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Agrahayana 15, 1905 (Saka)

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(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 6, 1983/
Agrahayana 15, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enactment of Law to Protect Labour
from Illegal Closure of Units

*182. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to lay
a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that some
States have enacted laws to protect la-
bour from illegal closure of units;

(b) if so, the names of such States
and their views on the legislation; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that
Centre has been prompt in clearing
these enactments, and issuing the noti-
fication under the Central Industrial
Disputes (Amendment) Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEREN-
DRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The States
of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh,
Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
have made local amendments to the
Industrial Disputes Act. The State Go-
vernments have expressed the view that
in order to prevent unfair or malafide
closures of industrial establishments, it
was necessary to undertake such legis-
lation.

(c) The proposals of the State Go-
vernments have been cleared without
delay. No Central notification is requi-
red under the Industrial Disputes
(Amendment) Act in respect of such
State amendments.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Sir, lock-outs and illegal closures are
being declared by the industrial units,
and the number of illegal closures are
increasing day by day. It is also known
that closure accounted for more produc-
tion-loss. This subject was discussed in
the last Labour Ministers' Conference
and the problem was posed by our Hon.
Labour Minister.

May I know from the Hon. Minister
whether the Government of India has
conducted any survey to know the num-
ber of industrial units which have been
closed down illegally in different States?
If so, how many of those industries be-
long to the States where the law has not
been enacted to protect the labour from
illegal closure ? What steps the Centre
proposes to take to protect the labour of
these units ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The
Hon. Member wanted to know the num-
ber of closures and asked whether the
Government is in a position to supply
that information. I have got that infor-
mation. The number of closures due to
industrial disputes during the year 1981
were 245 and, during 1982, the figure
was 156. As regards the number of clo-
sures due to reasons other than indus-
trial disputes, in 1981, there were 350;
in 1982, there were 442 and during
1983 (upto April), the provisional figure
that we have is 69.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act,
there is a provision, Section 25 FF (a)
and FF (f), under which at least 60

days notice is to be given before closing the establishment. But, unfortunately, section 250 providing for prior permission was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1979. Accordingly, we made an amendment in the I. D. Act which was passed last year, in 1982. But we have not been able to notify the Act so far. Once the Act is notified, then, for closure, the Government's prior permission is necessary.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Only five States, that is, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have made amendments in the law. May I know whether the Hon. Minister proposes to send the necessary guidelines to other States to enact laws to protect labour from illegal closure of units and, if so, when such guidelines are to be sent? What steps are being taken by the Government in this matter?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already said that in the I. D. Amendment Bill that was passed last year, a provision has been made and, according to that provision, the prior permission of the Government before closure is necessary. But we have not been able to notify that Act so far.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am coming to that point.

Once that Act is notified, it is applicable to all the States and it is applicable to the entire country. But since there is some delay...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Why this delay for more than one year?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am coming to that point.

Since there is delay and, if the State Governments want to make any amendment, they can make an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act be-

cause it is a Concurrent subject. I have already said that certain States have already made amendments. Certain States have got their own Industrial Disputes Acts and they can make similar amendments. If any State Government feels that the Government of India is going to take some more time to notify the Act, they can approach us for concurrence and we are prepared to give concurrence.

I am coming to the point as to why there has been delay in notifying the I. D. Amendment Act, 1982. As the Hon. Members know, while moving the I. D. Amendment Bill, 1982, we had moved along with that the other Bill also, that is, the Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill because, after moving the I. D. Amendment Bill, 1982, certain educational institutions and hospitals were taken out of the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. So, when we have taken them out of the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, according to the advice that has been given by the Law Ministry, we have to make an alternative arrangement for redressal of their grievances. Since we have not been able to push through or pass the Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill which is before Parliament, we have not been able to notify the I. D. Amendment Act, 1982. That is our difficulty. Once we pass the Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill which is before Parliament, then there will not be any difficulty. Then, we will see that the I. D. Amendment Act, 1982 is notified soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a number of brick kiln owners in different parts of the country have already resorted to closure of their operations thereby affecting about seven million brick kiln workers throughout the country and, as a result of that, I would like to know whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Bhatta Mazdoor Union has already approached the Government and informed that they have warned the brick

kiln owners that in case they do not resume their operations by 21st December, 1983, the kiln workers would take over those kilns and with the help of Government and banks try to run the brick kilns on cooperative lines.

Further, I would like to confirm from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that a representative of the Rashtriya Bhatta Mazdoor Union had already met the Hon. Minister and whether it is a fact that the Hon. Minister already assured them that in case these owners do not resume their operations, he would recommend to the State Government to cancel their present licences and hand over the brick manufacturing work to the workers' cooperatives. I would like to have the confirmation of the same. Today these owners are already demonstrating in Delhi to pressurise the Government. I am happy that the Government is not getting pressurised.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is not correct to say that the brick kiln owners have closed their brick kilns. But it is a fact that during this season, so far they have not started the working of the brick kilns because the season starts from October. It continues up to May. So far they have not started the work and they are agitating. The Hon. Member knows that they are agitating. They had approached the Ministry of Works and Housing. They have submitted a memorandum. They have got their grievances. When they approached me with their grievances, I thought that I should convene a tripartite meeting on the 14th instant in order to sort out the problems of both the owners and the workers. I have invited the brick kiln manufacturers' representatives as well as the representatives of the workers to that meeting. I am going to hold discussions with them.

They are demanding that labour laws should not be made applicable to this industry at all. I told them that it is impossible. If there are any practical difficulties in the implementation of any law, we are expected to consider them

and find a solution. I have convened a meeting on 14th instant for that purpose. I hope all these problems would be discussed threadbare. I will try my best to find a satisfactory solution.

So far as the representation from some organisation is concerned, Swami Agnivesh had come to me and he had a detailed discussion and he also pleaded that they are influential people. They are trying to influence the Government. I said there is no question of influencing the Government. There is no question of influencing any individual Minister. We are not prepared to succumb to any influence at the cost of the worker. I said that if they still continue to take a very rigid stand, I do not know whether the brick kiln workers are prepared to start their own cooperative and start this brick kiln industry. He said "If such a situation arises, we are prepared to consider it." I have not given any assurance. This was only a discussion that took place.

But anyhow, since I decided to convene a meeting on 14th instant, I am going to discuss and sort out all these problems.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the increasing number of lockouts in our country. The number of mandays lost due to lockouts in 1980 was only 99 lakhs which is 45% and in 1982, it was 1,77,00,000 which is 53% and from January-May this year, it is 53,00,000 which is 52%. But the Government of India do not think it proper to bring a legislation to prevent this thing. We have seen that several legislations were brought here and we had to sit through the night and pass some laws to curb the rights of workers to strike—the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act. But now when we are facing this grave situation, they are finding it difficult to bring a legislation, I want to know how much more time will be required for the Centre to bring a legislation on this, to curb the lock-outs.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is no need to have a separate legislation because in the Industrial Disputes Act there is a provision that whenever the management wants to declare a lock-out, they have to give notice, they have to take the permission of the Government; then only they can declare a lock-out. If they declare a lock-out without taking the permission of the Government, then that lock-out will be an illegal lock-out. Similarly with regard to retrenchment also they have to take the permission of the Government. With regard to lay-off also, they have to take the permission of the Government. With regard to closure also, they have to take the permission of the Government. But unfortunately that provision was struck down by the Supreme Court. But we have made an alternative provision in the I.D. Amendment Bill, 1982, and we are going to notify that Amendment as early as possible.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अधिक तालाबन्दी के कारण हजारों, लाखों के मजदूर बेकार और बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। उन्हें आजीविका के लिए कोई साधन कोई देता नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई नया सवाल करिएगा, यह सवाल नहीं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अभी अहमदाबाद में कई मिलें बन्द हैं, हीप टेक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर 6 महीने से बन्द हैं और हजारों मजदूर बेकार पड़े हैं। आपको जानकारी है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की तालाबन्दी जो होता है इस तालाबन्दी से निजात पाने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय कानून होना चाहिए। आपको पता है कि मजदूरों के प्राविडेंट फंड का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता जिससे उनको परेशानी होती है। तो इसके लिए कोई ऐसा केन्द्रीय कानून आप लाएंगे या ऐसा उपाय करेंगे जिससे कि यह अवैध तालाबन्दी वह घोषित न करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका तो जवाब दे दिया। आपने तो उसी सवाल की पुनरावृत्ति की है।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have made it clear that there are sufficient provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act so far as closure is concerned, so far as lay-off is concerned, so far as retrenchment is concerned and so far as lock-out is concerned; prior permission of the Government is necessary.

राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा कोयला कंपनियों के साथ समझौते

+

*183. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में केन्द्र सरकार के कोयला विभाग ने राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को, कोयले की सप्लाई के संबंध में कोयला कंपनियों के साथ समझौते करने के निदेश दिए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जारी किए गए निदेशों का क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) इन निदेशों के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए समझौतों से कोयले की सप्लाई और किस्म की गारंटी किस तरह दी जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The coal companies, as suppliers of coal, and the State Electricity Boards and other undertakings in the power sector are expected to enter into formal agreements providing for the terms and conditions for the coal supplies. The coal companies have, in the past, entered into such agreements with some of the Boards, such as, Tamil Nadu State

Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, Gujarat State Electricity Board.

At a meeting held recently in the Department of Coal, it was decided that such agreements should be negotiated and entered into between the coal companies and the users of coal in the power sector providing, inter-alia, for the modalities of payments, settlement of disputes, joint sampling of coal supplied and payment of bonus/penalty with reference to the quality of the coal supplied.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I would like to know when this meeting was held and whether it is a fact that the State Electricity Boards have been urged to enter into agreement within a month from the date of notice given to them by the Department of Coal and what is the response of the State Electricity Boards.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The meeting was held on 29th September, 1983. On the question of threatening, I must say that, of course, we had been trying to persuade them because there had been difficulties in the timely realisation of the dues. It is this which has been making us to enter into an agreement because various other products are such that where the moment the supply is made, the money is paid or the money is paid in advance. But coal is such a product where we cannot take such a type of stringent action as generation of electricity would be affected. That is why we have been supplying and large amounts of dues are continuing from various State Electricity Boards. It is because of this that we are trying to persuade and—not actually threatening. We have been talking over with the State Electricity Boards.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Is it a fact that the Secretary of the Department of Coal made a statement to the Press that they have been asked to enter into long-term agreements within a month.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not know. I am not aware of such a statement. But one thing I must say. I myself have been pressing for it. I do not deny.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : I wanted to know what is the response so far, of the SEBs.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As I submitted, three State Electricity Boards have already entered into the agreement, and Haryana has now agreed to enter into the agreement. You know it is a question of persuasion and these State Electricity Boards owe quite large amounts. That is our difficulty...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : They do not pay.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Our difficulty is this. Supposing if we do not supply coal, then it will be a much worse situation. Therefore, it is a question of persuasion that can alone pay dividends in this matter. We will continue to persuade. Threatenings, of course, will also be issued. Of course, I have been doing it privately. It is not I have stated it publicly.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Today you have said it publicly.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not know—if this becomes public, what is going to be the consequence? But the fact remains that we are trying...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is no harm in it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : ...and we will continue to persuade to see that they enter into agreements as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, now you see that he is already on the job. Mr. Bhim Singh.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA rose.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already put two questions.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : No, Sir. This is my second question. That was only by way of clarification.

Now I come to the terms and modalities of the payment. I understand that the total dues against the SEBs are estimated to be more than Rs. 260 crores. I want to know whether the agreement to be made by the State Electricity Boards would include any clause regarding part payment of the arrears outstanding against them.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The total dues from the State Electricity Boards and the public undertakings etc. amount to Rs. 286 odd crores. This is the situation so far as the modalities of the agreement are concerned. *...(Interruptions)* The actual position is that so far as the various Electricity Boards with whom we have already entered into an agreement, there are diverse processes—on the question of quality, on the question of joint sampling, etc. Otherwise, what happens is that there had been an arbitrary reduction on the part of quite a large number of companies, arbitrarily saying, 'Well, the quality has not been good; therefore, we deduct so much' So these types of approaches had been there. Therefore, the details and modalities of the agreement are...I am only giving the broad contours of it...

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : My question was : whether the agreement will include part-payment of the arrears due.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Part payment with reference to arrears, specifically we have not included in the terms. But a general clause saying that the arrears should be cleared as early as possible is there—because it is difficult to qualify and say that you shall pay so much money, as it will be observed only in the breach..because, this had been my experience. Therefore,

the best approach that we had been taking is trying to persuade them to pay the amount. And, a general Clause of that nature that they must pay off the arrears and so far as the supplies are concerned, prompt payments with regard thereto giving a tenure of payment is what is being sought.

श्री मोतीभाई श्रार० चौधरी : आपके जवाब से पता चलता है कि गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने समझौता कर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—समय पर कोयला मिलता रहे और निम्न स्तर का कोयला न मिले—क्या इन दोनों बातों के बारे में प्रावधान किया गया है ? खराब कोयला मिलने से और समय पर कोयला न मिलने से हमारे बिजली के संयंत्र बार-बार खराब होते हैं—क्या इन दोनों शर्तों को समझौते में शामिल किया गया है ?

श्री पी०शिवशंकर : ये तो आम शर्तें हैं, इनको शामिल किया गया है।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के सुप्रीन्टेन्डिंग इन्जीनियर ने शासन को लिखा है कि मानिकपुर कोयला माइन्ज से रेल के द्वारा घटिया किस्म का कोयला कोरबा थर्मल प्लांट को सप्लाई किया गया जिसकी वजह से प्लांट नं० 1 और 2 बंद पड़े हैं। क्या इस पर शासन विचार कर रहा है कि घटिया किस्म का कोयला पावर प्लांट्स को सप्लाई न हो ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : With reference to the 2nd of July, as I submitted, we are now having a joint sampling system wherein the Electricity Boards are deputing their own persons to different coalmines and coal stock yards whenever coal is lifted. If a specific complaint is made that would be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.
Q.No. 184. Shri Jitendra Prasada. Not present. Q.No. 185. Shri Ghulam Mohd. Khan. Not here.

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसका कोई साल्यूशन होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्राबलम का साल्यूशन मैं क्या करूँ, आप करें ।

AN HON. MEMBER : You catch hold of him.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the Member to be present. You catch hold of him— not me. Q.No. 186. Shri Niren Ghosh. He is missing. Shri R P. Das, not here.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप इस पर आधे घन्टे का डिस्कशन करा दें ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : यह कैसे हो सकता है ? जब तक क्वेश्चन न पूछा जाय, तब तक नहीं हो सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये वह चीज मांग रहे हैं जो मेरी जेब में नहीं है । आज तो सब छक्का लगा रहे हैं ।

प्रश्न सं० 187 (श्री रामलाल राही)

श्री रामलाल राही : सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहूँगा—इतने समय के बाद मुझे अपने प्रश्न का अनु-पूरक पूछने का अवसर मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ—आप यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं ।

सहकारिता के आधार पर बायो-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करना

*187. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक स्रोतों में से भारत के लिए बायो-गैस अधिक उप योगी और सुविधाजनक है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों के घरों में बायो-गैस उपलब्ध कराने में सरकार अब तक क्यों असफल रही है ;

(ग) ग्रामीण किसानों को बायो-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए क्या-क्या सुवि-धाएँ दी जा रही हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार छोटे और बड़े गांवों की सहकारी समितियाँ बना कर बायो-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में प्रयत्नशील है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार सहकारिता के आधार पर बायो-गैस संयंत्र तैयार करने और स्थापित करने के लिए प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में प्रयोगात्मक रूप से कुछ गांवों को चुनेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) In view of the usefulness of biogas plants, a National Project on Biogas Development and Programmes for Community/Institutional Biogas Plants are under implementation through the State Governments and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Facilities for setting up biogas plants are available to all potential beneficiaries in rural areas. A statement indicating the details of the facilities is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) For community biogas plants, selection of villages depends upon techno-economic feasibility. Village based biogas plants are envisaged to be managed through appropriate locally suited institutional arrangements which include involvement of cooperatives.

Statement

*Facilities given by Government of India for setting up biogas plants**A. Family Type Biogas Plants :*

The Central Sector Scheme 'National Project on Biogas Development' provides for :

(i) Central subsidy to beneficiaries in the following manner :

Size of plant (cubic metre)	For North-Eastern Region States and Sikkim	Amount of Central subsidy (in rupees)	
		For Schedule Tribes/ Small & Marginal Farmers including landless labourers/ hilly areas other than those covered under Col. 2	For other areas For all Others
1	2	3	4
2	2640	1500	1000
3	3310	1950	1360
4	3800	2320	1550
6	4710	2910	1940
7	4950	3560	2370
8	5680	3900	2600
10	7200	4760	3170
15	7620	6630	4420
20	12930	8970	5980
25	—	9990	6660
35	—	14350	9570
45	—	16180	10790
60	—	20280	13520
85	—	30270	20180

- (ii) Cash incentives at the rate of Rs. 30/- per plant to village functionaries for motivating beneficiaries and for providing supervisory guidance in the construction of biogas plants.
- (iii) Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 200/- per plant to corporate bodies, registered societies, trained private entrepreneurs for installation of biogas plants on turn key basis.
- (iv) Training Programmes for different levels of functionaries, including training of master masons.
- (v) Financial assistance for staff support to the State Governments and Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

B. Community/Institutional Biogas Plants Programme :

This Central Sector Scheme provides for :—

- (i) Community biogas plants : Capital cost—100% by the Government of India, including cost of controlled operation upto a maximum for one year.
- (ii) Institutional biogas plants :
 - (a) For Central, State or Co-operative Trust Institutions, or Institutions run by such bodies—capital cost upto 75% by the Government of India and the balance by the recipient organisation. In the case of Charitable Organisation, higher contribution by the Government of India is considered in deserving cases.
 - (b) For private profit making institutions—33.33% by the Government of India. Recurring costs in (a) and (b) above are to be met by recipient institutions.

श्री राम लाल राही: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे भली-भांति जानते हैं कि इस देश में ईंधन का अभाव है और कोयले के अभाव के कारण यहां जो औद्योगिक इकाईयां हैं, वे अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का संभवतः 75 प्रतिशत भी उत्पादन नहीं कर पाती होंगी। पेड़ों के कटान पर सरकार की तरफ से बार-बार रोक लगाए जाने की बात कही जाती है। ईंधन का संकट है, ऐसी स्थिति में परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों का पता लगाना, इनका विकास करना और गांवों के लोगों के उपयोग के लिए ईंधन दिलाने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हिन्दी समाचार पत्र के एक सम्पादकीय की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा, जो कि 22 जुलाई को लिखा गया है। उसमें यह कहा गया है कि देश के पावर उत्पादन में निरन्तर गिरावट आई है जबकि खर्च बढ़ता ही गया। जैसा कि स्पष्ट है, पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य 84 प्रतिशत पूरा हुआ, कुल नहीं। इस का बजट उस समय 13.3 प्रतिशत रखा गया था। इसी प्रकार दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी लागत बढ़ाई जाती रही परन्तु लक्ष्य गिरते-गिरते 60 प्रतिशत तक आ गया।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बजट में कुल 19.8 प्रतिशत राशि रखी गई जबकि इस का लक्ष्य 19,666 मेगावाट है लेकिन अभी तक लक्ष्य को दो-तिहाई ही पूरा होने की उम्मीद है।

भारत में जहां कि कृषि और जंगलों के अपार भंडार हैं बायो-गैस का ऊर्जा के रूप में उपयोग लाभदायक होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सवाल करिये। इस तरह से न पढ़िये। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ। आप बात को सुनना ही नहीं चाहते। अच्छी बात सुनना आपको पसन्द नहीं।

बायो-गैस मुख्यतया जानवरों के गोबर, सीबेज, फसलों के बचे अंश और वनस्पति के बेकार अंश आदि से मिल सकती है। भारत में पशुओं की संख्या 237 मिलियन है। इनमें औसतन एक पशु से एक दिन में 10 किलो गोबर प्राप्त होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात समझ सकता हूँ। यदि आप यथा नाम तथा कर्म वाली बात ही करना चाहते हैं, तो पढ़ते ही जाइए। राही के रास्ते पर चलते जाते हैं और पढ़ते जाते हैं।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैं ये आंकड़े दे कर मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में गांवों में बायो-गैस के विकास के लिए बहुत कुछ किया जा सकता है और ऊर्जा के लिए कोयले और बिजली की खपत को बचाने के लिए बहुत से उपाय किये जा सकते हैं और गांवों के लोगों के उपयोग के लिए बायो-गैस का विकास किया जा सकता है, जिसके बारे में हमारी सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में सहकारिता के आधार पर बायो-गैस संयंत्र लगाए जाएं और गांव साफ-सुथरे रह सकें और गांवों के लोगों को खाना पकाने के लिए तथा रोशनी के लिए आसानी से आवश्यक चीजें मिल सकें, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने विचार किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक सवाल मैं आप से कर लूँ। अगर इस तरीके से एक सवाल करने की इजाजत हाऊस में दे दी जाए, तो क्या सभी माननीय सदस्य इस को मान जाएंगे ? अगर ऐसा होगा, तो सिर्फ एक ही सवाल हो पाएगा।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैंने एक छोटा-सा सवाल किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इसको अफ-साना बना दिया।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इसमें एक कर-क्शन यह कर दें कि उन्होंने कहा है कि पशु 237 मिलियन टन हैं, इसमें से टन निकाल दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने गोबर का टनेज बताया है।

श्री राम लाल राही : मैंने पशुओं की संख्या बताई है, टनेज नहीं बताया है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष जी, जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, वह मैंने असल सवाल के जवाब में बता दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे आप के मुखारविन्द से यह सुनना चाहते हैं।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : बायोगैस प्लांट की स्थापना करने में काफी वृद्धि हो रही है। 1981-82 में करीब 36 हजार फैमिली बायोगैस प्लांट स्थापित हुए थे। 1982-83 में 57 हजार 5 सौ फैमिली बायोगैस प्लांट्स की स्थापना की गयी। इस वर्ष 75 हजार बायोगैस प्लांट स्थापित करने की योजना है और जहां तक हमने सर्वे किया है, उससे अनुमान है कि हम 75 हजार से ज्यादा बायोगैस प्लांट इस वर्ष स्थापित कर सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर की बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : कम्युनिटी बायोगैस प्लांट्स के लिए जहां-जहां कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर वाले आगे आ रहे हैं या आगे बढ़ रहे हैं उनको सुविधाओं के बारे में मैंने स्टेट-मेंट टेबल पर रख दिया है । उनको भी वही सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ताकि कोआप्रेटिव भी बायो-गैस प्लांट्स स्थापित कर सकें ।

श्री राम लाल राही : मेरा अंतिम सवाल खंड (ड) है जिसमें मैंने पूछा था कि प्रयोगात्मक दृष्टि से हर विकास क्षेत्र में कोई दो गांव आप ऐसे चुनेंगे जहां पर कोआप्रेटिव बेसिस पर बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाये जाए ? इस दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठाने को तैयार हैं ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : इस किस्म की अभी योजना नहीं रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या इस बारे में आप सोचेंगे ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : जिन गांवों में आवश्यकता हो, जिन गांवों में सुविधाएं हों, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया कि अभी योजना तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं उसके बारे में अवश्य सोचूंगा । अभी तक यह योजना नहीं रही है लेकिन मैं आपके सुझाव पर जरूर सोचूंगा । लेकिन जहां-जहां सुविधाएं हैं वहां-वहां हमने कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर में भी काम करने की कोशिश की है ।

Availability of Essential Drugs for Major Diseases

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*189. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) whether several of essential drugs required for treatment of major diseases like high blood pressure, heart ailments, typhoid, Bronchitis etc., are either not available or are in acute short supply throughout the country;

(b) whether it is due to erratic supply of bulk drugs used for manufacture of these medicines or some other reasons.

