77 तक) को 1500-2000 रु० के वेतनमान में नियमित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) शुरू में रेल राज्य मंत्री के द्वितीय वैयक्तिक सहायक के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये एक अन्य अधिकारी की सेवाओं की मंत्री की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई थी, इसलिए उसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गईं।

**Violation of drug price, control order by M/s. Pfizer**

2845. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Pfizer established production of Protinex after violating I (D&R) Act, Drug Price Control Order and Import Trade Control Policy; if so, what action Government have taken against them;

(b) whether this company is producing several drugs items with Industrial licence under the cover of Registration Certificates; and

(c) details of items they are producing under Registration Certificates in 1952, items produced during the last three years—item-wise, with licence number and imports of raw materials allowed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Yes; Sir. M/s. Pfizer have been found producing "Protinex" without a specific licence under I (D&R) Act and marketing it as a drug item without obtaining price approval under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order. They were issued to show cause notices under I (D&R) Act and DPCO 1970. Replies received from them are under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law.

(b) The company possess both a Registration Certificate and Industrial Licences for production of drug items.

(c) Two Statements furnishing (i) the names of the bulk drug, Quantity produced during 1973; 1974 and 1975 and industrial licences under which produced and (ii) similar information in respect of formulations produced under Registration Certificate/Industrial Licences are laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1276/77].

The value of raw material imported by them was as under:

1973 Rs. 17.63 lacs

1974 Rs. 40.48 "

1975 Rs. 41.64 "

**Issue of licences to M/s. Pfizer**

2846. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Pfizer was granted licences with condition to export their

production beyond items of Tetracyclines; if so details of licences based on this item and the nature of export obligation;

(b) whether this issue was referred to the Ministries of Commerce and Law and what are their findings; and

(c) if not, under what authority, Ministry has accepted the discharge of the obligations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) to (c). Export obligations were imposed in licences granted to M/s. Pfizer for manufacture of two products, i.e. Chloropropamide and Tetracyclines. For Chloropropamide the company were granted Industrial Licence No. C:IL:215(74), dated 20-7-74 for substantially expanding production from 1.5 tonnes per annum to 6.5 tonnes per annum with the condition that they would export at least 20 per cent of additional production of Chloropropamide (i.e. in excess of 1.5 tonnes) for a period of five years.

As regards Tetracyclines, requisite details are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

M/s Pfizer Limited were granted a licence for manufacture of Tetracyclines on 28-1-60 with a capacity of 2000 kgs. of Tetracycline and 300 kgs. of Oxytetracycline.

2. The company was granted an expansion of capacity on 21-9-65 from 2000 kgs. to 3000 kgs. of Tetracycline and from 3000 kgs. to 7000 kgs. of Oxy-tetracycline. The following two conditions regarding export obligation were imposed in respect of such expansion:

(i) Additional foreign exchange required for the import of raw materials in connection with the manufacture of additional 5000 kgs. of Tetracycline would be earned by export under export incentive scheme; and

(ii) 25 per cent of the actual production of Tetracycline in value will be exported annually from 1966-67. A Bond to this effect should be executed in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

3. M/s. Pfizer were granted a further expansion on 13-7-67 from 3,000 kgs. of Tetracycline to 5,000 kgs. and from 7,000 kgs. of Oxy-tetracycline to 9,000 kgs. under Licence No. L/22/37/67-A&I. This expansion was subject to the following obligations:—

(i) At no stage should the plant be capable of producing more than 14,000 kgs. per annum of tetracycline;

(ii) Production in excess of 10 tonnes of Tetracycline shall be exported, unless Government by prior approval give permission to sell any part of it in the country; in the first year 4 tonnes must be exported;

(iii) Irrespective of the actual quantity of tetracyclines exported from the second year onwards, as above, a total of Rs. 15 lakhs annually of Tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals must be exported as an average over five years. This export of Rs. 15 lakhs should be over and the current level of exports.

(iv) The commitment to export 25 per cent of the initial capacity of 10 tonnes of Tetracyclines, in value, remains. There would, however, be no objection to the export of tetracycline and other items of pharmaceuticals provided the total value of 2500 kgs. of Tetracyclines will be calculating factor.

4. The issue of execution of export bond by the party in relation to the above mentioned export obligations has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Ministry of Commerce, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and D.G.T.D. and the following view has been taken:—

(1) Export obligation for both the approvals should be for a period of 5 years only.

(2) In case the export obligations have been fulfilled, it would not be necessary to obtain an Export Bond at this stage.

(3) The obligation of M/s. Pfizer was to export all production in excess of 10 tonnes, even if it exceeded 1½ tonnes.

(4) The export obligation of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum is a minimum obligation and not their total obligation.

(5) The export obligation should be computed in terms of value.

5. From the documents made available by M/s. Pfizer, it has been verified that against the export obligation of Rs. 471 lakhs on the above basis, the firm's actual exports towards meeting obligation upto March, 1977 was of the order of Rs. 432 lakhs. Thus the balance of export obligation yet to be discharged by the firm amounts to Rs. 39 lakhs. The firm has been advised to execute an Export Bond for Rs. 39 lakhs to be fulfilled by September, 1978.

#### **Additional Electrification of 6200 Route K.M. by 1988**

2847. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 77th Report of the Estimates Committee, 1975-76 made a recommendation to the Government for additional electrification of 6200 route Kms. by 1988;

(b) whether such project would have saved indigenous capacity and expertise developed for electrification project during the years 1957-69;

(c) whether such expansion of electric traction would have saved Rs. 90 crores per year over diesel and steam traction; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving effect to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Estimates Committee had recommended that electrification of 8800 route Kms. of railway track should be effectively implemented from 5th Plan to 7th Plan.

(b) Yes, it is proposed to achieve the same objective, but by limiting the scope to 4800 Kms. due to limitation of funds.

(c) The amount saved depends on the extent of electrification and traffic densities.

(d) Non-availability of funds from Planning Commission is the main constraint in achieving the targets set for Railway Electrification.

#### **कश्मीर की मुस्लिम महिलाओं की समस्याएँ**

2848. श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार:

श्री मुहम्मद हयात खली :

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

हिं (क) क्या 4 नवम्बर, 1977 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित एक प्रमुख मनोरोग विशेषज्ञ, डा० (श्रीमती) एनहिच के उस वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि कश्मीर में, विशेष रूप से लडाख, में अधिकांश महिलाएँ वैवाहिक जीवन में सुदृढ़ता के अभाव और तलाक, पति द्वारा पत्नी को छोड़े दिये जाने की आशंका के कारण निराशाजनक रोग से पीड़ित हैं; और

(ख) वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिबि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) हमने यह मामला जम्मू-कश्मीर की राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया है ।

### Upgrading of Jharsaguda Railway Station

2849. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Jharsaguda Railway station junction in view of large number of passengers and which is one of the centrally located Railway stations; and

(b) any proposal for remodelling rest rooms, lodgings etc. for the welfare of the station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) No. At Jharsaguda adequate facilities like Retiring rooms, Waiting rooms, Platform covers, Goods Shed, Parcel Office, etc., commensurate with the volume of traffic dealt with, have already been provided.

### Railway Line from Ankamali to Madurai

2850. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make a cost-cum-feasibility study of a railway line from Ankamali in Ernakulam District along the foot hills of Kerala via Muvattupuzha to Madurai; if Government of Kerala is willing to provide the funds for the above;

(b) if the proposed railway line is found to be feasible and remunerative, whether Government propose sanctioning the work immediately; and

(c) when will the railway lines already under construction in Kerala be finished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. No such proposal from the Government of Kerala, has however been received in recent years.

(b) The question of sanctioning of the project can be decided only after

the survey is carried out, reports examined and the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

(c) Construction of only one new line project viz; Tirunelveli-Trivandrum/Kanyakumari which falls partly in Kerala is in hand at present. The construction of the portion of the line falling in Kerala is likely to be completed in about one year.

### Expansion of Cochin Fertilizer Project

2851. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FACT plan for the phase III expansion of the Cochin Fertilizer Project will be accepted; and

(b) whether the Cochin refinery will be expanded to process more crude oil, so that the phase III fertilizers project at Cochin is benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. FACT had proposed the expansion of the fertilizer manufacturing facilities at Cochin by setting up additional nitrogenous capacity based on fuel oil as feedstock. This project could not be considered during the Fifth Plan Programme on account of severe constraints on resources, which necessitated shelving of certain projects included in the plan Programme.

A project at Cochin can only be based on fuel oil as the feedstock. In view of the advantages of the use of gas as fertilizer feedstock, preference is being given for setting up additional fertilizer capacity based on associate gas available from the Bombay High area and Assam. The Cochin project would, therefore, have a low priority and may not qualify for sanction in the near future.

### Absorption of displaced persons in Cochin Fertilizer Project

2852. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether

those persons who were displaced from the site of the Cochin Fertilizer Project will be given preference for jobs there, according to their ability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Yes, Sir. The Fertilizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited has already employed 155 persons from this category.

#### **Charges against M/s. Cadbury India Limited**

2853. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Cadbury India Limited is the branch of a multinational Corporation;

(b) if so the details of its capital structure;

(c) whether the company was charged by the MRTPC with monopolistic and restrictive trade practices;

(d) if so, the specific charges against the company; and

(e) what action, if any, has been taken against the company on the basis of the charges against it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) M/s. Cadbury India Limited is a 100 per cent subsidiary of Cadbury Schweppes Overseas Limited, which is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

(b) The company was formerly known as Cadbury Fry (India) Private Limited and changed its name some time in May/June, 77. The authorised capital of the company as on 1-1-77 is Rs. 4,00,00,000 comprising of 40 lakhs shares of Rs. 10/- each. The issued and subscribed capital comprises of 1,29,610 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up.

(c) to (e). In the case of Cadbury-Fry (India) Pvt. Ltd. a reference was

made by the Central Government to the M.R.T.P. Commission under section 31 of the M.R.T.P. Act for enquiry and report into the following monopolistic trade practices alleged to be indulged into by the company:

(i) Paying a high rate of royalty at the rate of 5 per cent of the gross price of such chocolate products to its parent holding company in the United Kingdom, particularly when the nature of such products does not involve sophisticated technical know-how or innovation;

(ii) excessive payment of retailers margin upto 18 per cent to 20 per cent of the trade price of such products;

(iii) earning profits of above 40 per cent of the total capital employed by the said company;

(iv) unreasonably increasing the prices of such chocolate products for a number of years so as to earn unreasonable profits by taking undue advantage of the monopolistic position of the company; and

(v) not reducing the incidence of the administrative overheads of the company, particularly their advertisement expenses

The said reference was challenged by the company through a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi. Stay orders were obtained by the company on 26th April, 1974 and the proceedings are pending.

#### **यात्री सुविधा कोष का रेलवे सुरक्षा पर उपयोग किया जाना**

2854. श्री हरमोचिन्द बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने यात्रा सुविधा कोष में जमा राशि की रेलवे की सुरक्षा पर खर्च करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

# **M/s. Alcock Ashdown Company after Take-over**

2855. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the affairs of M/s. Alcock Ashdown Company since it was taken over by the Government; and

(b) what is the amount of accumulated losses and how it is proposed to be nullified?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) M/s Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd. was ordered to be wound up by the High Court of Bombay on 13-1-1972. The undertaking of the company were transferred and vested in the Central Government by virtue of "The Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd. (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973." In the winding up proceedings, the Official Liquidator Bombay has filed some misfeasance application and is realising book debts.

(b) According to available information, the accumulated losses of the company as on the date of winding up namely 13-1-1972 was nearly Rs. 101 lakhs. The company's main source of income is the interest which is being earned on the sum of Rs. 1 crore deposited by the Central Government with the High Court of Bombay in lieu of the transfer to and vesting in it, of the undertaking of the company. The amount of interest earned upto 23rd September, 1977 on the said sum stood at Rs. 14,78,596.36. Further action to nullify the loss will depend up on the ordered of the High Court.

अधिकारियों द्वारा सैलून के प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में आदेश

2856. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा सैलून प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी डिवीजनों में इस आदेश का पालन किया जा रहा है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अधिकारियों द्वारा इसका उल्लंघन किये जाने के कितने मामलों में अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी हां , निरीक्षण यानों को, जिन्हें सामान्यतः सैलून कहा जाता है, सरकारी काम के लिए तथा उन स्थानों पर, जहां उपयुक्त आवास स्थान सुलभ नहीं हैं, उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) इन निर्देशों का रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा अनुपालन किया जा रहा है ।

सिन्दरी कारखाने का गर्मी, गैस और धूल भत्ता

2857. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के सिन्दरी कारखाने के कोक ओवन और गैस संयंत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग ग्रस्त ही लग जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उन्हें गर्मी, गैस और धूल भत्ता देने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : एफ सी आई को, सिन्दरी फैक्टरी में किसी भी कर्मचारी

द्वारा व्यावसायिक रोग से पीड़ित हो जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। सिन्दरी में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को हांट गैस तथा धूल भत्ता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Running of Super Fast Express  
between New Delhi and  
Secunderabad**

2858. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is public demand for running the super-fast express between New Delhi and Secunderabad from twice a week to all days of the week;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(c) if this is not possible, whether the existing Southern Express will be accelerated to provide a super fast express service between New Delhi and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAN): (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been possible to increase the frequency of 123/124 Andhra Pradesh Express at present for want of line capacity and terminal facilities.

(c) No.

**Damage of paddy crops due to drainage of polluted water by F.C.I.,  
Durgapur**

2859. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether paddy crops in the few hundred bighas of land around the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Durgapur has been damaged due to draining of polluted water over this land by the Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government are proposing to take to stop this; and

(c) whether Government have taken any step to give compensation to the landowners and share crop-pers for the damaged crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). In October 1973, when the Durgapur fertilizer plant was first commissioned, the effluents water release from the factory spilled over into paddy fields due to heavy rain and caused some damage. The Fertilizer Corporation of India paid compensation to those farmers whose crops were damaged by the effluents. The FCI have since taken measure to control pollution caused by the effluents. The Corporation is also taking measures to lay permanent pipeline to discharge the effluents into a nullah used as an effluent drain by the Industrial Undertakings in the Durgapur belt.

**खान-पान विभाग में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी**

2860. श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समस्त भारत में रेल विभाग में खान-पान विभाग में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनको कितना भुगतान और किस आधार पर भुगतान किया जाता है तथा क्या उनकी सेवा स्थायी है अथवा अस्थायी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Assessment of Labour Parcel handling  
work at Allahabad**

2861. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether assessment of labour for performing Parcel handling work

at Allahabad has been done on the basis of per capita out turn of labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Assistant Divisional Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, Allahabad, did not agree with the findings of Inspectors and Assistant Commercial Superintendent and sent a note of dissent; and

(d) whether Government are aware that Commercial Officers/Officials are making out justifications for further extension of contract on higher rates sacrificing the financial interest of Railways at the same time when lower quotations are available from Labour Cooperative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The requirement of labour for parcel handling work at Allahabad cannot be assessed on the basis of per capita outturn of labour because the requirement varies not only from day-to-day, but from train to train and platform to platform, depending upon the quantum of inward and transit parcels received. The requirement also depends on the extent of outward booking of parcels from Allahabad, room available by various trains, number of outward parcel vans loaded and the clearance capacity available, etc.

In view of these variables and the need to prevent detention to trains and consignments, the requirement has to be based on peak requirement during a shift rather than on the per capita outturn.

(b) and (c). The requirement of labour at Allahabad was recently analysed but the report is still under examination.

(d) No. Financial interests of the Railways are always kept in view while awarding handling contracts.

डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में नियुक्त गार्ड,  
ब्रेक्समैन/सहायक गार्ड

2862. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेल-गाड़ियों में तथा 250 किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी तक जाने वाली सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में एक गार्ड तथा एक ब्रेक्समैन अथवा एक सहायक गार्ड नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में 250 किलोमीटर से अधिक आगे जाने वाली गाड़ियों सहित बहुत सी यात्री गाड़ियां सहायक गार्ड अथवा ब्रेक्समैन के बिना ही चल रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) यदि पार्सल यातायात की यात्रा के अनुसार आवश्यक पाया जाता है तो ब्रेक्समैन की व्यवस्था की जाती है न कि सहायक गार्डों की ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय रेलवे में कर्मचारियों को दी गई बर्बाद

2863. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :



(क) भारतीय रेलवे में कितने कर्मचारियों को कोई वर्दी दी जाती है, और

(ख) वर्दियों की सिलाई का वार्षिक व्यय कितना है तथा उनके वितरण पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना होता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध्दनाथरायण)

(क) लगभग सात लाख कर्मचारी

(ख) लगभग 84 लाख रुपये।  
वर्दियों का वितरण विभागों द्वारा किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेलवे में रेलगाड़ों की संख्या

2864. श्री सुभाष : आहूजा क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे में कुल कितने गाड़ें काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) ग्रेड-वार घर्षात् ग्रेड-ए ग्रेड-बी, ग्रेड-सी तथा से लेक्टेड ग्रेड में उनकी संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध्द नारायण)

(क) 17789

(ख) ग्रेड 'क' 425-600 रु०=1147

ग्रेड 'ख' 330-560 रु०=4039

ग्रेड 'ग' 290-530 रु०=11399

विशेष ग्रेड 425-640 रु०=1204

# **Nationalisation of chemical companies**

2865. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical companies operating in India with foreign affiliation;

(b) the names of such companies which are dealing with insecticides; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise such companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) There are 80 chemicals (chemicals, drugs and fertilizers) companies in India with foreign equity participation of 26 per cent and above;

(b) the particulars of such companies are given in the statement; and

(c) one of the companies with foreign equity participation viz. Madras Fertilizers Limited is already a public sector undertaking. The issue pertaining to Nationalisation will be decided along with Government's decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee.

## **Statement**

1. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.

2. Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay.

3. Indofil Chemicals Limited, Bombay.

4. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.

5. Cyanamid (India) Limited, Bombay.

6. IDL-Agro Chemicals Limited, Bombay.

7. Monsanto Chemicals of India Limited, Bombay.

8. Rallis India Limited, Bombay.

9. Sandoz (India) Limited, Bombay.

10. Union Carbide of India Limited, Bombay.

11. BASF India Limited, Bombay.

12. Farm Chemicals Limited, Bombay.

13. Volrho Limited, Bombay.

# **Violation of laws by M/s Shaw Wallace and Company**

2866. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether directors of Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. conspired and deliberately accepted only a sum of £8,50,000/- just about 40 per cent of the rightful claim thereby depriving the country considerably and violating the laws;

(b) whether Managing Directors of Shaw Wallace and Company were involved in the disposal of its holding in two profitable coal companies for committing an economic offence, at a lower price, to one of its directors Shri Badri Prasad Poddar prior to nationalisation of coal mines;

(c) whether balance amount of compensation foregone by Shaw Wallace and Company have been illegally and secretly kept in a foreign country in collusion with Shri Badri Prasad Poddar with some motive behind it; and

(d) did the various departments of Government and R.B.I. approve the amount of compensation received by Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. for under-invoiced sale of shares in R.H. shaw and Company Ltd. by Sime-darby?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance has no such information.

2856 LS-9.

(b) The shares of Panch Valley Coal Company Limited and Amalgamated Coal Fields Limited were sold to Shri B. P. Poddar at a nominal profit.

(c) The Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance, has no such information.

(d) The Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance, has not given any approval. However it is being ascertained whether R.B.I. or other departments of Government had given approval.

# **Case against Shaw Wallace and Company under F.E.R.A.**

2867. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case has been constituted against Shaw Wallace and Company and its two Managing Directors, namely, Mr. A. W. B. Hayward and Shri S. P. Acharya under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and under Section 408 of the Companies Act;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to reconstitute the Board by removing all involved in several malpractices;

(c) what are the reasons for withdrawing Governments own nominated directors;

(d) whether the present expatriate Managing Director, Mr. A. W. B. Hayward is about to retire and in order to escape efforts are being made to bring in another expatriate as a wholetime Director; and

(e) whether the major activity of this company is trading in wine and spirit having many distilleries and breweries under its control; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information received

from the Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance on 18-1-1977, no prosecution cases have been filed so far. However, four show cause notices for violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were issued to M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. Of these, four show cause notices, 3 were also issued to 18 Directorates of the company and 1 to one Director of the company. Cases in respect of 3 show cause notices have been adjudicated and penalty amounting to Rs. 6000 has been imposed on the company in respect of one Show Cause Notice involving the company and 18 Directors and the charges in respect of 2 Show Cause Notices have been dropped. Adjudication proceedings in respect of 1 show cause notice involving the company and its 18 Directors are in progress. Steps to remove Directors by stating a case before the High Court under Section 388B of the Companies Act, 1956 and appointment of Directors by Government under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 are being examined.

(c) Under Section 408 of the Act, the Central Government has power to appoint directors, if it is of the opinion, after holding an enquiry, that the affairs of the company are being carried out in a manner which is oppressive to any member of the company or are prejudicial to the interest of the company or to the public. In exercise of this power, the Central Government had appointed two Government directors for a maximum period of three years with effect from 28-5-1973. These directors ceased to hold office after expiry of their terms on 27-5-1976.

(d) Shri A. W. B. Hayward has not yet retired as Managing Director of the company. He is due to retire from 1-1-1978. However, the company has submitted an application under Section 269 of the Act for his reappointment for a further period of one year with effect from 1st January, 1978. In the meantime, the proposal regarding the appointment of Shri Brittain as a whole-time Director of the company has been approved for a period of two years with effect from 1-12-1977.

(e) According to the Annual Report of the company for the year 1976, the Group Companies are trading in several products as mentioned below:—

The total turnover of the Group Companies for the year 1976 was Rs. 8810.95 lakhs out of which the percentage of wine and spirits was 15.1 as against the percentage of turnover of agricultural inputs of 67.3, on yeast and derivatives 2.4, tea 3.1, services 2.0, glue, gelatine and ossein 2.8, flour and wheat products 3.5, animal and poultry 2.1, others 1.2.

12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT WITH AUDIT REPORT AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF LUBRIZOL INDIA LIMITED FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1266/77.]

#### REPORTS OF MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under Section 82 of the

**Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—**

(i) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Chowgule and Company Private Limited, Goa, for the establishment of Solar Salt Works at Jodiya in the State of Gujarat and the Order dated the 19th November, 1976 of the Central Government thereon.

(ii) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act, in the case of M/s. Chowgule and Company Private Limited for the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Industrial Explosives and the Order dated the 27th May, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.

(iii) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of Shri Ambika Mills Limited, Ahmedabad, for the establishment of a new undertaking for manufacture of Glycol Ethers and the Order dated the 10th October, 1977 of the Central Government thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Reports and the Orders of the Central Government thereon, mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1267/77.]

**INTERIM REPORT, ETC. OF P. JAGANMOHAN REDDY COMMISSION OF INQUIRY**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** Sir, on behalf of Shri Charan Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Interim Report dated the 30th November, 1977 of the P. Jaganmohan Reddy Commission

of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri Bansilal, former Chief Minister of Haryana and ex-Union Defence Minister.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action taken by the Central Government on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1269/77.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) SCHEME**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications. Do you want me to read the whole thing? It is about appointment of Directors to Nationalised Banks.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** On a point of order, Sir. Just now a paper has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Law Minister. I do not see it on the Order Paper...

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has sought my permission.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** My point of order is that when a Minister is laying a paper on the Table of the House, members can write to you in advance to raise certain matters even in regard to the paper that is sought to be laid on the Table of the House.

The paper laid is a very important paper concerning inquiries against Shri Bansilal and some other things which are very important, I believe, and all of a sudden, the Minister is coming up and placing a report to which we members have some objection especially with regard to Capoor Commission report where it is said

that page 101 regarding the conduct of Mr. Devashayam or somebody has been removed from the report.

So, these are matters which, when laying the paper, we, the members, can raise but we have been denied that opportunity. May I, therefore, make a submission that hereafter you please see that it comes on the order paper.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Zulfiqarullah.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Why do you want him to read the whole thing? He has laid it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of the assurance given by the Minister of Finance on the 5th December, 1977 during discussion on the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977, a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provision) Scheme, 1977:—

(1) Notifications No. F. 9/28/77-B.O.I. dated the 5th October, 1977 and Notification No. F. 9/28/77-B.O.I. dated the 10th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Dena Bank.

(2) Notification No. F. 9/33/77-B.O.I. dated the 17th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Indian Bank.

(3) Notification No. F. 9/33/77-B.O.I. dated the 17th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra.

(4) Notification No. F. 9/27/77-B.O.I. dated the 17th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the United Bank of India, together with Notification No. F. 9/27/77-B.O.I. dated the 8th November, 1977.

(5) Notification No. F. 9/26/77-B.O.I. dated the 17th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Canara Bank.

(6) Notification No. F. 9/22/77-B.O.I. dated the 22nd October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Bank of India.

(7) Notification No. F. 9/29/77-B.O.I. dated the 25th October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Syndicate Bank.

(8) Notification No. F. 9/34/77-B.O.I. dated the 31st October, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of Indian Overseas Bank, together with corrigendum thereto dated the 8th November, 1977.

(9) Notification No. F. 9/25/77-B.O.I. dated the 2nd November, 1977 regarding appointment of the Directors of the United Commercial Bank.

(10) Notification No. F. 9/24/77-B.O.I. dated the 4th November, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of Bank of Baroda.

(11) Notification No. F. 9/23/77-B.O.I. dated the 4th November, 1977 regarding appointment of the Directors of the Punjab National Bank, together with Notification No. 9/23/77-B.O.I. dated the 24th November, 1977.

(12) Notification No. F. 9/21/77-B.O.I. dated the 4th November, 1977 regarding appointment of the Directors of the Central Bank of India.

(13) Notification No. F. 9/31/77-B.O.I. dated the 4th November, 1977 regarding the appointment of the Directors of the Allahabad Bank.

(14) Notification No. F. 9/18/77-B. O. I. dated the 28th October, 1977, containing the names of representatives of Reserve Bank of India as Directors of the nationalised banks.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1268/77.]

12.03 hrs.