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter and ensure production and sale of these medicines to the general public all over the country;

(d) whether there is a tussle going on between the manufacturers and retail chemists and the latter are either keeping these medicines underground or selling them at premium; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to control these retailers and make it mandatory on them not to hold back any such medicines and sell them at prescribed prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The overall availability position of essential drugs is satisfactory. However, brand shortages of drug formulations like Aldomat (for high blood pressure) of Merck Sharp and Dhome, Isordil (for heart ailment) of Geffrey Manners and Chloromycetin (for typhoid) of Parke Davis were reported to the Ministry, which reviews the availability position of all essential drug formulations. No shortage of drugs for bronchitis was reported. In

all those reported cases of shortages, equivalent formulations of other companies are reportedly available.

Shortage of Aldomat is due to industrial relations problem in the factory of M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome since early August, 1983. On advice from my Ministry, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Dey's Medical Stores have substantially increased production of equivalent formulations Emdopa and Meldopa and have rushed supplies to reported areas of shortages. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. have also been advised to keep buffer stocks of Emdopa tablets and the bulk drug Methyl Dopa respectively.

The shortage of Isordil and Chlormycetin is of localised and temporary nature and their respective equivalents Sorbitrate of M/s. Nicholas and Entromycetin of Dey's Medical Stores are available in the market.

The availability position of the bulk drugs which go into the manufacture of the above mentioned formulations is satisfactory.

(d) and (e) It has come to the notice of the Ministry that some Chemists and Druggists have been boycotting drugs manufactured by some companies. The matter was considered by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. The Commission has directed such chemists and druggists to desist from boycotting the drugs of any producer.

Some psychotropic Schedule 'X' drugs are reportedly not available with all retail chemists. However, these are available in Super Bazars, Cooperatives and other chemists who have complied with the requirements of obtaining separate licences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : May I know what were the medicines of day-to-day use which were taken off the controlled list sometime back,

apparently to appease the manufacturers and how did Govt. make sure that their availability to the general public will not be affected by this action and there was no price rocketing ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : There is no scope of shortage of medicines because as and when we get information about shortage of particular brand names, equivalent medicines are rushed to the area and the shortages are being monitored by my Ministry on weekly basis.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Sir, may I know whether the Bombay-based multinationals manufacturing some of the life-saving drugs (who had even been resorting to excess production) are now seeking the re-endorsement thereof under the excess production capacity replenishment scheme ? If so, which are these drug companies and what control Govt. is exercising over the production and proper distribution of these drugs for use in Government hospitals and their sale to the general public through the retailers who generally hold back their stocks and sell them at a high premium to the needy people ? Further may I know whether the Military and Government hospitals are given preference in the matter of direct supply by the manufacturers of such medicines ? If not, why not ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : Sir, the Hon. Member has put a very lengthy question. I would like to inform him through you, Sir, and this House that as and when there is any report of non-availability of a particular brand of medicine, we immediately ensure that similar alternative drug is made available in that area. About the non-availability of certain drugs, I may submit that because of the non-cooperation between the Druggists and Chemists Association and some of the manufacturers, the matter was referred to the MRTP Commission and it has given its findings. I think this is a separate question and I do not want to go into it. Otherwise, I may inform the House that there is no question of non-availa-

bility of the medicine. The medicine referred to by him is available in adequate quantity. But I may inform the Hon. Member that there is a demand for particular brands of the medicine for which substitutes are being made available.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. Certain drugs are not available. The Hon. Minister in his statement has said that though there is a shortage, we are trying to meet the shortage. That is what in a nut-shell the answer is. My submission in this regard is that it is a fact that drugs are not available. Even vitamin-C is not available in the C.G.H.S. Dispensary of North Avenue, not to speak of other dispensaries. Vitamin-C is in short supply to the M.Ps. We can very well imagine the plight of the general public. In view of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—I understand he was the Member of the Hathi Committee and as a Minister who is competent to include the recommendations of the Hathi Committee in letter and spirit—what is it that is coming in the way of the Ministry to abolish this brand name? Why is it that the brand names are not abolished so that the multinationals could be prevented from the supply of these medicines who thrive on the basis of their advertisements and good name? Why is it being delayed?

With regard to the non-availability of Aldomat, I have a fear that Merck who are the manufacturer of this particular drug with this particular brand name, are in league with the Chemists and Druggists and its artificial short-supply is being created by them so that they can import bulk drug. This medicine is available in this country. In my constituency there is one Mr. Sunil Sachin, who is producing this bulk drug. But it is not being purchased from him. It is manufactured indigenously. But this bulk drug is being allowed to be imported by the parent organisation. May I know the reason for this?

Secondly, Sir, you would agree with me that the health of the country should be all right and the drug should be available. Now, Sir, he says that they have taken the matter with the MRTP Commission. I think there is a Drug Control Order and this Drug control order controls the suppliers, the commission agents and the traders. If it is a question of their negligence, why have you not take action against them?

SHRI R.C. Rath : The Hon. Member has mentioned about the non-availability of vitamin C through the CGHS hospitals. I would like to mention that there is abundance of vitamin C, but

it is for the hospitals to procure and supply the same. If the hospitals, in turn, do not procure and supply, my Ministry is not responsible. My Ministry is only responsible to the extent of production...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a collective responsibility. It is a common experience of all Members of Parliament that drugs are not available and substitutes are given. How do you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*. You ask any Member of Parliament. Everybody is shouting for that.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कोई दवाई सी०जी०एच०एच० डिसपेंसरीज में अवलेबल नहीं है ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Shri Ramavtar Shastri is a heart patient; he is not getting the required medicine, you can ask him...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How can you shift the responsibility to the Health Ministry...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI R.C. RATH : The Hon. Member's question was that vitamin C is not available in the Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries. To that I say that my Ministry is looking to the production aspect and vitamin C is available in abundance. And if it is not avail-

lable in the hospitals, I am not aware of that aspect, but from the production point of view I say that vitamin C is available whatsoever. The other part I am not aware of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is not the answer that you should give.

MR. SPEAKER : You say that production is not lacking and you have got abundance of supply. Now you have come to realise the position and the vociferous sentiments of the House that it is not available. You should take it up with them and ask them what is the reason and let us know.

SHRI R.C. RATH : In reply to the question of the Hon. Member, Shri Sharma, I said that vitamin C is available in abundance, but if it is not available in the CGHS dispensaries or other places, I am not aware of it; I will take care of it.

As regards the question about the brand names, in five selected items, we have dispensed with the brand names, and the matter is sub judice now in the Supreme Court. Hon. Members have complained about not getting some medicines, and one is Aldomat. There was some industrial unrest and labour problem in the unit, and so we saw to it that IDPL which is a public sector unit rushed Emdopa which is a very good substitute for Aldomat and also Meldopa which is manufactured by Dey's Medical Stores. And thus, immediately, the requirement was met. I am going a step further in giving the information that there was shortage of Chloromycetin of Parke Davis, and we saw to it that immediately Entromycetin of Dey's Medical Stores and Paraxin of Messrs. Boehringer Knoll was made available. Thus, as and when any essential life saving drug is not available, we ensure that similar drugs of other brand names are made available in the respective areas, and to ensure this my Ministry is having a monitoring of the situation every week. As and when information is received at our end,

we leave no efforts to see that the people do not suffer.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is an important and national question. The import of bulk drugs is being allowed when such drugs are available in the country. That is my question. It has not been answered. I had put that question.

SHRI R.C. RATH : Some bulk drugs which are not available in the country, its actual users can directly import it. And in case of some bulk drugs where there is short supply, we clear the import through the STC. And if any such instance the Hon. Member brings to my notice....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have said it on the floor of the House. You take care of it. Why do you allow import ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why actual users should be allowed to import when it is available in the country ? Why ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.C. RATH : If it is available in the country, normally we do not import because our policy has been not to spend away our...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Why abnormally ? Why abnormally ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.C. RATH : We do not allow import. There is no question of normally not allowing the imports. If an Hon. Member can give me a specific instance, I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no problem he can solve it. Now look here, Mr. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R.C. RATH : There is no import plan of the medicine which you have mentioned in 1983-84.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will look into the matter and settle it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Sir, I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that drugs like Garboyn and Gardinal are still not available to the common man? These drugs are used for epilepsy and till this date these drugs are not available in the market. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that because the drugs are cheaper and the manufacturers are not getting enough profit, they are not producing it?

SHRI R.C. RATH : We have varieties of essential and lifesaving drugs. And in the case of any essential drugs not being available, through our monitoring process we are trying to make it available. We do our monitoring based on the information that we get from the State Drug Control Authorities and also from the institutions and individuals as well. If the Hon. Member has any specific information and if he informs me, I will enquire and will see that the medicine which is not available or is in short supply could be adequately met. But there are varieties of medicines; and if the Hon. Members go on asking every individual medicine, it may be difficult off-hand to tell him without referring to the records.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, many drugs are not available in the market. It is true as the Hon. Member has said it is because the indigenous production of drugs is not being encouraged properly. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the

policy of the Government? Whether it is to encourage the multinationals or indigenous production and whether Government is going to set up more industries like the IDPL in order to produce these drugs in the country itself or the Government has got some planning to import these from outside? Whatever production of the IDPL is there it is insufficient and is also sub-standard. Therefore, I would also like to know whether the Government is going to improve the quality also?

SHRI R.C. RATH : About IDPL Products, I would say it is neither insufficient nor sub-standard. Qualitywise the public sector production could be compared with any international drug.

And coming to the Government policy, which the Hon. Member has enquired, I would say always our effort has been to see that indigenous production improves and the public sector improves to compete with the international drug market. The Hon. Member would be happy to know—and I would also like to inform the House—that so far as our indigenous drugs production is concerned it can be equated with any of the standard product of any multinational company in any part of the world.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि मुजफ्फरपुर में पिछली 22 तारीख को आई०डी०पी० एल० मे ब्लास्ट हो गया जिसमें 1 करोड़ रु० की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : I need a separate notice for it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is a fact that no vitamin tablets are available in the North and South Avenue. To look into that you have given your instructions to the Minister. But seeing the Zero Hour rhythm from the Hon. Members, will you kindly withdraw your order or instruction?

Otherwise there will be more trouble in the Zero Hour, because there is enough vitamin with the Members. No Member should be supplied with the Vitamins. Will you kindly reconsider it ?

SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What are the tablets which he is taking ?

MR. SPEAKER : You ask him.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He is taking vitamins A to Z.

श्री काली चरण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरा हाउस जानता है कि एलोपैथी में सारे रोगों की दवा नहीं है। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी इस बात को भी देखेंगे कि दिल्ली के आस-पास कुछ कंपनियों ने ऐसे यूनिट बना लिये हैं जहाँ से आयुर्वेद की भी नकली दवाएं दी जाती हैं, जिनका असर नहीं होता है। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि अच्छी कंपनियाँ आपको दवाएं सप्लाई नहीं कर रही हैं। आपके अधिकारियों और इन गलत कंपनियों की मिलीभगत से ऐसी दवाएं सप्लाई हो रही हैं जिनका कोई असर ही नहीं है क्योंकि अच्छी कंपनियाँ कमीशन नहीं दे सकती इसलिये उनको पेमेंट में दिक्कत होती है। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जो अच्छी है कंपनियाँ दवाएं बनाती हैं उनकी दवाएं सीधी मिलें सीधा पेमेंट हो, और सही दवा लोगों को मिल सके ? क्या मंत्री जी ऐसा बोर्ड बनाने का विचार स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के साथ करेंगे ? एलोपैथी में ऐसी दवाएं हैं नहीं जो कि आयुर्वेद में हैं। क्या वे इस बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय के साथ बैठकर विचार करेंगे कि अधिकारियों और कंपनियों की मिलीभगत से काम होता नहीं है।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त

साठे) : मैं सदस्य के विचार से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा : यह 100 परसेंट सही है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : केवल उनके साथ ही नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय के साथ भी इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श करेंगे क्योंकि मैं स्वयं इसमें दिलचस्पी रखता हूँ।

श्री काली चरण शर्मा : दोनों मंत्री मिलकर करेंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : सबके साथ, जो इसमें रुचि रखते हैं, उनके साथ मिलकर बात करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे साथ विचार करेंगे तो सुखी रहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : शास्त्री जी सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं पृष्ठ सकेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : प्रश्न सं० 192.

उर्वरक कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन

+

*192. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के पांच उर्वरक कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के

वेतमानों में सशोधन किये जा रहा है तथा सरकार और कर्मचारी संघ के पदाधिकारियों के बीच इस बारे में एक समझौता हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार मिलने वाले अधिक वेतन तथा सरकार द्वारा इस पर किए जाने वाले कुल वार्षिक खर्चों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन कर्मचारियों के वेतमान बढ़ाने के पीछे मुख्य आधार क्या है तथा संशोधित वेतनमान किस तारीख से प्रभावी होंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Subject to Government approval, a draft wage agreement has been drawn between the managements of 5 public sector fertilizer companies, viz. FCI, NFL, HFC, RCF and PDIL and their recognised unions.

(b) Under the terms of the draft agreement, the gross benefit in pay and dearness allowance to the workmen is expected to range from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 205/- per month apart from other fringe benefits. The total annual additional expenditure on this account in respect of all the 5 companies is estimated at Rs. 6.77 crores per annum.

(c) The revision of the pay scales will be effected from 1.1.1983 in pursuance of the last wage agreement and increased cost of living etc.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, सप्ली-मेंटरी जल्दी पूछिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि एफ० सी०आई० एन०एफ०एल०, एच०एफ० सी०, आर०सी०एफ० और पी०डी०आई० एल० के प्रबन्धकों और उनके मान्यता प्राप्त संघों के बीच मजदूरी करार के मसौदे तैयार किये गये हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी की सारी कंपनियां और फैक्टरियां प्राइवेट सेक्टर की हैं ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN ; Where is the statement ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम तो प्रश्न के लिखे उत्तर से पूछ रहे हैं, स्टेटमेंट तो है ही नहीं।

श्री वसन्त साठे : स्टेटमेंट तो टेबल पर रख दिया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कहां है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० रथ, आपका जवाब है, आप पढ़िये। कुछ दवा आपको भी देनी पड़ेगी।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं तो सुनिये।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम आपकी बात सुनना चाहते हैं, सुनाइये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्वेश्चन आवर खत्म हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता था कि यह श्री राम बिलास पासवान की शरारत है। उन्होंने कहा था कि आप सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसीलिए उन्होंने बीच में गड़-बड़-घोटाला कर दिया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Need for Setting up a Fertilizer Plant in Himachal Pradesh

*184. SHRI JITENDRA PRA-SADA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States having not a single fertilizer plant and the reasons for neglecting them in this matter;

(b) whether Himachal Pradesh is one of such States which do not have a single fertilizer plant to meet growing requirement of fertilizers for agricultural and apply production in this hilly State; and

(c) if so, whether urgent need of setting up of one such plant in this State will be taken into consideration while setting up proposed six plants with a view to avoid regional disparity and imbalance in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) At Present eight States, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura do not have any major fertilizer plant in operation.

In Madhya Pradesh, however, action has been initiated for the establishment of a large nitrogenous fertilizer plant based on gas.

Though Himachal Pradesh is one of the States which does not have a major fertilizer plant, the needs of the State for fertilizers including for apple production are adequately met.

The locations of the 6 gas-based plants in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been decided having regard to the demand in the areas and such other factors as the availability of infrastructural facilities, feed-stock, cost of transportation etc.

Coal for Talcher Fertilizer Plant

*185. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that depleting coal stock may bring the Talcher Fertilizer Plant to a standstill;

(b) the amount of coal consumed by the plant and supplies made to it during the last twelve months;

(c) the present coal stock of the plant; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve the supply of coal for the fertilizer plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. However, there has been depletion of coal stock as on 1st December, 1983 as compared to the stocks in the middle of August this year.

(b) The coal consumption and receipt figures for the last 12 months are given page 37 :—

Months		Consumption (te)	Receipt (te)
Nov.	'82	64681	67273
Dec.	'82	61925	71146
Jan.	'83	13089	47853
Feb.	'83	39490	19136
Mar.	'83	63995	55633
April	'83	14509	33223
May	'83	6751	34014
June	'83	2400	19365
July	'83	14868	27201
Aug.	'83	35970	26587
Sept.	'83	44860	27947
Oct.	'83	77650	58515
Nov.	'83	59415	45315

(c) Coal stock as on 1st December, 1983 was 31,802 tonnes.

(d) The need of supply of adequate coal to the Talcher Plant had been taken up with the Central Coal Fields, and a phased programme of receipt of coal has been drawn up for operating the plant.

Rivalry of Producers and Chemists and Druggists

*186. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware
that the prices of essential drugs are
being artificially inflated due to the
rivalry of the producers and chemists
and druggists Organisations;

(b) Whether recently the Mono-
polies and Restrictive Trade Practices

Commission had to arbitrate in such a
case which led to boycotting of drug
products by the chemists and druggists
organisations; and

(c) What are the directives of the
MRTP Commission in the matter and
how Government are going to han-
dle the situation, in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW,
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a)
to (c) A statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

Statement

(a) The Ministry of Chemicals &

Fertilizers who are concerned with this part of question, have stated that for the purpose of price control, bulk drugs and formulations have been classified into four categories. In respect of three of these price-controlled categories, prior approval of the Government is necessary to any increase in prices. The question of any increase in prices of these categories on account of rivalry of the producers and chemists & druggists organisations, therefore, does not arise. As regards, Category IV formulations, although manufacturers are free to fix their prices, the Government have got power to revise the prices even in respect of this category if the overall profitability of the manufacturers exceeds the stipulated limit.

(b) and (c) The MRTP Commission is not a forum for arbitration. However, the Commission (which is a quasi judicial body) had instituted two *suo-moto* inquiries under Section 10 (a)(iv) of the MRTP Act, 1969, against the All India Organisation of Chemists and Druggists, Madras and its 8 affiliated State Associations. The first inquiry was instituted on 19.6.1981 on the ground that the said respondents had indulged in the restrictive trade practice of boycott in respect of certain drugs manufactured by M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Limited, Baroda. The Commission came to the conclusion that the boycott indulged in by the respondents was a restrictive trade practice within the meaning of the MRTP Act, 1969. Since the boycott had already been lifted from 5th January, 1981 a general direction was given by the Commission to the respondents to desist from boycotting the drugs of any producer and/or any chemist and druggist not joining in the boycott organised by them.

The Second *suo-moto* enquiry was instituted on 29th September, 1981 on the ground that the said 9 respondents had indulged in the restrictive trade practice of boycott in respect of drugs manufactured by M/s. Smith Kline & French (India) Ltd., Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Cadilla Laboratories, Wockhardt Limited and East India

Pharmaceuticals Works Limited and several other manufacturers. In this enquiry also as the boycott had been lifted in the last week of May, 1982, the Commission gave a general direction to the respondents to desist from boycotting the drugs of any producers.

Communication Facilities with the Help of INSAT-IB in Maharashtra State

*188. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the communication facilities in our country can be improved vastly with the help of INSAT-IB;

(b) if so, whether Government of Maharashtra will be helped with the facilities of this Satellite to improve the communication facilities of the State; and

(c) whether scheme have been drawn up in this regard and if so, particulars of the facilities that will be made available to Government of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. INSAT-IB will provide reliable communication over long distance and to inaccessible places where other means of communication cannot easily be provided.

(b) An earth station at Thane is already working through which reliable long distance circuits are being provided to other parts of the country.

(c) For communication within the State of Maharashtra, use is being made of Terrestrial links, to be supplemented by Satellite connection, where necessary.

Restrictions on Filing Special Leave Petitions in Supreme Court

*190. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases pending disposal in the Supreme Court has gone up considerably as on 1st January, 1983 as compared to the position as on 1st January, 1982; and

(b) whether Government propose placing any restrictions on filing of special leave petitions ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The number of cases pending disposal in the Supreme Court as on 1st January, 1983 was 63041 as against 48643 cases pending disposal as on 1st January, 1982.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Discovery of Oil and Gas in Krishna-Godavari Basin

*193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and gas have been struck in the Godavari Basin;

(b) if so, the details with regard to the quality and quantity;

(c) the number of wells which are still to be dug in this region during 1984; and

(d) whether the work on these wells is going on as per schedule and if not, the difficulties being faced and steps taken to eliminate them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SANKAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) The commercial viability of the discovery in terms of quality and quantity is in the process of assessment.
- (c) During 1984-85 it is proposed to drill 9 locations in offshore area, and 10 locations in onshore area.
- (d) There has been some delay in the deployment of additional rigs in the onshore part of the basin because of the observance of certain stipulations regarding charter hiring drilling and third party services. These issues have largely been resolved and various contracts are at different stages of processing.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

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

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any decision for the expansion of Oil Refinery unit of Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Feasibility Report submitted by Indian Oil Corporation for expansion of the Haldia refinery from 2.5 MMTPA to 5.5 MMTPA is at an advanced stage of consideration.

Theft and Transmission Losses of Power in Kerala

*195. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transmission losses and theft and pilferage electricity in Kerala are very high;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its comparison with other States in the country; and

(c) whether Centre had suggested remedial measures to bring it down to normal level to provide way out for existing imbalance in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The percentage of transmission and distribution loss (which includes

losses due to theft and pilferage of electricity) in Kerala during the year 1981-82 was 15.5%, which is lower than the all-India figure of 20.77%.

(b) The percentages of transmission and distribution losses in the different States, including Kerala, for the year 1981-82 are given in the Annexure.

(c) Remedial measures have been suggested to all the State Electricity Boards, including the Kerala State Electricity Board, for being taken up to reduce T & D losses.

Annexure

Percentage Transformation, Transmission & Distribution Losses (Including Commi. Losses) in SEBs/Electricity Deptts/UTs.

Region	State Electricity Board/Department	Percentage T&D Losses Including Unaccounted Commercial Losses (Such as Pilferage Etc.) *1981-82
NORTHERN REGION	1. Haryana	25.37
	2. Himachal Pradesh	15.36
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	44.32
	4. Punjab	20.10
	5. Rajasthan	24.97
	6. Uttar Pradesh	19.14
	7. Chandigarh	23.27
	8. DESU	N.A.
	9. B.B.M.B.	N.A.
WESTERN REGION	1. Gujarat	20.01
	2. Madhya Pradesh	21.22
	3. Maharashtra	15.26
	4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.
	5. Goa Daman & Diu	N.A.

1	2	3
EASTERN REGION	1. Bihar	23.54
	2. Orissa	19.06
	3. Sikkim	N.A.
	4. West Bengal	16.10
	5. Andaman & Nicobar	N.A.
	6. D.V.C.	1.59
NORTH- EASTERN REGION	1. Assam	20.09
	2. Manipur	—
	3. Meghalaya	7.82
	4. Nagaland	N.A.
	5. Tripura	N.A.
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.
	7. Mizoram	N.A.
SOUTHERN REGION	1. Andhra Pradesh	24.25
	2. Karnataka	21.39
	3. Kerala	15.50
	4. Tamil Nadu	18.71
	5. Lakshadweep	14.20
	6. Pondicherry	N.A.
ALL-INDIA (UTILITIES)		20.77

Note (1) *Provisional

(2) NA—Data awaited.

**Reported Screening of Blue Films with
South Indian Films in Delhi**

*196. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that ugly scenes from blue films are being screened alongwith the South Indian films in some theatres in the Capital thereby creating a bad impression about the South Indian films and

culture in the minds of viewers of such films; and

(b) if so, what stringent action is taken against such theatre owners ?

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

(b) Some allegations to this effect have occasionally appeared in the press. But no specific complaint has been made to the police. However, surprise inspections were carried out by the district police at some Delhi cinemas where blue films were alleged to be screened along with some South Indian movies, but nothing illegal or violative of any provisions of the Cinematograph Act/ Rules could be detected.

Under the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981, which has come into force from 1.6.83, all offences punishable under Part II of the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to certification of films have been made cognizable and the penalties provided in section 7 of the Act have been enhanced. This will act as a deterrent against interpolations in films.

Shortage in Coal Stocks

*197. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of huge gaps between the stocks of coal shown in official records and actual stock available at pit-heads valued at crores of rupees have been detected at the collieries of Coal India Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any investigation into the shortages of coal stocks; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Since coal stocks at pit-

heads are not susceptible to very accurate measurement on account of factors such as undulations in the ground where the stocks are kept, degree of compaction which has taken place etc., a variation of 5% against the book stocks is considered to be within the permissible margin of error. Verification of stocks is done systematically in the collieries as per established procedure. Apart from the periodical verification done by the subsidiary companies and the collieries, Coal India Ltd. through coal stock audit teams appointed by it makes an inventory of these stocks once in a year. In 111 such cases discrepancies between measured stocks and book stocks as on 1.4.1981 to 1.4.1983 have been detected in the different subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd., where the variation exceeded the permissible limits.

2. Following recent reports of further shortages in the coal stocks, apart from the normal verification under the established procedure special investigation teams were appointed by CIL and subsidiary companies for detecting instances of shortage. These teams are currently carrying out their investigations. Instances of stock shortages beyond permissible limits, detected in the current year have been as follows :

Name of company	Number of collieries
CCL	11
BCCL	33
ECL	2
WCL	Nil

Collierywise details of these shortages and action taken in such cases is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

3. Once the special investigation teams have completed their work, further action will be taken on the basis of these reports to obviate occurrence

of shortages. Definite guidelines have also been issued by CIL to conduct month to month survey of coal stocks in each colliery to keep the stock position constantly under review.

**Deterioration in Quality of Films
Telecast on Doordarshan**

*198. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new decision of the Doordarshan to show two films on Doordarshan per week, has created difficulties in selecting fairly good quality 104 films per year and as a result there is a steep deterioration in the quality of films shown on Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to improve the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Delhi Doordarshan telecasts two Hindi Feature films per week Selection is made from amongst the films offered by producers for telecast. Producers generally do not offer their new films to Doordarshan since it effects the commercial run of the films. While making selection out of the films offered, Doordarshan gives weightage to the following aspects of a film in that order :—

- (a) International / National / State Award won.
- (b) Thematic Value
- (c) Cinematic Value
- (d) Entertainment Value
- (e) Year of production

(f) No. of times the film offered was shown on TV and at what stations.

Efforts are being continuously made to obtain good quality films and to follow the guidelines scrupulously. In order to attract good quality films, rates of payments for films were revised upward.

**Memorandum submitted by Coal Mines
Officers Association of India**

*199. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Statesman' Delhi of 5 November, 1983 captioned "CIL Officers allege mismanagement";

(b) whether the Coal Mines Officers Association of India has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding the said mismanagement;

(c) if so, the details of the allegations and their effects on the coal industry; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

(c) and (d) The salient points made are :

(i) Policy with regard to production, productivity, safety and distri-

- bution of coal is inadequate resulting in drop in production and problems in distribution.
- (ii) Production of coal has gone down in October, 1983.
 - (iii) Coal despatches have declined and stoppage of despatch of coal through road has affected availability of coal for small industries.
 - (iv) Safety in mines has fallen victim in process of boosting production.
 - (v) Sunday workings of mines apart from being uneconomic, is also affecting the health of workers and officials.
 - (vi) Enforcement of wage cut and break in service even for short duration demonstrations is likely to lead to labour unrest.
 - (vii) Pay scales of executives of Coal India Limited are pending revision and have to be finalised early.

The position in respect of the above points is as under :

Production of coal in Coal India Limited in October and November, 1983 were 92.70 and 105.43 lakh tonnes respectively as compared to 89.22 lakh tonnes in October, 1982 and 85.75 lakh tonnes in November, 1982. The production achieved in October and November, 1983 was the best ever for the months of October-November in any year. The total despatches of coal in October, 1983 were 89.20 lakh tonnes as compared to 85.92 lakh tonnes in October, 1982 and 79.57 lakh tonnes in November, 1982. The efforts of CIL are to maximise despatches by rail. By despatches from the collieries directly and through sales from the stockyards of CIL, the requirements of various types of consumers are being practically met in full. Further steps taken to improve production and productivity include curbing of absenteeism among workers and increasing productivity by enforcing

better discipline, improvement in law and order situation with the assistance of the State Government concerned, improvement in power supply from DVC etc. Disciplinary action as provided for in the rules had to be taken by the Management to curb the tendency of unauthorised absenteeism, illegal strikes etc. The proposal of Coal India Ltd. for revision of pay scales and other allowances of executives is receiving attention.

Promotion of Regional Language Films

*200. **SHRI GIRDHAR GOMAN-GO** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy and programmes of National Film Development Corporation on promotion, production and popularisation of regional language films;

(b) whether the State Governments have also created the Film Development Corporations for the development of language films in their States and whether any meeting between the State Film Development Corporations and his Ministry has been held for detailed discussion on films and film industry; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the recent meeting regarding the films producers and other related matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The National Film Development Corporation has a programme for promotion, production and popularisation of good cinema in Hindi and other regional languages. Complete 16 MM production infrastructure has been commissioned in Calcutta by the Corporation to assist regional film industry. A sub-titling unit has been set up in

Bombay. This would promote regional language films in all parts of the country. These sub-titled prints are also sent for screening at International Film Festivals and Film Festivals under Cultural Exchange Programmes abroad. Through its efforts the Corporation has been able to increase the export of regional language films from 5 in number in 1981 to 21 films in 1982-83.

(b) and (c) State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have created Film Development Corporations for development of language films in their States. The National Film Development Corporation is co-operating with the State Film Development Corporation in promotion of good Cinema especially in the scheme for construction of low cost cinema theatres in the country. While no meeting has been convened by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting with the State Film Development Corporations, the subject of films was discussed at State Information Ministers Conference held on 6th July 1983. The Conference recommended that State Governments should review existing Theatre licencing rules to promote theatre construction. Open air theatres, mobile cinemas and wide screen video projection may be considered as these are less costly. It was also felt that the National Film Development Corporation may re-view the limits laid down for financing construction of cinema theatres in rural and urban areas.

Blunder in Communicatlng A Tele-graphic Message by P. & T.

*201 SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appeared in the Indian Express of 8th November, 1983 highlighting P & T's blunder in communicating to telegraphic message which cost the family concerned huge amount of money besides gloom in the family; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government for the negligence on the part of the persons concerned and to ensure that such mistakes do not recur in future ?

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

(b) Enquiry has been initiated for fixing the responsibility and taking appropriate action for mutilation of text from 'Nani Reached' to 'Nani Expired'.

Proposals are under consideration of the Department to change the operational procedure as a safeguard against such mutilations.

**घोटारू (जैसलमेर) में गैस के भंडार
मिलना**

* 202. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसलमेर के घोटारू क्षेत्र में भारी तादाद में गैस के भंडार मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण करने पर गैस के अधिक भंडारों का पता लग सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) घोटारू क्षेत्र में भूकम्पकीय सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं और खुदाई के काम को हाथ में ले लिया गया है। एक कूप में गैस के बहाव का पता लगा है। इस संरचना

की संभाव्यता के बारे में ठोस निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचने के लिए कुछ अधिक काम करना पड़गा। अन्वेषणात्मक खुदाई के एक कार्यक्रम को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अपने हाथ में लिया है।

Payment of Wages to the Casual Workers Working in Central Government Projects in Hill Areas

2082. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of casual workers are being employed for long periods for various Central Government projects specially in the hills, and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether Government are paying to this category of workers, per diem wages equivalent to average salary of their permanent counterpart Central Government employees; and

(c) whether Government will provide equivalent uniforms, medical and health care and schooling and shelter at par with permanent Government employees on humanitarian grounds?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Government is aware of the fact that casual labour is employed to undertake work of casual nature in various Central Government projects in different parts of country, including hill areas. The exact details about the total number of such casual labourers and period for which they have been employed is however, not available.

(b) The Model Standing Orders, circulated by this Ministry in 1971 for adoption by the employing Ministries in respect of the casual workers employed by the departmental undertakings under them provide for rates of wages to be paid to casual workers. These orders provide that a casual labour is to be

paid wages as fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, if his employment is covered under that Act or is to be paid the daily local rates fixed for his type of employment by local authorities or State Government : or 1/30 of the amount of authorised scale of pay plus dearness allowance applicable to corresponding category of regular staff in the establishment.

(c) A proposal to evolve a uniform policy to regulate the working conditions in respect of all the casual labour employed by Central Government Departments, the Departmental undertakings is under consideration of this Ministry.

उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम

2083. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) : क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के समान नहीं है और यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियमित औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के स्थान पर उपर्युक्त पृथक अधिनियम बनाने और उसे लागू करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के स्थान पर केन्द्र के औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम लागू किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार "उत्तर प्रदेश स्थायी आदेशों के अधिनियम" में कोई संशोधन करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 समान नहीं हैं। चूंकि श्रम समवर्ती विषय है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य अधिनियम संविधि पुस्तक में रह सकते हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उन मामलों पर लागू नहीं होंगे जो राज्य अधिनियम के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 उत्तर प्रदेश के उन प्रतिष्ठानों पर भी लागू होता है जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार संबंधित सरकार है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Fertilizers from Seaweed

2084. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extract fertilizers from seaweed;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction; and

(c) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (c) Using the brown sea-weeds named Sargossum, a labora-

tory process for preparing liquid seaweed fertilizer has been developed by the scientists. Investigations and experiments have been undertaken to see its usefulness for crop and food plants. The question of using the seaweed fertilizer on a significant scale can be considered only after its commercial viability is established after investigations.

Constitution of Postal/Telecom Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh

2085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal and Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh have since been constituted;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committees, the date with effect from which they have come into existence and the reasons for delay in the constitution; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be constituted?

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

(a) *Postal* Yes, Sir. The orders for constitution of the Postal Advisory Committee have been issued in October '83.

Telecom : No, Sir.

(b) *Postal* : The Postal Advisory Committee will comprise following members:—

1. State Legislature	Shri Thakur Singh MLA
2. Official Nominee of state Government.	Dy. Secy. GAD Deptt. Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Non-Official Nominee/State Government.	Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpur M.P.
4. Rural Interests	Shri Rattan Lal Thakur

5. Nominee of Press	Shri Arun Bhandari of U.N.I.
6. Nominees of Trade and Commerce	Shri Mela Ram Saver, Dr. Harish Chand.
7. M. Ps	1. Smt. Usha Malhotra M.P. (Rajya Sabha) 2. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar M.P. (Lok Sabha)
8. Minister's nominees	1. Kanwar Hari Singh 2. Shri Laxmi Dass

The term of the Committee is for two years. The delay was due to the fact that names of the Members could not be finalised earlier.

(c) *Postal* : Dose not arise.

Telecom : The Telecommunication Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh is in the process of constitution and is likely to be finalised shortly.

Rural Electrification Schemes For Vidisha

2086 : SHRI PARTAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi has received various schemes for rural electrification of Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh during the current year?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether REC has approved all the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has received 8 schemes from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board during 1983-84 for Vidisha District involving financial assistance of Rs 393.77 lakhs covering electrification of 428 villages and energisation of 1120 pumpsets.

(c) Out of the 8 schemes, Rural Electrification Corporation has so far approved Six Schemes and remaining two are under process in REC.

Detection of 3-Band Radio and T. V. Sets in Operation without Proper Licences

2087. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any checking has been conducted to detect 2-band radio and T. V. sets which are in operation without proper licences;

(b) if so, number of 3-band radio and T. V. sets detected during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto September) in each State and Union Territory; and

(c) the amount in the shape of fine collected during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Checking for all kinds of licenceable radios viz. 3-band and above and T. V. has continuously been made to detect unlicensed sets.

(b) and (c) A list showing the number of such unlicensed radio and T. V. sets

detected during the periods and the amounts received in the shape of fine collected is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. L T-7167/83]

Production of Modern Push Button Electronic Instruments

2088. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the projected demand for new telephones including replacements, is estimated to be about 60 lakhs over the period 1983-90;

(b) the specific details of the plan to meet the requirement by modern push button electronic instruments;

(c) by what time, the production of the present instruments of obsolete technology, will be stopped and will be replaced at subscribers' premises; and

(d) by when the plant to produce modern push button electronic instruments is estimated to be in full swing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The projected demand for new telephones including replacements during the period 1983-90, is 83.83 lakhs.

(b) to (d) M/s Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI) is presently manufacturing 677-type of telephones at Naini and Bangalore units. Government has approved a project for augmenting the manufacturing capacities of Naini and Bangalore units of ITI to 5 lakh telephones per annum at each place with foreign collaboration. The collaboration provides for technology transfer for dial type as well as push button type of the telephones. As per the present project programme a total quantity of about 63 lakhs telephones, partly with rotary

dials and partly with push button dials, will be produced by the ITI during the period 1983-90. The shortfall between production and demand during this period is to be bridged either by imports or by purchase from the State Electronic Corporations who have also been issued Industrial Licences/Letters of intent for manufacture of telephones. The 677-type of telephone instrument will be tapered off gradually when production of new telephones with foreign collaboration reach full capacity. The sub-system and technology used in 677-type telephone, are not obsolete as telephones, with similar sub-system and technology are continued to be used and added to the network in many parts of the world even in advanced countries.

The Department of Electronics has recently set up a Working Group to consider coordinated purchase of technology for manufacture of Electronic telephones and related special purpose components in the State Electronic Corporations.

खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए जमानत राशि

2090. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाना पकाने की गैस के डीलर उपभोक्ताओं से सिलिण्डर और रेगुलेटर के लिए जमानत राशि के रूप में 350 रुपये लेते हैं परन्तु उक्त राशि पर कोई ब्याज अथवा बोनस नहीं देते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :
(क) खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलिण्डर

और रेगुलेटर के लिए जमानत राशि के रूप में उपभोक्ताओं से 500/-रुपये लिये जाते हैं। इस जमा राशि पर कोई ब्याज या बोनस नहीं दिया जाता।

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं से ली गई जमानत राशि का प्रयोग सिलेण्डरों/रेगुलेटरों की आपूर्ति के लिए और एस०पी०जी० सुविधाओं के संचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए किया जाता है।

**Protection of Labour Against
Illegal Closure of Mines
and Industrial Units**

2091. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sent proposal to the Centre to protect labour against illegal closure of mines or industrial units ;

(b) if so, whether Centre has approved the proposal of those State Governments ; and

(c) the steps taken against the illegal closures to protect the labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b)
Legislative proposals received from
some of the State to effect local amend-
ments to the Industrial Disputes Act
have been cleared .

(c) Provisions have been made in
the Industrial Disputes (amendment)
Act, 1982, for regulating the procedure
relating to closure, which will come
into effect from the date to be notified
in the Official Gazette .

औषधियों के मूल्य

2092. श्री अनन्त रामलु मल्लु : क्या

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा औषधियों के
मूल्यों में न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर
वृद्धि की गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सिद्धान्त
को श्रेणी— I और — II में आने वाले
उत्पादों पर लागू करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस बात को
किस तरह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उत्पादक
अपनी हानि को कम से कम करने हेतु
अपना उत्पादन कम न करें।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य-
मन्त्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) से (ग)
औषधों के मूल्यों का निर्धारण/संशोधन
औषध (मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1979 के
प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाता है। उक्त
आदेश शुद्ध लागत पर श्रेणी I और II के
बल्क औषधों पर 12 प्रतिशत और श्रेणी
3 के बल्क औषधों पर 14 प्रतिशत के लाभ
की अनुमति देता है। फार्मूलेशनों के मामले
में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ वितरण व्यय,
व्यापार लाभ, परिवहन खर्च और लाभ
को शामिल करते हुए उचित मार्क अप की
अनुमति फार्मूलेशन की श्रेणी को ध्यान में
रखते हुए दी जाती है। इसलिए मूल्य
निर्धारित/संशोधित करते समय बल्क
औषधों पर फार्मूलेशनों, दोनों में, औषध
(मूल्य नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अनुरूप
उचित लाभ की अनुमति दी जाती है।

**बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में बिना ग्रामीण
विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं वाली ब्लॉक
समितियां**

2093 : श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या

ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में ऐसी ब्लाक समितियों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएँ अब तक मंजूर नहीं की गई हैं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को मंजूर करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कब मंजूरी दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर): (क) से (ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में किसी भी ब्लाक के लिए कोई भी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम निगम के पास लम्बित नहीं पड़ी है।

Revision of Sitting Fee Payable to Company Directors

2094. SHRIMATI GURBRINDER KAUR BRAR :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sitting fee payable to company directors for each meeting of the Board or Committee thereof has been constant at Rs. 250 since 1960 and even earlier; if so, when this fee at Rs. 250 was fixed last;

(b) whether in view of fact that during this period of 20 years the costs have gone up phenomenally, Government do not find any justification for

reconsidering the question of revision of sitting fee paid to directors;

(c) Government's reaction in this regard;

(d) whether Government are aware that a large number of directors are not entitled to free boarding and lodging as they may not be out station residents;

(e) if so, what factors were considered by Government in such cases to conclude that sitting fee of Rs. 250 was adequate; and

(f) Government's present policy in regard to the question of revision of the sitting fee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (f) The quantum of sitting fee payable to the Directors of companies for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof, is generally provide for in the Articles of Association of the companies. However, the proviso to Sec. 310 of the Company Act, 1956 which came into force w.e.f. 15.10.65 provides for the approval of the Central Government where any such provision or any amendment thereof has the effect of increasing the quantum of sitting fee beyond Rs. 250 for each meeting of the Board of Directors or a Committee thereof. As, in addition to sitting fee, the companies generally provide free boarding, lodging and transport to Directors who come from outstations to attend the meeting, the quantum of sitting fee upto Rs. 250/- is generally speaking not considered to be inadequate. However, the Central Government will not be averse to consider allowing reasonable increases beyond this amount in deserving cases.

पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन आयात और निर्यात

2095. श्री छांगुर राम :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी मात्रा में पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन होता है तथा इसकी उत्पादन दर क्या है;

(ख) अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इस दिशा में क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(ग) आयात तथा निर्यात किए जा रहे सामान का पृथक-पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान आयात और निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 1983-84 में कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 20.23 मि०मी० टन था। 1984-85 के लिए उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 30.03 मि०मी० टन है तथा बाकी के चार वर्षों के लिए लक्ष्यों का अभी निर्धारण किया जाना है क्योंकि सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

हाइड्रोकार्बनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे उपायों का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है :

(1) हाइड्रोकार्बनों के निकाले जाने योग्य अतिरिक्त भण्डारों का पता लगाने के लिए तथा हाइड्रोकार्बनों के प्रमाणित स्रोतों के लिए उपयोग की दर का निर्धारण करने

के लिए तेल तथा गैस की खोज के लिए उपयुक्त नीति का मूल्यांकन करना।

(2) उत्पादन के वर्ष-वार लक्ष्यों को तैयार करना।

(3) तेल की खोज तथा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिक विकल्पों की जांच करना।

(4) अतिरिक्त सामग्री तथा जन-शक्ति साधनों को इकट्ठा करना।

(ग) कच्चे तेल तथा शोधित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के लिए किए गए आयात तथा निर्यात तथा चालू वर्ष 1983-84 में किए जाने वाले अनुमानित आयात तथा निर्यात के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :

1983-84 (मि०मी० टन)
(अनुमानित)

(1) कच्चा तेल	
आयात	15.7
निर्यात	6.7
	<hr/>
निवल आयात	9.0

(2) उत्पाद	
बल्क आयात	6.00
बल्क निर्यात	0.8

(घ) पिछले वर्ष 1982-83 में किए गए आयात तथा निर्यात के ब्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :

1982-83 (मि०मी० टन)
(वास्तविकत)

(1) कच्चा तेल	
आयात	16.95
निर्यात	4.35
	<hr/>
निवल आयात	12.60

(2) उत्पाद	
बल्क आयात	5.02
बल्क निर्यात	0.80

Inclusion of Sound Recordists of Doordarshan in INSAT CELL

2096. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sound recordists are not being included in the INSAT CELL of Doordarshan though they fulfill the requisite qualifications/experience for operating VCR/ENG and are comparatively more qualified than engineering assistants/Engineers;

(b) the reason for this discrimination; and

(c) whether Government spend Rs. 44,000 per student for imparting training in these specific fields, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Posts of Sound Recordists are available at Programme Production Centres at Cuttack and Hyderabad for INSAT work. Considering the type of equipment provided and the nature of activities at Nagpur, Ranchi and Gorakhpur Programme Production Centres, the posts of Sound Recordists have not been provided for the time being.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Training for in-service personnel including Sound Recordists of Doordarshan is imparted normally within the country at Films and Television Institute at Pune which is an autonomous body. Doordarshan staff are also sent on training abroad whenever offers are received from International organisations which is free of cost. However, in connection with the operation of ENG equipment for the coverage of Asian Games, 1982, 22 Officers including 7 Sound Recordists were sent on a training courses at AIBD, Kuala Lumpur at Doordarshan costs for which total expenditure incurred including that in foreign currency was about Rs. 3,21,741.