RE. MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): I have given a notice under Rule 377 regarding some nasty publications denigrating and preaching blasphemy...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed that. Others also have given.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I got the information that it has not been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Your information is wrong. It has been allowed. Shri Saugata Roy and a number of others have given. All that you say is that yours is not allowed.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1977, agreed without any amendment to the Enemy Property (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1977."

12.04 hrs.

RE. MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—  
Contd.

श्री भगत राम (फिलौर) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मैंने रूल 377 के तहत नोटिस

दिया है कि देश के एजुकेशनल सिस्टम में बहुत गड़बड़ फैली हुई है, कई यूनिवर्सिटीज बन्द पड़ी हैं और यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजों के स्टूडेंट्स में अनरेस्ट है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed five statements under Rule 377. Some will be allowed today and some will come up tomorrow.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Your remark is rather uncharitable. You say, 'All that you want to say is that your motion is not allowed'. It is not correct. How do I know that it is allowed. All that I have been informed only is, 'Your 377 notice is not allowed.' You are sitting in that position and we are in your hands and you should not pass such remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: 'All that you say is that your motion is not allowed.' That is what you said. The motion is not allowed. That is my point. It is an insinuation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are seeing an insinuation when there is none. Some people are sensitive.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Will you kindly let me know on what date it is coming up?

MR. SPEAKER: Possibly tomorrow.

Now we take up call attention.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION IN THE HEAVY WATER PLANT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION NEAR BARODA

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch): I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request

**BHATNAGAR**

Bhatnagar

that he may make a statement thereon:

'Reported explosion in the Heavy Water Plant of the Atomic Energy Commission near Baroda causing heavy loss and closure of the project for an indefinite period.'

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the House that there was an explosion and fire at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd December, 1977 in the Amonia Synthesis Section of the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda. This was followed by a series of explosions, approximately twelve in number, due to the bursting of nitrogen cylinders kept in the Plant for process requirements. The fire at the bottom of the Amonia Converter was extinguished by 5.25 p.m. and the last flames of the fire were put out by 6.00 p.m.

Three persons received minor injuries from flying glass pieces. They were given first-aid and discharged from the hospital. Three firemen belonging to the Baroda Municipal Corporation were overcome by the fumes of Amonia and were attended to, but were not required to be hospitalised.

The first report shows that the fire seems to have been caused by the rupture of one of the two forged pieces where injection of Amonia is done to reduce the temperature of the synthesis gas. The reasons for the rupture of the forged piece will have to be investigated.

The damage caused by the fire and explosion is essentially to the cables, insulation, instrumentation and certain portions of the structure. The Plant will be examined completely and thoroughly to find out whether any other parts have been affected by the heat and the explosion. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission along with a technical team is at the site to inspect the damage. Till the complete examination is over, it is difficult to give an idea about

the extent of damage, the time that the repairs will take or the cost thereof.

A Committee consisting of two experts from the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, one representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs and a representative of the Department of Atomic Energy is being set up to investigate the cause of the accident. The Committee will be empowered to co-opt such specialists as they would require for carrying out a thorough investigation.

None of the adjoining plants of the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, which is the nearest production unit to this Plant, is affected.

**SHRI ANANT DAVE:** As the investigation is just going on, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister only one thing. The Heavy Water is the second most critical item in nuclear reactors of the type constructed in Rajasthan, Madras and Narora. Now there will be no production due to this explosion. It is known that there was some leakage in the converter and the plant was shut down as the explosion occurred.

I would like to know who is responsible for this act or whether there is an act of sabotage. If yes, has any person been arrested or not? I would like the final report of the investigation team to be laid on the Table of the House.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Until investigation is complete, I cannot give any reply to the queries raised by my friend and there is no secrecy about the investigation report. It will certainly be laid here. There would be no objection.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore):** I would like to point out one discrepancy in the Prime Minister's statement. Yesterday's Statesman carried news item that twenty people altogether were injured in the blast. The Prime Minister mentions only six.

I hope the Prime Minister will clarify this.

This is a very serious set back to our nuclear programme and it is the second set back within the last three years. Just before the Pokhran blast, the heavy water plant which was being imported for our atomic power plant was lost in the sea. Due to this second blast the nuclear power production may be hampered for another one year. It may be mentioned that Heavy Water Plant at Baroda is meant for atomic reactors at Rajasthan, Narora and Madras, whose annual requirement is approximately 25 tonnes.

It may be mentioned that when we blasted the first nuclear device at Pokhran, there was a large and loud protest from a large number of nations and this year, when we asked for heavy water for our nuclear power plant at Tarapur, the Americans laid down a condition that unless we guarantee that we will not make even peaceful explosions any more, they will not give us heavy water. This only underlines that heavy water is an item in which it is very essential to be self-reliant and there are people in this world, the other countries, who are interested in seeing that India does not achieve self-reliance in the production of heavy water which is an absolute necessity for production of nuclear power.

So, in this context, the Prime Minister has mentioned that a team led by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is already conducting an enquiry. But, I do not think that a technical enquiry only will solve the problem. So in this context, I also want to ask the Prime Minister (a) whether he will specially order the C.B.I. to investigate if there is a hand of any foreign intelligence agency behind this, sabotage; (b) whether there is any hand of Anand Marg, which has already threatened to blow up a number of our installations which is behind this blast; and (c) what steps will be taken so that the Indian nuclear power

programme stays on time and our self-reliance is not delayed by this blast for whatever causes.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Well, if my hon. friend wants to give more credence to the Statesman, I can have no quarrel with him. But, I have given him the correct figures, the latest figures, which I have ascertained on phone from that place. It is for him to believe whomsoever he wants to believe. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please hear the Prime Minister.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** After all, I have no comment to make about what has been stated by the Statesman. They certainly publish whatever they get from somebody or from somewhere. But, I am not saying something from somebody. I am saying here, as a responsible person in charge, after making an enquiry. The hon. Member should have the discretion to decide whom to believe. That is all I can say.

In the other matter, if he had heard me patiently, I had mentioned that there will be a representative of the Home Ministry in conducting that enquiry. That means that it will be investigated from all aspects. But, unless I get any clue, I do not want to make charges of sabotage against anybody. I do not start with suspicion on anybody. I would not like to have suspicion even against the hardest criminal, unless there is a positive evidence of it against him. Therefore, in the matter of Anand Margis I cannot say whether they are involved or not involved in it. But, if anybody is involved, then certainly he will be dealt with properly and squarely. That is all that I can say.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of serious concern that misfortune seems to dog our heavy water programme. It is unfortunate that accidents take place at very critical times as has already been pointed out. We



[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

had a successful nuclear test some three years ago and, soon thereafter, a mishap occurred which delayed our heavy water programme by two more years namely that two towers fell into the sea from the ship—these were coming from Germany but they never reached India.

Now, Sir, on that occasion also, an enquiry was conducted by the Department of Atomic Energy. The report of that enquiry has never come to light. It is necessary now that, when Baroda plant had successfully completed its trial runs, these accidents had taken place, so even the earlier report of the Atomic Energy Commission should be laid on the Table of the House.

Sir, these accidents happening at critical times to our heavy water programme and, consequently, to our nuclear programme, are a matter of serious concern. Therefore, a demand has been made about the C.B.I. enquiry. We cannot be complacent with only one representative of the Home Ministry sitting in Enquiry Committee with these specialists of the Atomic Energy. We also cannot wait till we find a clue and then start a thorough enquiry. It is a matter of serious concern. Misfortunes dog our programme. It is necessary that at this very juncture itself the matter should be given to the CBI so that even if any clues are not discovered by these cursory committees at least we are sure that there is no other hand that is causing destruction and damage to our programmes here in India.

I am also thankful to the Prime Minister for having said that the Report of this Committee will be laid on the Table of the House but I also want that the entire House and also the nation should be taken into confidence and the earlier Report to which I have referred should also be laid on the Table of the House. Let the Prime Minister apply his mind again to this whole misfortune that is dogging our heavy water programme and give an assurance on all these aspects.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, I can understand the anxiety of my hon'ble friend and of the whole House about this matter and the suspicions raised. These are natural also. But I do not want to have the misfortune of a hurried judgment along with other misfortunes because that will increase the tempo of misfortune. Therefore, I have got to go about it cautiously but not without proper speed. That is why we are going into it as carefully as we can and a representative of the Home Ministry on the Committee does not mean that he will not enquire into it himself or with the help of other people, if that is necessary. But unless all these things are enquired into we cannot come to any conclusion on the suspicions about other people.

About the loss of those two towers which were off the coast of Spain when they were coming here three years ago the ship was caught in storm. That was not the work of any country. The storm engulfed the ship and that is why it had to be emptied. This has been carefully enquired into and I cannot find fault with anybody that they wanted to injure us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the report?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, I will find out. If it is necessary I will give it to you. I have no objection. I am not at fault. The fault lies with the previous government and not with me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We are not blaming you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: After three years what relevance will it have! I will look at that report and why it was not put up I will go into it. I also do not want to start with suspicion on the last Government as to why they did not put it and there was something sinister in it. I do not want to suspect that either. Therefore, I will have to go into it and see whether it can be put or not. I do not want to start with any presumption and find fault with it.



[Shri Morarji Desai]

precautions, but we must go with confidence and the courage. If my hon. friend, the External Affairs Minister suspected something, he is as human as the hon. Members are. And, therefore, I cannot say that he is less human. If he suspects, I am not going to quarrel with him. I only say I do not go on suspicions, not that their suspicion would not come to me also but then I do not act on suspicion. That is the only difference. I have nothing more to say.

12.40 hrs.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

MR. SPEAKER: On the 1st and 2nd December, 1977 Members had raised certain points about the procedure for dealing with Calling Attention notices. Subsequently, the matter also figured at the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 2nd December, 1977. I have carefully gone through the objections raised by the Members, the provisions of rule 197 which governs the procedure for Calling Attention and the past practice.

One of the objections raised on the 1st December, 1977 was that the Members whose Adjournment Motions had been converted into Calling Attention notices should have given separate notices under rule 197 to become eligible to participate in the ballot. I had agreed to that and explained under what circumstances names of those Members were included in the ballot. In this connection I may mention that the practice followed during the last Lok Sabha was that names of only those Members who had tabled Calling Attention notices were balloted for determining the names of 5 Members which were to be included in the entry for List of Business. On the 24th June, 1977 when Members tried to make submissions regarding their notices about lock-out in *Indian Express* and *Financial Express*, my distinguished predecessor observed in the

House that he had admitted a Calling Attention on the subject and names of Members who had tabled Short Notice Questions and notices under rule 377 would also be balloted. From that time the practice has been to include in the ballot for Calling Attention notices the names of Members who had tabled Short Notice Questions and notices under rule 377 on the subject.

Taking into account the objections raised on the 2nd December, 1977 that if decision on a Calling Attention notice was delayed, chances of the Members who had tabled Calling Attention at the first opportunity finding place in the ballot became relatively less when the number of names to be balloted increased on account of other Members tabling Calling Attention notices subsequently, I have decided that we may revert to the old procedure under which names of only those Members were balloted who tabled Calling Attention notices.

Similarly, the ballot under Rule 54 (4) for clubbing names on an admitted Short Notice Question shall be restricted only to Members tabling Short Notice Questions on that subject and names of Members tabling Calling Attention notices on the Subject shall not be included therein.

In other respects, keeping in view the provisions of rule 197, I have decided to follow hereafter the following procedure in the matter of Calling Attention notices:—

(i) All Calling Attention notices received upto 10.00 hours on any day will be placed immediately before me for my consideration. I will go through all of them and then select one of them for a statement by the concerned Minister at the sitting of the House on the following day.

(ii) The Members who have tabled Calling Attention notices on the Subject and the Minister concerned

will be informed about the admission of the notice. The rest of the notices shall be treated as not selected and will lapse under the provisions of rule 197(5). Where a Member is not informed about the selection of his Calling Attention notice, he should take it that his Calling Attention notice has not been selected and no intimation about this will be given to the Member. This is also as per the practice followed in the past.

(iii) Any Member whose notice has not been selected will, however, have the right to revive his notice for a subsequent day by giving a fresh notice and such notice will be reconsidered by me along with other notices received for that day.

(iv) The Calling Attention selected by me would normally be listed in the Agenda of the next sitting. However, I will have my discretion to allow a Calling Attention at the end of the day on which notices are given if I feel that the matter is so urgent that the statement must be made on the same day.

(v) The ballot for determining the names of 5 Members for inclusion in the List of Business will be held on the day on which the notice is selected by me and all Calling Attention notices on the subject received upto 10.00 hours on that day will be included in the ballot.

The above procedure should not be taken to imply that I must admit a Calling Attention notice for each sitting because admission of the notice will be entirely subject to the rules and subject to my judgment that the matter sought to be raised calls for an urgent statement from the Minister.

I hope the above procedure will remove all misgivings about the procedure for Calling Attention and it will work to the satisfaction of all sides of the House.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** On this I want to make one submission. Formerly, once you decided

it was balloted in the afternoon itself and on the notice board next day's call attention was put up so that we knew whether ours was rejected or accepted as tomorrow's call attention.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am told it is being done.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai):** But it looks rather odd that a Member hailing from a particular area which is affected in any way does not find a place; if his name does not figure in the list of those who have given notice of call attention it looks odd. I shall give you an illustration. If a cyclone hit my area and my name does not figure in the list, would it not look very odd and strange? The Chair in such cases should exercise its discretionary power and include one member; otherwise it would be very unnatural. Let five names remain; but let one name be added by the Chair. Otherwise the House would not be benefiting from the information that can be made available by the Member hailing from that area. Kindly consider this suggestion.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** Why do you not send it to the Rules Committee?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you send a motion I will send it.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra):** What is the necessity of reviving those notices time and again?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kindly read Rule 197.

12.45 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

**SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur):** Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on 'Production of Polio Virus Vaccine.'

12.46 hrs.

# STATEMENT ON RE-STRUCTURING OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, Government have had under their consideration a review of the organisational structure of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, (ONGC), with due regard to their growing responsibilities and the importance of their efficient operations to the national economy. On the 28th June, 1977, the House was informed regarding the reorganisation and strengthening of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. However, in view of the very intricate and complex nature of the subject, the matter was examined in fuller detail taking into account views expressed and various recommendations made so far. I have the privilege today to place before the House, the final decisions of the Government on the future organisational set-up of the ONGC.

The ONGC Act, 1959, provides that the Commission shall consist of a Chairman and no less than two and not more than eight members appointed by the Central Government and the members may be required to render whole time or part time service, as the Central Government may direct.

The functions—Personnel, Finance, Materials, Research and Development are critical to efficient and cohesive operations and it has been decided to have whole time members of the ONGC in charge of functions as follows:—

1. *Member (Personnel).*—Industrial relations and recruitment, Manpower Management, Training, Welfare, Public Relations and Vigilance.

2. *Member (Finance).*—Perspective Planning, Planning Economic, Accounts and Audit.

3. *Member (Materials).*—Inspection, Purchases—(a) Indigenous and (b) Overseas, Stock Verification and Transport shipping.

4. *Member (Technical).*—IPE, Institute of Reservoir Studies and Drilling Technology. Overall charge of R&D.

With a view to achieve a close link between the ONGC and the Government and an active participation in the deliberations of the ONGC, it has been decided to appoint part time members representing the Ministry of Petroleum, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. Thus the Commission shall have the following Members:—

1. Chairman.

2. Member (Finance).

3. Member (Personnel).

4. Member (Materials).

5. Member (Technical—R&D).

6. Additional Joint Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum.

7. Additional Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

8. Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission.

The volume of field operations has been increasing by leaps and bounds. For the off-shore operations, capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 700 crores has already been sanctioned; further large investments are visualised. The on-shore operations are spread over large, widely dispersed area and the annual capital expenditure is of the order of Rs. 120—150 crores. The overseas operations of the ONGC have been gaining strength: They have received recognition in Tanzania, Iraq and Syria and these are in addition to the involvement of Hydrocarbons (India) Limited, a subsidiary of ONGC, in the Rustam fields in Iran. It is considered appropriate at this stage to reorganise the distribution between

the staff functions of the Members of the Commission and the line functions of the executives in the field. It has been decided accordingly to appoint three Executive Directors in-charge of Off-shore, On-shore and Overseas operations. The Executive Director (Overseas Operations) will also be Managing Director of Hydrocarbons India Limited. The Executive Directors will be invited to attend all meetings of the Commission. They will enjoy complete administrative powers in their areas of responsibility subject to the overall supervision by the Commission.

It has also been decided to undertake a formal review of the achievements and functioning of the ONGC at least once in every half year by the following:—

1. Minister, Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.
2. Member (Industry), Planning Commission.
3. Principal Secretary to Prime Minister.
4. Secretary (Petroleum).
5. Secretary (Expenditure).

The ONGC is a growing organization—and is in the thick of major operations, particularly in the off-shore sector. We have therefore proceeded on the basis of making minimum changes at this stage and they have been designed to add strength and a better definition of the responsibility at the staff and executive levels of operations and between the ONGC and the Government.

12.50 hrs.

#### STATEMENT ON RE-STRUCTURING OF RAILWAY BOARD

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY BOARD (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): While presenting the Railway Budget in Parliament in June 1977, I had indicated that I was contemplating restructuring of the Rail-

way Board broadly on the basis of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Recommendations. I am glad to announce that, the proposals in this regard have since been finalised.

The A.R.C. had dealt with the Railway Board's structure in their Recommendation No 6, which stated:

(1) For efficient functioning, the Railway Board should be compact in size. The number of Members of the Board, excluding the Chairman and the Member Finance (Financial Commissioner) should not normally exceed six.

(2) The posts of Additional Members of the Board may be abolished. If the Members of the Board require help in the discharge of their duties, the requisite number of aides designated as Advisers may be appointed. Their functions and the powers of disposal that may be entrusted to them may be provided for in the Rules of Business in the Railway Board.

I have decided not to make any addition to the existing strength of the Railway Board in the interest of economy and efficient working. The Board would thus continue to comprise the Chairman, Financial Commissioner and three Members. The Chairman will be a functional Member also as hitherto.

The Members of the Railway Board will continue to have the ex-officio status of Secretaries to the Government of India, as has been the practice all along.

A.R.C.'s recommendation to abolish the posts of Additional Members has been accepted in full. All the eight existing posts of Additional Members will accordingly be abolished. However, as visualised by the A.R.C., minimum number of Advisers—three in all—are being provided for to assist the Chairman.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Railway Board in the matter of industrial relations, the Financial Commissioner in financial matters and the Member, Engineering in regard to Railway Electrification. These three Advisers will be designated as Adviser, Industrial Relations, Adviser Finance and Adviser, Electrical. In addition, it is proposed to operate the post of Additional Member (Health) till the present incumbent retires. The post will be re-designated as Director-General, Railway Health Services, to bring it at par with similar posts on the Civil side.

I am placing the Vigilance Organisation on the Railways under a separate Director.

There has been a persistent demand from the gazetted staff of the Railways for a separate Directorate in the Board's office which could deal with their problems right from the stage of recruitment to the stage of retirement. It has, therefore, been decided to create a post of Director (Management Services) in order to establish an integrated machinery to tackle the problems of nearly nine-thousand officers on the Indian Railways.

I am confident that re-organisation of the Railway Board, as proposed now, will bring about a close-knit and compact corporate management at the apex level, which will function effectively and efficiently and to the satisfaction of various user interests.

However, these proposals only constitute the first phase. I have also under consideration the question of reorganisation at zonal and lower levels, so that they become more and more responsive to the various demands of the public and the decision-making processes at all levels are expedited.

To make the re-organisation proposals, as outlined above, fruitful and operative, I have decided to delegate more powers to the lower levels. To start with, devolution of some additional administrative and financial powers from the Minister to the Railway Board is being effected so that the Minister can concentrate more on policy formulations and directions.

In turn, additional administrative and financial powers are being delegated to the General Managers so that decision making responsibilities become vested with those, who are close to the scene of activities.

The General Managers are also being asked to delegate more powers to their Divisional Superintendents, the ultimate objective of this exercise being that in day-to-day working, it should be possible to take most of the decisions at Divisional Level and the balance of the decisions at Zonal Level. With this arrangement most of the administrative problems and local demands would be tackled expeditiously at the Divisional and Zonal levels avoiding thereby reference of the problems to the Railway Board and the consequent administrative delays.

The process of reorganisation of the Railway Board, as indicated above, will be completed by 1st January, 1978.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** (Cannanore): Considering that this is a very important policy statement, would you kindly allow a discussion on it?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will consider it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The Railway Convention Committee's report, is going to be considered and debated. As in the other House, we can also take it up here.

12.55 hrs.

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

## (i) REPORTED FAILURE OF KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER IN THE STATE

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA** (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much. You have at last conceded my request under Rule 377. A situation has arisen in which the Government of the Karnataka State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Rather, the Karnataka Government has failed to maintain law and order in the State. I will give you a few instances where the Government has failed to maintain law and order. There are Press reports here. The headline says: "Armed Congressmen keep vigil at City stadium". Another heading is. "Indira abandons Hassan trip."

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir. Law and order is a State subject. Are you going to have a discussion on it? Every day this is happening. We all get complaints about U.P. and Bihar. Even Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra spoke about it. It is going to be an endless matter, due to political rivalry. (*Interruptions*). It cannot be discussed in this forum.

**MR. SPEAKER:** His submission is that the law and order situation is so bad that there is a necessity for imposing President's Rule. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola): Every time we say that there is a break down of law and order, and that there should be President's rule, will you have President's rules? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** Here are the Press reports. I have given them. In Karnataka, 14 colleges have been closed; students are on strike. The University has been

closed for one month. (*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister and the present Government have turned a deaf ear to all these problems. Do you say that there is a government there? It is not functioning. I want to impress on the House that the Government has come to a standstill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Gowda, you gave me a statement. You are now departing from it.

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** I come to the same point. I am elaborating on those things. In those meetings, innocent women, men and boys were beaten up severely, and the goondas headed by the Chief Minister's son-in-law using soda bottles and cycle chains on these people. There is no government there.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** On a point of order, Sir.

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** I request the Central Government to take action. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. He never said Congressmen, but only goondas. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** The Chief Minister's son-in-law is heading the goondas.

13 hrs.

**SHRI B. P. KADAM** (Kanara): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Can the hon. Member make an insinuation against a person who is not here to defend himself? He is maligning the Chief Minister of a State. He is making all sorts of allegations which are unfounded. How can he justify them or substantiate them? So, they must be expunged.

13 hrs.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The well-established convention in this House is that I do not allow anybody to speak



[Mr. Speaker]

against an individual, unless some proof is produced in the form of some papers. In this case, he has produced before me a relevant paper. In such cases I invariably insist on some documents. Whenever any member wants to make a personal attack against anybody, I ask him to give me some proof, so that I may permit him to do that. In this case, the member produced a paper; that is why I allowed him to do that.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: The Government of India is very soft.... (Interruptions) That is, why they are not looking into this. I would request the Central Government to take note of this situation and dismiss that Government. That is all I want to say (Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. KADAM: A newspaper report cannot be the basis for raising such an important matter. Unless the hon. Member himself verifies the accuracy of such reports and takes responsibility for them, he cannot raise them in this House in this way.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I rise on a point of order. If you look at rule 377, it says "Raising a matter which is not a point of order". It says further:

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing, stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House...."

Usually, this procedure is resorted to for raising a matter of public importance. It must be a matter which is a matter of concern for both the House and the Government of India. You will remember that even though Delhi is a Centrally administered area, when we wanted to raise the question of law and order, which had deteriorated, and in fact there was a morcha, we were not allowed to raise it here. I myself gave notice, you did not allow it. I

do not question it. It concerned Mr. Charan Singh. When a matter like that concerning the Central Government is not allowed, how can you allow a matter which is completely under the State and is not connected with the Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said something about that.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: It is very clear that the Karnataka Government has failed to maintain law and order. For a month the Chief Minister and the other Ministers have been in Delhi. Do you think they are doing any work? No, Sir. The Government is not functioning. So, I request the Central Government to take note of this and dismiss it and order fresh elections.

13.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI in the Chair]  
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—Contd.

(ii) APPOINTMENT OF A JUDICIAL COMMISSION BY U. P. GOVERNMENT TO INQUIRE INTO RIOTS IN VARANASI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, matters under Rule 377.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission, I have to make a few suggestions under Rule 377. An unfortunate riot broke out at Varanasi on October 23, 1977. The immediate origin of the trouble goes back to 1st October, 1977. There are serious allegations that during the course of the riot and even upto as late as 5th November, 1977, the police particularly the PAC, and the Administration indulged into serious atrocities on, and indiscriminate arrests of the victims themselves. In several localities, like Dalu ki gali, Dalmundi,

Mohalla Shaker Talab, Mohalla Amanullah Pura, weavers colony and others, the PAC broke open the doors, severely beat men, women and children, looted cash, jewellery and other articles and indulged into indiscriminate arrests of the victims themselves. While the PAC let loose a reign of terror and atrocities, the CRP sent by the Centre was never effectively deployed and it remained a mere silent spectator of all these atrocities.

We, namely, Janab Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, Member of the Lok Sabha, Janab Khawaja Mohiuddin, Member of the Rajya Sabha and myself visited Varanasi and met a large number of these victims. The magazine 'Sunday' has also published a special report in its issue dated 27th November, 1977. At p. 28, in column 2, it refers to this police high-handedness and says:

" . . . . . Was it also necessary for a police officer, Ram Kumar Lall, to shout as he entered the Muslim mohalla, "This is a Pakistani mohalla! Burn this!"

At last, the U. P. Government announced a judicial inquiry. But despite such a long delay, the Commission is yet to be constituted and is yet to start functioning. In the context of what I have narrated, it is absolutely necessary in the interest of law and order and in the interest of confidence in and the efficient working of the police itself that the inquiry be made expeditiously. The commission should also be required to submit its report within a stipulated reasonable time. Otherwise, the appointment of a commission becomes a mere show. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India, upon our hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, to take up the matter seriously and earnestly with the Government of U. P.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I fully support his demand.

2856 LS—10

14.17 hrs.

(iii) PUBLICATION OF BOOKS ON PANDIT NEHRU AND MAHATMA GANDHI AND ATTEMPTS AT DENIGRATING THE LEADERS.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore):** Sir, under rule 377, I rise to bring to the notice of the House a very serious matter.