Percentage of Foreign Component used in Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plants

2097. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of construction, capacity and percentage of foreign exchange component in all the nitrogenous fertilizer projects, made so far both in public sector and private sector;

(b) manpower engaged in each of the units;

(c) energy consumption per ton of fertilizer produced in each project;

(d) whether it is a fact that the cost of production per tonne of nitrogenous fertilizer has increased disproportionately and the degree of self-reliance has decreased; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities to Domestic Suppliers of Equipment and Raw Materials to O.N.G.C. and O.I.L.

2098. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give domestic suppliers of equipment and raw materials to Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited, all facilities extended to exporters; and

(b) if so, how far it is going (i) to boost production of petroleum indigenously (ii) to create additional employment, and (iii) to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Government have decided to give the domestic manufacturers of oilfield equipments which are being supplied for the offshore operations of ONGC and OIL 'deemed exports' benefits.

(b) The objective is to encourage indigeneous industry engaged in manufacture of oilfield equipment. To the extent to which this measure is successful, additional employment will be generated and expenditure in foreign exchange will be reduced. These measures do not have a direct relationship with oil production programmes.

Closure of Brick Kilns in Bihar

2099. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of brick workers have been rendered jobless in Patna (Bihar) on the verge of starvation following closure of brick kilns since October, 1983; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Upgradation of Air Station, Jodhpur

2100. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR, GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade All India Radio Station at Jodhpur in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. Jodhpur Station is already radiating on a high power transmitter of 104 KW MW.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2101. श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार :

श्री छांगुर राम :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पंजीकृत और अपंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की जिलेवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार मुलभ कराने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने स्तर पर क्या प्रयास किए हैं अथवा राज्य सरकार को किस तरह की और कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री धीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों (यह आवश्यक नहीं कि उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार हों) जो 30 सितम्बर, 1983 के अन्त में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक रोजगार कार्यालय के चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज थे, की संख्या से संबंधित है। यह सूचना दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) छठी योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य गरीबी तथा बेरोजगारी के विस्तार में उत्तरोत्तर कमी लाना है। योजना के एक अंग के रूप में कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे कई रोजगार की बड़ी संभाव्यता रखते हैं। इनमें से कुछ सभा-पटल पर रखी गयी हैं। अनुबंध-II में सूची-बद्ध हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—7168/83]। हाल ही में ये दो नए जॉब कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं— (i) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम ; और (ii) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए योजना। प्रथम योजना के अधीन 1983-84 के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन किया गया है। दूसरी योजना के अंतर्गत, ऐसे शिक्षित युवाओं को अधिकतम 25,000/- रुपये तक ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं, जो 10 लाख या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले

शहरों को छोड़कर अन्य शहरों में निवास करते हैं। इस योजना से 2 से 2.5 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को प्रति वर्ष लाभ मिलने की आशा है। इन सभी कार्यक्रमों से उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बेरोजगारों को लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

Upgradation of Transmitters at Bangalore for External Services

2102. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to upgrade the existing two units of transmitters at Bangalore during the current Five Year Plan for external services ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The two All India Radio transmitters at Bangalore radiating on 50 KW MW and 1 KW MW are intended for the home service ; there is no proposal to upgrade them. However, in the approved 6th Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to locate two transmitters of 500 KW SW each at Bangalore for strengthening All India Radio's external services. This scheme has been sanctioned and is under implementation. It is expected to be completed during 1986-87.

Introduction of Urdu News and "News in Parliament" on T.V.

2103. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of artists, announcers and news readers of different Indian languages in different AIR and Doordarshan Centres, language-wise and centre-wise ;

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce Urdu News and 'News in Parliament' from the T.V. centre where the population of Urdu-knowing people is adequate ; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) Announcers and news-reader-cum-translators, hitherto in the staff artists category, would be designated as 'Artists' in future ; the desired information in respect of such persons in AIR is contained in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Paced in library, See No. LT 7169/83)

Similar information in respect of Presentation announcers and News presenters in Doordarshan is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. In Doordarshan announcements, news presentations are mostly done by engaging casuals.

(b) Urdu News is even now being telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar. At present, there is no proposal to introduce Urdu News telecasts from any other centre. The programme 'Today in Parliament' is telecast in English and in Hindi from Doordarshan Kendra Delhi ; the telecast in Hindi is also relayed by the Low Power Transmitters. Telecast in Hindi is easily understood by Urdu knowing people as well. There is no proposal to introduce this programme in Urdu also.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment of Women in Delhi

2104. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of women employed in Delhi/New Delhi in :

- (i) Industry, (a) Organised, and (b) Unorganised ;
- (ii) Educational institutions ;
- (iii) Banks ;
- (iv) Hospitals, (a) Government, (b) Private ;
- (v) Offices, (a) Government ; (b) Private, and (c) Public Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL): According to information collected under Employment Market Information Programme, employment of women in Delhi/New Delhi for the quarter ending March, 1983 (as on 31.3.83) is given below. The information is provisional and relates to the organised sector (under Employment Market Information Programme, information is not collected for the unorganised sector).

- (i) Industry : (including manufacturing, construction, trade, Hotels, transport, etc.)
 - (a) Organised : 90,818
 - (b) Unorganised : not available.
- (ii) Educational institutions : 25,123
- (iii) Banks : 4,786
- (iv) Hospitals :
 - (a) Public Sector : 8,206
 - (b) Private sector : 1,332
- (v) Offices : (a), (b) & (c) : No separate information is being collected under this head, i.e., offices.

Expenditure on 'Lata Mangeshkar, Programme Sponsored by M^{rs}. Lohia Machines and Modi Enterprises

2105. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modi Enterprises and Lohia Machines Ltd. sponsored a 'Lata Mangeshkar—a musical celebration' on 17 August, 1983 in New Delhi as advertised in the Times of India New Delhi of 14 August, 1983 and other local dailies ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by each of these two industrial houses on organising this function and the head of account to which it was debited ;

(c) whether this is permissible charge on the Share-holders money and that of the financial institutions ; if so, under what Section of the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder ; and

(d) the circumstances which actuated these two organisations to sponsor such functions at Shareholders' expense ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information furnished by the concerned companies, the total expenditure incurred by the Modi Enterprises (namely, Hindustan Marketing and Advertising Co. Pvt. Ltd., Modi Rubber Ltd., Bombay Tyres International Ltd., and Modipon Ltd.) and the Lohia Machines Ltd. amounted to Rs. 5.00 lacs (Rs. 2.50 lacs each). The expenditure so incurred by Modi Enterprises has been debited to their 'Advertisement account' while that incurred by the Lohia Machines Ltd. to the 'Sales Promotion Account'.

(c) There are no provisions in the Companies Act, 1956 and the Rules made thereunder prohibiting such an expenditure.

(d) It has been stated that the programme was sponsored to honour the Indian Cricket Team which recently won the World cup. It is also claimed by the

companies concerned that the programme provided a good avenue for their publicity.

1977-78 से मिट्टी के तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि

2106. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मिट्टी के तेल की कीमतों में 1977-78 की अवधि के दौरान और आज तक वर्ष-वार कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और उस पर कितना उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : उत्तर में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

1977-78 से मिट्टी के तेल के भण्डार स्थल (बम्बई) पर अधिकतम बुनियादी बिन्नी मूल्य और उन पर उत्पादन शुल्क को कालम (2) और (4) में और गई वृद्धियों को कालम (3) में दिखाया गया है।

निम्न तिथियों से	अधिकतम बुनियादी बिन्नी मूल्य	वृद्धि (प्रति किलोलिटर रुपयों में)	उत्पादन शुल्क
1	2	3	4
16.12.1977	1084.24	—	383.46
1.3.1978	1103.41	19.17	402.63
1.3.1979	1193.98	90.57	493.20
17.8.1979	1363.98	170.00	402.63
11.9.1979	1294.93	(—) 69.05	333.59
13.1.1981	1394.93	100.00	333.59
11.7.1981	1544.93	150.00	333.59
15.2.1983 (सहायता प्राप्त)	1544.93	150.00	333.59
(सहायता प्राप्त नहीं है)	2844.93	1300.00	333.59
18.3.1983 से आगे	1.644.93	1000.00**	333.59

उत्पादन शुल्क सहित

**दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण नीति को वापस लिये जाने और मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य में 10 पैसे प्रति लिटर की वृद्धि किये जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप 18.3.1983 से सभी प्रयोगकर्ताओं के लिए 1644.93 रुपये प्रति किलोलिटर।

De-Blocking of Titles for Publications where no Publication has begun

2107. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to 'de-block' those titles for publications where no publication has begun even though the declaration had been filed with the Registrar of Newspapers in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The following categories of Titles are under consideration of the Government for de-blocking in consultation with State Government and District Magistrates :

- i) Titles which had been cleared but in respect of which, no declaration had been filed with the concerned District Magistrate.
- ii) Title for which declarations had been filed, but no publication had begun.
- iii) As regards publications which have ceased, action will be taken after obtaining information from the State Governments and giving due opportunity to the publishers.

2. In this regard the Press Commission's recommendation that "a specific provision may be incorporated in the Press and Registration of Books Act providing that whenever a declaration in respect of a newspaper ceases to have effect under any provision of the Act, or becomes void under any provision of the Act, the right to publish under a particular title automatically comes to an end and the titles of such a newspaper becomes free" is also under Government's consideration.

Development of Reserves of Coal in Talchar and IB Valley Coalfields

2108. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development of reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coalfields in Orissa, estimated to be of the order of 35,000 millions tonnes has not been given due attention by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, viz. CCL and WCL ;

(b) whether the present set-up where by the administrative control of Central Coalfields Limited. Ranchi over the Talcher Coalfield and that of Ib Valley under the Western Coalfields, Nagpur has not proved conducive to the proper development of Orissa coalfields ;

(c) whether for effective development of coal in Orissa, Government will consider the expediency of these two coalfields being brought under the administrative control of a separate Company of Coal India Limited with headquarters at Bhubaneswar or Talcher or Brajaraj-nagar ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The estimated reserve in Talcher and Ib river Coalfields are of the order of 12,529 million tonnes only. Consistent with the demand projections for requirement of coal by various sectors, CIL had undertaken detailed exploration in Orissa for planning coal projects. Based on these reports following projects in Orissa are planned for additional coal production :—

In Talcher Coalfield—Jaganath Expansion, South Balanda Expansion, Bharatpur Opencast and Nandira projects.

In Ib Valley Colfield—Belpahar Open-cast and Lajkura Opencast projects.

(b) to (d) At present Orissa Coalfields are under two Coal Companies viz. Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited. However, as these two subsidiary companies are under the same holding company i.e., Coal India Limited, the development of the Talcher area and Ib Valley, is in Step with the development programmes of Coal India Limited and the interest of these companies cannot and are not divergent. While formulating the development plans in different Coalfields, the interest of various States and the industries therein is kept in view within the framework of national interest. As the total production from the two areas is not enough to justify the formation of a separate company, the Orissa coalfield areas would continue under the existing set-up for the time being.

ग्रोष्म ऋतु के दौरान बिजली का राशन करना

2109. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रोष्म ऋतु के दौरान बिजली का राशन शुरू करने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको इस प्रकार के सुझाव दिए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिजली उत्पादन को अपने नियंत्रणाधीन लाने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने गर्मी के महीनों के दौरान विद्युत सप्लाई का राशनिंग करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है। तथापि, विद्युत की कमी के दौरान वर्गीकृत प्राथमिकता देने के लिए स्कीम के रूप में विभिन्न राज्य

सरकारों को 1974 में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त/सुझाव जारी किए गए थे। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में बिजली की गैर-आवश्यक, अनुपयोगी तथा ठाट-बाट की खपत को कम करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया था ताकि अर्थ-व्यवस्था के उत्पादक और आवश्यक क्षेत्रों को ऊर्जा अधिकतम उपलब्ध की जा सके। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों/सुझावों का राज्य सरकारों और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा सामान्य तौर से उस समय पालन किया जाता है जब वे विद्युत की कमी के समय विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं पर विद्युत कटौतियाँ/प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं। अस्पतालों, वाटर-वर्क्स, रेलवे आदि जैसे आवश्यक उपभोक्ताओं को ; उर्वरक, कोयला खानों, अल्यूमीनियम, एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा सीमेंट जैसे अर्थव्यवस्था के अचल रचनात्मक और प्रमुख क्षेत्रों से संबंधित उद्योगों को, तथा कृषि क्षेत्र को विद्युत की सप्लाई करने के लिए उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

(ग) विद्युत उत्पादन को केन्द्र सरकार के नियंत्रण में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में विद्युत केन्द्र स्थापित करके देश में विद्युत उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार भी भाग ले रही है।

Safety Officers in Industrial Undertakings

2110. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the States to take immediate steps for the employment of safety officers in statutorily eligible industrial undertakings ;

(b) if so, the name of the States where statutorily eligible industrial undertakings have appointed safety officers within the specified period ;

(c) whether fresh guidelines have been sent to other States which have not taken adequate measures in this regard ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken so far by the Centre and the States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Section 40B (1) of the Factories Act, 1948 provides for appointments of Safety Officers in every factory employing 1,000 or more workers or where manufacturing process is carried on which exposes workers to serious risks of bodily injury, poisoning or disease, or any other hazard to health of the persons employed in a factory. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territories Administrations of Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have issued the notifications specifying the factories and the number of Safety Officers to be appointed in them. Because of size and type of factories in the States/Union Territories of Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram, it will not be necessary for them to notify rules in this regard. The need for the appointment of adequate number of Safety Officers was emphasized on the State Governments in the Labour Ministers' Conference held in September 1983. The State Governments were addressed in Aug. 1983 and again in November, 1983 to take steps to ensure that the Statutory provisions relating to the appointments of Safety Officers are complied with by all the Industrial Establishments required to appoint such officers.

Guidelines for Station Directors, AIR to censor scripts for broadcasting

2111. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Station Directors, AIR are given powers to censor the scripts meant for broadcasting ;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been given to them ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) All broadcasts over All India Radio by individuals are subject to the provisions of the AIR Code, a copy of which is annexed as statement. The Station Director concerned duly checks the scripts with reference to programme requirements, such as the scope of the talk and the provisions of the AIR Code before allowing its broadcast.

Statement

A.I.R. CODE

Broadcasts on All India Radio by individuals will not permit :—

- (1) Criticism of friendly countries ;
- (2) Attack on religion or communities ;
- (3) Anything obscene or defamatory ;
- (4) Incitement to violence or anything against maintenance of law and order ;
- (5) Anything amounting to contempt of Court ;
- (6) Aspersions against the integrity of the President, Governors and Judiciary ;

- (7) Attack on a political party by name ;
- (8) Hostile criticism of any State or the Centre ;
- (9) Anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating change in the Constitution by violence, but advocating changes in a constitutional way should not be debarred.

FOOT NOTE :

(i) If a Station Director finds that the above Code has not been respected in any particular or particulars by an intending broadcaster, he will draw the latter's attention to the passages objected to. If intending broadcaster refuses to accept the Station Director's suggestions and modify his script accordingly, the Station Director will be justified in refusing his or her broadcast.

(ii) Cases of unresolved differences of opinion between a Minister of a State Govt. and the Station Director about the interpretation of the Code with respect to a talk to be broadcast by the former will be referred to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, who will decide finally whether or not any change in the text of the talk was necessary in order to avoid violation of the Code.

Authoritative interpretation of the Code issued in February, 1968 :

"This Code applies to criticism in the nature of personal tirade either of a friendly Govt. or of a political party or of the Central Govt. or any State Govt. But it does not debar reference to and/or dispassionate discussions of policies pursued by any of them."

Enrolment of L.P.G. Consumers

2112. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of enrolment of LPG consumer during this year has been brought down from Sixteen lakh to thirteen lakh because of shortage of cylinders and pressure regulators, slower implementation of facilities in the refineries and tardy development of infrastructure ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the shortcomings ;

(c) whether the distributors of LPG are not equipped with the required material such as soap solution among other things and they employ untrained delivery boys ;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to streamline the safety procedures ; and

(e) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG in Delhi as the refills are received as late as in ten to fifteen days ?

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

(b) Steps are being taken to improve the indigenous availability of equipment from various manufacturers and also to import 8 lakh cylinders so that the target of enrolment could be met.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Oil companies have taken several steps for educating customers for safe use of LPG domestic equipment through various media.

(e) Delay in supply of refills to domestic customers in Delhi has occurred at times due to inadequate availability of cylinders and certain other operational problems, consequent to the fire at Shakurbasti Bottling Plant on 15.5.1983.

Under-Measurement of Petrol by Petrol Pump Dealers

2113. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that petrol is undermeasured and the motorists are cheated by the petrol pump dealers and this was highlighted over TV by Delhi Doordarshan recently in the programme called 'Ap Ki Bat Subki Bat' ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(c) whether attention of the Government been drawn to the news-item "how petrol is under-measured" appeared in the Indian Express of 13.11. 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No. Sir. Delhi Doordarshan had organised a programme "AAP KI BAAT SAB KI BAAT" on 24th Oct. 1983 for the benefit of consumers. The programme was based on interviews with the representatives of dealers, oil companies and Weight and Measure Department. The objective was to educate the customers by demonstrating how an unscrupulous petrol dealer can indulge in the malpractice of short measurement and how an alert customer can save himself from such cheating.

(c) Government has seen the news-item. The Oil Company has investigated the matter and found that delivery made by the concerned dispensing pump was correct.

Retail Outlet of H.S.D. and W.S. in Seemalwara and Bagidora in Durgapur District

2114. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Seemalwara and Bagidora in Durgapur district are proposed to be considered for opening a retail outlet of High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit ;

(b) if so, whether any surveys have been ordered ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers of these two Tehsils remain deprived of supply of HSD and MS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISRA) : (a) and (b) Based on the survey conducted for Bagidora, the Oil Industry proposes to include this location in its next roster for opening of a low cost diesel outlet. Survey for Seemalwara is expected to be conducted soon.

(c) Petrol/diesel requirements of these areas are met from the retail outlets situated at Pratapur Garhi, Sagwara and Durgapur. In addition to this, there is an approved barrel outlet for diesel functioning at Bagidora.

Expansion of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

2115. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Durgapur Fertilizers Plant was at first conceived as giant one for the Eastern Zone ;

(b) whether it was later scuttled and a small plant was built from indigenous components ;

(c) whether the plant has given 115 per cent of rated capacity due to the wholehearted co-operation between the employees and the management ;

(d) whether assurance was given for its expansion some six months back ; and

(e) if so, whether Government will expand the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) Durgapur Fertilizer Project was planned as a 600 tpd. ammonia plant and a 1000 tpd. urea plant, and executed as such.

(c) The annual production capacity of a plant depends upon its production capacity per day as well as the number of days the plant remains on stream. Although the plant has produced at 15% of the rated capacity for a single day on 7.2.83, the highest monthly production has been at 92.3% (Feb. '83) and the highest yearly production has been at 39.45% (1981-82) of the rated capacity respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There is no proposal at present to expand the plant.

Unauthorised occupation of Evacuee Land and Regularisation Thereof in Village Sheikh Sarai Delhi

2116. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the evacuee land worth lakhs of rupees in village Sheikh Sarai in South Delhi is under the unauthorised occupation of a large number of residents of the village ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the residential structures over this land have recently been regularised ; and

(d) if so, the circumstances under which unauthorised buildings on Government land were regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A part of the land belonging to the Department of Rehabilitation around village Sheikh Sarai, Delhi is under unauthorised occupation. Government have decided that unutilised/undeveloped lands in Delhi including the lands in Malviya Nagar, Sheikh Sarai area should be transferred to the

Delhi Development Authority for management and disposal, who will be responsible for removal of unauthorised occupation of land.

(c) and (d). No unauthorised occupation of land in Sheikh Sarai area has been regularised by the Department of Rehabilitation.

Improvements in the Performance of E.S.I. Scheme

2117. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor performance of Employees State Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by Government to improve the performance of E.S.I. Scheme ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Dis-satisfaction with the working of the Employees State Insurance Scheme has been voiced in various forums such as the meeting of the Employees State Insurance Corporation and the State Regional Boards. These pertain largely to the quality and adequacy of the medical benefit administered by the State Governments and delays in the disbursement of cash benefits by the functionaries of the E.S.I. Corporation.

(b) and (c) The Corporation has been taking following measures for bringing about improvements in the working of the Scheme :—

(i) The standard and scale of medical facilities are being gradually improved ;

(ii) Enhanced powers have been delegated to the State Government for administering the medical benefit;

- (iii) Regular inspection of the medical institutions are undertaken to ensure provision of adequate standard of medical/hospitalisation facilities to the beneficiaries ;
- (iv) Procedures have been simplified to reduce the timelag in the disbursement of cash benefits ;
- (v) Arrangements have been made to monitor disposal of cases of cash benefits so as to avoid delays in settlement of claims.

**Removal of Displaced Families from
East Bengal Residing at Mahila
Ashram, Karnal**

2118. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 62 families from East Bengal were resettled in Mahila Ashram in December, 1968 and if so, full details of the plan for resettlement ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of looking after the displaced persons, these families are now being removed in the outskirts of Karnal in order to make room for favourites of the Government ; and

(c) whether a number of representations have been written to the Prime Minister and the Ministers by the Members of Parliament and if so, full details thereof and action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) :** (a) Haryana Government has been requested to formulate a scheme for the resettlement of these new migrant Permanent Liability Families now living in the Mahila Ashram at Karnal who have become rehabilitable.

(b) The site of the Mahila Ashram has been earmarked in the Town Use Plan for expansion of Social Welfare

Complex. Therefore, the families will have to be shifted to the site selected for their resettlement by the State Government.

(c) Hon'ble Members who took up the case of these families have already been apprised of the position. A reply was also sent to the Hon'ble Member on 7.11.1983.

**Reservation Rules for SC/ST Staff
Working in RPE Commissioner's
Office, Calcutta**

2119. SHRI NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation rules have been followed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees working in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's office at Calcutta since 24 September, 1979 ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government and the result thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) :** (a) As a result of an injunction order issued by the Calcutta High Court, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, West Bengal, has been restrained from operating reservation rules for SC/ST employees since January, 1980.

(b) Counter-affidavit in the case has been filed in December, 1982. The case has been heard in part. The matter is being pursued with a view to getting the case disposed off early.

**Misappropriation of Public money on
Bombay-Poona Pipe-Line Project**

2120. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received by him regarding the misappropriation of public money on the Bombay-Poona Pipe-line Project ; and

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

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

(b) Allegations of misappropriation of money in conducting survey of the route alignment of the pipeline and purchase of stone markers and fixing them on the route were made. The matter is under investigation.

Day of Closure of L.P.G. Agencies in Ghaziabad

2121. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from some residents of Ghaziabad against closure of LPG agencies on Sundays in Ghaziabad has been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some areas in Delhi like Karol Bagh, Lawrence Road, etc. closure of LPG distributor establishments synchronises with the closure of the shopping centre of the respective areas ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for changing the closure day for LPG agencies in Ghaziabad from Tuesday to Sunday when the entire shopping complex remains closed there on Tuesday ?

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

(b) Matter is under consideration.

(c) LPG distributors observe one day as weekly off. In some places their weekly closure may coincide with the closure of the shopping centres.

(d) The change of closure day of LPG agencies in Ghaziabad from Tuesday to Sunday was primarily for logistics reasons.

Per Capita Consumption of Power in India

2122. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the per capita annual consumption of power for India, for Bihar, for North Bihar, for Chhotanagpur and rest of Bihar respectively for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY FOR ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deterioration of Functioning of Delhi Telephones

2123. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Hindustan Times of 12 September, 1983 and its various other issues thereafter in which Delhi Telephone's and its functioning was described ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined these press reports ;

(c) to what extent Government have agreed to the deterioration of functioning of Delhi Telephones as mentioned in press reports ; and

(d) if so what action Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Telephone service in Delhi is showing an improving trend as regards the average number of faults per 100 stations. A large number of telephones

become faulty during the monsoon due to cable break-down. The phenomenal growth in Delhi's population adds to the pressure on the city's already overloaded telephone system. Because pressure on the City, more areas are being dug up and more telephone cables get damaged. These faults remain dormant during dry weather but would come to light only after a rain-fall, when water seeps into the cables which were damaged earlier, become faulty.

(d) Following main shortterm and longterm measures are being taken to improve the functioning of Delhi Telephones :—

1. Laying of new junction, primary cables in ducts.
2. Pressurisation of man cables and laying of new cables dully pressurised.
3. Providing protection to the underground cables by way of half ducts.
4. Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.
5. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network.
6. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone systems during 1984 and 85.
7. Scrapping of life expired exchange equipments.
8. Installation of 8000 lines SPG electronic trunk auto exchange to improve the STD service.
9. Computerisation of telephone billing system to reduce the billing complaints.

**साहू कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स
वाराणसी**

2124. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल, कलकत्ता की एक यूनिट मै० साहू कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स, साहूपुरी, वाराणसी को उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड को बेचा गया था, जिसने इसका नाम बदलकर मै० हरी फर्टिलाइजर्स साहूपुरी, वाराणसी कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस यूनिट को इस प्रकार बेचने के क्या कारण हैं और स्थापना से अब तक इस कम्पनी की पूंजी में कुल कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त यूनिट के बार-बार बेचे जाने अथवा सका नाम बदलने का मुख्य कारण कारखाने को हानि में दिखाकर बंद करना था और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में पूर्ण जांच की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

**विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) :**

(क) हां, श्रीमान् जी ।

(ख) न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड का एकक, साहू कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स, हानि पर चल रहा था और उसकी स्वामित्वी कम्पनी (न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड) की सन्तोषजनक वित्तीय स्थिति नहीं थी। इस एकक का नाम, मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट लिमिटेड द्वारा इसके अधिग्रहण के पश्चात् हरी फर्टिलाइजर्स में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। चूँकि यह एकक अलग से लिमिटेड कम्पनी नहीं है, इसलिए इसकी पूंजी में वृद्धि या कमी का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

(ग) यह एकक न्यू सेन्ट्रल जूट मिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित की गई थी और इसने 1958-59 में उत्पादन करना

आरम्भ किया था। दिनांक 13-9-80 को मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट को बेच दिया गया था।

कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 209क के अन्तर्गत मैसर्स न्यू सेंट्रल जूट मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जो साहू केमिकल्स, वाराणसी की स्वामी बनी थी, की लेखा बहियों और लेखों तथा अन्य पत्रों का वर्ष 1980 में निरीक्षण किया गया था तथा कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुपालन न करने की कतिपय सामान्य बातें जानकारी में आई थीं किन्तु चूकों की तकनीकी प्रकृति पर विचार करते हुए, कोई दंडनीय कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई थी।

Licences to SCs and STs to open LPG and Petrol-Cum-Diesel Pumps

2125. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether his Ministry have evolved a policy to provide licences to deserving candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to open LPG and petrolcum-diesel pumps in different regions of the country ;

(b) if so, the policy therefor and the licences issued by his Ministry to SCs and STs so far, region-wise ;

(c) whether the regional offices of his Ministry have surveyed the tribal areas/districts to identify the places and centres to open the LPG and petroleum-diesel pumps and to reserve the

places for SCs and STs with particular reference to Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the places identified and reserved for issuing licences to SCs and STs of the areas ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25% of all dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products to be awarded by the oil companies are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. However, in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland reservations have been made only for Scheduled Tribes as under :

Arunachal Pradesh	70%
Meghalaya	80%
Nagaland	80%
Mizoram	90%

Since the Introduction of reservation policy and till 30.9.83 the oil companies have awarded 209 LPG distributorships and 309 retail outlet dealerships to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes all over the country. State-wise/region-wise details are not readily available.

(c) and (d) The Oil Industry has identified and included the following locations in 1982-84 roster in Orissa for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for award of LPG distributorship/retail outlet dealerships ;

LPG

Retail Outlet

Scheduled Castes
 Bhadrak
 Angul
 Bhubneshwar
 Bhubneshwar

Bhuban
 Bahjuiba
 Binjarpur
 Pattamundi
 Salepur
 Sohela
 Chenapadi
 Dhamnagar

Scheduled Tribes
 Berhampur
 Jharsuguda
 Sambalpur
 Birmitrapur

Panposh
 (Bondamunda Road)
 Tengarini
 Chandragiri
 Bargaon
 Kansbahal
 Papadhandi
 Kakriguma

Special Courts for Anti-National
 and Smuggling Cases

2126. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
 REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether Government have since
 finalised the proposal for setting up
 special courts for the trial of persons
 found involved in smuggling and anti-
 national activities ;

(b) if so, by what time such courts
 will start functioning in the country ;
 and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
 AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
 JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c)
 There is no proposal under consideration
 of the Government to set up special
 courts for the trial of persons involved
 in smuggling and anti-national activities.
 However, on the request of the Union
 Government, the State Governments of
 Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka,
 Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,
 Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar
 Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi
 have established or earmarked separate
 courts exclusively for dealing with econo-
 mic offences under twelve specified
 Central Acts viz. Central Excise and Salt
 Act, 1944, Customs Act, 1962, Gold
 (Control) Act, 1963, Foreign Exchange
 Regulation Act, 1973, Imports and
 Exports (Central) Act, 1947, Wealth Tax
 Act, 1957, Income-tax Act, 1961, Com-
 panies Profits (Surtax) Act, 1964, Gift
 Tax Act, 1958, Export (Quality Control
 and Inspection) Act, Companies Act and
 Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Prac-
 tices Act. The State Governments of

Gujarat and West Bengal have also been requested to set up such courts.

Shortage of Drugs and Chemicals in the Market

2127. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently several important drugs and chemicals viz. Zyloric, Indocid, etc., are out of market due to which people are facing very serious difficulties ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and the measures adopted to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) My Ministry constantly monitors the market availability of drugs based on reports received from State Drugs Standard Control Organisation and based on public complaints. Localised shortage of Zyloric and Indocid tablets have been observed. However respective equivalent products 'Ciploric' of M/s. CIPLA and Idicin capsules of M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are available.

The concerned manufacturers of the drugs or its equivalents have been advised to rush supplies to the reported areas of shortages. In response to Government's advice, the concerned manufacturers are able to rush supplies to relieve such transient shortages in most cases.

Sale of Outdated Medicines

2128. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
VATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that 40 per cent of the medicines available in the market are out-dated and many of them are sold to innocent people living in remote villages ;

(b) if so, the names of companies against the products of which such complaints have been received ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to prevent the above malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) Manufacturers are free to manufacture drugs for which they hold a valid licence from Government. If a drug gets out outdated due to competition from therapeutically equivalent drugs, the demand for the same could also be not there and hence the production of such drugs would also be automatically phased out. However, certain drugs like Amidopyrine, Phenacetin etc. which when used could be harmful, are banned for manufacture and imports in the country. The sale of date expired drugs is prohibited under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder. No complaint have been received against the manufacture and sale of outdated medicines.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds Available for Welfare of Beedi-Workers, Coir Workers and Cashew Labour

2130. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds made available as per the Union Budget for the welfare of coir workers, beedi workers and cashew-labourers during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of the assessment of the work done in this field according to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

For coir workers and cashew labourers

no welfare funds have yet been established. As such no funds have been provided in the Union budget for these workers. However, for providing welfare facilities to beedi workers, undermentioned amounts were incurred during the last three years.

(a) 1980-81	Rs. 91,96,210.00
(b) 1981-82	Rs. 1,10,45,329.42
(c) 1982-83	Rs. 1,44,55,328.46

A sum of Rs. 2,26,46,000,00, has been provided in the Budget Estimates for the current year. The amounts provided have been spent on development of medical care, provision of housing facilities and grant of scholarships to the children of beedi workers.

One ten bedded hospital at Mysore and a Chest clinic at Nimtita are also functioning.

Housing—For providing housing facilities to beedi workers two schemes are being implemented viz :—

Medical Care — The beedi workers constitute one of the weakest sections of the working class in the unorganised sector. Majority of the workers happen to be home workers who roll beedis in their respective dwelling units and a few of them work in the factory sites. Because of the nature of employment and unhygienic conditions, the beedi workers suffer from various occupational diseases. Keeping in view this factor, priority has been given for development of infrastructure for rendering medical care. So far 108 dispensaries have been sanctioned at various places. Out of these 100 dispensaries have already been established and the remaining eight are in the process of being established.

(a) *Build Your Own House Scheme*

Under this scheme previously an amount of Rs. 600/- was paid as subsidy and Rs. 900/- as interest free loan to each worker.

Government of West Bengal was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.95 lakhs during 1978-79.

This scheme has since been revised and each worker will now be sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1000/- as subsidy and Rs. 4000/- as interest free loan.

(b) *Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section*

Previously under this scheme, subsidy of Rs. 1500/- was sanctioned to State Governments as under :—

(a) Government of M.P.	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
(b) Government of A.P.	Rs. 1.87 lakhs
(c) Government of T.N.	Rs. 2.25 lakhs
(d) Government of Gujarat.	Rs. 2.74 lakhs

This scheme has since been revised and subsidy at the rate of 50% of the actual cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per tenement for bonafide beedi workers will be sanctioned.

Education—The scheme for grant of scholarships of amounts ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 125/- p.m. is being implemented for the benefit of beedi workers. Upto 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 113.92 lakhs has been spent on payment of scholarships. In B.E. 1983-84, an amount of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been provided on this account.

Imports of Durgs

2131. SHRE R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imports of drugs in within the limit set for it for the current years ; and

(b) if not, the reason for going into larger imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) :

(a) and (b) Government have not fixed any overall monetary of quantitative limit for the imports of drugs. However, certain drugs are allowed to be imported in limited quantities; certain drugs are banned for imports. Imports are allowed keeping in view various factors such as the gap between indigenous demand and production, export requirements of formulations, introduction of newer drugs, etc.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

2132. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब पदलेकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो ने अपनी पिछली रिपोर्ट में कोयले के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो से कोयले की समुचित कीमतों की सिफारिश करने के उद्देश्य से कोयला उद्योग की उत्पादन लागत का अध्ययन करने का अनुरोध किया गया था। ब्यूरो ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Import, Production and Requirement of Formic Acid

2133. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether formic acid is being imported at present ;

(b) the names of parties to whom licences have been issued ;

(c) the total production and requirement of formic acid in the country ;

(d) whether the Periar Chemicals and Kerala Acid and Chemicals can produce enough acid to meet the requirement in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons for import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Licences have been issued to M/S. Periyar Chemicals Ltd., Cochin and M/s. Kerala Acids & Chemicals Ltd. Cochin with capacities of 1500 and 1200 tons per annum (TPA), respectively. A letter of intent has also been issued to M/S. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company, Baruch for 10,000 TAP. In addition some units have been registered with Directorate General of Technical Development. The current estimated demand of formic acid is around 2,500 TPA. The production during the last 3 years is as below :—

1981	—	1019 tonnes
1982	—	418 tonnes
1983	—	125 tonnes

(Jan. to Sept. '83)

(e) M/S. Kerala Acids & Chemicals commenced commercial production only in the beginning of 1983. Hence, imports were being allowed on a restricted basis under Appendix 3 of the existing Import Export Policy.

Minimum Wages Of Agricultural Workers

2135. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the all India average of minimum wages of agricultural workers in cash and kind; and

(b) The same in the developed and developing countries in the world; countrywise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) A statement indicating available information regarding rates of minimum wages payable in cash and kind in the various States/Administrations is laid on the table of the House and [placed in the library. See No. Lt. 7170/83] In some other states it has been notified that workers may be paid partly in cash and

partly in kind. It is difficult to indicate the average rates of wages.

(b) International comparison of wages are subject to greater reservations with respect to agriculture than for other activities. The nature of the work carried out by the different categories of farm workers and the length of the working day and week also show considerable variation from one country to another. Seasonal fluctuations in agricultural wages are more important in some countries than any other. As such strict international comparison of wages in respect of agricultural workers is difficult. However, some information regarding wages in agriculture in certain countries of the world is available in table No. 21 of the Year Book of Labour, Statistics 1982 published by the International Labour Organisation, Geneva.

डीजल इंजनों में वनस्पति तेल का उपयोग करना

2136. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार डीजल इंजनों में वनस्पति तेल का उपयोग करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रयोग कब से शुरू होगा तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने डीजल की बचत होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या डीजल का उपभोग किन्हीं अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिए भी किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा संचालन के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Report on Consumer Price Index

2137. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Dr. Seal Committee on the Consumer Price Index Number submitted in August, 1981 ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The report of the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers is under active examination by Government.

T.V. Relay Tower and Centre at Hassan

2138. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hassan in Karnataka has the necessary infrastructure for a T.V. relay station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present it has all the systems to monitor Insat-IB satellite ;

(c) whether Government have any plans to construct a long range T.V. relay tower and station at Hassan so that it will be useful for about four rural districts in Karnataka ; and

(d) if so, by when the work is to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Insat-IB satellite can be monitored at the Master Control

Facility set up by the Indian Space Research Organisation at Hassan.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal, at present, to set up a TV Relay Centre at Hassan. TV service to areas not covered by the present proposals will be considered in the future Plans, depending on availability of resources.

Cooperation Between India and Canada in the Area of Energy and Operation of Power Plants

2139. SHRI R.P. GABKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during its recent visit to Canada the Association of Indian Engineering Industries had sought support for setting up an experimental Mini-hydel station and transfer of solar and wind energy devices to India ; and

(b) if so, the details of cooperation between the two countries in the area of energy and operation of power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) During its recent visit to Canada, the delegation of Association of Indian Engineering Industry, in course of discussions with Canadian industry and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), suggested that CIDA could fund, under International Cooperation Scheme, the setting up of an experimental Mini-Hydel Station to be followed by technology transfer for the manufacture of such equipment in India. The delegation, further noted that there was good scope for technology transfer in design and manufacture of solar and wind energy devices as Canadian industry had developed considerable expertise in these fields. No collaboration has been entered into.

Pension Scheme for Journalists

2140. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposal adopted by the National Union of Journalists (India) at its Fifth Biennial Conference at Calcutta for pension scheme for journalists as a retirement benefit in addition to provident fund and gratuity ;

(b) the details of the proposal and Government's considered view thereon ; and

(c) by when Government will announce their stand in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The resolution adopted by the National Union of Journalists (India) at its Fifth Biennial Conference at Ichapur (West Bengal) in January, 1983 recommended that other State Governments should follow the example of Tamil Nadu Government and bring forth legislation for providing pension to Working Journalists. The Conference also requested that the Central Government should amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, to provide for payment of pension by newspaper establishments to all working journalists. The Central Government have not yet taken a view in the matter so far.

Drugs banned since 1980

2141. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drugs banned in India since 1980, and list of these drugs imported and indigenously manufactured and the names of the companies ;

(b) whether Government plan to revise the Hathi Committee Report ; and

(c) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :

(a) In July, 1983 the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare prohibited the Import of following bulk drugs :

1. Nialamide
2. Practolol
3. Amidopyrine
4. Phenacetin
5. Methapyrilene, and its salts.

In addition sale and manufacture of the above mentioned five bulk drugs and seventeen formulations (fixed dose combinations) were also prohibited. The details are in the statement. To the extent details are available the following companies were holding Industria approvals for the bulk drugs prohibited by the Health Ministry.

PHENACETIN

1. IDPL
2. Geoffrey Manners
3. East India Pharmaceuticals Company Works Limited

NIALAMIDE

1. M/s. Dumex (now merged with Pfizer).

(b) and (c) Government's decisions on the Hathi Committee's Report were laid on the Table of the House during March, 1978 in form of statement on the Drug Policy. Presently the Drug Policy is being reviewed by National Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

Statement

1. Amidopyrine.
2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with anti-inflammatory agents and tranquilisers.

3. Fixed dose combinations of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipyretics.
4. Fixed dose combinations of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Arsanic and Yohimbine.
7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.
8. Phenecatin.
9. Fixed dose combinations of anti-histaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonamides.
11. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.
12. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C
13. Fixed dose combinations of Hydroxyquinoline group of Drugs except preparation which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery and for external use only.
14. Fixed dose combinations of Steroids for internal use except combination of Steroids with other drugs for the treatment of Asthma.
15. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol for internal use except combination of Chloramphenicol and Streptomycin.
16. Fixed dose combinations of Ergot.
17. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with anti-T.B. drugs except combination of Isoniazide with Pridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B 6).
18. Pencillin skin/eye ointment.
19. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations.
20. Nilamide.
21. Practolol.
22. Methapyrilene, its salts.

**Setting up of Grass-Roots Refinery
By Bharat Petroleum
Corporation Limited**

2142. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY ;
SHRI B.V.DESAI ;**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. stagnating for years with a lone refinery of 5.25 million-tonne per annum capacity, has staked its claim for the six million-tonne grass-roots refinery proposed to be set up at Mangalore ;

(b) if so, whether the company was quite competent to put up the new refinery and urged Government to sympathetically consider it;

(c) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) whether the project report about two petroleum refineries at Karnal and Manglore has been received by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d) Hindustan petroleum Corporation Limited was asked to prepare the feasibility report for setting up a new refinery at Mangalore. Government is aware of Bharat Petroleum Corporation's interest in implementing this project. The question of ownership of the refinery as yet is to be finally decided by Government.

(e) The preliminary feasibility report in respect of the new refineries at Karnal and Mangalore have been received.

बेनामी गैस कनेक्शन

2143. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 अप्रैल, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "फोर्किंग विथ कुकिंग गैस हेजर्ड्स" शीर्षक से छपा समाचार देखा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि यदि बेनामी गैस धारियों के परिवारों के सदस्यों की मृत्यु की घटनाएं उल्लिखित कारणों से न हो तो सरकार यह आदेश देगी कि बेनामी गैसधारी बारह महीने के अन्दर मूल सिक्युरिटी के ही आधार पर, गैस कनेक्शन अपने परिवारों के किसी भी सदस्य के नाम करा लें तथा उनसे यह नहीं पूछा जाएगा कि वे गैस सिलिन्डर आदि उन्हें कहां से, किससे और किस प्रकार मिला, यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब तक दे दिए जाएंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार ऐसी मानव मृत्युओं को और बेनामी कनेक्शनों से गैस डीलरों को होने वाली अवैध आमदनी को किस प्रकार रोकने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) बेनामी कनेक्शनों को नियमित करने की अनुमति देना वांछनीय नहीं समझा गया है और इससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने की अधिक सम्भावना है । फिर भी, अनधिकृत कनेक्शनों का पता लगाने के लिए वितरकों के प्रतिष्ठानों पर समय-समय पर जाँच/निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं और यदि अनधिकृत कनेक्शनों को सप्लाई किया जाना सिद्ध हो जाता है तो वितरकों के विरुद्ध दण्डात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Illegal Activities of ONGC

2144. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has filed a criminal case of theft against the contractor of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for stealing earth belonging to Government on Nhava Island; and

(b) whether Government have investigated into the illegal activities of the ONGC, fixed the responsibility of these acts and the final decision taken to settle the legal case mentioned above ?

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

(b) Collector of Raigad issued a show cause notice for levying penalty for alleged unauthorised removal of earth/Murum. This has been challenged by the contractor in appeal to the Commissioner of the Konkan division, where it is pending.

Telecasting of Films on Doordarshan

2145. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in our society scenes of kissing and other exciting moments are not allowed in public ; and

(b) if so, why such films are telecast on Doordarshan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) and (b) Films are selected for telecast on Doordarshan keeping in view their thematic, cinematic and entertainment value and their suitability for family viewing.