Recently, a book on the life of Mahatma Gandhi, "Mahatma Gandhi and his Apostles" by Ved Mehta and another book called "Reminiscences of Nehru Era" by M. O. Mathai have come out in the market. They deal with the private lives of these two great leaders and bring into disrepute many of the famed women patriots of our country and denigrate these two leaders. . . .

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Truth has been brought out.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** It is a shame on you, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):** Don't add word "Swamy" to his name. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** It may be mentioned that Shri Ved Mehta is an Indian writer, living in the United States, and Shri M. O. Mathai is a former Special Assistant to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and he was sacked on the basis of charges levelled on the floor of this House. It must also be mentioned that a large number of women Members of Parliament had issued a statement in which they say:

"We are constrained to say that some books have been published, and newspapers are reproducing portions thereof, regarding the personal lives of eminent public men. We are shocked that a lot of respectable Indian women have been referred to in these publications in a very disparaging manner, which is highly indecent. We are not concerned with the veracity or otherwise or these things. We

Shri Saugata Roy

however, strongly feel that such publications militate against standards of public life and are undesirable insults on our womanhood. We urge upon the Government to find ways and means to protect the reputation of women in public life."

If I may also mention, yesterday a large number of women Members of Parliament, about 20 Members of Parliament, met the Prime Minister and brought to his notice this very serious matter, this continuous character assassination, which is becoming a part of the new political culture that is being evolved in this country.

This book by Shri M. O. Mathai was serialised in a popular Calcutta magazine called *Sunday*, which has published an article on Dr. Subramaniamswamy also. This magazine had published an article and its caption was "Nehru and his Women".

People may have their differences with Jawaharlal Nehru and his views, but to denigrate the lives of such great leaders is to denigrate the cultural heritage of this country, is to denigrate the Indian nation as a whole. If I may say so, this is a part of the new character assassination that is being done of the Indian leaders, this is a new attempt to denigrate the freedom struggle by making scurrilous and sacrilegious remarks against such great people in our national life.

If I may also mention, recently one issue of *Organiser*, which is an organ of the Jan Sangh, brought out an article on Shri Krishna Menon where it is said that he is a sexomaniac. This has now become a fashion in this country. Sir, with the permission of the House, I want that this serious matter should be brought to the notice of everybody. The Ministers are present here. Shri Biju Patnaik is present here. He was a close associate of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. We expect people

from the Janata benches, who worked with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, to come in protest against such books. That is why I demand a discussion, a thorough discussion, on this matter in this House.

Yesterday when the women Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister, he is reported to have said "what is to be done about such books? There cannot be any banning of such books." We want to say that in the name of the freedom of the press, if the whole culture is denigrated, it is not a thing that should be tolerated by this House. We should think seriously as to what steps are to be taken.

I also want that the Prime Minister, or the Education Minister, or any of the Ministers present here, should come forward and make a statement in this House against this character assassination game that is going on in this country, under the inspiration of RSS, through their organs. It is high time that a stop is put to such things, such denigration, such unjust remarks, such indecent remarks, which goes against the grain of our cultural heritage.

I want to repeat that we want a full-scale discussion in this House on this issue. I have given a Calling Attention Motion this morning. We are giving a notice of a motion for a full-scale discussion this moment. We want, and the women Members of Parliament want, that there should be a full-scale discussion of these books, and the character assassination which is being done throughout the country in the name of these books, in the name of periodicals, in the name of publications, in the name of the new freedom that the Janata Party has brought in this country.

I hope that all members will be with me in supporting this demand for a full-scale discussion on this matter... (*Interruptions*). When this matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mohan Dharia made a statement on the floor of the House. So many

Cabinet Ministers are present here. We want them to make a statement here also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order, which is very simple. I fully appreciate the sentiments of what the hon. Member has said. I am not at all bothered about the contents of the point of the hon. Member. My point of order is slightly different. Under rule 377 we are permitted by the Chair, by the hon. Speaker, to raise certain matters which, in the wisdom of the hon. Speaker are matters of public importance which need to be brought on the floor of the House. My point of order is a little different. I agree that the particular point which the hon. Member has brought before the House is important, it is delicate, and it is true that some portions of the two books are in bad taste, according to women Members, I say according to all Members of Parliament. But that is not my point of order. I want to know in what way the Government of India are responsible for these publications.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Such books should be prescribed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If we believe in an open society, in a healthy society, we must take the risk of having such dirty books also. We must condemn them, but not through this method. That is my point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the other method? You should prescribe them.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: There are many other methods. I am against prescribing. In that case, there may be many other books which would be prescribed.... (Interruptions) I feel that this problem cannot be solved in this way.

श्री द्वारिकानाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :  
अभी मावलंकर साहब ने कहा है कि

गवर्नमेंट रिसर्पासिबल नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट तो बहुत सी चीजों के लिए रिसर्पासिबल नहीं होती है। अभी साइक्लोपेडिया है उसके लिए भी गवर्नमेंट रिसर्पासिबल नहीं थी। लेकिन वह बात हाउस में लाई गई और उस पर बहस हुई। जो भी चीज बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट होती है और बहुत जरूरी होती है उसको हाउस के सामने लाया जाता है। इसलिए इसमें कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर की बात नहीं है।

SHRIMATI V. JEYALAKSHMI (Sivakasi): Yesterday, we, the women Members of Parliament, irrespective of party affiliations, joined together and met the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, and placed our grievances before him. We said that the politics of character assassination should not be allowed to enter the books of history, and the Prime Minister said "these are books of history; we cannot do anything to prevent the publication of such books". Immediately, we, women Members of Parliament, pointed out that it is nothing but character assassination, which is a political game. In India, it is already very difficult for women to enter politics.

A few Members are in politics and they are being criticised like this. It is not good. Not only that, they have not even spared Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit's daughter and Padmaja Naidu. Mr. Vasant Sathe also told that Jhansi Ki Rani had also been criticised. (Interruptions) Mr. Morarji Desai told us that when he was in the States, Mr. Ved Mehta asked for an interview. He refused to give an interview. We, the Members of Parliament, say that we are thankful for that and it is the duty of the Government to protect us from all such scandals. This is my submission. (Interruption) Please do not say that is because of Congress. We know that Padmaja Naidu was also a Congress

[Smt. V. Jeyalakshmi]

woman. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi was also a Congress woman. Most of the Janata Party members' origin is the Congress Party. So, do not criticise them because they were in Congress (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we criticise Vijaya Raje Scindia, will you agree to that? You are talking in the name of freedom. (Interruptions).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order about Government's responsibility. Mahatma Gandhi is the Father of the Nation. People in this country and all over the world pay great respects to him as one of the greatest men of the age. We, the Indians are proud of it. I know some Members of the Janata Party went to Raj Ghat and took an oath in front of his samadhi that they would follow Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. (Interruptions) The whole history is connected with Jawaharlal Nehru including you, Mr. Chairman. That can only develop a national feeling of respect. I do not want to mention the names of other people. There are other leaders who are also involved, especially the Father of the Nation. In this big scandal, all nasty things have been said about the national leaders. Is it not the duty of this Government to protect us from these things? There are provisions in the IPC for obscene publications. There is a Censor Board to censor the films. It is the duty of the Government to check such publication which degrades the national leaders, especially the Father of the Nation and the first Prime Minister of this country, the freedom veteran to whom we are looking with an enthusiasm for a direction. So, I submit that it is the duty of the Government to take steps and come out with a statement on the Floor of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of order. Yesterday, this matter was raised at Zero Hour in the

Rajya Sabha. After that, in the morning, I gave a notice under Rule... (Interruptions). I am answering the point of order raised by Prof. Mavalankar. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. Let me dispose of it. (Interruptions).

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली): मैं यह सबमिट करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो शायद दो, चार लोगों ने ही यह किताब पढ़ी हो। लेकिन जब से हिपोक्रैट्स ने शोर मचाया है तब से सारी दिल्ली और हिन्दुस्तान में यह किताब हजारों, लाखों की तादाद में बिकनी शुरू हो गई है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री वसन्त साठे : बदतमीजी की बात नहीं करो ... (व्यवधान)

I am on a point of order on what he has said.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his point of order.

(Interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैंने यह पायंट आफ ऑर्डर रेंज किया है कि इस हाउस को किसी पब्लिशर की किताब बिकवाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए, और इस लिए इन माननीय सदस्यों को हाउस में किसी किताब का प्रापेण्डा करने से रोका जाये। ये लोग बाहर तो नारा लगाते हैं "हमारी नेता इन्दिरा गांधी, भाड़ में जायें महात्मा गांधी" और यहां महात्मा गांधी की महानता और उनके सम्मान की दुहाई देते हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 377, we bring a matter to the notice of the Government. (Interruptions). Let us

not bring politics here. There was a book written by one British author about Jhansi-ki-Rani. In that book he had written similar things about her. I brought that book to the notice of the then Home Minister and the then Prime Minister, and that book was proscribed. In this case also when respected national figures are involved—particularly after taking oath in Rajghat, I think nobody here would say.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My point is this Mr. Vijay Kuamar Malthora was just now pointing out that this was hypocrisy to bring it to the notice of this House because that gave publicity. My point is that it has already been published. We are not bringing it out for the first time. It has been published and serialized. If the policy of the Government is that 'national figures' character should be sullied by this method, tomorrow things will be said against Guru Golwalkar. Somebody may write a book, and things may be said against anybody's mother. What are they talking? Things can be said in the worst possible manner. What will they do then? The only way it can be stopped is by bringing it to the notice of the Government, so that this book can be proscribed. Under rule 377, the object is to draw the attention of the Government....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has already been done. Under rule 377, Government is not called upon to make a statement. They may make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You must understand the urgency of the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, Shri Saugata Roy had mentioned my name. I do not know what was the case for excitement. It may be a case for disgust. A person called Mr. M. O. Mathai, who was the Personal Secretary or Private Secretary of the for-

mer Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and who was ultimately turned out from his establishment for whatever improper things he might have done according to the former Prime Minister, has written a book and has written, according to some friends, scurrilous reports. I have not read that book, nor have I any interest in reading what Mr. Mathai has written. I do not even know whether he is a mere writer or a chronicler or anything of that sort. If what my friend says is true, if what the hon. lady Member says is true, I personally think that we should dismiss it just by one word—'disgusting'. While my hon. friends were getting excited, I was wondering if Pandit Nehru was alive today and such a book came out, what would he have said. If I knew the man, Pandit Nehru, he would have smiled and said, 'Obviously, the man is ill-informed'.

That is all he would have said and dismissed it. Nehru's greatness or Mahatama Gandhi's greatness or other great men's greatness cannot be marred by some such publication. I would say, therefore, let us not make an issue of it. All that you are saying is: 'Proscribe the book'. The moment you proscribe a book millions would want to read it. All the pornography that is proscribed is sold by millions in the country. So I do not subscribe to the view of proscribing the book: I would say 'ignore it'. That would be the advice of the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After the book on Jhansi Ki Rani was proscribed has anybody read it? (*Interruptions*).  
... ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister made a statement in his personal capacity, he has not made a statement on behalf of the Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): He said that it is the stand of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may be a member of the Government but he was giving this personal opinion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Kindly refer to the record, he said that it is the stand of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not prolong the discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a vital question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be a very vital question, but we will have to take it up by a proper motion at the appropriate time. Under Rule 377 Members are permitted to mention a thing of public importance: that had already been decided by the Speaker and so Mr. Saugata Roy was allowed to make a statement. No further discussion is called for; nor is it allowed under the Rules. So, let us stop here. If you want to pursue this matter let us have a proper motion and then you can discuss it at the appropriate time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN I am rising on a point of order. The procedure under Rule 377 is stipulated in the Rules of Procedure and it does not contemplate a chain discussion after a submission is made under it. But, after the statement made by Shri Saugata Roy you, in your wisdom permitted observations to be made by different Members, not by way of a point of order. The lady Member here spoke and Mr. Biju Patnaik spoke and it was not by way of a point of order. Therefore the subject came up before the House by some means, somehow. I am not asking for a complete discussion, but when a demand was made from this side for a statement from the Government, while the Parliamentary Affairs Minister Mr. Ravindra Varma shook his head, indicating his unwillingness to make a statement, Mr. Biju Patnaik offered to do so. He stood up and concluded his statement by saying that that was the stand of the Government. Emanating from that statement, I am entitled to make a state-

ment. If you remain restricted within Rule 377, I am shut out. But that was not so: the matter was handed over to the Members and the Members made their contribution. If it had stopped with the Member you could still have ordered me to keep quiet and I would have obeyed. But the Minister made a statement and said that it was the stand of the Government. From out of that a very important issue arises, which I want to raise. That important issue is this: what is to be the attitude of the nation to the memory of persons acknowledged as national Leaders by common reputation and common acknowledgement? It would be open to Pt. Nehru to say 'I don't care' but Pt. Nehru is dead and he is in his grave. Whether or not the nation owes something to him and to Mahatama Gandhi and to all the great national Leaders who preceded them, if their memory is calumniated, if scandalous and scurrilous statements are made about them, are we to say that we will react the way Pt. Nehru would have reacted. It is a question of national importance that I am raising here. The Government has taken the stand that anybody may say anything about anybody who has gone by and our attitude must be that of ignoring. Is that to be the stand of the nation with respect to scurrilous attacks of persons who led the nation and whose memory the nation cherishes? This is the basic question that I am raising. Is it to be the attitude: Ignore it or do we not owe it to their memory that we defend them in their absence and protect their reputation so that the nation's reputation may not be sullied? India cannot be remembered except in connection with Mahatama Gandhi, except in connection with Jawaharlal Nehru, except in connection with Jhansi Ki Rani, except in connection with the great leaders who led this nation and if their names are sullied, are we to say that we ignore it and smile or we react against it? This is a major national question that I raise before this House to be answered in due course under the rules.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you very rightly pointed out, the Chair permitted Shri Saugata Roy to make a statement under Rule 377. It is not incumbent on the Government when a statement is made under Rule 377 to make any explanation or to give any answer because all that is intended under Rule 377 is to draw the attention of the Government to a certain matter. Therefore, as far as Government is concerned, Government does not want to make any statement on this reference at this time.

14.47 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT BILL—contd.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House would now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ravindra Varma on the 5th December, 1977, namely:

“That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration”.

**श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी (खलालवाद) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में जनता पार्टी की सरकार के वरिष्ठ मंत्री श्री वर्मा जी का स्वागत करूंगा और उनको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने यह विधेयक सदन के समक्ष रखा। मैं कल कांग्रेस के अपने साथियों की बातों को और उन के तर्कों को सुन रहा था। एक ही मिनट बोले और उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि जनता सरकार ने इस विधेयक को ला कर के बोनस देने की बात कही है उसमें उनकी कोई मूल बात नहीं है बल्कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने 8.33 के बोनस के सिद्धांत को स्वीकारा था। परन्तु मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इमर्जेंसी के दौरान और जितनी भी ज्यादातियां हुई और काले कानून तमाम पास किए गए उस में जिस तरीके से श्रम विरोधी कानून पास करके मजदूरों को जो बोनस पाने का हक मिला

हुआ था उसको छीन लिया उसके द्वारा उस सरकार ने अपना चरित्र जनता के सामने पेश कर दिया। उसमें जो सबसे ज्यादा मजदूरों के हक या उनकी भलाई की बात करने वाले सी पी भाई के साथी हैं उन्होंने बराबर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तानाशाही का समर्थन किया और उन्हीं के समर्थन का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस समय की सरकार को इतनी ताकत मिली जिसका इस्तेमाल मजदूरों के खिलाफ करके जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति थे, जो बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार थे उनके हितों का समर्थन किया या उनके हितों का पोषण किया। आज उसमें से बहुत से लोग घड़ियाली आंसू बहाते हैं। कभी तो वे रेल मजदूरों के बारे में और कभी जो और सरकारी मोहकमे के लोग हैं उनके बारे में बोनस के सवाल को लेकर जनता के बीच में या मजदूरों के बीच में जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह सरकार बोनस नहीं दे रही है।

**श्री एस० रामगोपाल रेड्डी ( निजामाबाद):** सब को दे दो। खजाना खाली कर दो।

**श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी :** पिछले 8-10 वर्षों में और खास तौर पर पिछले 18 महीनों में जिस बेरहमी से आपने खजाना लुटाया है, उसके हिसाब से तो हम इस हैसियत में नहीं थे कि बोनस देते। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमने इस बोनस को देकर 140 करोड़ रुपये का बोझा अपने ऊपर लिया है। यह धन का सवाल नहीं है, पैसे का सवाल नहीं है, यह हमारी आस्था का सवाल है। सर्वहारा के प्रति, मेहनत कश लोगों के प्रति, हमारी कितनी मुहब्बत है, उन के हक़ों के लिये हम कितना लड़ते हैं—यह उसका सबूत है। उन्हीं को साथ लेकर हमने उस तानाशाही के विरुद्ध लड़ाई लड़ी और आप को उस गद्दी से उतार कर इस हैसियत में बैठा दिया। इस लिये हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य था कि हम उनकी



### [श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी]

इस जायज मांग को पूरा करते। सभापति महोदय, हर दृष्टि से यह कानून, यह विधेयक, स्वागत योग्य है और मैं अपने कांग्रेस के साथियों से कहना चाहूंगा कि बिना किसी बाद-विवाद के वे इसको पास करें और अपने पापों का प्रायश्चित्त करें।

मान्यवर, यह सही है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने एक भूतलिमम कमेटी बैठाई है और हम यह मानते हैं कि अपने देश में जब तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वेतन के बारे में, दामों के बारे में और इसके साथ-साथ मुनाफ़े के बारे में कोई नीति न हो, उस के बटवारे की कोई नीति न हो, तब तक हम कोई भी समस्या बोनस के जरिये हल नहीं कर पायेंगे, क्योंकि बोनस की मांग लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे कई साथी इस बात को कहेंगे और यही तर्क उस जमाने में भी लोगों ने दिया और आज भी बहुत से लोग इसी तर्क को देते हैं कि आपने इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्क्स को बोनस दे दिया, मगर जो पब्लिक एण्डरटैकिंग हैं, गवर्नमेंन्ट एण्डर-टैकिंग हैं, उनके लोगों को बोनस क्यों नहीं दिया? .....

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र तिवारी (दुर्गापुर) :  
रेल्वे वर्क्स के बारे में भी बोलिये।

श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी : मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ — यह ठीक है कि जो लोग प्रोडक्शन में लगे हुए हैं, उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं, उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ हमारे देश में वेतन के बारे में एक इन्टीग्रेटेड पालिसी की आवश्यकता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी सरकार ने इसकी घोषणा की है, और घोषणा ही नहीं थी, बल्कि ब्राकायदा एक कमेटी

भी बना दी, उस की रिपोर्ट जल्दी ही आवे वाली है। इस संदर्भ में इस विधेयक में जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बहुत ही अच्छी बातें हैं। इसके खिलाफ़ जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं—जैसे नवल टाटा और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति—उन्होंने कहा है कि इसका परिणाम बड़ा भयंकर होगा, क्योंकि यह तमाम ऐसे कारखानों पर भी लागू हो गया है जो सिक पड़े हुए हैं, घाटे में चल रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने यह कहा है कि यदि इस प्रकार की ढील उन को दी जाती है तो फिर कोई भी कारखाना इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा कि हमारा कारखाना मुनाफ़े में चल रहा है। मान्यवर, जो संशोधन कांग्रेस की सरकार की तरफ़ से एमजेंसी के दौरान जाया गया, उसमें प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात कही गई थी, मुनाफ़े की बात कही गई थी, बोनस को मुनाफ़े से लिंक किया गया था और उस कानून में जो संरक्षण पहले दिया गया था कि मिनिमम बोनस मजदूरों को देना होगा—उस अधिकार को छीन लिया गया। लेकिन हमारी तरफ़ से ऐसी सिक-मिलों को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि हम अपनी इण्डस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा प्रोडक्टिव बना सकें। इस तरह के तमाम प्रावधान किये गये हैं, तमाम नीतियों की घोषणायें की गई हैं, परन्तु इस के साथ-साथ जो हमारा मजदूर-वर्ग है, उस के हितों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय। इसीलिये यह विधेयक सदन के समक्ष लाया गया। इस विधेयक के लाने से जो अधिकार उन को पहले प्राप्त था, उस के कानून का संरक्षण मिला है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह सदन सर्वसम्मति से इस विधेयक को पास करेगा।

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barack-pore): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Ravindra Verma. Shri Verma deserves all congratulations from everybody connected with the workers for the right of bonus to the workers. I know that his task was particularly difficult because of the opposition he faced from within his own party.

I may mention that this bonus was repealed during the emergency and this is one of the things that stood against the erstwhile Congress Government. We all felt that when we went to the people during elections. A tremendous resentment had built up in the minds of the workers or their being deprived of the right to bonus which they took as their deferred wage and not as a share of the profit that was made by the management.

I do not know whether it is because of Shri Verma's own wishes or because of the pressure he is facing that this very good gift to the workers was given by the left hand.

If we go through the Bill we find that this present amendment that has been brought forward by the Government restores only the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent for the year 1976. There is no mention about how bonus will be paid in the succeeding years. There is a lurking fear in the minds of the workmen that Government in order to fulfil its election pledges has restored bonus this year which they may take back again from the workers when the time permits.

Mention has already been made in this House about the demands of the Railway employees. Some of Shri Verma's colleagues in the cabinet were erstwhile trade union leaders of the Railways. When they went on strike demanding minimum bonus for them neither Shri Verma, nor the Railway Minister nor any of the Ministers of the Government came out to say how they were going to pay bonus to the Railway employees who constituted single largest body of employees in

this country. There are Ordnance factory employees, P & T employees, Defence employees and industrial Workers. We press this demand that along with the restoration of bonus to the workmen, bonus should be paid to Railway, Ordnance, P & T & Defence employees too.

Clause 3 prompted to have negotiated settlement.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN** (Coimbatore): Railway employees are holding a demonstration for bonus before the Parliament House just now. You should also mention that demonstration.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Just now Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan referred to the Railway Speakers demonstration in front of the Parliament House. I had an occasion to raise that issue on 30th—about the demonstration which was brought before Parliament on the 29th of November demanding the right of bonus.

I may mention again, the Government by this Act, has taken away Clause 34(3)—the right which the workers had for a negotiated settlement—in regard to the excess of the allocable surplus as allowed by this Act. This has deprived the workers in companies which have made huge profits, which have made substantial profits from getting special privileges for working in this Company and to get a due share in the profits of the company.

It may also be mentioned that the INTUC has for a long time been demanding that workers be given access to the Accounts of the management because it is very well known in this country that it is possible for a Management to manipulate accounts, to manoeuvre accounts, to manipulate balance sheet in such a way that they will show no allocable surplus. What further help has the Government given in this regard when in the calculation of the allocable surplus for bonus they have also decided to deduct the investment allowances? This will only give an upper hand to the industrialists who are out to deprive the workers of their bonus.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

15 hrs.

In this context, I will refer to the demand for bonus by the L.I.C. and G.I.C. employees. As regards the L.I.C. employees, the Government have said that it is *sub judice*.

As regards the G.I.C. employees, they have not been given bonus uptill now and the management have not yet come out with any declaration as to how they are going to give bonus to the G.I.C. employees.

I think that there are certain defects in the Bonus Act as amended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Saugata Roy, why don't you continue your speech tomorrow?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Yes, Sir.

15.01 hrs.

# MOTIONS RE. RECENT CYCLONES AND FLOODS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the motion of Shri Chitta Basu.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I move:

"That this House expresses its concern at the situation arising out of the devastation caused by the recent cyclones and floods in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry and urges upon the Government to make all out efforts for undertaking a massive relief and rehabilitation programme".

Sir, while moving this motion, I would request the House to understand the grim situation on which we are called upon to deliberate. We are

now called upon to discuss a grim tragedy which has befallen us recently. It is not only an important issue for the House but this is an issue of national character. I would, therefore, urge upon the Members of this House to take part in the discussion of this motion cutting across the party barriers and party affiliations and also in isolation forgetting our regional attachments.

As you know, this House—Lok Sabha—true to its tradition, expressed its deep sense of grief and agony and sorrow at the loss of lives and properties in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Lakshā Dweep and, in a Resolution formally adopted by this House, has already expressed or conveyed the deep sense of sympathy to the members of the berieved family. We also stood in silence for a few minutes in this House itself.

As you all know, the President of the country took the earliest possible opportunity to express his sense of grief and agony at the heavy casualties and colossal loss of lives and properties and undertook a tour in the affected areas. You would also know that the Prime Minister of this country has, rightly, pointed out that the devastation was a national calamity and he was all the more explicit when he said that Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu's sorrows were the sorrows of the nation and hastened to assure the entire nation to see that the Government would do whatever is required to be done. All these things, I suppose, will set the conduit of the perspective and that perspective, I hope, is the perspective of the national interest. Within this well-defined conduit of the perspective let us now proceed to discuss this tragedy which has befallen us and evaluate the troubles ahead. Unless we do our duty in this national perspective—let me say—we shall be failing in discharging our national obligation and responsibility.

My first point is to make an attempt to identify the immensity of the problem that faces us today. The losses

are colossal and a casual glance at the information that has been made available to us through various agencies will only give us a glimpse of the totality of the problem and its immensity.

Let us take the example of Andhra Pradesh. It would be admitted by the House—as I have already mentioned—that the entire thing should be viewed in a national perspective. It should be viewed in a way which cuts across the party barriers. It should be viewed with a sense of isolation. It should be viewed in the context of national perspective. In that perspective I again reiterate that Andhra's share of grief in this day is the biggest and the entire nation should accept it in that way. I have collected the information regarding the loss of life and damage done to property in all the five affected States. After a casual glance at this information it leads me to this conclusion that Andhra's grief at the present moment is the biggest. It says that six coastal districts have borne the wrath and fury of nature. It left trail of over ten thousand dead and property worth crores completely destroyed. Paddy, cotton and tobacco crops extending over an area of not less than 30 lakh acres have been completely inundated and the standing crops in almost all the parts of Andhra Pradesh have been ruined. Sir, to describe the horror of the situation I would only quote a few lines of the news that were published in some sections of the Press. I quote:

"The magnitude of death and destruction caused by the cyclone in the district cannot be assessed correctly so soon. Thousands of corpse and carcasses were strewn all over and lay unburied...."