Functioning of Aonla Telephone Exchange

2146. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Telephone subscribers in Aonla about improper functioning of telephone system there, and if so, the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure smooth functioning of Aonla telephone exchange ?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply at (a). However, following

steps have been taken to improve the working of Aonla telephone system further :

- (i) Estimates has been sanctioned for replacement of 120 A.H. battery.
- (ii) Replacement of overhead alignment by underground cables.
- (iii) It has also been proposed to provide a 3 channel system between Aonla-Bareilly in order to have more trunk circuits.

Abolition of Contract Labour System in Organised Industrial Sector

2147. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that contract labour continue to be the major chunk among the most exploited section of workers in the organised industrial sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure elimination of contract labour system in the organised industrial sector ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIVEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) No precise estimate is available about the total number of contract labourers employed in different categories of organised industrial sector. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 provides for abolition of contract labour system wherever possible, and seeks to regulate the conditions of contract labour in establishments/ employments where abolition of contract labour system is not considered feasible. The Central Government as well as various State Governments have taken steps for prohibiting the employment of contract labour in various operations/

processes by issuing notification under section 10 of the Act. A statement indicating the operations/processes where, the

Central Government have prohibited employment of contract labour is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry.	Nature of job/operations	Dated of abolition
1	2	3	4
1.	Coal Mines.	(i) Raising or raising-cum selling of coal ; (ii) Coal loading and unloading ; (iii) Soft coke manufacturing ; (iv) Overburden removal and earth cutting ; and (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.	1-2-1975.
2.	Buildings.	(i) Sweeping, cleaning, dusting and watching of buildings, owned or occupied by the establishments in respect of which the appropriate Government is the Central Government.	1-3-1977.
3.	Iron Ore Mines	(i) Over-burden removal ; (ii) Drilling and Blasting ; (iii) Float ore operations ; (iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants, screening plants and/or conveyer belts ; and (v) Wagon levelling operations.	10-6-1980. 25-5-1982.
4.	Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines.	(i) Over-burden removal ; and (ii) Drilling and Blasting.	22-6-1980.
5.	Coal Washeries.	(i) Unloading of raw coal ; (ii) Charging of magnetite ; (iii) Plant cleaning including removal of slippage, waste muck cleaning, magnetite removal etc.	25-7-1983.

नासिक एकलाहोर ताप बिजली घर
में बिजली का कम उत्पादन

2148. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय
के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि
नासिक एकलाहोर ताप बिजली घर में
बिजली का उत्पादन प्रतिदिन 20 मे०वा०
कम हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा इस बिजली
घर को घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई
के कारण हुआ है :

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के
लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं कि भविष्य में इस
प्रकार के आरोप बेकार में न लगाए जाएं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क)

से (घ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के
अनुसार पिछले छः महीने से नासिक ताप
विद्युत केन्द्र में विद्युत का उत्पादन निम्न-
लिखित कारणों से कम रहा था :

(1) विद्युत केन्द्र में प्राप्त कोयला घटिया
गुणवत्ता वाला था ।

(2) यूनिट सं० 4 के सुस्थिर होने में
अधिक समय लग गया था ।

(3) विद्युत केन्द्र की यूनिट सं० 2 पूरे
अनुरक्षण के लिए बन्द थी । नवम्बर, 1983

से नासिक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में विद्युत के
उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ।

Subsidy to Samachar Bharati and
Hindustan Samachar

2149. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ;
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Samachar Bharati and
Hindustan Samachar (Hindi News
Agencies) are in great financial crises
and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that
the employees of these news agencies
have not been paid their salaries (parti-
cularly employees working outside Delhi)
for the last more than one year ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Govern-
ment proposes to give any subsidy to
these organisations and amalgamate
them with some other News Agency and
if not, what steps are being taken by
Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-
KARJUN) : (a) and (b) Samachar
Bharati and Hindustan Samachar are in
private sector and the Government do
not have any detailed information about
their financial position. There are,
however, indications that these agencies
are not financially well off and that
salaries to their employees are not being
paid regularly.

(c) There is no proposal at present
under the consideration of the Central
Government for grant of any subsidy to
either of these two agencies except that,
in accordance with the Government's
decision taken at the time of demerger
of 'Samachar', these two agencies also
are being paid grants-in-aid to cover the
salary differential based on the emolu-
ments drawn by their employees during

the Samachar period and the emoluments they would have drawn but for the formation of Samachar.

There is also no proposal under the consideration of the Government for the merger of these two news agencies with any other news agency as the Government feels that such a step is essentially for the news agencies themselves to decide.

Commissioning of 600 Lines Co-Axial Cable Project

2150. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the 600 lines Co-axial Cable Alwaye Pereembassador, Kothamangalam-Muvattupuzha project ;

(b) whether his predecessor had promised to commission the project before the end of 1983 ; if so, the causes of the delay ; and

(c) When Government are going to commission this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Co-axial Cable has been laid in Alwaye-Perumbavoor-Kothamangalam-Muvattupuzha section. Buildings at all the places are ready. Equipment is received partially and full supply is awaited.

(b) There was an expectation to complete the coaxial cable scheme in 1983. However, due to non-receipt of line equipment a delay has occurred.

(c) During 1985, if lines equipment is received in time.

Development of TV Programme in Orissa

2151. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Production Centre at Cuttack and broadcasting done at Sambalpur at a distance of 300 Kms. stands as an obstacle in the spread work of Television in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Production Centre at Bhubaneswar, although planned since years, is not progressing well as a result of which in some parts of Orissa around Bhubaneswar the television broadcasting is not picking up well ; and

(c) the developmental programme of television in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan and whether the work is progressing according to the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) A high power TV transmitter is under installation at Cuttack. This would effectively cover both Cuttack and Bhubaneswar with surrounding areas when commissioned during 1984-85. The equipment and 150 M steel tower for the centre have already been ordered.

Besides the High Power TV Transmitter at Cuttack, Low Power Transmitters are proposed to be installed at Behrampur, Rourkela and Koraput in Orissa during the VI Plan period. Sites have been selected and orders for transmitters and other necessary equipment placed. All these centres are expected to be commissioned before the end of VI Plan period.

Bonded Labourers in Varanasi

2152. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appeared in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 20 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there are more than 20,000 bonded labourers in the Varanasi area of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to get the bonded labourers freed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appeared in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 20th October, 1983 highlighting the alleged existence of bonded labourers (but not 20,000 bonded labourers) and problems of Scheduled Castes and other weaker Sections, etc. in the Varanasi area of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Necessary information has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Nanded and Parbani District, Maharashtra

2153. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the people of Nanded and Parbani districts of Maharashtra for opening more branch post offices and sub-post offices in these areas ; and

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

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

(b) The post offices in the rural areas are opened if they fulfill the norms

laid down by the Department and subject to targets fixed by the Planning Commission from year to year. In the urban areas the post offices are opened if the standards for opening post offices in urban areas laid down by the Department are fulfilled.

Illegal Lay-Offs and Lock-Outs since January 1980

2154. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of illegal lay-offs and lock-outs in establishments in the country since January 1980 till date ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent illegal lay-offs and lock-outs ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to available information, the number of illegal lockouts were 13 in 1980 and 9 in 1981. While the number of illegal lay-offs was 2 in 1980, there was no illegal lay-off in 1981. Information for 1982 and 1983 which has been called from the State Governments will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the illegality or otherwise of a lockout is to be decided by the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals. The lay-off would be illegal if declared without prior permission of the appropriate Government except in circumstances when it is due to shortage of power, natural calamities, etc.

The existing provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 prohibit illegal lockouts. Lay-offs resorted to in violation of Section 25N of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are punishable under the provisions of the Act. Government have taken steps to prevent illegal lay-offs and lockouts by extending the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to

establishments employing 100 workers or more. The Amendment Act also lists illegal lockouts as an unfair labour practice punishable under the Act.

Planning Commission rejects Projected coal requirements for Seventh Plan

2155. SHRI P. M. Sayeed :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has rejected the projected coal requirements of 132 million tonnes worked out by the Central Electricity Authority for the power sector during seventh plan period ;

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

(c) whether any alternative has been suggested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The preparation of the Seventh Five Year Plan is still in preliminary stages for which Working Groups have been set up. Coal requirements for the power sector in the Seventh Plan will depend upon the targets for power generation that may be finally decided and its breakup into thermal and other sources etc., when the Seventh Plan is finalised.

Setting up of Bureau of Operational Standards, Costs and Prices

2156. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a mere 5 per cent increase in capacity utilisation of Power Plants would be equivalent to adding 5 thermal plants of 200 MW each representing an investment of Rs. 1000 crores and the proper utilisation of

existing capacities would increase the industrial production by almost Rs. 10,000 crores and the Government revenues by Rs. 3,000 crores ;

(b) whether there is need for setting up a "Bureau of operational standards, costs and prices" to monitor and gear up the functioning of State Electricity Boards ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) An increase of 5 per cent in the capacity utilisation of power plants is estimated to increase thermal generation by about 4063 million units, which is equivalent to about 900 MW of additional thermal capacity. The investment required for this additional capacity is estimated at about Rs. 770 crores. An increase in capacity utilisation of thermal stations will increase power availability to all sectors. The consequent increases in production in the industrial and other sectors and the increase in Government revenues cannot be quantified, as these depend on several other factors also. All possible efforts are being made to improve the plant load factors of thermal power stations.

(b) and (c) It is not considered necessary to set up such a bureau as these functions are being performed by the Central Electricity Authority.

सिगरौली क्षेत्र में सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए योजनाएं

2157. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिगरौली क्षेत्र में सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए कितनी योजनाओं की मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ करने से पूर्व पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया था या नहीं; और

(ग) एक ही स्थान पर इतनी योजनाएं प्रारम्भ करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) सिगरौली क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत तीन सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

(ख) सभी ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं की जांच पर्यावरण मूल्यांकन समिति (पर्यावरण विभाग) द्वारा की जाती है, जोकि केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा तकनीकी आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने से पूर्व परिस्थिति-विज्ञान संबंधी समस्याओं पर भी विचार करती है।

(ग) कोयला पिट हैडों पर इन सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के स्थान तकनीकी-आर्थिक लाभों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिसमें कोयले और शीतल जल की उपलब्धता तथा रेलवे के मालगाड़ी ट्रैफिक के भार को कम करने की वांछनीयता शामिल है।

Proposal to Establish Bombay Gas Supply Corporation Ltd.

2158. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have proposed to establish Bombay Gas Supply Corporation Ltd., jointly by Central Government, State Government and Bombay Municipal Corporation with equity participation in the ratio 51 : 24.5 : 24.5 ; and

(b) if so, the action Central Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The matter will be considered in consultation with the Maharashtra Government.

Production of Erythromycin

2159. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3720 on 16th August, 1983 regarding Production of Erythromycin and state :

(a) whether capacity for basic production for Erythromycin to meet full demand of country has been created;

(b) if so, names of units producing this drug from basic and intermediate stage separately alongwith licensed and installed capacity and total demand of the country ;

(c) the reasons why concessional duty on TIOC is being continued and whether Government are aware that this is helping a multi-national company and certain Benami small scale units ;

(d) if so, since when this is going on and steps being contemplated to provide encouragement to the basic manufacturers of Erythromycin in the country ;

(e) the details of investment made by IDPL for Erythromycin plant and their production during last three years, year-wise ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that Erythromycin plant has suffered loss, so, upto what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of units which are licensed to produce Erythromycin and its esters from the basic stage, along with

their licensed and installed capacities, are given below :-

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Licensed capacity	Installed capacity (as reported by the unit)
1.	I. D. P. L.	36 TPA	36 TPA
2.	Themis Pharmaceuticals (now Gujarat Themis (Biosyn Ltd.))	40 TPA	36 TPA (as per REG application)
3.	Alembic Chemicals Works Co. Ltd.	12 TPA	15 TPA
4.	Standard Pharmaceuticals	6 TPA	2 TPA
	Total :	94 TPA	89 TPA

M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals is not reportedly engaged at present in production of Erythromycin. IDPL has recently restarted part production.

While M/s. Alembic are reportedly producing Erythromycin from the basic stage, Themis Pharmaceuticals are producing from the intermediate stage.

The revised demand estimates for Erythromycin for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are 44 Mts. and 49 Mts. respectively.

(c) and (d) The concessional duty on TIOC was allowed as there was a gap between the domestic demand and the indigenous supply of Erythromycin from basic stages. The issue of withdrawing the concessional customs duty on

TIOC has already received the attention of the Government. However with the concessional customs duty on TIOC, the consumers enjoy the benefit of lower price of Erythromycin formulations.

(e) and (f) As reported by IDPL, the production of Erythromycin was as under :

Year	Production
1980-81	3.6 MT
1981-82	3.3 MT

Production of Erythromycin was stopped in November, 81 and has been resumed in August, 83.

Details regarding investments and losses suffered by IDPL on the Erythromycin plant are being ascertained.

**Separate List For SC and ST Candidates
For Training For Telephone Operators**

2160. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2775 on 15 March, 1983 regarding separate list for SC/ST candidates for Training for Telephone Operators and state :

(a) the total number of candidates imparted 'non-departmental training for Telephone Operators' during the last three years in each course separately ;

(b) the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes separately ; and

(c) the reasons for not imparting to SC/ST candidates when they are available and have applied for training and the number of such SC/ST candidates who have applied for the training vis-a-vis non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes during the last three years in each course ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Training of outside candidates in operation of PBX Boards was taken up at some Centres as a facility. Requests received by the Department for such training are few except at Delhi. Till recently training was being offered according to the date of receipt of request. Recently (November 1983) it has been decided to maintain SC/ST roster in this case also.

Required information is being collected.

**उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित पड़े
आपराधिक मामले**

2161. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के उच्च न्यायालयों में 4 और 5 वर्ष के कितने आपराधिक मामले लंबित पड़े हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार तारीख 31.12.1982 को लंबित आपराधिक मामलों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :—

(i) 3 से 4 वर्ष.....9303 मामले

(ii) 4 से 5 वर्ष.....6340 मामले

Shortage of Gas Cylinders

2162. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of gas cylinders in Delhi and other places caused by destruction of a large number of cylinders in devastating fire in Shakurbasti Depot of Indian Oil Corporation has since been made good ;

(b) if not, by what time normalcy is likely to be restored ; and

(c) whether consumers are being sanctioned second cylinders now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) All steps are being taken to inject more cylinders into the distribution system and thus augment

supplies and bring the situation to normal by Dec. 1983/ Jan. 1984.

(c) The release of second cylinder to consumers has been suspended temporarily in view of the shortfall in the availability of cylinders. The position in this regard will be reviewed during December, 1983/ January, 1984, and decision will be taken depending upon the overall equipment availability.

Negotiation with Foreign countries for Improvement of Coal Mines

2163. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are negotiating with some foreign countries for the improvement of coal mines in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the said negotiations ;

(c) if such negotiations are taking place, whether Government intend to enter into any such negotiation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Under the Joint Commissions existing between India and some foreign countries, some Working Groups for cooperation in the coal sector have been set up with some foreign countries. These countries include the USSR, Poland, U.K., France and Federal Republic of Germany. At the forms of the Working Groups and the Joint Commission, cooperation between India and the concerned country in the coal sector are discussed. The area of cooperation with such countries include technical assistance for coal mining in India, preparation of detailed feasibility reports in respect of complicated mines and in the supply of equipment which are presently not being manufactured in the country.

(c) and (d) There are no plans for entering into negotiation with new countries. However, depending on the expertise available with some of the countries, cooperation arrangements may be entered into, if required.

Inclusion of New Bombay in the Bombay Local Telephone System

2164. PROF. RUP CHAND PAI :

SHRI J.S. PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that New Bombay is being included in the Bombay local telephone system so that subscribers from New Bombay area can make local phone calls from there ; and

(b) whether there is any other similar proposal to include important adjoining areas in the central local system in any part of the country ?

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

(a) A suggestion for inclusion of the New Bombay area in the Bombay local telephone system has been received. No decision has yet been taken.

(b) Proposals are sometimes received and each case is examined on merits.

Allotment of Cooking Gas Agencies in Haryana

2165. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of towns in Haryana in which cooking gas agencies has been allotted ;

(b) the number and names of towns still waiting for allotment ; and

(c) by what time these towns will be allotted gas agencies ?

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

(a) Cooking gas facilities are available in the following 15 towns of Haryana :

1. Ambala
2. Karnal
3. Gurgaon
4. Hissar
5. Rohtak
6. Panipat
7. Faridabad
8. Sonapat
9. Bahadurgarh
10. Sirsa
11. Yamunanagar
12. Kurukshetra
13. Jind
14. Jagadhri
15. Narnaul

(b) and (c) The following 19 towns have already been included in the Industry roster upto 1982-84. Selection of distributors in most of the cases are under process. After the Letter of Intent is issued, the selected distributors are expected to put up facilities within a period of four months.

Jhajjar	Rewari
Kaithal	Panchkula
Kalka	Mahendargarh
Narwana	Mandi Dabwali
Charkhi Dadri	Palwal

Pehowa	Bhiwani
Fatehabad	Shahbad
Hansi	Tohna
Sohna	Gohna
Ballabgarh.	

Introduction of Octane 87 Petrol

2166. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided for introduction of Octane 87 petrol ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the experts' opinion that the scooterists are going to be worst hit and air pollution will increase ?

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

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The increase in octane number of petroleum is expected to result in economy in the consumption of petrol which would benefit the consumers including scooterists.

It is not proposed to raise the permissible lead content in 87 Octane petrol beyond that permitted for 83 octane petrol. Therefore, the air pollution due to lead level in 87 octane petrol is not expected to be high.

Solar Power Development Programme

2167. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme for development of solar power energy sources and achievements made so far in this direction in the country ; and

(b) the details of solar power stations established in different parts of the country so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The programme for development of solar energy comprises R & D demonstration, extension and commercialization activities. A broad-based national-level programme is being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources through the involvement of national laboratories, educational institutions, industry, extension agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations. The achievements so far are that certain solar energy technologies such as solar water heaters, solar grain driers, solar cookers, solar timber kilns, solar distillation plants, solar photovoltaic devices and systems are being produced and marketed in the country.

(b) A 10 KW experimental solar thermal power plant was installed at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras in 1978 and tests have been carried out. Small solar power units consisting of photovoltaic panels which can power pumps for micro irrigation and drinking water supply have been installed at more than 100 locations all over the country. Also a number of lighting units, T.V. sets and communication devices powered by solar panels have been installed, as part of the national demonstration programme.

Steps to Check Corrupt Practices in Coalfields

2168. **SHRI DALBIR SINGH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of specific instances alleging well organised racketeering in laboratory analysis of samples, upgradation of quality of coal and false reporting of production and black marketing in coal industry particularly in Korba and Sohagpur Coalfields of Western Coalfields Ltd. ;

(b) if so, concrete steps being taken so that corrupt practices could be checked in coalfields ; and

(c) whether Government would order high level enquiry by an independent body to unearth the details of activities and punish the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (c) Two complaints alleging corrupt practices, ineffective quality control, over-reporting of production stock shortage, etc. in Korba and Sohagpur Coalfields of Western Coalfields Ltd. were received. On investigation the allegations in the first complaint could not be substantiated. The second complaint has been referred to the authorities concerned for necessary investigation.

(b) A system of joint sampling has been drawn up regarding quality of coal supplies. Annual, half yearly and surprise stock measurement of selected units by Headquarters team are conducted to check over reporting and to detect shortages. Periodic verification of tub loading factors is also undertaken. Guidelines have been laid-down for proper declaration of grades of coal. Adequate preventive action is taken by Internal Audit and Vigilance Wing regarding any racketeering of malpractices.

Import of Steel for Production of Cylinders

2169. **SHRI R. R. BHOLE :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that 40 lakhs cylinders are needed by the Oil Industry in 1983-84 and that indigenous production of cylinders has hampered because Steel Authority of India Ltd. failed to import the required amount of steel ;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation has therefore been asked to import 53,000 tons of steel for the purpose ; and

(c) whether the arrangement will enable Government to attain the annual target of 16 lakhs of new gas connections every year ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

More time for Coverage of Local Cultural Scenarios by reducing "National Hook-Up Programme" in Jammu and Kashmir

2170. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to provide more time to cover local cultural scenario through reduction of "national hook-up programme" by half an hour in Jammu and Kashmir State ; and

(b) whether his Ministry is aware that there is wide ranging demand for the curtailment of national hook-up programme in Jammu and Kashmir State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The timings of the National Programme have already been shifted from 8.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M., from 9.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. with effect from 15.9.83 so as to release major part of the prime viewing time for telecast of regional programmes by individual Doordarshan Kendras.

Production and Prices of Ethambutol Bulk Drugs and Ethambutol Formulations

2171. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) production of Ethambutol bulk drug and Ethambutol formulations of different strengths during the last three years, year-wise and unit-wise ;

(b) approved price of Ethambutol and at what price the same is available in open market ;

(c) whether this anti-TB drug and its formulations have been shifted from Category II to Category III and on account of the same, the formulation prices have gone up to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent and if so, the present and earlier prices of different strengths and different packs of formulations ;

(d) the basis and justification on which the decision of change of category of this important anti-TB drug has been taken ; and

(e) whether the present prices are not within the reach of poor TB patients, if so, the steps being taken to reduce the prices and by when the same will be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) A Statement showing the production of Ethambutol bulk drug by different units during the last three years, year-wise is attached at annexure-I. Similar information relating to production of formulations, strength-wise is not available.

(b) The approved price of Ethambutol Hydrochloride is Rs. 750/- per kg. No complaint about its sale at a price higher than Government approved price has been received by the Government.

(c) Ethambutol formulations, which were in Category-III were changed to Category-II and then restored to Category-III during 1983. A Statement showing the earlier prices and the revised prices and percentage change in prices of different strengths of leader packs of Ethambutol is attached at annexure-II. The percentage change is mainly due to change in the price of bulk drug.

(d) The step of changing back the category from II to III was taken in

order to encourage the production of the drug in the country. With this change in category, the price of bulk drug was also reduced from Rs. 804/- per kg. to Rs. 750/- per kg.

(e) The price of Ethambutol depends upon the cost of inputs used in its manufacture. Scope for reduction in price is being continuously explored but the actual reduction in price could only be effected based on efficiency, utilisation of capacity and cost of inputs.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Production (tonnes)		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Ethambutol :</i>				
<i>A. Organised Sector :</i>				
1.	Ms. Themis Chemicals	24.03	34.53	37.68
2.	Ms. Premier Drugs	—	—	—
3.	Ms. Sarabhai Chemicals	0.84	1.12	1.09
4.	Ms. Lupin Labs. & Industry	—	—	33.90
5.	Ms. Cadila Labs.	—	15.24	6.54
6.	Ms. Lyphin Chemicals	—	16.03	18.02
7.	Ms. Raptakos Brett & Co.	—	—	—
	Total :	24.87	66.92	97.23

1	2	3	4	5
<i>B. Small Scale Sector :</i>				
1.	Aarti Petro-Chemicals	9.14	10.02	14.70
2.	Ms. Chemipharm	1.05	0.71	0.19
3.	Ms. Kwizolchem (P) Ltd.,	—	0.30	0.15(E)
4.	Ms. Pharmchem	—	0.55	0.17
5.	Ms. Premier Pharmachem	—	0.25	0.64
6.	Ms. Navyug Chemicals	—	—	—
7.	Ms. Dexo Laboratories	—	2.36	8.83
8.	Ms. Polly Drug Chem	—	—	—
	Total :	10.19	14.19	24.68
	GRAND TOTAL :	35.06	81.11	121.91

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation and Strength	Pack Size	Earlier Price (Rs.)	Revised Price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ethambutol Hcl. Tablets 200mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	3.60	4.72
2.	-do-	6's strip/ bottle	2.38	2.80
3.	Ethambutol Tablets 400mg/tablet	6's strip/ bottle	4.18	4.96
4.	Ethambutol Tablets 400mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	6.30	7.98

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Ethambutol Tablets 600mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	9.45	11.50
6.	-do-	6's strip/ bottle	6.18	7.04
7.	Ethambutol Tablets 600mg/tablet	12's strip/ bottle	—	13.80
8.	Ethambutol Tablets 800mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	12.30	15.08
9.	-do-	6's strip/ bottle	8.10	9.16
10.	-do-	12's strip/	—	18.14

**उत्तर प्रदेश में खाना बनाने की
गैस की एजेंसियां**

2172. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, जिनको जनवरी, 1980 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1983 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ, कानपुर, फतेहपुर और बाराबंकी जिलों में खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियां दी गईं;

(ख) इन गैस एजेंटों के पिता/पति की हैसियत क्या है ; और

(ग) बाराबंकी जिले में गैस एजेंसी के बारे में विस्तृत स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) आवश्यक सूचना संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दी गयी है ।

(ग) कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर मंसर्ज भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने 7 मई, 1983 को चुने हुये उम्मीदवार को जारी किया गया आशय पत्र वापस ले लिया गया था । पार्टी अदालत में चली गयी तथा स्थगन आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया । मामला अब न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है ।

विवरण

जिलों का नाम	तेल कंपनियों की एल०पी०जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप आबंटियों के नाम एवं पते	आबंटियों के पिता/पति की हैसियत
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लखनऊ

1. श्रीमती एच० एन० अग्रवाल नारायण गैस सर्विस, दुकान नं० 53, अलीगंज शोपिंग कम्प्लैक्स, लखनऊ
2. श्री एस० बी० रसतोगी, भूषण गैस सर्विस, लखनऊ
3. मैसर्स यू० पी० स्टेट फूड और एसेनशियल कोमोडीटीस कारपोरेशन, 17 गोरखपुर मार्ग, लखनऊ

स्वर्गीय श्री एच० एन० अग्रवाल,
आई० ए० एस०

सुपुत्र श्री एस० एस० रसतोगी

कानपुर

1. श्री अनिल मित्तल, सत्या सई गैस सर्विस, दुकान नं० 3, लक्ष्मीपुर, गोमती नं० 3, जी० टी० रोड, कानपुर
2. श्री चेतन सिंह, शान्ती गैस एजेंसी, सामने लेनिन पार्क, पी० रोड, कानपुर
3. श्री ब्रिजेन्द्र सिंह, सचिन गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर, 119/401, दर्शनपुरा, कानपुर

सुपुत्र श्री बी०सी० मित्तल, अध्यक्ष
यू० पी० स्टेट इलैट्रीसिटी बोर्ड,
यू० पी०

सुपुत्र श्री के० जी० सेठ

सुपुत्र श्री नारायण

1

2

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4. श्री राजेश कुमार गंग,
112/197, स्वरूप नगर,
कानपुर

श्री एम० के० गंग, सेवानिवृत्त,
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, घासी

फतेहपुर

1. श्रीमती सुशीला, फतेहपुर
गैस एजेंसी, फतेहपुर

पत्नी श्री आर० पी० सरोज,
ए० आई० जी० पुलिस, लखनऊ
(आई० पी० एस०)

बाराबंकी

1. श्री कपिल देव सिंह, लाजपत
नगर, बाराबंकी
आशय पत्र अब वापस ले लिया
गया है।

**T.V. Facilities for Cooch Behar,
Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling Etc.**

2173. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some people in the districts of Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur in West Bengal who possess television sets see Bangladesh telecast ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Doordarshan Centre of Relay Centre to cover all those districts ; and

(c) the steps Government are going to take in this regard so that people living in these areas can have the scope to see Doordarshan programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A High Power TV Transmitter at Kurseong and a Low Power Transmitter at Siliguri are being installed during the remaining VI Plan period. These transmitters will provide TV Service to the districts of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur in West Bengal.

**Rehabilitation of Refugees Now
Settled at Bettiah (Bihar)**

2174. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for rehabilitation of 100 migrant families temporarily settled at Bettiah Camp (Bihar), was worked out in 1977-78 ;

(b) whether the schemes involved their rehabilitation at Jamshedpur ;

(c) if so, how many them of have been settled at Jamshedpur ;

(d) the reasons as to why the remaining families have not been rehabilitated there ; and

(e) whether Union Government are considering their rehabilitation at Jamshedpur in consultation with the State Government ?

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

(c) 25

(d) and (e) 22 of the remaining families have been rehabilitated elsewhere in Bihar. One family has deserted. The remaining 52 families could not be rehabilitated in Jamshedpur so far because the Bihar Government expressed their inability to rehabilitate any more families at Jamshedpur. The matter is still under correspondence with the Govt. of Bihar and a final decision is yet to be taken in the matter.

**Normal Period for Deputation
of an Officer in P & T
Directorate**

2175. SHRI MOOL CHAND

DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers in Class I and II working in Posts and Telegraphs Directorate and Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi ;

(b) out of them, how many are on deputation from (i) local offices (ii) outer circles in different wings of P & T ;

(c) the normal period for deputation of an officer ;

(d) how many of the deputationists are staying beyond the above period in each case and the reasons for overstay ; and

(e) the total expenditure yearly spent towards deputation allowance as above ?

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

(a) Class I ... 449

Class II ... 414

(b) (i) 21

(ii) NIL

(c) Three years in some cases and six years in others.

(d) Three officers are continuing on deputation beyond the normal period of three years in the interest of public service due to non-availability of suitable officers to replace them. Two of them are, however, not in receipt of any deputation allowance.

(e) The expenditure during 1982-83 is about Rs. 12000/-.

**Representations against sale of
food units by Hindustan
Lever Limited**

2176. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased and state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the employees-cum-shareholders of Hindustan Lever Limited against the proposed sale of the food side of its business, if so, the reaction of Government thereon ;

(b) whether Liptons India Limited has been directed to seek a clearance from the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for such a huge expansion of its business and diversification of its business into a direction wholly unknown to it so far, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Certain representations have been received in this matter from and on behalf of the employees of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. *Prima-facie*, the view taken by the Government is that the acquisition of the undertakings by Messrs Lipton India Ltd. would result in substantial expansion of their existing activities within the meaning of Section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act, 1969 and would thus require approval of the Central

Government. A communication dated 22.8.1983 was, therefore sent to the company calling upon them to indicate whether they were taking necessary steps to obtain such approval. In reply to this communication, the company has represented that no such approval is necessary. A view on the representation will be taken on merits.

**Haldia Petro-Chemical
Complex**

2177. SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haldia Petro-chemical complex when it comes up may prove to be a flop because of wrong product-mix being insisted upon by the Centre ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a meeting was held in the second week of November to discuss various aspects of the project ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and conclusion arrived at ?

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

(a) At present there does not appear to be any basis for this .

(b) No such meeting in the second week of November, 1983, took place in this Ministry

(c) Does not arise.

Periyar Hydro Electric Project and French Assistance

2178. SHRI S KARIAH THOMAS
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government of Kerala have submitted the project report on Periyar Hydro-electric Project ;

(b) Whether the French Government has promised to assist this Project ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir. The report on Lower Periyar Hydroelectric Project (180 MW) has been submitted by Kerala State Electricity Board and the project has since been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Plan.

(b) to (d) An offer has been received by the Kerala State Electricity Board from CGEE ALSTHOM a French Firm for financing the project. The project has already been posed for World Bank and Kuwait Fund assistance.

Task Forces For Working of Fertilizer Units In Public Sector

2179. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA

DR. KRUPASINDU BHOI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up task forces to examine the working of the fertilizer units in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) (a) and (b) Production in some of the public sector fertilizer units has not come up to the targetted level during 1983-84. Besides, commencement of regular production in Haldia plant has been held up for long. Task Forces have, therefore, been appointed to look into these two problems and suggest remedial measures.

Formulation of Area-Code For Non-STD Areas All Over The Country

2180. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for formulating a area-code for non-STD areas all round the country;

(b) whether in view of its relevance the reasons for the delay in implementing this useful suggestion; and

(c) the expected time-span, by which the suggestion will be implemented to facilitate easier booking of calls to out-station towns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIKAY N. PATIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion though useful will be implemented in the course when all exchanges are automatised and STD is provided to all these exchanges.

(c) The suggestion will be implemented after nationwide STD service is provided after automatised of all the manual exchanges in the country and bulk telephone circual media like coaxial cables microwave radio are available to interconnect all the telephone exchanges. The approximate time period to implement the suggestion will be about 20 years and depends

upon the investment capital made available for telecommunications.

Kahalgoan Super Thermal Power Station

2181. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Kahalgoan Super Thermal Power Station with Soviet collaboration;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the estimated cost and the expected time of commissioning the proposed super thermal power station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In the second meeting of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Power held in December, 1982, there was a preliminary discussion about the possibility of cooperation between USSR and India for a new thermal project. This was further discussed in the third meeting of the Working Group on Power held in Moscow in November, 1983. The Soviet organisation has submitted a technical proposal for rendering assistance in the construction of the Kahalgaon thermal power station consisting of four units of 210 MW each. The terms and conditions of cooperation in the construction of this power station will be finalised separately.

(c) As per present estimates, the total cost of the project is expected to be about Rs. 1000 crores including the cost of the associated transmission system. The first unit (210 MW) may be expected to be commissioned in 48 months from the date of placement of orders for the main plant after an investment decision has been taken.

Companies Under Liquidation

2182. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies under liquidation and since when, region-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the inventory of the assets has been properly made and proper records maintained to ensure no pilferage thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and steps taken to update them now;

(d) the details of the formalities that are to be completed once a company goes into liquidation till the case is finally disposed of;

(e) the present position of the liquidation cases and the efforts made or being made to expediate the finalisation thereof; and

(f) whether the assets of the companies under liquidation, whose cases have been finalised, have been disposed of if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As on 31st March, 1983, 3693 companies were in liquidation. The region-wise break up of these companies is as follows :

(1) Eastern Region	: 1086
(2) Western Region	: 854
(3) Southern Region	: 1129
(4) Northern Region	: 624

3693

Furnishing of more details in respect of each one of thousands of these companies spread all over the country would involve enormous amount of time and labour which may not be commensurate with the efforts required to be put in. However, information on any individual company, if required, could be made available.

(b) In the case of Court winding up, all the properties and effects of the company are deemed to be in the custody of the Court as from the date of their order for winding up and proper records are maintained, in this behalf.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Detailed provisions exist in Part VII of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies (Court) Rules 1959 in this regard.

(e) The proceedings of the Companies under winding-up by the Court are overseen by the Official Liquidator under the orders passed by the High Court from time to time.

(f) According to law, the assets of the Company have necessarily to be disposed of before dissolution.

Circuit High Court in West Orissa

2183. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Circuit High Court in West Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :
(a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Gas Cylinders to Consumers from L. P. G. Agents' Godowns

* 2184. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG dealers in Delhi supply gas cylinders to persons from their godowns itself instead of at the residences of the consumers thereby leaving the scope for the unauthorised and illegal consumers to get their cylinders refilled ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to ask the gas dealers to replace the cylinders at the residences only so as to eliminate the unauthorised gas connection holders and take severe action against deterrent gas agents for violation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :
(a) and (b) No, Sir. However in some cases where due to labour problems etc. a distributor is not in a position to effect delivery at customers premises, show-room/godown delivery is resorted to with the permission of District authority and Chief Controller of Explosives. This arrangement is resorted to lessen inconvenience to consumers due to long delivery period. There is no scope for unauthorised and illegal consumers to get their cylinders filled even in such rare cases.

Accumulation of coal at pithead in Talcher, Orissa

2185. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of coal has been accumulated at the pit-heads in Talcher, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the huge accumulation of coal at that place ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the huge stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accumulation of coal at Jagannath is due to shortage of demand for coal from Jagannath Colliery.

(c) The company is making every effort to liquidate the stock.

Daily-Wage Employees in P & T Department in Delhi and Rajkot City and District of Gujarat

2186. SHRI RAMJI BHAI NAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department in Delhi and in the Rajkot City and District of Gujarat State who are on daily wages and who are in service for more than one year, three years and five years and services continue to be unconfirmed ;

(b) when these employees are likely to be made permanent ; and

(c) what is Government's policy for making these employees permanent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha after collection.

(b) and (c) Daily wage employees who have put in 240 days of service in each year for two consecutive years and those who were sponsored through the Employment Exchanges and within the age limit may be regularised subject to the availability of vacancies.

Setting up of an Oil Refinery in Trincomalle in Collaboration with Sri Lankan Oil Corporation

2187. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sri Lankan Oil Corporation has expressed its willingness to have collaboration with Indian Oil Corporation for setting up of an Oil Refinery in Trincomalle where about 105 giant oil tankers are remaining unutilised ;

(b) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had earlier tendered for the utilisation of these giant oil tankers ;

(c) if so, what happend to this tender ; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated for collaboration with Sri Lankan Oil Corporation for setting up of a refinery in Trincomalle ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In response to an invitation for global tenders by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC), a State owned Corporation of Sri Lanka, in April 1982 for rehabilitation, development and operation of the oil storage tank farm consisting of 99 oil storage tanks at Trincomalle, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) submitted an offer in May 1982. Subsequently, as desired by the CPC, the IOC made a revised offer on 14.2.83 to CPC. No reply has so far been received by IOC.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telecast of T.V. Programme
Throughout Day**

2188. SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDEVATE :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
SHRIMATI KISHORI
SINHA :

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

(a) whether there was a proposal to provide T.V. Programmes throughout the day ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal was to be implemented from Diwali 1983 ; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Community T.V. Sets For Villages

2189. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which will be provided community TV sets ; and

(b) whether they will get the sets free of cost or they will have to make some payment or a part payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) It is proposed to install one TV set in each of the 4,000 villages selected under INSAT scheme by the end of Sixth Plan period.

(b) The sets will be provided and installed free of cost.

**राजस्थान में बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए
केपिसिटर लगाना अनिवार्य
करना**

2190. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य ग्रामीण विद्युत बोर्ड ने किसानों द्वारा राजस्थान में बिजली का कनेक्शन लेने के लिये केपिसिटर लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान में जिलेवार बिजली के कितने कनेक्शन दिये गये और कितने केपिसिटर लगाये गये ; और

(ग) राज्य ग्रामीण विद्युत बोर्ड के पास कितने केपिसिटर उपलब्ध हैं ; क्या उनसे किसानों की आवश्यकता पूरी हो जायेगी ; और केपिसिटर न लगाने के कारण बिजली के कितने कनेक्शन और दिये गये और सस्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) सूचना राजस्थान राज्य सरकार/ राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Charter-Hire of Semi-Submersible
Rigs by O.N.G.C.**

2191. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give price and other preference to the Indian Companies offering semi-submersible rigs for charter-hire by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the change in the tendering norms ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to change the existing tendering norms being adopted by the ONGC in the case of charter hire of semi-submersible rigs by ONGC. However, preference will be given to chartering from Indian parties provided their offers are of acceptable specifications, have the requisite and acceptable back up service and subject to their terms being competitive with the terms quoted in global tenders.

उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 में संशोधन

2192. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 में दी गई नियमित सेवा की परिभाषा में संशोधन करने और 1000/- रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : एक विधेयक अक्टूबर, 1982 में लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, 1972 की परिधि के अंतर्गत लाने के लिए मजदूरी सीमा को 1000 रु० से 1600 रु० मासिक तक बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस विधेयक पर शीघ्र विचार किए जाने की संभावना है। इस बीच, सरकार अधिनियम की धारा 2 (ग) में

निर्दिष्ट "लगातार सेवा" शब्दावली की वर्तमान परिभाषा में संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव पर अलग से विचार कर रही है।

Prices of Antiseptic Liquid

2193. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of antiseptic liquid are very high ;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the major manufacturers are foreign shareholders and if so the details regarding the percentage of their share in each company ;

(c) whether the prices of antiseptic liquid are according to the schedule of the Price Control Order ;

(d) if so, the details regarding the approved prices of six major brands for each pack and the prices at which the same are available in the market ; and

(e) whether Government will reduce the prices in order to bring them within the reach of common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) The cost based prices fixed by the Government for various antiseptic liquid preparations under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are fair and reasonable.

(b) to (d) Antiseptics are price controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. A Statement showing the names of the six major manufacturers of antiseptic liquid preparations, their foreign equity, name of the product manufactured by them, pack size, retail price approved by the Government and the sale price wherever available is attached.

(e) The scope for reduction in price would depend upon whether there is any reduction in the price of inputs used in the manufacture of these antiseptics.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Foreign equity % age	Name of the antiseptic formulation manufactured	Pack size	Price fixed by the Government (Rs.)	Selling price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alkali & Chemicals corporation of India Ltd.	51	Savlon Liquid	50 ml. bottle 112 ml. bottle	3.22 4.84	3.22 4.84
2.	Reckitt & Colman of India Limited	39.95	Dettol Anti-septic	55 ml. bottle 112 ml. bottle	3.15 4.76	3.15 4.76
3.	Astra-IDL	25.75	Iteol	115 ml. bottle 450 ml. bottle	3.21 9.60	Not intimated by the Co. -do-
4.	Fairdeal Corporation	Nil	Fairgenol Plain Antiseptic Liquid	1 litre 5 litre 55 ml.	15.23 45.78 1.62	-do- -do- -do-
5.	Warner Hindustan Limited	40	Listrin Anti-septic (the Company now calls Listrin Liquid)	85 ml. 200 ml. 400 ml.	2.91 5.60 9.37	4.38 9.20 15.20
6.	Boots Co. (India) Limited	53	Hydrogen peroxide	140 ml. bottle 400 ml. bottle	2.73 6.08	2.73 6.08

**Telegraph/Telephone link between
Baramana and Bilaspur**

2194. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project for providing a telegraph/telephone link between Barmana and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh has been cleared by the Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee ;

(b) if so, the date on which it has been cleared ;

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be cleared in view of the urgency of the linking of the site of an industrial project (cement factory) with the district headquarters which are not linked up at present on account of power parallelism ; and

(d) the date on which the project was received for clearance by the P.T.C.C. ?

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

(b) and (c) The details of Electric Power line and other details are to be received from the electricity Board. It normally takes about three months for examination and issue of clearance after complete details are available. The cement factory at Barmana is having a telephone from nearest exchange at Dehar District Mandi.

(d) It was received by the PTCC on 28.10.83.

**Installation of 25 line sax at Taunidevi,
District Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh**

2195. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will be Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee has cleared the case of installation of the 25 line SAX at Taunidevi, District Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the date on which it has been cleared ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be cleared and the date on which the request was received by the P.T.C.C. and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) and (c) The Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee clearance is not required for installation of exchange as such. However in this case, the justification for installation of 25 lines SAX requires certain number of subscribers. Some of the subscriber lines have been referred for PTCC clearance during March 1983. The Electricity line details and other technical details have not been so far received from Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. The case is being pursued. It normally takes about three months for examination and issue of clearance after complete details are available.

**Relaxation in Norms for Opening of
Branch Post Offices/Public Call
Offices in Hilly and Backward
Areas of the Country**

2196. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hilly and backward areas of the country are given any relaxation in norms for opening Branch Post Offices, Public Call Offices/Call Offices and the upgrading of Branch Post Offices/Extra Departmental Sub-Offices to the

status of Divisional Sub-Offices in terms of requirement of (i) population (whether single village or a cluster of villages), (ii) distance from the existing Post Office, (iii) annual income or there relaxations are on account of difficult geographical terrain ;

(b) is so, the nature of relaxation allowed in each case ;

(c) whether any priority is accorded for allotting any quota for hill States/regions in this regard ;

(d) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) *Postal*

Rural branch post offices in the areas declared as backward are opened on subsidised norms. Such post offices are also opened under these relaxed norms in the hilly areas falling under tribal and backward areas. No other relaxation is available for other post offices.

Telecom. Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of relaxation allowed are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library. See No. LT No. 7171/83]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) *Postal*

Targets for opening branch post offices are fixed for normal, backward and tribal areas, year to year and some priority in this process is already available to these areas and hence there is no question of any additional priority.

Telecom.

Planning of Long Distance Public Telephones in different States of the country is done in an integrated fashion within the ambit of relaxed norms as given in Annexure-II and III. However, as the relaxation in case of hilly areas is more than in case of backward and ordinary areas, normally the hilly areas do get an indirect benefit.

Refugees At Ferozeshah Kotla,
New Delhi

2197. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of displaced persons from West Pakistan, staying at present at Kotla Ferozeshah, have been awaiting permanent rehabilitation since 1949 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to rehabilitate them on a permanent basis ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which any concrete steps would be taken in this regard and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The displaced persons from West Pakistan were allotted tenements constructed for them at Kotla Ferozeshah as a measure of their resettlement.

Review of Production of Fertilizers in
Public Undertakings

2198. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the production of various grades of fertilizers in public sector undertakings during last six months of current financial year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) their actual production against the target fixed for that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The emphasis during the review was to assess the shortfall in production during the current year, analyse the reasons therefor, remove the constraints and make a realistic assessment of the production that could be achieved till the end of the current financial year.