In some villages, the living were struggling for survival and have no time to stand to the dead. What is more, they are so shocked that they have ceased to cry. This is the grimness of the situation that the men and women who have survived have ceased to cry because they have lost

everything. This is the tragic point of human beings. They have ceased to cry at this particular situation.

Sir, I have got the information given by the Andhra Pradesh Government only today and they have tabulated the extent of the calamity and destruction. It is like this.

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| No. of houses affected           | 8,35,966  |
| No. of persons rendered homeless | 30,43,163 |
| Crops damaged in acres           | 30,00,810 |
| Cattle perished                  | 2,35,750  |
| Other live stocks                | 1,56,588  |
| Loss of life                     | 8,349     |

This is what the Andhra Pradesh Government has given which I had the occasion to know only a few hours ago. The value of total damages according to the Andhra Pradesh Government due to cyclone is estimated to be more than Rs. 1000 crores.

Now, I would like to discuss about the Tamil Nadu cyclone. Sir, in Tamil Nadu, the information so far received suggests that more than 500 lives have been lost while more than 10,000 heads of cattle have perished. Nearly three lakhs of crop areas have been totally destroyed. A tentative estimate of the number of houses damaged or destroyed puts it at 1.10 lakhs. According to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the entire map of two districts has changed. The map of the two districts is completely changed. They cannot be recognised now with the old map. There has been an extensive damage to the railway track and other railway property. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has estimated the damages at Rs. 150.0 to Rs. 200.0 crores.

Now, I come to the scene of Kerala. The Home Minister of Kerala has recently stated that the damages caused by the cyclone was estimated at Rs. 10.0 crores. The cyclone has caused extensive damages to the standing paddy crops, plantations, coconut and

[Shri Chitta Basu]

sugar-cane fields. More than 70 persons have died. At least another score were missing.

Pondicherry and Lakshadweep also witnessed widespread damages and destruction in property and crop. Of course, it is a matter of great relief for us that no loss of life in these ill-fated areas of our country has been reported.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must make it clear that we have only four hours for the discussion and there are twenty names from the Congress Party and a similar list from the Janata Party. Then other groups will have to be given some time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I began at 3.05 and I have spoken for only ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We began at 3 and you may conclude after taking four or five minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now, let us look at the facts, they are not total. From the fragmented reports and fragmented information that we have received, I have my own impression of the situation as of today. That impression is that loss of life runs into thousands, not hundreds, it may well high reach the mark of 20,000 if complete information is made available about all the five affected states. Andhra's share is of course the biggest. The ruination of crop and property is immense, it cannot be estimated. The final tally when it becomes available on both counts will be quite staggering. And yet, permit me to say that it cannot be the total and full picture full story of the grief and suffering of the people of that part of our country. In fact that will ever remain a story untold. Whatever information we may collect, it cannot really tell the entire story of the grief, suffering and agony of the people, that will forever remain a story untold.

As I mentioned earlier this extreme situation should be viewed in a national perspective. At this stage, I want to place before you certain suggestions how to tackle the issue, what are the tasks ahead, because it is a national task and in that context we have to formulate our plans. Relief operations on a scale necessary to rehabilitate the cyclone victims of all the five states are certainly beyond the capacity of the state governments concerned. It is not possible for the state governments to cope with the situation. Central aid so far advanced is inadequate. I do not like harsh words. The Central Government should therefore launch a massive assistance programme in money and materials and should come to the succour of the states.

I suggest that the following steps be taken immediately on a war-footing basis, if a greater calamity than the one we have witnessed because of the cyclone is to be really averted. The cyclone part of the thing is there but the greater calamity awaits and that can be averted only if we take steps to provide relief to the affected people of this part of the country.

My suggestions are:

(i) Supply of free food on a large and massive scale to the people in the affected areas and fodder for the cattle;

(ii) Grants to the urban as well as rural poor to rehabilitate themselves and to rebuild their dwelling places and loans may be provided for other sections of people who are financially better off;

(iii) Grants and loans to the peasants for starting agricultural operations after the water recedes and supply of seeds, fertilizers and other inputs free of cost;

(iv) Assistance to the small traders and small industrialists to restart their business ventures and factories;

(v) The most important thing viz., writing off all Government dues in the affected areas, including land revenue and suspension of loan recovery and also writing off the tuition fees for the students at all levels.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am only making suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. But you keep all your suggestions at the end. That is the trouble with you. You must have made your suggestions earlier. You must have some consideration for other Members also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I would suggest inoculation of the entire population of the affected areas and effective protective measures against epidemics, and formation of all-party Committees at all levels to conduct the relief operations. The popular co-operation of all States should be sought. Since you have forbidden me from speaking further, I will only make three more points.

The planning Commission, instead of sitting there in Yojana Bavan, at this stage, should set up a separate cell to prepare a plan for the rehabilitation of the affected people. This matter should not be dealt with only by the Chief Ministers of the five States which have been affected. The Prime Minister should take the initiative to convene a Conference of all the Chief Ministers (the Chief Ministers of both the affected and unaffected States) and pose it as a national issue. All kinds of relief measures should also flow from other States, including those in the North, Eastern and Western. That alone, I think, will really place the matter in a proper national perspective and by that we would have done our duty at the this time of agony and grief to the people who have been the victims of the Cyclone.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its concern at the situation arising out of the devastation caused by the recent cyclones and floods in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry and urges upon the Government to make all out efforts for undertaking a massive relief and rehabilitation programme."

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): I beg to move:

"That in the motion:  
add at the end—

"and recommends to the Government to take the following steps as preventive and precautionary measures for the entire coastal areas facing the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea:

(a) to expedite action on the recommendations of the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh with modifications, so as to apply to the whole East Coast region from Rameshwaram to Calcutta;

(b) to undertake a programme of preventive measures—for construction of storm shelters for evacuation of population in the coastal regions, particularly for fishermen and salt workers and afforestation along coastal belt with suitable variety of trees;

(c) to strengthen and improve the meteorological system in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh so as to make weather forecast and cyclone warning more accurate and precise;

(d) to evolve guidelines and code for the administration at all levels for precautionary steps to be taken, before the commencement of cyclone season in the coastal areas and for emergent steps to be taken when a cyclone warning is issued;

(e) to take steps for proper dissemination of information to the people and to mobilise the people to be prepared for facing such calamities; and

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

(f) to extend the Monsoon Experiment programme called 'MONEX-79, so as to cover North Eastern Monsoon, i.e., between October and December.' '(I).

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

"Taking into consideration the huge loss of life and property caused by cyclones, floods and landslides in recent weeks in the Southern region of the country, this House calls upon the Government to set up an all party machinery at the national level to mobilise resources and men for organising an effective and massive relief work in the affected region."

The disaster that has befallen the southern States is national calamity. All of us are agreed on that. I need not refer to the extent of devastation that has taken place. The mover of the other motion, Shri Chitta Basu has already referred to those facts. My main point is that in this hour of tragedy, let us all stand together and pull together irrespective of our political affiliations. Let us try our best extend relief and assistance to the unfortunate victims of this national disaster. The task before us is stupendous. Taking into consideration the colossal loss of life and property, a massive and effective relief and rehabilitation programme has to be undertaken and this is not within the capacity of the States concerned namely, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. Therefore, all of us, including the government at the Centre, the governments of the affected States, all political parties and voluntary organisations should join together. There must be an all-party relief machinery at the centre in order to mobilise men and resources for this massive task. That is the main intention of my resolution.

The assistance so far given by the Centre to the affected States is quite inadequate. Andhra Pradesh Government has estimated that the rehabilitation and relief programme would cost

Rs. 200 crores. The Tamilnadu Government has estimated that the relief programme would cost more than Rs. 100 to 150 crores. The Kerala Government has also prepared a scheme for rehabilitation and relief work amounting to more than Rs. 10.47 crores. The rehabilitation and relief work in Pondicherry and Lacadive would require very huge amounts. After all, what is the assistance given by the Centre? Rs. 5 crores each have been given to Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. What a paltry sum!

And two crores of rupees to Kerala and that too as advance plan assistance. Advance plan assistance means the planning process of the State itself will be adversely affected. To the extent of the money advanced from plan assistance, the plan schemes will have to be cut in the States concerned. Therefore, it is no assistance at all. If there is truth and sincerity in what the Prime Minister and certain other Ministers have been saying, the Centre should come forward to take the main responsibility. When they say that it is a national calamity, they should come forward to take up the main burden of relief and rehabilitation in these affected States. Money should be given not as advance plan assistance but as special assistance outside the plan. Rs. 200 crores is the estimated cost of relief and rehabilitation for Andhra Pradesh. At least Rs. 150 crores should come from the Centre. How can the Andhra Pradesh Government raise such a huge amount to carry out such massive relief work in the State? How can the Tamil Nadu Government find resources and how can the Kerala Government raise the finances to the extent of more than Rs. 10 crores when the State itself is in financial difficulties? Therefore, the Centre should come forward with the massive financial assistance.

With regard to Kerala, I have to say that in the last 30 years Kerala had never experienced such a disaster like this though the toll of human life was less—only 80 deaths and 62 people missing. But I would say here that as soon as the cyclone warning was given, the

Kerala Government took sufficient precautionary measures. It had prevented the fishermen from going to the sea after the cyclone warning was given and police were posted along the coast. Party and social workers were also deployed in areas where the fishermen were concentrated, that is, in fishermen's hamlets his alone could not prevent people from going to the sea because they have to earn their livelihood. The Government had to provide one week's free ration to about 13 lakhs families. The Kerala Government provided one week's free ration costing more than Rs. two crores. This is a relief work which is much beyond the capacity of the Kerala Government. Therefore, Kerala should be helped in a massive way and Rs. 5 crores should be given to Kerala. That is my request to the Central Government.

Lastly, I would say that the main human casualties in this tragedy, whether it is in Andhra Pradesh or in Tamil Nadu or in Kerala have been the poor people, it is mainly the poor people who have lost their lives in these areas. In Divi taluk in Andhra Pradesh where the tidal wave struck the people on 19th November, it was the agricultural workers and Harijans and fishermen who were mainly hit. In Tamil Nadu also it was mainly the agricultural workers and Harijans who were living in the slum areas in small huts who had been affected. In Kerala also it was the fishermen and poor people along the coastline who have suffered. Therefore in all the schemes of relief and rehabilitation, special care should be taken to cater to the urgent requirements of these poorer sections. All loans advanced to these poor people should be completely written off. They should be provided with free rations.

So far as agricultural workers are concerned, till Government is in a position to provide them employment, they will have to be provided with free rations. Otherwise they will be starved to death. I would also request Government to return the compulsory deposit money to the workers, because in Tamil Nadu and other affected regions, workers themselves have

come forward to donate one day's wages to the relief fund, though they have also been badly hit; and they have promised to work maximum to mobilize relief for the affected people. Therefore, it would be a good gesture on the part of the Government if they can refund the second instalment of the compulsory deposit money. With these words, I commend my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"Taking into consideration the huge loss of life and property caused by cyclones floods and landslides in recent weeks in the Southern region of the country, this House calls upon the Government to set up an all party machinery at the national level to mobilise resources and men for organising an effective and massive relief work in the affected region."

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I have another amendment to move. I move the amendment standing in my name, to the motion of Mr. Kodiyan. I move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and recommends that the Government allot adequate funds for the affected States, particularly to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to enable these States to take up rehabilitation programme, in respect of reconstruction of the houses and huts, encroachments of sand-cast lands, relief to the farmers who are affected by the damage to the crops, postponement of collection of arrears of loans from the farmers, and moratorium on recovery of debts incurred by ryots in the affected areas.

This House further recommends early refund of C. D. S. deposits to the workers in the affected area.", (1).



[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

When can I get a chance to speak, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to wait for your chance to come.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cyclone that has lashed South India has indeed created a calamity of national proportions. It has covered not only Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, but also the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep—which seems to have been overlooked by the movers of the Resolution. This is a national Calamity, and a national Calamity has got to be treated as such. If we simply call it a national calamity, and yet approach it in a partisan manner, we will not do justice to the people who have been affected. I had occasion to visit the worst affected areas in Andhra Pradesh, the Divi taluka, the Guntur district and the Krishna district. The destruction there has to be seen to be imagined. Nobody who has not been there can really have an idea of the magnitude of the calamity that has befallen the people. The only parallel that I can think of, is the area where the tank battles took place after the Indo-Pakistan war—we visited it, it was very close to my own home State. There has been total destruction; trees have been uprooted thousands of people have been killed, all hutments have been uprooted and tens of thousands of cattle were destroyed in those 4 or 5 hours. The damage to property, including hutments, buildings, standing crops and plantations, runs into hundreds of crores of rupees. This being the case, it is necessary that we should have a total commitment to rehabilitation and relief, and under no circumstances should we allow ourselves to be bogged down to unnecessary and avoidable controversies.

Two main points emerge: firstly the extent and the adequacy of the meteorological warnings that were

given; and secondly, the measures taken by the State Government immediately following, or even before the disaster. As far as the meteorological department is concerned, I have had occasion to look through the various broadcasts and predictions that were made. The position is now quite clear. The meteorological department was able to predict the cyclone, but the course of the cyclone was erratic. It grew over the Bay of Bengal. It was heading first towards Madras and the warnings went out mainly towards Madras, because it was thought that it would hit the coast. Then it suddenly veered north and headed towards Visakhapatnam; and then before anybody really knew what was happening, it hit the Machilipatnam coast; and it created that tremendous tidal wave which was 20 feet high 50 Kms. broad and which went inland upto 10 Kms. Sir, in our tour we asked the people, particularly why they did not vacate their houses in time. It appears that cyclones at this time of the year in that area are almost invariable, and there was nobody in living memory who could recall the terrible calamity that took place in 1864, which was over 110 years old; even the third generation there were not aware of this possibility. As a result of this, despite the warning, people were reluctant to leave their homes, and by the time the tidal waves struck at 3 P.M. in the afternoon of the 19th with strong winds lashing over the areas and heavy rain it was too late, and the people were swept away. In addition to the area directly ravaged by the tidal waves other areas were badly affected by the very strong winds reaching a velocity of upto 200 km. an hour, by the very heavy rainfall and house collapse.

As far as the measures taken by the State Government are concerned, I have also had occasion to see personally and to study the various documents that have come to our notice. I can say that it is entirely wrong and unfair to say that the State Government did not do anything, was not

aware of the danger, or was in a state of shock for six days. It is totally wrong. We have got the instructions that were given to the Collectors of the 8 coastal districts, the warnings that high storms were likely, tidal waves were likely, and that action should be taken immediately thereafter. Despite the fact that communication systems were disrupted as a result of the cyclone, the administrative machinery got into gear, the Collectors and the senior officers reached Guntur and Machilipatnam and immediately steps were taken to open relief camps, to give inoculations and to give food. When we went there on the 25th, by then we ourselves saw thousands of people being fed, cloth being distributed, cash relief of Rs. 150 being given to each family which is affected, and Rs. 1,000 to the next of kin of those who have lost their lives and various other measures that were being taken.

The main difficulty was the restoration of the communication system, the road system. Army wireless was pressed into service and, as soon as water cleared, helicopters began to make trips. Up to the 23rd about 100 sorties were made by the helicopters food packets had been dropped and 5,000 tonnes of foodgrains were rushed to the affected areas. Cooked food was also distributed in a big way. I have a lot of details with me with regard to this, 125,000 dhoties have been distributed and 90,000 sarees. Water supply has been re-established, electricity has been restored and almost the entire population has been covered by anticholera inoculation.

The people of Andhra Pradesh were hit by the cyclone and the tidal waves which is a natural calamity. But what is really shocking, at least to this side of the House, is this that instead of rushing to the rescue of these people, instead of encouraging the Andhra Pradesh Government, very unfortunately, attempts were being made to have a political propaganda against

the Andhra Pradesh Government.... (Interruptions) I must protest against this, because there has been a deliberate attempt, a planned attempt to demoralise, denigrate and humiliate the Andhra Pradesh Government. I would very humbly tell my friends on the other side that this is not the way to meet a national calamity. If it is a national calamity, you have got to rush to their rescue. Do you know that the Andhra Pradesh Government, the entire administration, the Chief Minister himself and thousands of officials, have been working for the last 16 days round the clock..

(Interruptions) It is entirely wrong, I must say.... (Interruptions) I am very sorry to say that this is most unfortunate. I strongly protest against this attempt to make political capital from a national disaster. Not only that. Unfortunately, the army is also being dragged into the controversy quite unnecessarily. I would like to say that it is our national army, it is not the Congress army or the Janata army, it is the Indian army, and it is the duty of all of us not to drag it unnecessarily into a controversy. Army helicopters were used for air-dropping, army wirelesses were pressed into service. In a detailed message that was sent by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to the hon. Prime Minister on the 21st, within 48 hours of the tragedy, he has acknowledged gratefully the help given by the army and air force authorities.

Why is it that there is this political cyclone has been unleashed against the Andhra Pradesh Government? I am very glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here, because he has always wanted to create high standards of public behaviour, and I must say that the statements made by him and the hon. President were balanced once. But the same cannot be said of all members of the Prime Ministers party. I was very sorry and shocked to read the statements. One hon. Member, a very senior Minister, a former colleague, said that for six days the Andhra Pradesh Government did

[Dr. Karan Singh]

not do anything to bring relief. This is an absolute falsehood. When the entire administration is involved, when thousands of people, from school teachers to patwaris, are involved in relief work, why is it that this sort of attempt is being made to demoralise them? Can it be—the Prime Minister will forgive me—because in the last general elections the Andhra Pradesh people firmly and overwhelmingly stood by the Congress and 41 out of 42 seats were won by the Congress Party? The Andhra Pradesh people are very intelligent. They made one very distinguished exception. The hon. President of the Republic was that exception. Otherwise it was a clean sweep. It is because of this that now, when this national calamity has befallen us, that these sort of statements are being made.

I would again appeal to the members of the Janata Party. They were talking about seven Ministers. I agree that they have no monopoly of opportunism. There are opportunistic elements in our party also, but I would urge: let us not make political capital; even in South India, let us not exploit a natural disaster. May I point out to hon. friends opposite that even in the north the wind has changed? The results in U.P. have shown that even there this wave is ebbing. Please therefore do not try to use this sort of methods to make your party strong in the south. You will only succeed in weakening the party and the Government at a time of national calamity.

I have lived with national calamities for 20 years. I have been in a border State where four times we have been attacked, where planes have flown over our heads laden with bombs. I know that at a time of national calamity it is the duty of everybody to rally together. Maybe something better could have been done—I do not take that view because I have myself been there; but

even if you take the view that such and such a thing should have been done, this is no way or time to exploit the situation. Day in and day out statements are being made by responsible members of the ruling party attempt to humiliate and denigrate the Andhra Pradesh Government. I would urge that this House is a tribune of the nation where we must rise above petty considerations; and we must desist from exploiting human misery.

Here I have one concrete suggestion. After the current session of Parliament ends, I suggest that an all-party team, led by the hon. Speaker, including, if possible, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and members from all parties of both Houses, may visit the affected States in order to study the progress of relief work. Let us look forward to the problems that are ahead, and not backwards and blame each other for this disaster.

Not only, the nation but the whole world is watching how we behave in this calamity. You will remember that a terrible calamity occurred in China, and they were able to rebuild, but here, instead of rebuilding, we find this onslaught on the Andhra Pradesh Government, we find recrimination every day. This is no way to enthuse and encourage the people working there. They are working day in and day out, 18 to 20 hours a day. I have seen them there. The Chief Minister and half his Cabinet is there. Our sympathy should go to them, our support should go to them.

There is urgent need for massive relief, aid and assistance from the Government of India. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on what he said in the last intervention, namely that money will be no consideration, but I sincerely hope that his Finance Ministry also takes it in the same light. I have had the bitter experience for ten years in the Government. Whatever may be the Government policy, sometimes the procedures are

such that things get bogged down and then they will say, cut out of the plan allocations, cut out from here or cut out from there. The assistance must be given in addition to the plan allocation. Then alone will the problem of rehabilitation be solved at all and even then it will be a long range process. We must not only involve the Government, we must involve all sections of society. If it is a national calamity, all citizens must be involved whether they are from Kashmir or Kanyakumari or whether they are from Gujarat or Arunachal Pradesh. Our nation is like a human body. Any pain in any part of the body is bound to reflect in the entire organism. Therefore, the entire nation must be mobilised for this.

I would urge the hon. Prime Minister to consider what measures need to be taken on a long range basis in order to meet this calamity. I have suggested the setting up, on a permanent basis, of a national disaster mitigation organisation which could deal with cyclones, floods, famines, earthquakes which occur every year throughout the country. It could be an organisation which should involve all the Ministries and agencies both at the Centre and in the States.

An additional radar installation is urgently necessary at the Machilipatnam coast. The Meteorological Department which is doing good work, requires to acquire a reconnaissance aircraft which could fly into the heart of the storm and thereby supplement the computer forecasting that the Meteorological Department does.

The cropping pattern will also have to be changed. Previously, the crops used to mature in December. But as a result of green revolution, the high yielding varieties mature in November. But in October and November invariably there are cyclones and floods. So the Orissa Rice Research Institute, the Pusa Institute should get down to the task of developing a high yielding variety which will mature in December.

Where are many other things which require to be done but I will not take too much time of the House. I would finally like to commend the tremendous courage and fortitude that the survivors have shown. We have been round and met people who have lost everything. Yet I may say, they have not lost their dignity and they have not lost their courage. It was a moving experience to see the people who have lost seven members of their family. Even then they were erect, they have not panicked and they have no hysteria. We owe it to them to rise to the occasion. If it is a national disaster, let us rise above party considerations, let us sink our differences and rally to the help of the people. If we do less than this, we will be insulting the memory of the dead and we will be jeopardising the welfare of the living.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 नवम्बर, के काले शनिवार के दिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो भयंकर प्रकृति का प्रकोप हुआ जिसके कारण 6, 8 घंटे के अन्दर 30, 40 हजार व्यक्ति मृत्यु का शिकार हुए, लाखों लोग बेघर हो गये, सारी धरती वहाँ पर नष्ट भष्ट हो गई, ऐसा भयंकर प्रकृति का प्रकोप पिछले 100 वर्षों में भारत के किसी सामुद्रिक तट के ऊपर नहीं आया। उन लोगों ने, जिन पर यह विपत्ति आयी है उनके लिये अपनी जिन्दगी के अन्दर दुबारा इतना भयंकर धरती का रूप नहीं भर सकता जो उन्होंने उस दिन देखा। ऐसी भयंकर विपत्ति जैसा माननीय कर्णसिंह जी ने कहा है, सिवाय जिन लोगों ने उसको जा कर देखा है उनके अलावा और कोई अन्य आदमी कल्पना नहीं कर सकता। हजारों, लाखों लोग जो अनाथ हो गये, लाखों बेघरबार हो गये, उनके लिये न काम है, न घर है, न जमीन है, इस तरह की स्थिति वहाँ पैदा हुई। वहाँ पर बीसियों गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर जिन्दगी का कोई नामोनिशान नहीं। जहाँ पर आदमी तो आदमी कोई जानवर

### [श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

तक नहीं। बल्कि धरती भी मानो मर गई हो। मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ कि वहां पर एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में एक भी गिद्ध या पशु दिखाई नहीं देता है। इससे अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां पर तूफान का कितना भयंकर प्रकोप हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आन्ध्र में जो कुछ हुआ है, वह एक राष्ट्रीय क्षति है, एक नेशनल कलेमिटी है, और अगर यह एक राष्ट्र है, एक देश है, तो हमें केवल कथनी में नहीं, बल्कि करनी में इस बात को सिद्ध करना चाहिए।

जब बिहार में भूकंप आया था, तो राजेन्द्र बाबू ने सारे देश की आत्मा को झकझोर दिया था और सारे देश का ध्यान बिहार पर केन्द्रित कर दिया था, और सारे देश ने बिहार की सहायता करने में अपना योगदान किया था। आज आन्ध्र में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसमें तीस, चालीस या पचास हजार आन्ध्रवासियों की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है, बल्कि पचास हजार भारतीय प्रकृति के प्रकोप के शिकार हुए हैं। वहां पर लाखों एकड़ भारतीय धरती नष्ट हुई है और लाखों भारतीय बेघरबार हो गये हैं, जिनके लिए हम सब को मिल कर कुछ करना चाहिए।

अगर कोई आदमी इतनी भयंकर विपत्ति में राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहे, तो उससे बड़ी कोई नीचता की बात नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन श्री कर्णसिंह ने अभी जैसा भाषण दिया है, उससे मुझे दुःख हुआ है। बजाय यह कहने के कि आन्ध्र में लोगों को बचाने और उनकी सहायता करने में यदि कोई कमी रह भी गई है, तब भी सारे देश को उसके साथ खड़े रहना चाहिए, उन्होंने आने वाले चुनावों का ध्यान रखते हुए इस मामले को राजनैतिक रंग देने की कोशिश की, और जिन मंत्रियों ने वहां पर जा कर परिस्थिति को देखा है, उन पर कटाक्ष करके उस बात को जस्टिफाई

करने की कोशिश की है, जिसका कोई जस्टिफिकेशन और डिफेंस नहीं हो सकता है। आखिर क्यों नहीं इधर के लोगों ने तामिलनाडु के बारे में कोई बात कही है? (व्यवधान) तामिलनाडु में भी इसी प्रकार की मसीबत आई, किन्तु वहां की सरकार और अधिकारियों ने पहले से मिलिटरी के साथ ताल-मेल बिटाया और इसलिए वहां पर मिलिटरी की मदद तीन दिन पहले ही शुरू हो गई, पहले ही लोगों की इवैकुएशन शुरू कर दी गई। इसी कारण तामिलनाडु में ईश्वर की कृपा, और लोगों की मेहनत से विनाश काफी कम हुआ।

श्री कर्ण सिंह ने कहा है कि आन्ध्र में जो कुछ सम्भव हो सकता था, वह किया गया। ईश्वर न करे, अगर फिर कभी वहां पर ऐसी मसीबत आये, तो वहां की सरकार के द्वारा जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही की गई, कहीं उसे ही मैक्सिमम मान कर उसी के अनुरूप फिर कार्यवाही न की जाये, सिर्फ इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र में वहां की सरकार द्वारा तूफान के छः सात दिन बाद तक भी एक क्रिमिनल नेग्लिजेंस दिखाई गई। (व्यवधान) उस पर सामने के लोगों को शर्मिन्दा होना चाहिए था, लेकिन उसके बजाये दूसरे लोगों पर कटाक्ष किया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) इन लोगों ने वहां पर जा कर स्थिति को देखा नहीं है। मैंने देखा कि वहां पर चारों तरफ आदमियों और पशुओं की लोथें सड़ रही हैं। तूफान के आठ दस दिन बाद भी लोग गंदा पानी पीने के लिए विवश हैं, और अनाथ लोग गिरे हुए मकानों से चिथड़े निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं ने वहां पर लोगों से पूछा कि उन्हें तूफान के बारे में इनफार्मेशन कब मिली। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्हें गवर्नमेंट की किसी एजेंसी से कोई इनफार्मेशन या वार्निंग नहीं मिली—सिवाये रेडियो के। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि

आन्ध्र सरकार ने पूरे कदम उठाये हैं । इस का मतलब यह है कि आगे भी लोगों को इस तरह की मुसीबत के बारे में वार्निंग नहीं मिलेगी । श्री कर्ण सिंह ने इस मामले को राजनैतिक रंग देने में शुरुआत की है । उन्हें इस में राजनीति को नहीं घसीटना चाहिए था । उन्हें आने वाले चुनावों को दृष्टि में रख कर आन्ध्र सरकार का डिफेंस और जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं करना चाहिए था ।

इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में आन्ध्र सरकार ने जैसा व्यवहार किया है, उस से असंतुष्ट हो कर वहाँ के सात मंत्रियों ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया है । (व्यवधान) कल तक जिन मंत्रियों के साथ ये लोग बैठते थे, आज वे उन्हें आपरचूनिस्ट कह रहे हैं । (व्यवधान) श्री कृष्णराव, जो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, उमी जगह थे, जहाँ मैंने दौरा किया । उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे अपने इलाके में बीस पच्चीस हजार लोग मृत्यु के शिकार हुए हैं । वहाँ हर एक अखबार कहता है कि मरने वालों की संख्या पचास हजार और एक लाख के बीच होगी । वहाँ पर सारे मंत्रियों ने कहा है । क्या जस्टिफिकेशन आप के पास है ? आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर इस को प्ले डाउन क्यों कह रहे हैं ? क्यों इस राष्ट्रीय क्षति को 7 हजार 8 हजार, या 10 हजार बता रहे हैं ? क्यों इस को प्ले डाउन किया जा रहा है ? आन्ध्र में जो कुछ हुआ है, आप वहाँ जा कर देखें, लोगों की आँखों के अन्दर सूना-पन है, खून है, उन के अंदर आंसू नहीं हैं, वे नहीं रो सकते । आप उस को इतना कम कर के बताना चाहते हैं देश भर में ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शताब्दी का सब से भयंकर प्रकोप है और यह शताब्दी का सब से भयंकर पाप आप कर रहे हैं । जो इस बात को राजनीति में घसीट रहे हैं और अपनी लापरवाही को छिपा रहे हैं । मैं अभी भी कहना चाहता हूँ, आन्ध्र सरकार को कहना चाहिए कि कितने

बड़े पैमाने पर यह क्षति हुई है और उनको चाहिए कि देश की आत्मा को झकझोरें ।  
16 hrs.

आप समझते हैं यहाँ राजनीति है ? यहाँ दिल्ली की गली गली में जनता पार्टी के लोग और दूसरे लोग इसे राष्ट्रीय क्षति समझ कर अपने भाइयों की मदद के लिए जो कुछ संभव है कर रहे हैं और करना चाहिए । हम लोग वहाँ जिन के प्राण पूर्ण-तया नष्ट हो गए हैं उन के अंदर प्राण तो नहीं फूक सकते, वह तो महाकाल कर सकता है, लेकिन हम उन लोगों के साथ इस विपत्ति में भागीदार जरूर बन सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से कहूँगा कि आप बजाय इस के कि आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट की जस्टिफिकेशन करते रहें और जनता पार्टी को क्रिटिसाइज करते रहें, बजाय इस के कि इस सवाल को पोलिटिकलाइज करें सही स्थिति को सामने रखें ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ 19, 20 और 21 तारीख को आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहाँ दिल्ली में क्या कर रहे थे ? ... (व्यवधान)

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमगंज)  
आप के होम मिनिस्टर उस दिन हैदराबाद में थे । अगर आप इस तरह क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं तो हम बहुत कुछ कहेंगे ... ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satyanarayan Rao, you are going to speak on this. If you do not want to speak and shout, then I cannot help.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:  
Sometimes shouting is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. no. it is not necessary.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ पर दस दस दिन तक लोगों को पीने का पानी न मिले, दस दस दिन तक कोई लाशों को जलाने का प्रबन्ध न करे, जान-वरों की लाशों पर चूना तक न डाले, जहाँ पर किसी को दवाइयाँ तक मुयस्सर न हों,

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

वहां आप यह कह दें कि सब कुछ किया गया और बड़ा शानदार काम हुआ यह आने वाले समय के लिये बड़ा भयंकर सिद्ध हो सकता है, इसलिए मैंने यह बातें कहीं ।

मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सिस्टम है कि वहां पर सभी जगह जो कलेक्टर हैं, जो आई० सी० एस० या पी० सी० एस० आफिसर्स हैं, उन को दो दो तीन तीन साल के बाद तब्दील कर दिया जाय, इसे बदलने की जरूरत है । इन इलाकों के अन्दर जो अफसर होते हैं उन को तट पर आने वाले इस तरह के खतरों और तूफानों की जानकारी बहुत कम होती है और जब इनका हमेशा ट्रांसफर होता रहेगा और कोई आदमी वहां पर इस तरह का जानकार नहीं होगा जिस को यह मालूम हो कि किस प्रकार की विपत्ति यहां आती है, कैसे इवैक्यूएट होना चाहिए और किस तरह से उस को इम्फार्मेशन होनी चाहिए तो उस से बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की तटीय इलाकों में जो आफिसर हों उन की इस बारे में ट्रेनिंग हो और उनकी वहां पर परमानेंट अम्बाइंटमेंट हो ताकि उन को इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी रहे ।

यह ठीक है कि आज की हालत में दुनिया के अंदर जो लेटेस्ट साइंटिफिक इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुई हैं उस के मुताबिक 24 घंटे से ज्यादा समय इस के बारे में नहीं मिल सकता कि 24 घंटे में किस प्वाइंट पर आकर यह साइक्लोन हिट करेगा । अगर यह स्थिति है तो 24 घंटे के अंदर सारी मशीनरी को खड़ी करने का इंतजाम कैसे हो सकता है यह हमें सोचना पड़ेगा । वहां पर सड़कें हों, वहां इस प्रकार के पेड़ हों, और चार पांच घंटे की नोटिस पर आखीरी गांव तक लोग पहुंच सकें और

उन को इवैक्यूएट कर के किसी जगह ले जा सकें ये सब बातें उस के अंदर आनी चाहिए । इसी के साथ वह चाहे मिलिट्री की हेल्प का सवाल हो या दूसरी हेल्प का सवाल हो इस सारी मशीनरी को गेयर करते और उस के लिए एक पूरा आपरेशन सिस्टम हमें बनाने की जरूरत है । यह ठीक है कि इस प्रकार एक विपत्ति मछलीपत्तनम में एक बार पहले आई और उस के बाद 110 साल बाद यह आई परन्तु छोटे मोटे तूफान उड़ीसा के तट पर, बंगाल में और बंगला देश में आते रहे हैं, उस के अन्दर हजारों की मृत्यु होती रही है । तो इस सारे सिस्टम को बैठ कर सोच कर उस के लिए मैक्सिमम इंतजाम करना चाहिए । यह सही है कि प्रकृति के तत्वों से मनुष्य पूरी तरह से निपट नहीं सकता, न उस से लड़ सकता है, लेकिन इन्सान जो कुछ कर सकता है वह करने की जरूरत है और फिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल को बिना पार्टी का सवाल बनाए हुए सारे देश को इस में मदद करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, first I want to express my gratitude to all Members of Parliament who have conveyed their sorrow and condolences to the members of the bereaved families on 21st November. I also want to express my thanks to the President of the Indian Republic who visited Andhra on 24th or 25th November, and also our Agriculture Minister, Shri Barnala, who visited the affected areas. They have got all first hand information. On 30th November, our Prime Minister visited personally and got all first-hand information. As the other friends have said, this should not be treated as a political issue. I was doubting why they were concentrating only on Andhra and were not taking so much interest in the case of Tamil Nadu and

Kerala where also people have suffered, though not as much as in Andhra. That is, perhaps, because, elections in Andhra Pradesh are coming. Some of the members of the ruling Party—not the entire Government—unfortunately want to exploit it and politicise the issue. I do not like that. That should not be there. My friend who spoke before me, in the first instance, made a political speech, but finally said—I am glad about it—that it should be treated as a national issue. The Government of India should help in every way and come to the rescue of the people there.

The recent cyclone was not a new thing for the Andhra coast. On October 13, 1679, a massive cyclone hit Masulipatnam and the neighbouring area; about 20,000 people were killed. In 1789 also, a violent inundation of the sea took place in the neighbourhood of the port of Coringa in the present East Godavari district. On April 15, 1752, the Vizagapatnam area was the target of a destructive cyclone: I think, 30,000 people died. Again on May 20, 1787, there was a cyclone in the East Godavari district. In December, 1789, a tidal wave swept the town of Coringa, East Godavari district, and 20,000 people perished. On November 19, 1879, a 'disastrous cyclone' overtook Krishna district. One of the worst cyclones in history overwhelmed Masulipatnam on November 1, 1864. Coming to the present century, the Nellore cyclone of November 1, 1927, was very intense. In the Masulipatnam cyclone of October, 1949, about 10,000 people died. In 1969 also, there was a cyclone. And the latest happened on 19th November, 1977.

All these people may not know the seriousness or the gravity of the situation in the cyclone-affected areas. Immediately they say 'Andhra' and 'South India'. The issue should not be treated in this manner. We are not treating it like that. We are all Indians. We want this to be considered as a national issue. As Dr. Karan Singh said, if there is pain in any part,

the entire body feels the pain. Similarly if there is any calamity in any part of India, the whole nation suffers.

Our Chief Minister, after the Prime Minister's visit, has, in his letter, given all the details, and he has said that, whenever they wanted the assistance of Army, they had taken their help. But the loss of property suffered has not been given. The total crop loss in terms of area is 12.36 lakh hectares and the value is Rs. 35,512.40 lakhs. The fodder damaged in terms of quantity was 12.39 lakh tonnes and the value is Rs. 3,717 lakhs. Tobacco was also damaged. I am talking of the small farmers. The Land Mortgage Banks and the Reserve Bank have been kind enough to sanction loans. The number of tobacco barns damaged was 6,140 and the value was Rs. 1,200 lakhs. The area affected was about 20,000 hectares. The loss of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides in government godowns came to Rs. 18.88 lakhs. The loss of the Andhra Pradesh Seed Development Corporation is Rs. 1 crore. There are so many other people also. So, the rehabilitation assistance we require is Rs. 30,500 lakhs and, again, a subsidy of Rs. 65.4 lakhs for tobacco barns and full subsidy for reclamation of saline lands. I have myself visited some areas in four or five districts and I was there for about a week. I have found that the small farmers and even big farmers will take two to three years to rehabilitate themselves. So, I would request the Prime Minister to give subsidy to them. In some places I have seen that the entire sugarcane crop over 15 to 20 acres has been affected. Such is the gravity of the situation there. Therefore, full subsidy for reclaiming sand-cast and saline lands to the tune of Rs. 700 lakhs should be given. The Prime Minister, who recently visited the place, has also said that money is not a problem, but the other day the Minister told me that only Rs. 5 crores from out of the Plan allocation has been given. This would not be helpful. Assistance outside the Plan should be given. This is a national



[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

calamity. Whatever the Andhra grow is not for the Andhras alone. We have surplus lands and last year there was no necessity for us to import from outside. We want to develop ourselves again: we want the farmers to be back on their fields and we want to give a fillip to the small industries.

There are some other figures I would like to give. The Andhra Government has already opened 199 camps for poor-feeding during the last 15 days. So many people from other countries and other States are also visiting the place even without the knowledge of or without the request of the Andhra Government. The number of persons rendered homeless, according to the official figures, is 30 lakhs but I think nearly 50 lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. The total damage to crops is Rs. 30 lakhs and odd and the loss of cattle and other livestock like goats, pigs etc. is nearly 5 lakhs.

All small farmers and agricultural labourers, particularly Harijans, had borrowed from nationalised banks to develop themselves, but even these people have lost their bullock-carts etc. So, all their loans taken from nationalised banks should be written off. During a calamity like this even private loans are asked to be written off. So, these loans which the agricultural labourers and Harijans had taken from nationalised banks should be written off.

Finally, I would like to quote from the letter written by the Chief Minister to the Prime Minister:

It would be a sad day if at a time when we should have utilised every minute of our time for the relief and rehabilitation of these unfortunate fellowmen we would be diverting our attention to explaining what we have done or failed to do. I sincerely believe that officials and non-officials and a number of voluntary agencies are presently working in spite of the most unfavourable

conditions with a high sense of missionary zeal and enthusiasm. I am sure you will agree that any diversion of attention at this juncture would not only demoralise these sincere and dedicated workers but also seriously hamper the progress of relief operations and we would have done a great dis-service to our countrymen.

So I would request all the Members who are visiting us (we welcome them and we will give them all facilities) not to make this a political issue. Elections are there, but there are so many other aspects also. Ninety per cent of our policies are the same and we differ only in the matter of implementation. We all want to help the poor man and get rid of corruption.

I would like to make a personal request to the Prime Minister kindly to consider the request of Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh and rush to them all the help that is required at the present hour.

I have visited all the affected districts myself and seen their miserable plight. One of the immediate requirement of the farmers in these districts is fertilisers in terms of ammonia sulphate. Unless you rush them two hundred thousand tonnes of this fertilizer, they would not be able to grow their second crop. In my district, West Godavari alone, 70 per cent of the crop has already been harvested, and 30 per cent has been lost. For second crop, in my district, alone 1 lakh tonnes of fertilizers are needed. They have to grow again seed-beds. For that, I would request that free loans should be provided to them immediately.

In a calamity of this nature, you are providing for compensation for certain non-essential goods, but there is no insurance for the crops and for the cattle. We have been asking for that for the last twenty-three years, but this has not been provided. There



[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

That is why I am here in the queue. Sir, this is the plight to which our people have been reduced to.

Sir, with these words, I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): I have nothing more to say. I stood because I gave my name in the list.

There was a similar cyclone of the same magnitude in Orissa in 1971 and I was then the Minister for Education and Cultural Affairs. There was the Congress Government in the Centre. So I know that it is unfortunate that when the cyclone has subsided there in that area, it is gathering momentum inside this House.

With due respect to the hon. Members, Dr. Karan Singh who visited the place chose to accuse our side that we are making it political, but to call us political is also not less political. That is why our Prime Minister has given his wise advice that this should not be discussed here and that we should start working rather than go on discussing it for hours and hours. However, I would like that a parliamentary team of both Janata and Opposition members should visit the area and see what sort of work is going on. It is ultimately the affected people who will decide who has done what. It is not unlikely that some Central Minister or the Prime Minister or any other leader who has visited the place might have found some inefficiency on the part of some government. It is rather delicate that there is the Janata Government in the centre and there is the Congress government in the State. In Orissa in 1971 we were the Utkal Congress government and there was the Congress government here. I think we did not drive about that. Probably Mr. Biju Patnaik was there in the Assembly and he was not in the government. The central government extended us assistance much later but the whole Cabinet and all

officials ran to the spot. It was really an unexpected calamity. Every school was converted into a hospital and every teacher went there. We patrolled the whole area and collected the rotting corpses and set fire to them. International and other national relief organisations reached there after a week or ten days and they had all praise for the work we did and that was the certificate we got unasked for. Whether the Andhra government rose to the occasion, or not, it will be decided afterwards. Because the elections are coming and because there is the Janata party government here, we are unnecessarily entering into controversies. So, let us stop here and now and thus far and no further. We must think of the short-term and long-term measures. Let an expert committee go—I am told the committee is already there. Let them assess and advise the government about the action to be taken. In the words of the Prime Minister, money will be no bar.

So, I do not want to take the valuable time of the House. I would only request our Minister for Agriculture, Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala to see that all assistance is given and whatever is asked for, is given. As we did in Orissa, all the hutments should be reconstructed and the rehabilitation work must start. But that is a long-term process but immediately the Ministry of Health should rush the necessary medical relief and all sorts of assistance should be rendered immediately and the sand-caped land has to be reclaimed and made suitable for cultivation and for that a long-term protection should be there. Our sea shore is not always prone to such an un-expected cyclone. The forests are necessary to protect from cyclone. Attention should be attracted for doing all these things. It is not a question of to-day or tomorrow, but for years together.

With these words I finish my speech. We must start the work.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu resulting in unprecedented loss of life and property has imposed heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the Centre and the respective State Governments.

It is a terrible national calamity. Therefore, at this time of distress the Government is propelled to mobilise all the resources and forces at its disposal to carry out relief and rehabilitation measures on war footing.

So far as the Government of Tamil Nadu is concerned, soon after the cyclone havoc, the Government machinery rushed to the spot with 4 Helicopters, one Dakota and two Avros to supply the immediate necessities to the victims in the affected area. Our Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivar, M.G.R. wherever it was not possible to travel by road due to floods, made aerial visits. He rushed to the other areas by car to succour the victims.

Then he deputed Honourable Ministers immediately to the affected areas to take all tangible relief measures without delay.

The staggering loss in men and material defies description. According to the available information in Press and Government nearly 600 persons lost their lives.

Kudakanar Dam recently constructed at the cost of Rs. 4 crores was washed away by the flood.

The dam constructed across Vallal Nathi was also swept away by the flood.

The standing crops over the area of 5.75 lakh acres have been affected extensively.

The crops in 1,20,000 acres in Tanjore and Trichy districts are totally lost.

Crops in 51,000 Acres have been submerged in the water. Lakhs and lakhs of plantation trees and coconut trees have been devastated by the tornado.

Nearly 4.05 lakhs of houses have been heavily damaged and 69,377 houses have collapsed.

Nearly 5400 transformers have been damaged by the fury of the cyclone. The 66 K. V. Massive transmission tower on Tiruvarur route has collapsed.

Almost all the land to the extent of nearly 5 lakh acres adjoining both sides of the rivers are silted up with mud. It requires several crores of rupees for desilting the land.

Out of 16400 irrigation tanks, 3818 tanks have been breached by the flood. Repairing them alone will cost Rs. 13 crores.

About 6450 kilometres length of roads belonging to National and State Highways Department and 1200 Kilometres of Panchayat and Union roads are affected by the flood and cyclone. There are 4509 breaches in Highways roads and 893 breaches in Panchayat roads.

18 major bridges, 667 culverts and 72 minor bridges were washed away. The cost of repairs to the roads, bridges and tanks damaged by the recent cyclone in Tamil Nadu are estimated to be over Rs. 30 crores.

All the colleges in Tiruchi town were submerged and marooned by flood waters for many days. Libraries, laboratories, everything was washed away in the flood which caused a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Thanjavur had experienced the fury of cyclones and flood in 1900, 1952, 1955 and 1961.

Sir, since 1900, we have not come across a cyclone of such a virulent nature. Almost all river Cauvery, Kollidam, Vaikal, Amarayathi, Pennar,

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

Palar, Thambiraparani, Kadana Nadhi, Rama Nathi and Chitra Nathi were on spate. The river Cauvery carried the maximum designed capacity of around 1.82 lakhs cusecs of water in 1961. But, this time, it carried a little over 3 lakhs cusecs of water.

Never in the history of Tamil Nadu have we faced such a colossal loss of lives and property. The virulent hands of the cyclone have almost destroyed the coastal beauty of our land. A true friend never fails to come to rescue at the time of distress. Aptly so, soon after the cyclone while our affected people were perching like birds on rooftops of buildings and trees and standing dazed with tears and tattered clothes in battered conditions, our President, Prime Minister and other Central Ministers visited the affected areas, to pat and pacify the victims. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, especially, the victims of cyclone, I thank the President, the Prime Minister and all the other members who have visited the affected areas.

No doubt, our State Government has taken speedy and effective steps for relief and rehabilitation work. It has been duly acknowledged by all the celebrities. Shri Bahuguna, our Minister, who visited there has admired the work done by our Government. Sir, the Minister has in reply to a question, denied that Government or Government machinery did not act swiftly in meeting the situation caused by floods. They had taken all possible steps to meet the challenge and in providing succour to the affected people.

Sir, it will be more appropriate if I refer to what our Defence Minister, Mr Jagjivan commended about the relief work in Tamilnadu. Talking to newsmen at Raj Bhavan after his visit, he said:

"He found standing paddy crops in ripe stage submerged under flood

waters. In many places, he saw banana gardens, coconut and plantain graves and several small houses and huts destroyed".

"The Tamil Nadu Government and its officials had done a good job in providing relief to the victims as expeditiously as possible".

The eight-member Central study team under the leadership of Shri R. K. Saxena inspected all the affected areas and discussed with the officers and said:

I quote:

"The leader of the team, Mr. R. K. Saxena, told newsmen that their impression was that relief work had been provided in time, and the people were on the whole satisfied with the relief measures undertaken.

The State administration has left no stone unturned in giving relief to the affected people and we are very much impressed by the way the State Government has coordinated the relief work."

Sir, above all, the tribute given by our Prime Minister to the officers who have been entrusted with the burden of the relief work is noteworthy. He said to the correspondents at Madras airport and I quote:

"The spirit for social work evinced by the Tamil Nadu Government officials should be appreciated".

Sir, I am referring to all these things not for any pontification but just to state how our State Government has done its duty for the restoration of the normal life of the victims. We have done our best. At the same time we are not content with this immediate relief of this type. We want longterm permanent and constructive measures. That can be taken only with the help of the Centre.

In Tamil Nadu, the total lost amounts to nearly Rs. 200 crores. Now, the Government have proposed to spend

Rs. 100 crores for relief and rehabilitation work. At the same time, the Government at the Centre which is expected to share a heavy responsibility at the time of this national calamity and devastation will be guilty of dereliction of its duty if it does not rise to the occasion.

Expending Rs. 100 crores from the State Government's Exchequer is another havoc financially to the State Government. So, the Central Government must come forward to bear at least the major portion of the expenditure which is proposed to be spent by the State Government. The response from the Centre is not adequate. It has granted only Rs. 7 crores as advance towards the relief measures so far. The magnitude of the calamity and the stupendous task facing the State Government have been testified by the President, the Prime Minister and other Central leaders. The attitude of the Government granting money towards the relief work is far below what we expected eagerly to be. The Central Government have been repeatedly saying that money is not a problem. Help will be given. At the same time the Central Government is insisting on the principle of Sixth Finance Commission. I am quite sure without changing the principle of the Sixth Finance Commission it is highly impossible for this Government to help the State Government. We know the Central Government was generously granting money for relief measures but some States took undue advantage of it and magnified the factual position and manipulated the actual losses. As a result thereof the Sixth Finance Commission was forced to adopt a principle. But the present situation is a different one. It is accepted by all that it is a national calamity. Since it is a national calamity extraordinary consideration of the Central Government is indispensable. I want to know from the Central Government whether it is going to change the principle of the Sixth Finance Commission and whether our Prime Minister thinks that the principle of the Sixth Finance

Commission is based on wise policy. It is a challenge not only to our ability but also to our nobility and spirit of unity. That is why a change in the policy is necessary. I mentioned certain lapses and omissions and defects and faults not with an intention of making any charge but only to present our difficulties and sentiments which have not been duly realised by the Central Government. I know this is not the time to criticise or accuse anybody. It is a vital hour for lending a helping hand. Therefore, with folded hands I beg to the Central Government to change the principle of the Sixth Finance Commission to wipe out the rolling tears from the cheeks of millions and millions of people. If the Central Government with an annual income of Rs. 12,000 crores fails to resuscitate the normal life of the victims, don't think your inability will be established; instead your irresponsibility and indifference will be exposed to the world.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague and comrade Arunachalam has given details of the losses that had occurred in Tamil Nadu. The difficulty that arose in Tamil Nadu was that there was continuous rain before the cyclone. Then there was a cyclone and it was followed by continuous rain thereafter accentuating the difficulties even of relief measures. The cyclone affected the coastal areas and devastated the whole place. Floods affected Tirucharpalli district and completely submerged two major cities, namely, Tirucharpalli and Srirangam. The Kodagar dam burst completely submerged the Vedaundur area and hundreds of lives were lost. Now, it is because of the floods and the cyclone coming together that the problem was accentuated and the losses have become very acute and severe. When we went round and saw those areas we found that misery was writ large on the faces of the people which cannot be described.

Sir, I must at the outset pay my tribute to the Tamil Nadu Government

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

for the prompt and effective action which they took. Sir, I do not belong to that party, but certainly where good work is done, it must be acknowledged. The Government immediately took steps not only to rush relief measures to those places but what they did was even more effective work by way of evacuating the people from the coastal areas and then finding them shelter in view of the oncoming cyclone. There was a heated discussion a few minutes ago about the provision of relief measures by the Andhra Government in the cyclone affected areas. If one had looked at the chronology of events, one would understand that even on the 19th till 4 O'clock — that afternoon — the Meteorological department said that the cyclone was hitting the Madras City coast and all the people in the Madras city, people particularly living in the coastal areas, particularly in the Foreshore Estates and other places, should be compelled to move out of that place. In fact, when people were reluctant to move out, electricity was cut and they were compelled to move out of those places. It was only after 4 O'clock in the evening—sometime at about 6 O'clock or so — they said that the course of the cyclone had changed and that it was going to hit the Andhra coastal districts of Nellore, Vijayawada and Masulipatnam. So, it would be wrong to say that the information was given earlier in respect of the severity of the attack, in respect of Andhra. Every body was fearing and feeling apprehensive that it was going to hit the Madras coast and all the precautions were taken only against the cyclonic devastation in the Madras area. Therefore there is no use of shifting the burden on one side or the other, shifting the blame on one side or the other. It is better that we devote ourselves to the task of rehabilitation. The Tamil Nadu Government also did a very nice thing. The roads were blocked with the uprooted trees and communications had become comple-

tely impossible. Normally, in Government, we would announce a date on which those trees would be auctioned and then on that particular date auction would be held. The highest bidder will have to cut and take the trees. This will take at least 15 days to one month and during that period, the entire road would be blocked and the communication would be affected. The Tamil Nadu Government said "anybody who wants to cut and carry away the trees can do so". By this the entire road block was cleared within 24 hours. I mention this because in future the Government may take a lesson from this. Of course, by this process, they might have violated the rules. Perhaps they may even be charged by the Public Accounts Committee for not following the usual procedure as laid down in the rules for disposing of the trees. But by doing what they did, it enabled the restoration of the communication system and relief measures could be rushed to various areas as quickly as possible.

I do not want to repeat the figures which my friend Mr. Arunachalam has given. But I would say what should be done in future. The need for work is imminent, urgent and necessary so far as the agricultural lands are concerned. There is already the report of the Tamil Nadu Government that thousands of acres of land have been silted with sand and they have got to be reclaimed. I would appeal to the Government to request the Reserve Bank of India to take immediate action through the Land Development Banks for affording the necessary relief for the purpose of reclamation of the land. We do not want the Central Government to give any aid. The people who own lands do not want any help in that way. All that they want is that immediate credit should be available on a long term basis spread over 15 to 20 years so that they can reclaim their land and then make them cultivable. Many lands will not



be able to raise a second crop in this or the next season. On account of that it is possible that food production in Tanjore district will go down. My appeal to the government is that immediate instructions be given to the Reserve Bank to give liberal loans through land development banks for the purpose of land reclamation.

The second thing is, crops have been destroyed and the Tamilnadu government, I am sure, will give revenue remission. I would suggest that the levy may be suspended in Tanjore district. That is the area where crops have been completely submerged; the whole crops have been destroyed. It is not proper to continue the levy in that district where there has been so much destruction. Whatever little is available will be distributed among the people in the district and levy is causing a great deal of hardship. When I went round the district they said: at least save us from the levy for this particular harvest; the next harvest you can have levy and for that we have no objection. But so far as this harvest is concerned, the levy must be immediately withdrawn.

With regard to loans, I may say that the loss has been so great that they would not be able to repay this even in the future. If they could not write off any instalment and the interest, at least the interest thereon for this particular year should be written off. Unless they write off the interest, the accumulated interest and interest on interest carried over for ten or 15 years will become three times the amount and the burden will increase so much that they will not be able to bear. So at least the interest due on cooperative and other loans for this year may be written off.

Next seriously affected area is plantations. In Tanjore district we have a large number of coconut, banana, betel-vine plantations. All those trees which have been standing for ten years or even 50 years, were lying prostrate

when I went round, paying homage to the cyclone God who had destroyed them. They cannot be put up again; they will have to be planted again and loan and subsidy will have to be given for replanting both. A subsidy of about Rs. 300—500 per acre is necessary to support new and fresh plantations and bring them up.

I would also suggest that there should be a moratorium on these loans. A coconut starts yielding after ten years and if a person is asked at the end of the second or third year the instalment and the interest it is a sure way of ruining him. In respect of those crops which take a long gestation period to yield, particularly coconuts, a moratorium for payment may be given. The cattle lost has been considerable. People in the district, when I went round asked for small loans of Rs. 200 or 300. I do not know; the other side may be allergic to the twenty point programme but so far as we are concerned, we had implemented the twenty point programme in Tamilnadu so effectively and got loans to the poor people from the banks to carry on small trade, small business and so on. With the result that when I went round this time they asked me to get again the very same loans. I told them that the government had changed and I could no longer get it. They said: you are the person who got it the last time; why don't you get it again. Therefore, I should like some of my friends there to come to Tanjore district in Tamilnadu and see how people there appreciated small loans given by the banks to them to carry on small business and trade.

The next item is houses. About five lakhs of houses—that was the figure given to me by the government—have been destroyed and a house on an average costs anything between 500 and 5000. If you put it at an average of Rs. 2000, the loan required would be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. There again, no subsidy is required. All that we want is a liberal aid by



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

the Reserve Bank, in the form of long term loans so that they may rebuild and repair the houses. In Tamil Nadu, during my time, I had started an institution known as the House Mortgage Banks. There are financial institutions to provide credit for building houses, but there are no societies for helping people to repair the houses. We have started one such society and the result was we could help from the Reserve Bank for the purpose. That institution may be revived not only here but all over the country and people may be helped to rebuild the houses, repair the houses with the help of loans given by the Reserve Bank.

The next point is, in Tiruchirappalli, as I said, rivers Cauvery and Coleroon joined together. In fact they were separated and Lord Ranganatha stays in the middle. The name 'Srirangam' stays because of the encircling of the God by the two rivers. The temple and the neighbouring areas were all submerged under water. Both the rivers came together. I would like to mention that the five Colleges viz., Seethalakshmi Ramaswamy College, Holycross College, St. Joseph college, Bishop Heber College and the National College, have suffered such a damage that the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, who visited that place, had estimated that the loss would be of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. He has already written to the UGC and has asked for assistance in this regard. I would like the UGC to give a sympathetic consideration to this and give all possible help. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for these institutions to run. Lastly, there is a United Nations Distress Relief Organisation (UNDRO) which gives relief to various countries when they are affected by disasters of this kind, flood, fire and so on. It would be a good idea to approach this international organisation for relief in this regard.

श्री गंगा सिंह (मंडी) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, हमारे जो भाई आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिल-नाडु, केरल और पाण्डिचेरी में रहते हैं। उन के ऊपर एक महान् दैवी प्रकोप आ पड़ा है। जिस के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 20 हजार हमारे भाई बहन, और बच्चे मारे गये हैं। उन की जान और माल का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, उन के पास न खाने को कोई चीज है, न मवेशी है और न कोई दूसरे साधन है। यह ऐसी विपदा है जो न केरल राज्य सरकार पर है, न केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है, बल्कि सारे देश के ऊपर यह विपदा आई है और सारे देश को इकट्ठा हो कर इस का मुकाबला करना है।

हमें इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार और हमारी प्रदेशों की सरकारें जितना भी उन से हो सकता था, इस का मुकाबला करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। इस विपदा की घड़ी में किसी भी प्रकार की राजनीति में जाना मैं समझता हूँ—गलत होगा। हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी की ओर से ऐसा कोई भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है कि इस विपदा के कारण किसी भी प्रकार का राजनीतिकलाभ उठाया जाय। आज तो सारे देश से यह आशा की जाती है कि सब इकट्ठे हो कर इस का मुकाबला करें हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, हमारी आबादी 60 करोड़ है। आज यदि पचास लाख आदिमियों पर यह विपदा आई है तो सब को इकट्ठे हो कर इस का मुकाबला करना है। हालांकि यह विपदा बहुत बड़ी है, लेकिन इतन बड़े महान देश में यदि 60 करोड़ की आबादी 10-10 रुपये भी इकट्ठे करें तो इस विपदा का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। पहले बंगला देश के बहुत से शरणार्थी यहां हमारे देश में आए थे और उस समय सारा देश सहायतार्थ इकट्ठा हो गया था और सारे देश ने उन की सहायता की। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार के पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है, तो जिस प्रकार बंगला

देश के शरणाधिकियों की स्थिति के मौके पर एक डाक टिकट करके रूप में लगाया था, उसी प्रकार से अब भी धन इकट्ठा किया जाए और और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि साइक्लोन से कितनी भी क्षति हुई है चाहे सड़कें टूटी हों, चाहे मकान टूट हों भूमि बही हो अथवा दूसरी चीजों की क्षति हुई हो, जिस स्थिति पर यहां वस्तुएं पहले थीं, उसी स्थिति पर वे अब भी बननी चाहियें। इस अवसर पर नार्थ, साऊथ और दलगत भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। इस भेदभाव को मिटाकर इस विपदा का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

16.56 hrs.

[Shri D. N. TIWARI, in the Chair]

पुराने जमाने में भी दैवी प्रकोप आते थे और चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का प्रकोप, उस की जिम्मेदारी उस समय के राजा लेते थे। भले ही दैवी प्रकोप हो लेकिन जिम्मेदारी राजा अपने उपर स्वीकार करते थे। मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने यह बात उठाई है कि ठीक समय पर खतरे की सूचना नहीं दी गई। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि ठीक समय के ऊपर अगर सूचना दे भी जाती और उस के ऊपर सरकार पूरा अमल करती, तब भी विनाश जरूर होता, हो सकता है कि कुछ कम होता। इसलिए हमें इस बात में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए कि किसी ने ठीक काम किया है या नहीं किया है। इन बातों को तो बाद में जब हम रिलीफ वर्क्स पूरा कर लेंगे तब देख लेंगे और तय कर लेंगे कि किस ने पूरा काम किया या नहीं किया। आज तो जो विनाश हुआ है, उस को हमें दूर करना है और जो रिलीफ वर्क्स हैं, उन को पूरा करना है। उन को पूरा कर लेने के बाद हम लेखा-जोखा कर लेंगे कि किस ने पूरा काम किया है और किस ने नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं सभी सदस्यों और देश के लोगों से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में वे वहां के लोगों की सहायता करें। सारा देश इस रिलीफ कार्य में रत है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चे केरल के लिए और तमिलनाडु

2856 LS—12.

की सहायता के लिये पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बच्चे और हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूसरे आदमी भी और दूसरे कार्यकर्ता और संस्थाएँ, इस रिलीफ काम में जुटे हुई हैं—वैसे ही सारा भारत। मैं दक्षिण भारत के मित्रों को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जितनी हमदर्दी आप लोगों को साइक्लोन पीड़ित लोगों से है, उतनी ही भावना, उतनी ही वेदना और उतना ही दर्द नार्थ के लोगों को भी उन के प्रति है और जिस जिस चीज की जरूरत होगी, उस को देने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सरकार हमें आदेश दे, सरकार जनता को आदेश दे कि हमें इस दैवी प्रकोप का मुकाबला करना है। सारा देश उस के लिए तैयार है, सारा देश उस के लिए एक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और जो लोग साइक्लोन में मारे गये हैं, क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं उन के लिए संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House by going into details of the losses suffered as a result of the cyclonic havoc in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and other places. Previous speakers have given the details. Speaking about Tamilnadu, the details given by Shri Arunachalam and Shri R. Venktaraman are only based on the facts given by the administration and even the administration admits that the facts are not complete. So, the losses may be still more.

17.00 hrs.

What we have to do for the future is more important than what we say about the losses suffered. This tragedy is something like an external aggression. If there is a threat of aggression, we expect the whole nation to stand united and face the aggression. Like that, nature also has its own way

[Shri M. Kalayanasundaram]

of threatening especially our Sotuhern coast. Geography cannot be changed. Our peninsula is under tropical zone. The tropical seas have their own behaviour. We have to learn to live with cyclones of the Bay of Bengal, of the Indian Ocean and of the Arbian Sea. We have to prepare our people and we have to prepare our administration for that.

Some hon. Members were saying that the Andhra Government was not doing the correct thing or doing a wrong thing. Even when the relief work has been done properly, what are the steps taken by way of preventive measures? Except for some administrative measures taken in Kerala, nothing was done by way of preventive measures in both Tamil Nadu and Andhra, although the warning was given. We have to admit that our meteorological system has made tremendous advance during the past 15 years of our Independence in spite of the hangover of the colonial rule of more than two centuries. Before Independence, the function of the meteorological system was giving information to mercantile ships of the British Government or for some limited purpose. Today it has advanced. It is called upon to perform very important functions with regard to agriculture, civil aviation, shipping and so many other things. It has become part of the economic life of the country. They have done some useful work also. There were cyclones previously, as explained by some hon. Members. Nowadays the newspapers are also doing some useful work by diving into the archives and bringing out the facts regarding the various cyclones in the past. But recently there were two big cyclones, one in Orissa in 1971 and the other in Andhra Pradesh in 1970. At that time, at the initiative of the Central Government, Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committees have constituted, one in 1970 and the other in 1971. The reports of those Committees are there. What was done on the basis of those reports? Those

Committees have made very valuable suggestions for precautionary measures when there is a cyclone threat. They have recommended the steps to be taken before the commencement of cyclone season, during the cyclone season and after the cyclone season. Some guidelines are there as to what should be done. Even with regard to these recommendations, I think they are still in the library records. A decision has not been taken on these recommendations. But this is not the responsibility of the Meteorological Department. Other departments must come together and take a decision and give guidelines to the district administration. If there is a break-down of law and order, the District Collector knows what he is expected to do. If there is a declaration of Emergency, he knows what he has to do. If there is a famine, he knows what he has to do. But if there is a devastation on such a colossal scale due to cyclone and tidal wave, the District Collectors are unable to know what they are expected to do. But it is left to the district administration or the State Government. I think the Government of India should prepare the State Administrations and the Defence forces—especially the Navy—and other wings of Administration, as also the people, to face such calamities bravely in advance. There are several suggestions. The resident has now repeated these suggestions; and the Prime Minister has also done it. It is good that at least now they remember it. Let the losses suffered by our country and the lives lost by us be a warning for the future. Let us not be talking about it as a calamity and a tragedy, let us transform this tragedy and calamity into a opportunity for national re-construction and for saving the costal areas in the future. That should be the attitude of the Government of India. Of course, the Minister who is going to reply, alone cannot take the responsibility. All the concerned Ministers should sit together, and think of working out a scheme for the prevention of such a calamity.

I now come to relief and rehabilitation. Some experiments have taken place; and some more experiments are yet to take place. Although in the World Meteorological Conference, the Western delegates declined the proposal of the Indian delegation to construct a centre for the study and analysis of the tropical cyclones tidal waves and storms, because they are not interested, and they will be interested only in constructing naval and atomic bases in our Ocean, and not in the construction of bases for defending our country against the cyclones—our meteorological system has conducted one experiment in 1963, and again in 1973 with Soviet collaboration—Indo-Soviet experiment, as it is called. In April 1977, there was another experiment called the Monex 1977. Again in 1979, they are going to have the Monex i.e. Monsoon Experiment, with the help of the Soviet meteorologists and ships and also of Indian scientists. This cooperation is a good augury for the future. These experiments will help us to study the behaviour of the seas and especially of the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, and will be of immense help to our meteorologists to forecast not only in the routine manner, but even to forewarn more precisely about cyclonic storms, and even tidal waves. It is possible. Theoretically, scientists agree that it is even possible to attack the cyclone and mitigate its devastation. Theoretically, science has advanced so much. But we have yet to devise the mechanism for the practical implementation of that method. Let us think in terms of how to give protection to our country against these natural calamities, which have almost become frequent. Of one studies the history of cyclonic storms during the past century and more, one will find that the cyclone has become a habitual visitor to one part or the other of our country. I suggest that money should be spent on these projects also. Money should not be a problem for these projects.

Coming to the problem of relief and rehabilitation of the affected States, the Central team has gone there, and the Ministers of course would have gone there, to console the affected people and to give them encouragement. It is good; but what is needed is money. The State Governments resources are very thin. For four years we were suffering from drought in Tamil Nadu. Even three months ago we were clamouring for drought relief. This is so sudden that the whole thing has changed and now we have to ask for help for reclamation of sand-capped land, replantation of banana trees and coconut groves, reconstruction of damaged dams and breached bunds of the rivers. As at present, the estimate comes to nearly Rs. 200 crores. The State Government by itself cannot meet this large expenditure. Even if the amount is allotted from the Plan allocation, the economy of the State will suffer, it has already suffered.

Out of 15,000 tanks, 3,000 important tanks have been washed away. Many villages in Mr. Subramaniam's constituency have been wiped out, you cannot see them. That has happened in Trichy also. The whole economy of the State, agriculture, industry, all are affected. More than that, the builders of the nation—the fishermen, the handloom weavers, lakhs of agricultural labourers, small traders and workers in factories—are in distress. It is not charity that is needed. The nation owes a duty to this section of the people whose labour it has exploited and built big houses and bungalows. In the same affected areas, well-built houses have not suffered much loss.

In places like Srirangam and Tiruchirappalli as also Nagapattinam, no section of the people has been left out; even temples and gods have not been spared. Everybody was subjected to severe loss. Small traders, merchants, peasants, bidi and cigarette workers, all have suffered.

This requires a big programme of relief. The Tamil Nadu Government

[Shri M. Kalayanasundaram]

is doing its best within its resources. The help given is not adequate. The devotion with which the administration is discharging its duty should be acknowledged. Voluntary organisations are also coming forward to help. I must, from this House, acknowledge the services rendered by several voluntary organisations immediately after the cyclone. Particular mention should be made of the public sector undertaking Bharat Heavy Electricals. Thousands of young, trained workers went into action with some make-shift boats to save the people hanging on to trees and house-tops. Their services should be acknowledged and appreciated.

I would appeal to the Government to stand by the promise made by the hon. Prime Minister that money will not be a problem, but it should be given in time, within three months. Our people do not want to beg and stand in a queue for a handful of rice or anything like that. They are prepared to work, give them work. Let them go and build roads and houses, close the breaches, reconstruct the damaged dams. Labour is available, and the work is there. Please put both together with some adequate grant and let these people look after the construction.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, an unprecedented calamity has befallen our country. That the recent killer cyclone caused death and destruction only in certain regions of the country does not detract from the national character of the disaster. In fact, the immensity and intensity of this disaster was such that it has evoked international concern and sympathy. It is an irony of fate that a depression that started in the Bay of Bengal in the second week of last month, soon developed into a cyclone and lashed at several States of our Union. My esteemed colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, who headed a Congress Parliamentary Party delegation to the cyclone hit areas, has presented before this House a graphic picture of the situation as

he and his team found and assessed. I, therefore, do not want to go into details of the various areas where this cyclone has hit and caused terrible destruction and damage in terms of human lives lost, destruction of cattle, property and standing crops and dislocation of traffic and communication, which is unprecedented. Although the destruction was of such a magnitude, the Central Government has not taken that much of interest which it ought to have taken. I do not want to make a political exploitation of the misery of the people involved in this tragedy; but is it right on the part of the Central Government to leave this entirely to the States with their meagre resources especially when some of the States had to undertake similar relief work only three or four months before? I would come to that aspect later. The details of loss sustained by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been presented by hon. Members who spoke from those States.

I would like to say something about the loss sustained by my State, Kerala. In the background of heavy losses in terms of human lives, property, etc. sustained by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, we may not come into the picture in that big way. As a matter of fact, at a meeting held in Kerala, on this problem of cyclone and the devastation it has caused in Kerala, people raised the question why the Kerala Government did not give due publicity to the destruction in Kerala but it was explained by the Ministers that they did not want to highlight the losses because they were struck and shocked by the thousands of lives lost in the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and their hearts and sympathies went out to those people, people accepted that view. Such was the national concern that was shown about this tragedy. However, the loss sustained and the anguish and travail of our people in Kerala should not be lost sight of. I am reading from a handout issued by the State of Kerala regarding the damage caused

to the State. According to the Chief Ministers statement, the damages caused have been of the order of Rs. 10,30,43,000/-. The number of houses destroyed was 8492 and the loss in terms of money was Rs. 2,71,74,000. The number of houses damaged was 19,863. The crop area destroyed was 38,400 acres and the crop area damaged was 52,500 acres. Number of fishing vessels lost was 110 and the number of fishing vessels damaged was 735.

It must be said to the credit of the State of Kerala that they had given a sufficient warning about the cyclone to the people. Not only they had given a warning to the people but they had deputed a large police force all along the coast since the 9th of last month when we had a big land-slide at Palghat where some people lost their lives. They heeded the advice given by the Meteorological Department and posted policemen all along the coast. They prohibited the poor fishermen who were living from hand to mouth from going to the sea. If they had not taken those precautionary measures, certainly, the loss in terms of human life and property would have perhaps exceeded what other States have suffered.

Thanks to the blue revolution that has taken place in Kerala in the last decade and in the neighbouring States, Kerala has a fleet of about 7,000 fishing boats. The total number of people engaged in the fishing industry comes to 3-4 lakhs. All of them would have been in the sea. Probably everyone would have been killed. We had taken enough precautionary measures. That is why our loss in terms of human life is not that much. We are thankful to God. And yet we had a loss of 80 persons and 62 persons were missing. We have not yet been able to trace the missing persons.

The Government and a number of voluntary organisations have plunged into relief and rehabilitation work. The figures that I have given earlier are exclusive of the cost of remedial measures, relief and rehabilitation expenses, dislocation, loss of employment, etc. For the last three weeks,

the fishermen have not been going to the sea. There has been a huge loss in terms of foreign exchange that could have been earned during the last three weeks. They are earning about Rs. 300-400 crores in terms of foreign exchange by way of export of sea food alone. This is the situation in Kerala. The Government has taken remedial steps which have been channelised through the following categories.

Grant of free ration. About 32,000 people have been evacuated from the coastal area. We have stopped fishing operations in that area. We had to see that free ration is distributed to the suffering people particularly the fishermen who are the most vulnerable section of the people and also to those people who are living below the poverty line. That has cost about Rs. 70 lakhs. We are still distributing free ration. Then, famine relief works have already been started. Assistance to those people whose houses have been destroyed; assistance to those persons whose houses have been damaged; assistance regarding mechanised boats lost or damaged. Each mechanised boat costs about Rs. One lakh and more. 400 such boats have been lost or damaged. We are giving assistance regarding country craft lost or damaged; we are taking up anti-sea erosion measures, repairs to roads and communications; ex-gratia assistance in the case of deaths and persons missing for more than two weeks and minor irrigation works.

For all these measures, we require about Rs. 5 crores and odd. We have already taken up measures to meet this calamity. I do not want to go into any more details because the time at my disposal is very short.

The problem that Kerala is facing today is on two fronts. One is the terrible and chronic sea erosion. We have to launch a massive anti-sea erosion work. That is our primary concern. Second is the problem of frequent land-slides. As early as on the 9th of last month, there was a big land-slide at Palghat where there was a considerable of human life and

[Dr. Henry Austin]

damage to agricultural lands. In Mr. Stephen's constituency, land-slides have taken place and agricultural operations have been completely paralysed resulting in the loss of money in terms of foreign exchange because a number of cash crops like pepper, cardamom, rubber and tea that are grown there have been completely damaged.

I would now like to suggest some measures we should take to meet the situation in future. Dr. Karan Singh has made certain proposals. I would like to endorse them and add a few more. It is imperative that instead of always going in for short-term measures, we think in terms of long-term measures. My first suggestion in this regard is to form a National Calamity Prevention and Mitigation Board.

We have been seeing these natural disasters for the last several centuries. As a matter of fact the entire Caromondal coast is cyclone-prone. If you trace the history of the last 500 years, you will find that it has recurred all along. When I was going through some papers about it, I found that in the early 19th Century an entire French fleet which was besieging Madras against the English was destroyed by the cyclone. Even in the European records, they have recorded about the appearance of cyclone on the East Coast of India. It is important that we take care of this situation on this entire East Coast where cyclones are recurring every now and then.

A Natural Calamity Mitigation Board should be constituted. It is important that we should associate not only the Central Government and the State Governments but also the voluntary associations on this Board. Additional radar facilities are to be installed on the coastal region, particularly on the East coast. The science of meteorology has acquired new sophistications in recent years. The World Weather Watchman Programme or the World Meteorological Organisation has developed sophisticated equipments to detect and track cyclones. Mr. Kalyanandaram has earlier pointed that there are scientific ways to even break

the cyclonic clouds. By employing new scientific ways we can prevent cyclonic storms.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Who said that?

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Suryanarayana.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is important that we should acquire certain modern equipments of the above mentioned type and fit them all along the coast, particularly in Machilipatnam on the Caromondal coast.

In advanced countries, they also keep what you call, a reconnaissance plane. These planes always remain on the coastal regions. They detect these disasters and pass on this information to the meteorological regional centres for computer forecast. Some of these arrangements are already there, but they are perhaps in a rudimentary stage. We have got to pump in a lot of money and make it up-to-date so that we could do something about this recurring phenomenon.

In my own constituency, we have about 12,000 people now evacuated from coastal areas and most of them are poor fishermen, agricultural workers and others. They are being lodged in schools and other government buildings. Now, we should think in terms of constructing permanent RCC shelters all along the coastal region and other storm prone areas so that we could accommodate these people. On other occasions, they could be utilized for other public purposes. Now the educational institutions are closed all along the coastal region. We should go in for permanent shelters to be constructed all along these areas.

I suggest that immediate steps should be taken to start anti-sea erosion work. I had raised this matter several times in the Fifth Lok Sabha and the Government was good enough to depute Dr. Rao, the then Minister. He has submitted a report to the Central Government in which he has said that if we invest Rs. 40 crores then the entire vulnerable section on coastal belt of Kerala could be protected



from sea erosion. This amount is not much when compared to the loss that we sustain every year from these sea erosions.

In the Quilon area, there are huge accumulations of rare earths like ilmenite, monosite, rutile and sircon. These are varieties of rare earths which are used for atomic energy. In fact, in my childhood, I had found hills of these rare earths along the coast. Today, most of them have been washed away by sea erosion. If we had only protected these rare earth, the nation would have become richer. In terms of present calculation, it is worth about Rs. 3-4,000 crores. If you compare it with the huge loss that we are incurring every year by sea erosion, the cost of remedial measures would be negligible. Therefore there should be sea walls constructed in areas, vulnerable to sea erosion. Otherwise, entire Kerala would be lost. You know the myth about Kerala. The myth was that Kerala was formed by Lord Parusrama throwing an axe into the sea. In other words, it has come out of the sea. Now, the Sea God will take it back if it is not protected. The State itself will be lost if we cannot find Rs. 40 crores to construct sea walls. That is another problem. Kerala is a land of coconut trees. Each coconut tree costs about Rs. 300. About 10,000 coconut trees have fallen all along the coast during the disaster last month. The name of 'Kerala' itself originated from the word 'Kerum' that is coconut trees. Keral means land of coconut trees. If all the coconut trees are allowed to fall like this, the name of Kerala itself will have to be changed.

I want to make yet another suggestion. There should be drainage channels from the coastal region to the back-water or to the rivers in the interior, so that when there are tidal waves, water could be canalised and thrown into the back-water or the interior rivers.

One more suggestion. In Japan they have developed a technology for

preventing sea-erosion, that is, by growing a particular kind of tree along the coastal belt—I think it is mangrove—whose roots take firm hold on the sea-coast. That is the Japanese method of preventing soil—and sea-erosion. That method should be tried here.

I think, I have taken too much time. Our sympathies go out to the people of Andhra Pradesh where the greatest human tragedy has been caused by the tidal waves. The Government of Andhra Pradesh are doing their best to alleviate the sufferings of the people. As pointed out by Dr. Karan Singh, in the best traditions of the Congress, our Party has also plunged our heart and soul into the relief and rehabilitation work. In Tamil Nadu also, the Government have done well. Some voluntary organisations also have done good work there.

I would be failing in my duty if I failed to mention a word about Laccadives, our neighbour and also Pondicherry. In neither of these Resolutions, mention has been made about Laccadives, which is my neighbour—separated only by sea-water. Terrible destruction has been caused there and also in Pondicherry. Our sympathies go out to the people there. I am sorry, the hon. Minister has not visited Kerala, Madras, Pondicherry and Lakshadive. I hope, he will make a personal visit to those places and make an on-the-spot study.

I am sure, this discussion will have highlighted the concern, anxiety and anguish of the people of this country—not only of this country but of the whole world—on the problem and that it will do some good to alleviate the sufferings of the people affected by the cyclonic storm and also to make the Government take long-term measures if possible to prevent and checkmate these disasters.

**श्रीमती प्रतिभा पटेल जी. संजयकर (अध्यक्ष).**

उत्तर-मध्य) : महापति महोदय, हमारे केरल, तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पाण्डिचेरी और लक्षद्वीप पर जो आपत्ति आई है, यदि कोई



[श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

इस का वर्णन करने लगे तो लफ्ज ही खत्म हो जायेंगे। कोई भी शब्द वहां पर कितनी हानि हुई है, लोगों को कितना दुख पहुंचा है—इस के बारे में पूरे तरीके से वर्णन नहीं कर सकता है। मैं कुछ गांवों का उदाहरण दूंगी—किसी गांव में 400 की आबादी थी, तो वहां 388 मर चुके हैं। किसी में 200 की आबादी थी तो 150 मर चुके हैं। किसी में 900 की आबादी थी तो वहां 786 मर चुके हैं। ऐसे बहुत से देहात हैं जहां कुछ भी बाकी नहीं बचा है। घर तो सब खत्म हो गये, खेती के लिये वहां केवल लाशें पड़ी हुई हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी है कि कोई भी एक सरकार उस के लिये कुछ कर नहीं सकेगी, आज सचमुच हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है—पूरा नेशन एक साथ मिल कर आगे आये, तब यह काम पूरा हो सकता है। इस लिये मैं यह समझती हूँ कि इस में जानबूझ कर किसी तरह की कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं लानी चाहिये। मुझे हमारे डा० कर्ण सिंह जी से यही कहना है कि अगर इस में कोई पोलिटिक्स लाये है तो आप ही की पार्टी के लोग लाये हैं। हमारे बम्बई के गवर्नर ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी, वहां आप की स्टेट की एक सोशल वर्कर, जो एक्स-ए-०एल० है, आई थीं। उन्होंने वहां कहा कि हम खुद जीप से देहात में गये, लेकिन हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हमारी जीप नहीं जा सकती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि तीन-चार दिनों तक लोगों के पास कोई पहुंचा नहीं है। मेरे सामने नागा-लंका पंचायत के सरपंच का स्टेटमेंट है। उस ने कहा है कि 20 हजार रिस्पूजी थे और 24 तारीख तक उन को राईस नहीं मिला। उस के बाद उन को राईस मिला और एक सेर तीन आदमियों के लिए मिला है। यह तो उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन उस का मैं यहां कैंपेटल नहीं

बनाना चाहती हूँ। मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहले आप के घर में जो आग लगी है, उस को देखो, दूसरों के चूल्हों के धुएँ को मत देखो (ध्वजधान)। यह सरपंच का स्टेटमेंट है। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि पहले आप अपने लोगों को रोके। आप के पांच मिनिस्टर्स वहां पर इस्तीफा देते हैं और वे स्टेटमेंट निकालते हैं। पहले आप उन से कहिये कि इस में पालिटिक्स लाना गलत है। मैं भी कहती हूँ कि इसमें पालिटिक्स नहीं लाना चाहिए और जब सारा राष्ट्र उन के लिए खड़ा हो जाएगा तब उन को पता चलेगा कि सब मिल कर हमारे काम के लिए जुटे हुए हैं। हम को अपरेशन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शुक्रिया ।

श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : हमें आप के शुक्रिया की जरूरत नहीं है। हम शुक्रिया के लिए काम नहीं करते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के शुक्रिया के लिए हम वहां पर नहीं जाते हैं। अगर इस में सचमुच में पालिटिक्स को नहीं लाना है, तो इस में पहल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करनी चाहिए और जो इंस्पेक्तीबल स्टेटमेंट्स निकल रहे हैं, आप को उन को रोकना चाहिए। यह मेरा कहना है।

सभापति महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर जो नुकसान हुआ है, वह पहला सवाल है। उस को पूरा करने के लिए बजट चाहिए और कोई भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस पूरी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं उठा सकेगी। इसलिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पैसा देना चाहिए लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि स्लोन की हैसियत से उन को पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि ग्रान्ट के रूप में उन को पैसा देना चाहिए।

17.38 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह कहेगी कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, तो

मैं यहां उन से एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं और वह यह है कि 1962 से जो पुरानी गवर्न-मेंट थी, उस ने हमारे देश में वार रिस्क इंशोरेंस लगाया था और जो इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स हैं उन के ऊपर हाफ पर सेन्ट आफ टोटल वॉल्यू आफ फिक्स्ड एसेट्स था। इस से एक साल में 200, 300 करोड़ रुपया सरकार ने जमा किया है। 13 साल से वह इस को जमा कर रही है और बजट में उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। वह पैसा कहाँ है। वह पैसा अगर सरकार के पास है तो अब तक 13 साल में वह 3 हजार, 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हो गया होगा। यह वार रिस्क इंशोरेंस का पैसा कहाँ है, इसका पता चलना चाहिये। अगर वह पैसा सरकार के पास है तो वह पूरे का पूरा इन लोगों के लिए दे देना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से कम में इन लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। ग्रान्ट की हैसियत से यह पैसा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु और केरल को दे देना चाहिए। उन के लिए ग्रीजिएटली पैसा खर्च करना चाहिए। आप देखते हैं कि जिन के घर बर्बाद हो गये हैं, उन को गवर्न-मेंट 100, 150 रुपया दे रही है। 150 रुपये में घर नहीं बन सकता है। इसलिए मेरी सजेशन यह है कि पैसा न दे कर उन को काइन्ड में मदद देनी चाहिए जैसे बेम्बूज या दूसरी चीजें जो घर बनाने में लगती हैं, वे उन को देनी चाहिए। हर स्टेट में अगर काइन्ड में मदद दी जाएगी, तब तो वे कुछ कर सकते हैं। दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक उन के घर नहीं बनते हैं, हमारी आर्मी के पास जो टेन्ट्स हैं, वे उस को देने चाहिए ताकि वे उन में रह सकें। हमारी आर्मी को जा कर टेन्ट्स लगाने में उन को मदद करनी चाहिए क्योंकि घर बनाने के काम में तो बहुत देर लगेगी और 150 रुपये में कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

इतना ही नहीं खाने की चीजों का भी उन को नुक्सान हुआ है। इसलिए खाने की चीजें राइस बगैरह : भी उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मिलना चाहिए। इसका इंतजाम भी सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहिए।

इस से आगे जा कर मैं तो यह भी कहूंगी कि उन के लिए लांग टर्म मेजस भी अभी से लिये जाने चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि ये चीजें उन को मुहैया करके आप उन्हें रिलीफ पहुँचा देंगे लेकिन अगले पांच सात सालों के लिए भी आपको अभी से काम करना होगा। उन के स्कूल बंद हो गये हैं, उनके कार्लिजिज बंद हो गये हैं। उनकी जेन-रेशन की एजुकेशन बंद हो गयी है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि जिस तरह से आप बेअर फुटिड डाक्टर्स गांवों में भेजने का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आपको इन के लिए बेअर फुटिड टीचर्स भेजने का इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा। आज वहाँ कोई जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह सब आपको देखना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदया, जिस तरह से हम वार के लिए काम करते हैं, अगर उसी तरह से हम इन के लिए काम करेंगे तभी हम इन के लिए कुछ कर सकते हैं। अगर आरडिनरी तरीके से ही हम चलते रहे तो उस से तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर उन के लिए कुछ करना है तो वह वार फुटिंग पर किया जाए। यह काम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को करना होगा। अकेले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस काम को नहीं कर सकती है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले कर इस कार्य को वार-फुटिंग पर करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, एक सुझाव दिया गया कि एक आल पार्टी डेपुटेशन वहाँ जाए और यह देखे कि वहाँ रिजर्व-लिटेशन का काम कैसा चल रहा है।

[श्रीमती अहिष्मा पं० रांगनेकर]

यह सुझाव अच्छा है और मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ और चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा ही डेपुटेशन वहाँ जाए और इस काम को देखे।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहती हूँ। वहाँ पर जो आरफ्त हो गये हैं उन आरफ्त के लिए दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए और हरेक स्टेट को इन आरफ्त को भेजा जाए और वहाँ स्टेट उन की जिम्मेदारी ले। इसी प्रकार से इन आरफ्त की समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूँ। इस से ज्यादा आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहती।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Madam, Chairman, first of all, I would like to express my sympathies for all the victims of this unprecedented national calamity, the cyclone. I have already spoken and expressed my feelings about the cyclone and the loss caused in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

When I talk of cyclone, I know well what a cyclone can do. Perhaps, I am the only person in this august House who was actually present there when the cyclone came during the third week of last month. It was on the 20th November that Kalpeni, which is the fifth largest island in this Union Territory was worst hit in Lakshadweep. We got information about this on the 20th itself and at that time I was in the capital of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti. Though the devastation is not of the same magnitude as in other places, yet it was not insignificant either. I would like to enlighten the House with the better side of the tragedy that has taken place in Lakshadweep. In Lakshadweep, not a single life was lost. This was due to the timely warning

and timely action taken on the suggestions of the village elders.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Village elders?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Yes, village elders.

The population was moved to strong buildings and high locations. Only because of that no single life was lost in Lakshadweep.

Lakshadweep is also a place where such cyclones take place frequently. In 1847 the worst type of cyclone havoc was caused and the present Kalpeni island which was a major island became five minor islands after that devastation. Many lives were lost. Immense property, coconut trees, boats, huts, buildings and everything was lost in the 1847 cyclone. That was the biggest loss that has been recorded.

After the 1847 cyclone, we had cyclones in 1942, 1965 and now the present tragedy. This has overtaken the loss that took place in 1847. But as I said in the 1977 cyclone havoc there is no loss of life and this is only the better side of the tragedy. They have survived the cyclone but they are left with nothing to survive any more.

I want to give a brief picture of the loss that has been caused by this cyclone. The worst hit island is the same Kalpeni island which was also hit in 1847. This is an island of 625 acres, covering an area of 2.3 sq. km. It has a population of 4000 and it is away from the mainland by about 160 miles. Out of the 600 houses on the island, all the 300 houses which needed major repairs collapsed totally. Out of 2 lakhs coconut tree, 1 lakh were totally uprooted and of the remaining 1 lakhs trees, 50 per cent will have no fruit-bearing capacity since most of the coconut heads were blown off and of the remaining, 25 per cent of the tree may not bear fruits any longer. That is the condition of the coconut trees. That is the

only means of livelihood in Lakshadweep.

About the standing crops, nothing to say. No standing crops is there and everything is gone and no crops will grow for years because the entire island was under 4 feet of sea water.

Two-thirds of the cattle perished. Out of 1400 goats only 200 have survived. Out of 6000 poultry birds, only 1000 birds are left and in the southern part of this island, there is no drinking water available and whatever is available, because of the sea water, is salinated. As a result people are getting stomach ailments.

So, this is the type of devastation that has been caused in Kalpini.

Lakshadweep is a tiny, small island away from the capital. Perhaps the farthest portion of our country is Lakshadweep and our tragedy is also the greatest because due to the immense havoc that has been caused in the eastern region—when there is murder, dacoity and theft, of course, only for murder one is charged—so also due to the gravity of the situation which was there in Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and other places, we are rather forgotten. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Central Government are rushing aid. Even the Government appointed team has gone only to these regions except Lakshadweep. I have a reason to say that we are far away, we are very small, and therefore, perhaps, we are taken lesser care of. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House at least in this late hour whether any hon. Member from the Council of Ministers or anybody from the Government of India or anybody is going to visit Lakshadweep so that the people of Lakshadweep should not be under the impression that they have been forgotten because they are far away.

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

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been given from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. This aid is very insignificant to meet the devastation caused there.

The economy of the island depends entirely on the income from coconut and fishing. The coconut trees have been totally destroyed. Fishing boats have been totally destroyed and fishing country-boats have also been destroyed. Standing crops are already gone and the houses in Kalpini and the strong buildings over there are no more. How are you going to rehabilitate them?

I would like to place a few suggestions because the Government:

Free rations at least for a year should be given to Kalpini island.

Epidemic is spreading. Medical team of doctors, etc., should be sent from the mainland.

The soil scientists must be sent because the coconut trees have been completely destroyed. Unless scientists go and test whether the soil is fit for replanting the coconut, I think it will be futile on the part of the farmers to plant them again.

The seedlings and other seeds and also fertilizers must be made available free to the farmers.

Coconuts as well as fishing are the two sources of income of the people of Lakshadweep. In Lakshadweep—ten out of twenty islands are inhabited. Kalpini is the 5th largest island. All the fishing boats have been destroyed.

I request the Government to see that fishing boats are made available to the

[Shri P. M. Sayeed]

fishermen so that they will be in a position to earn their livelihood. They should not only be supplied with grains but also the building materials like the timber, cement, tiles, asbestos and also some money in order to enable them to re-build their houses. They have lost everything. Though they have survived due to cyclones yet they are left with nothing to live. That is the condition that is prevailing there.

Therefore, I would request the Government to consider the suggestions that I have made. Another point which I would like to highlight is this. The islanders, especially, the Kalpini islanders who are highly educated and who are in the Laccadive groups of island must be given preference over others in the matter of employment both in the island administration as well as in the mainland.

I would request the Government to see that some circular or some instruction goes to the other State Government whether these unfortunate people could given some preference over others to get employment.

Finally the most important thing is this. Whenever such cyclones take place causing such a tragedy, what solution have we got? This is a national calamity. So, for this purpose, I suggest that there must be a permanent fund to be utilised for the people affected as a relief and the public, organisations, State Governments and the Central Government may offer or contribute to that permanent fund so that whenever such a calamity overtakes the country, from such funds, financial assistance can be made available without any hesitation or without immediate difficulty.

Therefore, I request that the hon. Minister, while replying, will say something with regard to the suggestions that I have made. I hope he

will take note of them and given them a proper consideration so that the sufferings of thousands of people may get minimised by giving such an immediate relief.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH (Guntur): Madam Chairman, already much has been said about the damage done in Andhra and other parts of the country by the terrific cyclone. I do not think I can draw on a more graphic picture except by saying that so far as Andhra is concerned, there are two areas one where the people are dead and two where the people are nearly dead. I include in the latter category of people those who have lost everything, their homes, their hearts, their fields, their crops and everything. Paddy crop is gone, chilly crop is gone, turmeric is gone, cotton is gone, banana is gone, tobacco crop is gone, coconut is gone, palmirah is gone. It is just a total destruction. What is more gruesome is that this is not the first year that this thing has happened. I am sure many of the peasants who have got the necessary courage would have withstood this natural calamity body had it not for the fact that this is the second year in succession that the cyclone has hit them. In fact, in some parts, this is the third year in succession where we they have lost the crops. In the first year, due to pest they lost the crop. In the second year, there was a similar cyclone and the crops were damaged. I talked to the peasants when I went to my constituency, Guntur—all the hon. Members who went that side also must have visited that—and I had no courage to face them because they were full of tears. When I talked to them, they said that on the 18th evening when they had gone there to the fields, everything was all right, there were wonderful crops in the fields and they enjoyed that sight much. But, the very next day for the second year in succession, the cyclone destroyed everything.

18 hrs.

I do not think there can be more gruesome human suffering than this. That is why many of them did not know what to do. So, it is not a question of the State Government or the Central Government but, I think that both the Governments must pool their resources together and show them a way out. I have seen those who have lost everything and they do not have the wherewithal to pay even the labour. They have mortgaged everything. Ninety-five per cent of the Andhra peasants have mortgaged their everything as they have suffered for three years in succession. I wholly endorse the suggestion made by the hon'ble Member that there must be a national crop insurance scheme. I do not know why we could not think of it earlier. No Government can compensate a peasant. It can only be through a national insurance scheme. Can't this country take up such an insurance? I hope the Central and the State Governments will give serious thought to it. A cyclone may be a rare phenomenon but there are also floods and droughts. There must be a national thinking on it. It is no use to have a debate and then forget about it. I plead once again that there must be a serious thinking about national crop insurance scheme to cover the crops as well as the cattle which are so fundamental to the economic existence of the rural folk of this country which is the basis of our economy.

There is a huge loss of life. Ten thousand is a modest number. Thousands of people from other areas migrate to these places for employment during this period of the year. All of them are washed away. So, I am sure the final figure about the loss of human life will be double or treble. Of course, some money is being provided but I wholly endorse the idea of orphanages. Orphanages must be built for the little children who have lost their every body. Then for the old men and women who have lost their sons and daughters some way must be

found to give them livelihood. Government must help to remove the silt and the sand from the lands. No peasant can be expected to do it as their ten years' income may not be enough for this.

As regards those who come from the other part of the area where human life has not been so much lost but property is lost, I have a few suggestions to make. How do you get the economy going for a peasant who has mortgaged everything over a period of three years? The banks must have imagination. They must have a cyclonic imagination and not the petty, logging accounting type of imagination. I was told that last year after the cyclone the peasants were given the money but they were asked to pay interest on that every three months. How can a peasant pay interest every three months? It is just a fraud. This is not a business. It shows lack of imagination on the part of the bank operators. They must realise that a peasant can only pay once a year. I would appeal that for God's sake write-off the interest. The State Government should also write off the revenue cess Collection.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: It has been done.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: They have not done it in all places. In Sattanapalli taluk, I have been told that it has not been done. I am bringing this to the notice of the Government. They have been contributing to your coffers for so many years. If there are any dues, write them off in the case of those areas affected by cyclone and do not collect them. They cannot give any fresh security. Therefore, please write off the loans also or reschedule the loans so that they may pay after 6 or 7 years. Please give fresh loans. I have seen myself that in Guntur district there is not a single roof left except the cement roofs. The roofs of cinema houses had been blown off, the roofs of godowns and factories had been blown

[Shri R. Raghu Ramaiah]

off, the roofs of high schools had been blown off and the roofs of tobacco barns had been blown off. The peasants growing cotton and tobacco invest Rs. 3000 per acre every year and they have invested for three years on the cotton and tobacco growing lands. Now they have lost Rs. 9000 each per acre. And there are people with one acre and two acres of land. They are poor people. How will it be possible for them to recultivate their lands? The Government should instruct the banks to write off the loans still pending or reschedule the loans after 6 or 7 years. Now, they should give them fresh loans. Not only that. In the case of land which have been silted by sand and salt water, the Government should come forward in a big way to help them. The Government should give them subsidy. I am glad that the Tobacco Board has already come forward with a suggestion. I think, probably, this is under the consideration of the Central Government. I think they will consider that and ensure that these tobacco growers are given subsidy in order to enable them to construct their barns. As one of my friends here remarks, peasants are not beggars coming to you with folded hands. They have the pride. It is your duty to see that their pride is maintained because their pride is your pride and the pride of the nation. Their sorrow is your sorrow and the nation's sorrow.

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN (Nagercoil): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the cyclone-hit areas in Andhra Pradesh and its consequences thereafter. Before that I will say a few words about Tamil Nadu. Sir, Mr. Arunachalam had narrated in detail the action taken by the Tamil Nadu Government. I do not want to repeat the same. But I want to point out that some responsible persons have come out with complaints saying that kerosene and rice had not been supplied to all the people regularly and in sufficient quantity in some parts of the affected areas. I want the concerned

authorities to take note of it, but apart from that, the Tamil Nadu Government has got the credit in the matter of relief measures. But the Andhra Government could not reach the relief measures to the affected areas because of its bad management. So, we need not deal with this question.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Let him say where kerosene has not been supplied.

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: In and around Nagapattinam and in some other places. Though I do not want to belittle the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government, I wish to point out that the Tamil Nadu Government has got much credit because the Andhra Government provided a comparison.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ananthan, will you please move forward and speak so that the reporters may be able to hear you? Now, I might mention that it is now 6.10. We have to finish the general discussion by 6.30 p.m. It means that we are just left with twenty minutes. I have still ten persons on my list. So, Members will have to think whether they want to take less time. Even then the list cannot be finished. I request the hon. Member to be as brief as possible and not to repeat what others have already said.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Please extend the discussion till tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it cannot be done, it has to be finished at 7 O' clock today. At 6-30 I am going to call the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: It seems that the Army authorities talked to the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh 48 hours before the cyclone and again 24 hours before the cyclone. The stock reply of the Chief Secretary was: "we have sufficient men and material and machinery to tackle any situation." Do the Members of that side think that it was a proper response and proper reply from the Chief Secretary of

a State? The army was standing ready with storm boats and wireless sets but was not asked to help. The services of the Army were requisitioned only after four days of the occurrence and that too for disposal of the dead bodies.

The hon. Member said that 90,000 sarees were distributed and I ask: when? When we were there on the spot on the 25th, that is the sixth day of the occurrence we saw so many human bodies and among the bodies, a woman was loitering. When questioned, she replied that she was in search of a cloth for her. That was the position of the affected people. I want to ask one or two questions. When did the Chief Minister visit the affected area? When was the Cabinet meeting convened? What are the reasons attributed by the Ministers who left the Government for their resignations? ....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him; there is hardly any time.

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: People who live in the areas which are prone to cyclone must be educated about the gravity and immensity and the imminent danger in the case of and advent of cyclone and the transport department must issue instructions to the buses what to do when they are asked to evacuate people.

The magnitude and devastation and loss of life is immeasurable. Mother sea who gave livelihood to thousands of people has given birth to a bad child, a cyclone. The date of birth of the cyclone was 19th November and it devastated vast areas in our country in Andhra and elsewhere. That also happens to be the birth date of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who devastated democracy in this country.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Madam Chairman, there was devastation on an unprecedented scale in my

constituency, part of which is in Madurai district. That is one of the worst drought stricken areas and when I was campaigning for the elections in the early part of the year, people were saying that there should be some method of solving their problem of drinking water, leave alone water being available for cultivation. In that area there was unprecedented flood. Warning was given that flood was coming in a particular river. As a matter of fact, I would call it a stream. But people ridiculed it because they have never seen any floods or stream coming like that. Therefore, they refused to move. But unfortunately the floods did come and wash away the villages. When I went there, in many villages, there was not even a trace of any house. Even the big stones forming part of the buildings had been washed away. That was the sort of calamity that had happened there. When I went round the whole area, I found that instead of being a drought stricken area it was like a delta area. Therefore, this was unexpected and people were not accustomed to see water of that magnitude. That is why they were taken unawares and in spite of this, I congratulate the State Government for having taken all necessary measures for providing immediate relief to the affected people and the people were happy with the relief measures provided by the State Government. Not only in my Constituency, but also in the adjoining district Tiruchi and then Tanjore also, there has been a good deal of damage caused by cyclone and floods. A mention was made about Tiruchi city and the five colleges there have been damaged and it would not be possible for them to restart these colleges unless their laboratories are restored and their libraries are rebuilt. Therefore, what is more important now is, while we have taken immediate relief measures, what sort of rehabilitation measures we are going to take, what sort of reconstruction and reclamation programmes we have got to take. That is the most important thing. As far as these colleges are



[Shri C. Subramaniam]

concerned, we should not look for precedents for giving grants of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores. Unless we give them the necessary financial help, they would not be able to function effectively and thousands of children, boys and girls would be affected in their educational career. And in the same way we have to rebuild many of the huts and pucca houses. Then there is the question of reclamation of land. This is where the Agriculture Ministry has to take a big hand, particularly in the matter of reclamation of land. Where it is affected by tidal waves, not only silting would have taken place, but the land would have become saline and therefore it would not be possible to undertake cultivation. Therefore, I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Agriculture Minister that a team of scientists consisting of soil engineers, soil scientists and even crop specialists should visit these areas and then chalk out a plan of action not only for reclamation but also the pending reclamation, whether any sort of crop can be grown and what sort of crop can be grown and for that all necessary assistance will have to be given.

As far as reclamation is concerned, I do not think, it should be left individual initiative. It would be impossible because it would be of such a magnitude and it should be on the basis of whole villages and whole areas. Therefore this should be the responsibility of the Government to undertake this reclamation scheme.

Now since the time is short, I would like to make some practical suggestions with regard to the finding of the resources for meeting the expenditure of this magnitude. I know the Finance Commission's Reports. But certainly, I cannot show the Report to the people and say to the people 'here is the report, I am not in a position to do anything'. I do remember occasions, when I was the Finance Minister.

the Finance Commission officials showing to me the report and saying—these are the recommendations. And in this House I declared that I cannot show to the people the Finance Commission's Report and say 'See the Report, and be satisfied with that'. Therefore, when it is an unprecedented calamity you cannot have a precedent for that, precedent with regard to the scale of assistance and the mode of assistance also. Therefore, my suggestion to the Finance Minister is—he is not here but, I am sure the Agriculture Minister will convey it to his Finance colleague—that as far as the immediate relief measures are concerned, which have been undertaken, perhaps, the Finance Commission's formula could be applied. Because of the magnitude of the problem, no State government will be able to meet the financial requirements as far as reclamation; reconstruction and rehabilitation are concerned. Therefore, you should have a separate formula now for meeting these requirements. I have no doubt that it should be possible to find a solution. All these things cannot be given as grants to the States. In some cases perhaps you may have to give it as loan assistance. The loans also should be of three categories for putting up buildings and reclamation also. Firstly, where the man is poor and has no resources left, it should be an interest-free loan with a moratorium for two or three years. Then it should be recovered in a period of 7 or 8 years. Secondly, in some cases the loan may be given at a concessional rate of interest. Thirdly, there may be some people who may have resources but still they may not have the immediate financial resources to meet their needs. They should be given loans at the normal rate of interest. All these categories of loans should not be short-term loans. We should take into account the nature of reclamation and how soon they would be able to get into the normal strides of life. Their debts should be scheduled in such a way that it will be possible for them to repay and survive. People should not just live

and work only for the repayment of the loans and perish in that process. I know in cases like these, wastages and sometimes frauds also may occur. Therefore, it should be properly planned. There should be common teams consisting of officials from the Central and State Governments, who should sit together and formulate plans as quickly as possible. If it is left to bureaucratic methods, it will take months and years and we cannot wait that long. These teams should make the assessments and also find out what would be the order of financial requirements for these purposes, how much should be grants, how much should be loans free of interest, how much should be loans at concessional rate of interest, etc. Therefore, apart from the relief works, rehabilitation, reconstruction and reclamation work also should be taken up. There, finance should not stand in the way, as promised by the Prime Minister. But it should be properly planned. Money alone would not do. Money properly utilised alone would be able to bring a new life to the people. Now that we have given vent to our political feelings. I hope and trust that there will be a truce on that side and hereafter there will not be any politicking in human misery and human calamities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nageswara Rao. Only three minutes please.

SHRI NAGESWARA RAO MEDURI (Tenali): The worst affected areas in Andhra Pradesh are the Tenali constituency, including Divi, Nagayalanka and Koduri in Krishna district and Repalle taluk in Guntur district. I am sorry not only for my constituency has been severely affected, but I have also been affected here by being given only three minutes time. I came by train today which also arrived 3 1/2 hours late. Anyhow, let us not discuss our differences on the floor of the House. The Prime Minister has rightly said that in this hour of need the whole nation stands as one person.

I do not want to take much time. I request the government to provide relief in the following ways to the tidal wave and cyclone hit people. The first important task is to bale out the sea water from the drinking water wells and tanks and also ensure that adequate fresh water sprouts up. Water is everywhere, but there is no drop of water to drink. That is the fate of the area there. The water due to the tidal wave spread nearly 10 miles from the sea and the ground was all covered by sea water and salt. It will take another ten years or even more time to make the land cultivable to get crop there.

Another thing is to undertake a massive programme to desalinate those lands flooded by sea water and immediate medical relief by sending special medical teams.

Another step, as suggested by our Rashtrapathi, is to grant loans to those who had lost their houses for constructing houses. I would also request the Government to think in terms of building permanent structures in the affected coastal areas so that during calamities like this people in and around those buildings could take shelter there, as suggested by our Rashtrapathi, Dr. Sanjiva Reddy.

Another important thing is that the educated youth of the families who have lost their homes and properties, should be immediately provided with jobs whether they have registered in the Employment Exchange or not. They must be given some appointments if they are fully qualified according to their qualifications. Apart from this, loans should be given to others at differential rate of interest to buy auto rikshas etc. for earning their livelihood.

Many of the students who are now studying in schools and colleges have lost their properties and their families and are not in a position to continue their studies. Relief should be provided to such students till such time

[Shri Nageswara Rao Meduri]

they complete their studies and are in a position to stand on their own feet.

All the coastal villages must be linked with the trunk roads. This is essential. This tidal wave and cyclones occurred not only this year, but as Mr. Raghu Ramaiah pointed out rightly, they occur once in a year or two years or three years. At that time the All India Radio or the TV may tell so many things, but it is highly impossible for the rescue teams to go to the villages to save the lives of the people unless the villages are connected to the trunk roads.

Another thing is that some of the people who have lost their houses are supposed to be the richest men and they are now standing in queue for their daily rations, leave alone the coolies etc. If the Government gives sufficient loans to agriculturists immediately at differential rate of interest or in whichever way the Government likes, they can go to the fields and raise a second crop and some of them can grow crops in their fields and then the agricultural labour can be employed immediately. It is a question of making it a political issue. It is a question giving them practical assistance to tide over their difficulties.

To my bad luck I do not have sufficient time to speak and I thank you for the time you have given to me out of sisterly affection.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Madam Chairman, regarding the disaster which took place in Tamil Nadu and the measures taken by the Government there, my friend Mr. Arunachalam has spoken in detail. He has also spoken about how the Central Government is helping in this respect. The Food Corporation of India released to Tamil Nadu, 50,000 tonnes of rice. We also had timely help from the Army Air Force and Navy. We thank the Central Government for the help rendered to Tamil Nadu.

Some hon. Members said that may be a pre-incident but the cyclones will

occur in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh next year also—India being a monsoon country and South India being surrounded on three sides by the seas it will come any time. What are the concrete steps that the Central Government is going to take for the next year? I want to know from the Minister how the Government is going to help the people living near the coastal areas, and how they are going to protect them before the cyclone attacks them. The Minister should indicate the measures he is going to take.

In "The Hindu" of Madras, there was a news item last week about a measure taken in Argentina. There, they fired rockets to the hale clouds. The chemicals will be sent, under this method, to the hale-clouds by the rocket; the hale-clouds will be converted into rain-clouds to rain into the sea. And the cyclone will be avoided by this rocket-firing method. I am drawing the attention of the Minister to this method. It may be adopted in India also, to avoid this kind of a cyclone, which will otherwise cause a great disaster to the human lives and cattle. We must urge the United Nations to set up an international organization for this purpose. Natural calamities occur—and cyclones and droughts occur—throughout the world. Government of India must take the initial steps to form this kind of an organization which will take long-term measures to save human lives—particularly those of poor peasants—and cattle, from natural calamities. This is the most appropriate time to appoint a scientific research organization and a commission to do research on how to avoid cyclones. The meteorological department must develop fully, to help us in this regard. We are wasting money on rockets. If you start such an organization, it will help farmers—who constitute 90 per cent of the population in India—and we will be able to save their lives in future, as also the economy of our country. The

nation's wealth will also be saved thereby.

\*SHRI N. KUDANTHAI RAMALINGAM (Mayuram): Madam Chairman, at the very outset I would say that Cauvery Delta which is known as the granary of Tamil Nadu has been worst hit by the recent cyclone. My constituency Mayuram forms an important part of Thanjavur District which has unfortunately become the principal victim of this virulent cyclone. As our hon. Prime Minister in his recent statement to this House remarked that the hon. Members of this House, instead of making speeches here, should have been in the affected places sharing the suffering of the people in their hour of agony, in fact, I had spent ten days in the midst of misery, touring the cyclone-ravaged areas in Tanjore District.

Last year Tanjore district was under acute drought and the crops withered away for want of water. This year all the standing crops have been washed away in swirling flood waters. The people of Tamil Nadu are predominantly agriculturists and in particular the agriculturists of Tanjore District this year have lost their plantain crop, coconut groves, rice crop, their betel leaves etc. Many lakhs of agricultural labour have lost their livelihood. Some lakhs of people have lost their abodes of living. Thousands of cattle-heads have been lost and their carcasses are strewn all over. The builders of the nation—the agriculturists, the weavers, the fishermen other artisans—have been battered. The cyclone destruction defies description. The sight of breached bunds and damaged dams in Tamil Nadu is awesome. Many lakh acres of fertile land have become fallow overnight, with sand-castings and salt-deposits.

Though I belong to the Congress Party, I have no hesitation in paying my tributes to the All India Anna

D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu for rushing to the relief of cyclone victims. I expect that the Janata Party Government at the Central would not make the suffering of the people the scape-goat for self-interest. But just because the Andhra Government is being run by the Congress Party, I find that the Janata Party Ministers and Members are hurling abuses at the State Government and are spreading the canard of human corpses having been covered by grass so that they would not be seen by our President. Madam, I wish to state that the misery of the masses should not become the manifesto of any political party. I deprecate the insistence of F.C.I. for advance deposit of Rs. 7.5 crores before 50000 tons of foodgrains are sent to Tamil Nadu.

Coming now to the question of steps that the Government should take to alleviate the agony of the people I would like to emphasise the emergent necessity of associating the Central Public Undertakings like the National Textile Corporation, National Buildings Corporation, the I.D.P.L. and such other public utility industrial units in the massive relief work to be undertaken with minimum of delay. Coarse cloth from 103 Textile Mills being run by the N.T.C., cheap building materials and technical advice for constructing houses with the barest minimum investment from N.B.C., maximum quantity of medicine from I.D.P.L. so that the afflicted people get immediate medical attention must be organised by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. The nationalised Banks must come to the rescue of the people in distress with interest-free loans for the purpose of immediate rehabilitation. The agricultural labour must be given unemployment subsidy till the land is made ready for cultivation; otherwise they will become living corpses. Besides these short-term measures, I would like to suggest that the Government of India must think

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalingam]  
of implementing a long-term scheme of Canal and Drainage system, like that of Tennessee Valley system in the U.S.A., in Cauvery Delta so that the people are saved from recurring wrath of Mother Nature.

The Tamil Nadu Government has envisaged a massive investment of Rs. 200 crores for rejuvenating the shattered economy of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Central Government that out of this a sum of Rs. 100 crores must be given as assistance without strings to Tamil Nadu. The tradition of the people of our country is to forget all differences at the time of natural calamities and I hope that the Central Government should rise to the occasion and come to the succour of the suffering millions in the Southern States, without trying to make political capital out of this national calamity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Some Members have returned last night. Will you kindly allow one of them to speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूणिया) : \*\*

श्री पूर्ण सिन्हा : {घर रिकार्ड्ड है ।

If you want you can hear it.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to call anybody. Only the Minister will reply. I say with folded hands to sit down.

SHRI K. GOPAL: On a point of order. You in your wisdom asked one of our colleagues to finish and he finished. Now, if a Member speaks without your permission, can that be recorded? I would like to

know whether you are going to expunge whatever he has said.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Can a Member bring a tape-recorder inside the House? Are you going to allow it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard everybody. Now, the ruling is that Members cannot bring their tape-recorders in the House. Now, the Minister.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You have not replied to my point of order.

If a Member speaks without your permission can that be recorded?

MR. CHAIRMAN: With regard to that the Speaker has given the ruling yesterday and he said that when the Speaker did not allow a person to speak, it should not be recorded. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Government of India shares the anxiety shown by the hon. Members while discussing the motion on the damage and devastation done by the cyclone in the southern States. At the very outset, I may assure the House that the Central Government will do whatever is possible in helping the State Governments in mitigating the grievances and difficulties of the persons who are suffering and rehabilitating the victims of the cyclone.

A controversy has arisen over here regarding the extent and adequacy of the meteorological warnings given regarding this cyclone.

I have with me here a press statement issued by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh wherein he has mentioned that the district collectors and the State Government started getting warnings of the impending

cyclone from 17th onwards. He goes on to say:

"The definite warning both in regard to its direction and intensity was received on the 18th by 11.30 P.M. The concerned officer in General Administration Department immediately contacted all the collectors along the coast from Nellore to Srikakulam. They were told that the expected cyclone was going to be of the most devastating kind accompanied by gale, rain and even tidal waves and might hit the coast anywhere between Nellore and Machchilipatnam...."

Also, regarding the precautions to be taken, the collectors were informed that they should close educational institutions, not allow grazing of cattle or fishing in the seas, closing of vehicular traffic and similar other precautionary steps to be taken. They were also specifically told that the army was standing by and would be ready to help. It goes on like that.

So, a definite information, a positive information, was received by about the mid-night on the 18th and the warnings had been given. But, unfortunately, it appears specific warning regarding evacuation was not given. I do not know why the authorities did not think it proper to give that warning also because that was one of the essential warning that should have been given at that time. I do not blame anybody for that. There might be a lapse on the part of somebody. But the only thing is that it was not done. Otherwise, possibly, some more number of people could have been evacuated from that place and could have been saved. Without

entering into any political controversy, I would like to make a few observations.

I had made a statement in the House on the 1st December and given some details of the damage and devastation caused. I need not add anything more to that statement though I have received some more information because I am receiving it every day and almost twice a day from all the States regarding the latest figures. At that time, I had mentioned that two Central Teams have been sent to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The two teams returned on the 2nd December. Their reports were available on the 4th. Immediately thereafter, that is, on the 5th, a meeting of the high level committee was convened to consider the assistance to be provided to the States concerned. A central team is proceeding to Kerala tomorrow and its report should be available in the course of next few days. After the meeting of the high level committee of yesterday, I met the Finance Minister today, this morning, and had discussions with him regarding the aid. I am happy to be able to inform the House that the Government of India have decided to assist the Government of Andhra Pradesh up to a ceiling of Rs. 75.13 crores and the Government of Tamil Nadu upto a ceiling of Rs. 33.91 crores.

The break-up of the above figures is as follows:

Resettlement of people rendered homeless in Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 6 crores; rehabilitation of animal husbandry—Rs. 2 crores; gratuitous food relief—Rs. 13.50 crores which comprises of 45,000 tonnes of rice and 45,000 tonnes of wheat.

(Rs. in crores)

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Public health measures . . . . .                                 | 1.00  |
| Orphanages . . . . .   | 0.20  |
| Assistance to agriculturists . . . . .                           | 7.44  |
| Central scheme for community nurseries & tobacco barns . . . . . | 0.31  |
| Assistance to fishermen, artisans etc. . . . .                   | 5.00  |
| Restoration of roads and bridges . . . . .                       | 10.00 |

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(Rs. in crores)

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Restoration of public buildings . . . . .                          | 5.00         |
| Restoration of aided schools and other educational institutions    | 1.93         |
| Restoration of irrigation including tidal banks . . . . .          | 6.00         |
| Restoration of electrical installations . . . . .                  | 10.00        |
| Restoration of drinking water wells . . . . .                      | 0.75         |
| Repairs and reconstruction of municipal property damaged . . . . . | 1.50         |
| New schemes, link roads . . . . .                                  | 0.50         |
| Drainage schemes . . . . .   | 0.50         |
| Repairs of ports and godowns . . . . .                             | 0.50         |
| Short-term loan . . . . .  | 3.00         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>75.13</b> |

*Tamil Nadu*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Foodgrains (10000 MTs of wheat & 10000 MT of rice)           | 2.60         |
| Irrigation . . . . .   | 5.04         |
| Roads . . . . .  | 5.00         |
| Government buildings . . . . .                               | 1.50         |
| Panchayat buildings . . . . .                                | 0.50         |
| Ports . . . . .  | 0.30         |
| State Electricity Board and electric installations . . . . . | 3.00         |
| Local bodies . . . . .                                       | 1.25         |
| Assistance to fishermen . . . . .                            | 0.75         |
| Assistance to weavers . . . . .                              | 0.50         |
| Agriculture . . . . .  | 5.34         |
| Medical and health care . . . . .                            | 0.25         |
| Assistance to aided schools & colleges . . . . .             | 1.22         |
| Reconstruction of huts . . . . .                             | 4.40         |
| Drainage Board Schemes outside Madras City . . . . .         | 0.26         |
| Short-term loan . . . . .                                    | 2.00         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>33.91</b> |

The situation in these areas in continuously being kept under watch, and if necessary the Central Teams will be sent to these areas again.

An interim Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 2 crores has already been provided for Kerala. Further assistance will be considered on receipt of the report of the Central Team. We

have released 1000 MTs of wheat free of cost to Kerala and propose to release a further 1500 MTs of wheat.

For Pondicherry, we have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs as an interim measure. The Central Team have visited Pondicherry and a decision on the quantum of assistance will

be taken very soon. They have submitted a report, but we have not taken a decision so far.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: There is no need for wheat. You should send rice. (Interruptions).

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** An interim assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for Lakshdweep. My colleague, Shrimati Barkataki is visiting Lakshdweep shortly and we will give all the assistance that may be needed. I have heard with keen interest the Members from that place and we will be providing all the assistance that is required.

I had earlier mentioned that a co-ordinating machinery will be set up to take decisions quickly. A meeting of the High Level inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee was convened yesterday to consider the reports of the two Central Teams and other important matters connected with relief and rehabilitation of the people in the South affected by cyclones.

It is being proposed to convert all short-term loans given by co-operatives into medium-term loans as also to postpone recovery of medium-term and long-term loans. The Reserve Bank of India has initiated action and their representative is visiting the cyclone affected areas. The Commercial banks have already been instructed to augment credit supply in these areas to enable the farmers to start agricultural operations.

These are the suggestions which are now made by the hon. Members. The Life Insurance Corporation and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the Ministry of Works and Housing are being involved to assist the cyclone-affected people for housing on a massive scale.

This suggestion was also made. We are sending from our Department

teams of experts and scientists for these purposes—for reclamation of sand-cast and saline land, salvaging the damaged crops and plantations and in raising a second crop of paddy.

The other Ministries are also assisting. I would make a mention about that also. The Union Ministry of Health came to the assistance of the State Governments in a big way and so far more than Rs. 29 lakh worth of medicines were provided to Andhra Pradesh and more than Rs. 5 lakh worth of medicines to Tamil Nadu. The Army Medical Teams are also in the field, and with the joint efforts made by the State and the Central Government so far no epidemic has been reported in any of the southern States even though a grave danger has been looming because of the carcasses and corpses which could not be disposed of for some time.

All the concerned Ministries at the Centre have been making their utmost contribution to help the people in the cyclone-affected areas.

The Ministry of Railways—though a small contribution, it is a contribution all the same—has granted concession of free carriage by passenger and goods trains for consignments of relief material needed for free distribution in the affected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The Ministry of Home Affairs airlifted a mobile Civil Emergency Force to Andhra Pradesh equipped for relief and rescue operations.

The Army, the Air Force and the Navy came to the assistance of the affected State Governments throughout. They provided air sorties and assisted in deployment of medical teams, rescue of marooned villagers and restoring communication and water supply system, plugging breaches, etc. A control room set up in my Ministry is monitoring all arrangements in relief operations.

Additional allocations of cement have been made to Andhra Pradesh



[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

and Tamil Nadu. The Hindustan Photo Films has agreed to supply medical X-ray films worth Rs. 1 lakh each to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Apart from the assistance given by the Ministries, their staff are also making individual contributions for the relief of the affected people.

I shall be failing in my duty if I did not acknowledge with profound gratitude the offers of assistance in cash and kind which have been received by us from international agencies, Governments of friendly countries and voluntary organisations in India and abroad. The service being rendered by the Indian Red Cross has been commendable. While we have deliberately launched no appeal for international assistance a number of countries including the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.K. Japan, G.D.R., Canada, Australia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Switzerland, France, the EEC and many others, have come forward with spontaneous offers of assistance in cash and kind as a gesture of goodwill and international solidarity. Many voluntary organisations have also done the same. We have accepted those offers with gratitude. Our present assessment is that India has adequate stocks of foodgrains, medicines, clothing, etc., to meet the immediate relief needs of the cyclone victims. It is in the longer term and more complex task of rehabilitation that assistance would be most useful. This assistance could take the form of fertilisers, pesticides, pre-fabricated housing, fishing boats, fishing nets, etc. We are giving advice along these lines to those who approach us while not limiting the discretion of donors if they have strong preference for expressing their sympathy in other ways.

The whole nation is in a state of grief and every citizen of this country, I am sure, would like to contribute his best to mitigate the sufferings of our brothers and sisters in the south. We have to

transcend all political, regional and other considerations in this task and I am sure that all sections of the House will endorse this view.

Before I close this statement, may I appeal to all members of this House and through them to the whole nation to come forward to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and also to generate such an atmosphere as would promote relief and rehabilitation operations most effectively in these areas.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** What about crop insurance? A suggestion has been made by many Members about crop insurance. I would like the Minister of Agriculture to assure us that they will at least study the proposition in consultation with the State Governments. Let the Minister say something in that regard. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** May I suggest that the clarifications that you individually want to get may be got from the Minister afterwards.... (*Interruptions*). If so many of you talk simultaneously, I cannot understand anybody: so how can the Minister be expected to understand? Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, please put your question again.

19 hrs.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** I will reply to his question...

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN:** Let me put my question also so that he may answer both together.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this assistance that has been promised is from within the Plan allocations or outside. If it is from within the Plan allocation, then it will dislocate the entire Plan.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Would it be possible for the Government to create a permanent national fund to meet such calamities?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Now, many questions have been raised. Regarding crop insurance, it

is a matter which has to be studied in depth...

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:**  
What you study it?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**  
A study had been going on previously also. We will definitely study the matter because such calamities occur in all parts of the country one way or the other and if some solution can be found it will be a good thing.

Regarding the assistance, most of it, excepting the gratuitous relief, is by way of advance Plan assistance, but we will make sure that next year we study this matter also because, this is according to the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations. We will have to study in what manner we should make provision for the future.

Regarding the creation of a national fund, a proposal had been made earlier also. Commissions were set up and cyclone distress mitigation committees were set up in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and they submitted their reports and made their recommendations but recommendation about the fund was rejected by the last Government. So, something has to be done about this also.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I am happy to know that almost all the Members who have taken part in the debate have said that the issue is of national importance and should be viewed from a national perspective. That is a very important element and I am happy about it. But I am equally unhappy when I have to say that the Hon. Minister, in the course of his intervention, made a certain announcement which ultimately proved an elusive one. It is elusive because he has admitted that the entire aid will be adjusted towards Plan assistance—and the only other aid or help he wants to give is just that he will consider the matter. So, they would only be releasing aid in advance

which they might have released in a regular way in accordance with the normal norms as set by the Sixth Finance Commission or the Planning Commission itself. But the whole theme of the discussion was that the cyclone was of an unprecedented nature. The calamity is of a national character and the devastation caused by it has got no precedent. Therefore, no precedent should really come in the way of allocation of funds which are required for mitigating the misery and sufferings of the victims. On this account, I am extremely unhappy and I would like the Government of India to reconsider the whole issue in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the down-trodden people. Reconsideration is very much necessary because of the unprecedented nature of the calamity. As I said, the issue should be reconsidered and the assistance announced by the hon. Minister should be outside the Plan allocations. Only then it will be a real assistance, otherwise it will be an illusion. We refuse to be subjected to this illusion and this House, I am sure, would take that view.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Madam Chairman, I am really distressed by the reply of the hon. Minister to the discussion in this House on this very serious matter. We had a very fruitful discussion without bringing in much of a politics which I had feared at one stage. The hon. Members have discussed this issue in a very sober and serious manner. We had a fruitful discussion, but the hon. Minister's reply has only disappointed us. It was proclaimed by the Government and the Prime Minister himself that this will be treated as a national disaster and money would not stand in the way. But after all these pronouncements, I was extremely disappointed and amazed to see the hon. Minister taking a miserly attitude when the question of money came. He has abundance of sympathy for the victims but when it comes to practical question of assistance, he becomes a miser.

[Shri P. K. Kодиан]

I would earnestly request the hon. Minister—and I hope he will agree to that—to turn this sympathy for this national calamity into practical assistance in the form of outright grant outside the plan allocation. Then only it will be a national assistance for a national disaster from a national government.

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN: We welcome it.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I hope the hon. Minister will do it.

At the same time, I have also to point out that I am also a little disappointed that no central team has been so far despatched to Kerala and the Lakshadweep.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is going tomorrow.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Tomorrow they are going. But what is the use of going there after so many days? What will they inspect? The State Government has already spent more than Rs. 3 crores from their own resources and now you are sending a small team of officers there. I was extremely pained to know that an hon. Minister from the Centre who had been to Kerala after getting the discussion on railway accidents postponed on the plea of his visit to Kerala, did not care to visit the affected areas. Only he participated in a party meeting and returned. This is not the attitude which is expected from a government which claims that it considers this calamity as a national calamity.

I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will reconsider the whole issue and announce within the next few days that all this assistance he has announced today will be treated as an outright grant from the centre.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment moved by Mr. Kalyanasundaram to the motion at serial No.

12. I will put that amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the main motion to vote.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Why put to vote? This is an issue where there is a consensus in the House. Why should the House be divided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The purpose of the motion was to enable the House to have a full discussion and to enable members who wanted to make suggestions and draw the attention of the government to the situation prevailing in these States to do so. Perhaps that purpose has been fulfilled by the debate that has taken place. Therefore, I will appeal to the hon. Member not to press his motion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have a desire to respond readily to the appeal made by the hon. Minister and I agree to withdraw the motion in anticipation that the Government would also reconsider the issues posed by the Members of the House in the matter of converting this help into a grant and afford all necessary help and relief to the cyclone affected areas. As I said, I express my wish to withdraw the motion. I seek leave of the house to withdraw my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his motion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The motion was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put the amendment moved by Shri Kalyanasundaram to the motion at serial No. 13.

Amendment No. 1 was put and  
negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does Shri Kodiyan wish to withdraw it?

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** I hope even at this last stage the hon. Minister would express his sympathy and consider the suggestion in the Resolution to set up an all party machinery at the national level to mobilise resources for the relief and rehabilitation work.

I hope he will consider and respect the unanimous desire expressed from this side for providing special assistance for relief and rehabilitation in the form of outright grant.

I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

**19.16 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 7, 1977/Agrahayana 16, 1899 (Saka).