(c) Target and actual production of public sector fertilizer plants during the first half (April-September, 1983) of the current financial year, are given below :—

	Target	Actual Production
	(In lakh tonnes)	

Nitrogen	8.27	6.87
P ₂ O ₅	1.50	1.07

Power Stations Facing Performance Problems Due to Indigenous Sets

2199. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some power stations in the country which are facing performance problems due to indigenously manufactured power generating sets and auxiliary equipments fitted in them ;

(b) if so, the names of such power stations having imported generating sets ; and

(c) the details regarding their comparative performance alongwith their load factors during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Apart from the quality of equipment, the performance of thermal power stations also depends on a number of other important factors, such as the quality of coal, proper maintenance of plant and machinery, and the conditions of operation. The poor performance of thermal plants, therefore, cannot be attributed solely to the place of manufacture of the generating sets and auxiliary equipment.

The names of all the thermal stations, with their plant load factors during 1982-83, where generating units are partly or fully indigenous are given in statement-I. Names of the thermal stations with fully imported units, together with their plant load factors during 1982-83, are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Thermal power stations having partly or fully indigenous units

S. No.	Station	Capacity (MW)	PLF (%) 1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	Badarpur	720	49.1
2.	I.P. Station	282.5	53.0
3.	Faridabad Extn.	180.0	28.3

1	2	3	4
4.	Panipat	220.0	35.9
5.	Bhatinda	440	51.0
6.	Kota	110	Rolled on 23.9.1982
7.	Obra	1550	43.4
8.	H'Ganj 'B' 1-4	220	34.6
9.	H'Ganj 'C' 5-7	230	33.8
10.	Panki	249	50.8
11.	Singarauli (NTPC)	630	64.2 (For unit-I only)
12.	Sabarmati	110	77.4
13.	Uka	640	58.3
14.	Gandhi Nagar	240	41.5
15.	Wanakbori	240	46.4 (For unit-I)
16.	Satpura 1-7	722.5	61.6
17.	Korba III	240	61.5
18.	Amarkantak	300	79.1
19.	Nasik	910	46.1
20.	Koradi 1-6	890	55.8
21.	Bhusawal	482.5	30.1
22.	Parli	270	75.3
23.	K'Gudem 'B' 5-6	220	27.0
24.	K'Gudem 'C' 7-8	220	27.1
25.	Vijayawada	420	79.1
26.	Tuticorin	630	53.0
27.	Ennore	450	37.6
28.	Basin Bridge	90	27.0
29.	Patratu	620	40.5
30.	Chandrapura	780	50.5

1	2	3	4
31.	Durgapur	460	46.2
32.	Santalalih	480	30.5
33.	Talcher	470	35.2
34.	Namrup	111.5	37.3
35.	Bongaigaon	120	15.4 (For unit-I only)

Statement-II

Thermal Power Stations having fully imported units

S. No.	Station	Capacity (MW)	PLF% 1982-83
1	2	3	4
1.	H'Ganj 'A'	90	24.7
2.	Renusagar	192.5	93.4
3.	Dhuvaran	534	75.3
4.	A.E. Co.	192.5	63.7
5.	Korba-I	90	50.7
6.	Korba-II	200	65.2
7.	Trombay (Pvt.)	330	75.1
8.	Khaperkheda	90	25.1
9.	Paras	92.5	53.1
10.	K'Gudem 'A'	240	49.9
11.	R'Gudem 'B'	62.5	77.4
12.	Nell re	30	28.9
13.	Neyveli	600	73.0
14.	Barauni	145	30.2
15.	Bokaro	227.5	51.3
16.	CESC (Pvt.)	328	57.3
17.	DPL	280	36.0
18.	Bandel	320	57.5
19.	Chandrapur	30	41.9

Import of Soda Ash

2200. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the Government policy in regard to the import of soda ash for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of soda ash has been accumulated at soda ash units ; and

(c) whether Government will consider to put total ban on the import of soda ash in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) In the year 1983-84 import of soda ash continues to be on Open General Licence for Actual Users (Industrial) subject to actual user condition. Export Houses/Trading Houses can also import the material against REP-Additional Licences for sale to eligible Actual Users as per the policy.

(b) The installed capacity of soda ash in the country is 7.61 lakh tonnes. Production during the year 1983-84 (upto October, 1983) was 4.15 lakh tonnes as against 3.23 lakh tonnes of the corresponding period of 1982-83. The stocks at the end of October, 1983, as reported by the manufacturers, were 28,907 tonnes. The stock is less than one month's production capability of the indigenous industry.

(c) At present there is no proposal for ban on import of soda ash.

दिल्ली में एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शनों के आबंटन में असमानता

2201. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में लारेंस रोड और त्रिनगर क्षेत्रों में प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज केवल

वर्ष 1977 तक के व्यक्तियों को खाना पकाने की गैस (इंडियन आयाल) के कनेक्शन मिले हैं जबकि दिल्ली के अन्य क्षेत्रों में दर्ज वर्ष 1982 में व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं और इसे दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए गये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। लारेंस रोड और त्रिनगर क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में दिसम्बर 1978/जनवरी 1979 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं जबकि दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में जनवरी 1981 तक प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दिये जा चुके हैं। दूसरे क्षेत्रों में केवल नवम्बर 1977 तक ही प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं। उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ प्रतीक्षा सूची जनवरी 1981 तक पूरी की गई है, वहाँ नये वितरकों द्वारा एजेंसियों को चालू किये जाने/नये कनेक्शन रिलीज करने के लिए स्थानीय तौर पर कम दर्ज हुए लोगों के कारण ऐसा सम्भव हो सका है। जहाँ लम्बे अरसे से प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में और अधिक वितरकों को नियुक्त करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Recommendations of Soft Ware Committee for Doordarshan Cameramen

2202. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made for

Doordarshan Cameramen by the Soft Ware Committee ;

(b) the suggestions given by Cameramen cadre in this regard ;

(c) when it will be implemented, details in full ; and

(d) whether Doordarshan Centres are going to be reorganised on the pattern of Films Division, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan has not yet submitted its report.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Settlement of Bonus and Other Demands in Tea Gardens in Assam

2203. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the process adopted for settling bonus and other demands in Tea Gardens, especially in Assam ;

(b) whether it was followed in Arun band, Larsing, Gagla Cherra, Pollarband, Digabar Tea Estates in Chachar in Assam during this year and last year ; and

(c) if so, the cause of labour troubles in all these tea estates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Settlement of industrial disputes relating to bonus and other demands in Tea Estates of Assam falls in the State sphere, the Government of Assam being the appropriate authority under the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to deal with the matter. Information in this regard is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

Filling up of Vacant Post of Cameramen Grade-I and Grade-II in Doordarshan Kendras

2204. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :

SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of cameramen Grade-II in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi, Lucknow T.V. and Upgrah Doordarshan, New Delhi due to which the cameramen Grade-II are under pressure ;

(b) if so, the number of posts of cameramen Grade-II lying vacant in each Centre ;

(c) whether Doordarshan Kendras do not attract cameramen trained from film institutes or experienced from film industry because of low pay scales and no promotional avenues ; and

(d) the reasons why vacant posts of cameramen Grade-II and Grade-I have not been filled so far in each T.V. Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Out of 59 sanctioned posts of Cameramen Gr. II at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, Lucknow and Upgraha Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, only 19 posts are vacant out of which 9 posts were sanctioned last month. The Kendra-wise break-up of vacant posts is as under :

S. No.	Kendra	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi	37	13
2.	Uppraha Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi	9	1
3.	Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow	13	5
TOTAL :		59	19

(c) Some posts have been created last month and some vacancies are existing for various reasons like preferences of trained Cameramen to join certain stations and thereby avoid stations having extreme climatic conditions. Post of Cameramen Grade II is filled 100% by direct recruitment. Cameraman Grade-I is filled 100% on promotion from amongst Cameramen Grade II.

(d) Vacancies arising from time to time are filled on the basis of prescribed recruitment rules. This is a continuous process. So far as Cameramen Grade I are concerned, at present, only 3 posts are lying vacant.

Ban on Carrying Coal by Trucks from Coal Mines

2205. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether ban has been imposed on carrying coal from the coal mines of Talcher by trucks ;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such ban ;

(c) whether his Ministry has a proposal to lift the restriction in carry-

ing coal from the mines of Talcher by trucks ;

(d) if so, the date from which such a ban is going to be lifted ; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Request for a Hydel Project in Mayurbhanj District

2206. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry for sanctioning a hydro-electric project in Mayurbhanj district in that State ;

(b) if so, when that project is expected to be accorded clearance by the Centre ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Review of Copyright Act and Cinematography Act to Curb Menace of Video Piracy

2207. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to curb the increasing menace of video piracy ;

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to appoint any Committee to go into the copyright Act as also the Cinematography Act with a view to recommending suitable amendment to curb increasing menace of video piracy; and

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

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

(a) to (c) A High-Level Inter Ministry Group has been set up with Representatives from the Ministries of Education, Information and Broadcasting, Home Affairs and Law to go into the Copyright Act and Cinematograph Act, with a view to recommend suitable legislation to curb video piracy.

Investigation of Cases of P.F. Appears Embezzlement in West Bengal

2208. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Enforcement Branch, West Bengal, have been engaged in a bitter fight for more than a year now as to who should investigate the cases of embezzlement of provident fund money by employers, as per news item

appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi of 6-10-1983 under the heading "Bengal feud on PF arrears investigation" ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and how he proposes to resolve this controversy ; and

(c) whether he will mention some of the employers in West Bengal who have defaulted in making payment of PF and are alleged to have embezzled or misappropriated provident fund money involving Rs. 5 lakhs and above ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Deputy Inspector General of Police (Enforcement Branch) West Bengal has written to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta that investigation of cases relating to misappropriation of provident fund money under Section 409 of the IPC should be conducted by the Organisation departmentally. This matter is under correspondence with the West Bengal Government.

(c) Up-to-date information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rift with E.I.L. over the Product-Mix of Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

2209. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a rift over the product-mix of the proposed Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex between his Ministry and the Engineers India Ltd. who have indicated that the viability of the project would be in jeopardy if the product-mix, as recommended by his Ministry, is accepted ;

(b) if so, the broad facts of the case ; and

(c) how he proposes to resolve this rift ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Engineers India Limited (EIL) has been retained by West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to prepare a feasibility report for Haldia Petro-Chemicals Complex ; therefore, the question of rift between the Government and EIL does not arise.

Bata India Limited

2210. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bata India Limited, Calcutta recently passed a Resolution at the extra-ordinary General Meeting amending its Articles of Association with a view to empowering the Board of Directors to refuse application for sub-division or consolidation of share certificates into denomination of less than 25 ;

(b) if so, despite some of the shareholders present objecting to this proposal and demanding to refer it to the Company Law Board, it was passed ; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto and whether he will look into the matter and take appropriate action against such manipulation by this Company and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such a Resolution was reportedly passed on 3rd November, 1983.

(b) and (c) It has been intimated by the company that one of the shareholders sought some clarifications on the Resolution which were given by the Chairman and thereafter the Resolution was passed them on. This Department has since received a complaint from one

of the shareholders of the company. This is being looked into.

Merger of International Tractors with Mahindra and Mahindra, ACCI and CAFI with ICIL and CD with IEL

2211. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since approved the merger of the following Companies :—

- (i) International Tractors with Mahindra and Mahindra ;
- (ii) Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. (ACCI), The Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd. (CAFI) with ICI Ltd ; and
- (iii) The Crescent Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. (CD) with Indian Explosives Ltd. (IEL) ;

(b) the present holding of these companies consequent on merger ; and

(c) whether this merger and growth of money power is in consonance with Government's policy of 'socialistic pattern of society' and checking the monopoly trends ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) (i) Yes, Sir.

(a) (ii) and (iii) The applications under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 for amalgamation of M/s Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd, M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd and M/s. Crescent Dyes and Chemicals Ltd. with M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. have been received and are under examination.

(b) The shareholding pattern of M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. consequent on merger of M/s. International Tractor Company of India Ltd. with it and its present pattern of shareholding, as reported by the company are given in the statement annexed.

The question of giving shareholding pattern of M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd.

consequent on proposed merger does not arise at this stage in view of answer to part (a) (ii) & (iii) above.

(c) The proposals under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 are examined in the light of criteria laid down under Section 28 of the said Act and the objectives stated in the preamble thereof.

Statement

Shareholding Pattern of Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

	After amalgamation of International Tractor Company of India Ltd. in 1977 (Percent)	Present (Percent)
(i) Public Financial Institutions, Banks & Insurance companies	45.01	44.30
(ii) Foreign holdings	14.99	15.00
(iii) Directors and their relatives and associates	2.57	2.00
(iv) Public	37.43	38.70
TOTAL :	100.00	100.00

Ceiling On Number Of L.P.G. Connections Assigned To Retail Agencies

2212. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any ceiling on the number of LPG connections assigned to different retail agencies in different towns ;

(b) if so, town-wise details of such ceilings ;

(c) whether it is a fact that connections are allotted to some agencies in violation of the ceilings ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the violations and action taken on it ?

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

(a) There is ceiling on the sale of refills by LPG distributors in different towns/cities.

(b) Towns/Cities with Population		No of refills per month (ceilings)
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1	2	3
1.	Below 50,000	2,500
2.	50,000 to 2 lakhs	3,000
3.	Over 2 lakhs to 10 lakhs	3,500
4.	Over 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs	4,000
5.	Over 20 lakhs to 40 lakhs	4,500
6.	Over 40 lakhs (excluding Bombay)	5,000
7.	Bombay	6,000

Co-operative Societies are exempted from these ceilings.

(c) No, Sir. However some old dealers (appointed prior to the fixing of the ceilings in 1978) have more customers.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment Of L.P.G. Dealers

2213. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG dealers appointed during 1st April, 1980 to 31st October, 1983 in different towns, town-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the details of the categories under which these dealers were appointed during this period, town-wise and also

number of connections attached with each dealer ;

(c) whether the proposed committee headed by a retired High Court Judge to appoint LPG dealers, has been formed ; and

(d) if so, the details of such committee ?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Four Oil Selection Boards have been constituted each

consisting of a retired High Court Judge as Chairman and a retired Senior Civil Servant as member, with headquarters at New Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

Performance of Oil India Limited During 1982-83

2214. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of Oil India Limited during 1982-83 so far as production of crude and exploration is concerned ;

(b) how does it compare with the figures of the previous two years, year-wise ;

(c) whether the Oil India Limited has engaged itself in devising ways and means to cut cost in carrying crude from the bowl of the earth without hampering efficiency and quality and, if so, the precise steps that are being taken in this regard ; and

(d) the plans, Oil India Limited have for 1984 for production as also for exploration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Crude oil production and drilling performance of Oil India Limited (OIL) during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was as under :

	Production of crude oil (Million tonnes)	Metreage drilled ('000 metres')
1	2	3
1980-81	1.25	37.4
1981-82	3.0	63.6
1982-83	2.83	59.9

(c) Oil India Limited has sound systems of MIS (Management Inspection Systems) Budgetary control, Cost control and Variance Analysis. Through an effective use of these techniques OIL is in a position to ensure that the Exploration and Production objectives are met at minimum costs, without hampering efficiency and quality of operations.

(d) During 1983-84, OIL has planned to produce 2.98 million tonnes of

crude oil and drill ground 94.5 thousand metres.

Monopoly in Nylon Filament Yarn Industry

2215. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nylon Filament Yarn Industry is at present the monopoly of a few private industrial houses only ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these industrial houses and their licensed production capacity ;

(c) whether there is huge margin of profit in this Industry, if so, when did Government get its cost-audit done last and what was the margin of profit found and fixed, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to develop this industry in the public sector also and thus end the monopoly of the private Industrial Houses ; and

(e) whether Government will get its cost-audit done now and pass on the part of the huge profit to the consumers also and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b) At present there are 9 manufacturers of nylon filament yarn ; their licensed capacities are as follows :

S. No.	Name	Approved capacity (tonnes per annum)
1	2	3
1.	Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited	6,000
2.	Century Enka Limited	6,000
3.	Garyare Nylons Limited	6,000
4.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	6,000
5.	Jagajit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.	6,000
6.	Modipon Limited	6,000
7.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	6,000
8.	Shree Synthetics Limited	6,000
3.	Stretch Fibres (India) Limited	4,200

(c) The profitability of nylon filament yarn industry has not been studied recently.

(d) Letters of intent have been issued for setting up of 9 units in the

State Public Sector/Joint Sector to manufacture nylon filament yarn.

(e) There is no proposal at present for a cost-study.

**Details of Highest Paid Top
Executives of Eight Big
Industrial Houses**

2216. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased
to reply given to Unstarred No. 3509 on
16th August, 1983 and state :

(a) the initial salary on which the persons referred to in the statement annexed thereto (other than Chairman and Managing Directors) who are in receipt of some lakhs of rupees as remuneration when they joined the respective Companies, their qualifications, educational and technical, and previous experience in the line ;

(b) whether in all these cases, Government's approval is not called for to the fixation of remuneration, if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to assume powers to make it mandatory on the Companies to get their approval in each case just as is done in the case of whole-time Managing Directors and Directors ; and

(d) whether Government will place some limit to the fabulous remuneration drawn by these few privileged individuals and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The
information regarding qualifications and
experience of the executives as
available from the Balance Sheets of
the Companies are laid on the Table of
the House [Placed in the Library. See
No. LT No. 7172/83] Other details are
not readily available.

(b) Under the provisions of Section
269, 311, 388, 198, 309 and 387 of
the Companies Act, 1956 appointment
and remuneration of only the Managing
Directors, Whole-time Directors and

Managers of Public Companies and such
private companies as are subsidiaries of
public companies are regulated. Under
the provisions of Section 314 (1B) of the
Act, the continuance in place of profit of
such employees who are related to
directors of the companies and are in
receipt of remuneration of Rs. 3000/-
per month or more is also regulated.

(c) At present there is no such
proposal under consideration of the
Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on Cordless Phone

2217. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to the news-item captioned
'Politicians against ban on cordless phone'
appeared in the 'Indian Express', New
Delhi of 13 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ;

(c) whether some Companies in
India are manufacturing cordless phones ;
if so, details thereof and how do they sell
it when it is not legal to use this cordless
phone ; and

(d) the action government propose
to take to impound such phones being
used by rich persons in big cities like
Bombay and prevent their smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a)
Yes Sir. The Government is aware of the
problems indicated in the news time.

(b) A study group was constituted
to examine the problems in the use of
Cordless Telephones in the P&T Network.
Its recommendations are under examina-
tion by the P&T Board.

(c) M/s. Electronics Corporation
of India Ltd. obtained a permit with a

view to carry out experiments for the design and development of a prototype of this instrument but so far they have not obtained an Experimental Licence which is required for the purpose. No request has been received so far from any manufacturer by Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications for type approval of Cordless Telephones which is required before taking up indigenous manufacture of wireless equipment. However, the Commercial Manufacture of such an equipment is regulated by the Department of Electronics.

(d) Unauthorised use of attachments to telephones is liable to action under the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Investment of Huge Money in New Telecommunication Equipment Manufacturing Projects

2218. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Telephone Industries, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry of Communications, has made plan for investing huge money in new telecommunication equipment manufacturing projects ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan as well as the amount going to be involved alongwith the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Following are the major projects of Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI), which are under execution/consideration :

Government have approved a project for setting up manufacturing capacity (5 lakh equivalent lines per annum) of digital electronic switching equipment. This factory is being set up under ITI at Manakapur in Gonda District of U.P. at

an estimated capital cost of Rs. 150 crores (approximately). It has also been decided in principle to set up another such factory under ITI at their Bangalore Complex. The capital cost of this project is being worked out. It has been decided to set up manufacturing capacity for 2 lakh lines of crossbar switching equipment per annum of ICP design at Rae Bareli under ITI at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 64.5 crores and the production has already commenced.

In addition, decisions have been taken to augment the existing manufacturing capacities of the Palghat Unit of ITI to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 33.72 crores and the Telephone Instruments Divisions of Bangalore and Naini Units of ITI to 5 lakh telephones and 7.5 lakh critical components thereof per annum at each place at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 18.33 crores.

The total cost of all the above major projects under execution/consideration and other projects is estimated to be the order of Rs. 430 crores.

Setting up of Rural Exchanges in Orissa

2219. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he recently visited France and held talks with France's Alcatel Ltd. to enter into a deal to supply India with Telephone expertise and equipment for Rural Exchanges ;

(b) if so, the nature of these talks and any deal concluded ; the particulars of such Rural Exchanges proposed to be set up in the State of Orissa, the most backward in communications, particularly in its tribal areas ; and

(c) when these Exchanges are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-

CATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :
 (a) The Minister of State for Communications did visit France in November 1983 but did not have any talks with CIT Alcatel Ltd. in connection with supply of rural exchanges for India.

(b) and (c) Since no such imports from France are contemplated, question of setting up rural exchanges from this equipment in the State of Orissa does not arise. However, there is a proposal for import of small containerised electronic exchanges under World Bank Loan, out of which 8 units of a total of 4400 lines are proposed for district headquarters of Orissa during the Sixth Plan.

French Assistance for Development of Coal-mining Project in Talcher Fields of Orissa

2220. SARI K. PRADHANI :
 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France signed a Memorandum of Understanding last month under which French technical and financial assistance will be available for the development of some coal-mining projects in India;

(b) whether this understanding identified the two coal mining projects in the Talcher fields of Orissa viz., Ananta and Nandira for which France will render assistance for their comprehensive development; and

(c) if so, when the work on these projects will be taken up and how long it will take to complete it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Agreed minutes of the meeting of the Indo-French

Working Group on coal were signed on 8th November, 1983.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) French side have agreed to prepare feasibility reports of Nandira by February 1984 and of Ananta by the end of 1984. The work on these mines will be taken up after the reports are approved by the Government of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के मंडारण की योजना

2221. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल के मंडारण के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के फुटकर वितरकों और पूर्वोत्तर जिलों की सुविधा के लिए सीतापुर में एक वितरण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) योजना के ब्योरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Clearance of Applications for Manufacturing Pesticides

2222. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which submitted applications to his Ministry for the manufacture of synthetic pyrethroid pesticides;

(b) the number of applications submitted by these companies cleared so far;

(c) the manufacturing capacity fixed by the Ministry;

(d) the conditions laid down before

those companies for manufacture of pesticides; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The required information is as follows :

Names of the Companies whose applications have been cleared so far

Capacities approved (Tonnes)

1	2	3
1.	Searle India Ltd., Bombay	100
2.	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd., Bombay	100
3.	Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta	100
4.	National Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	100
5.	Rallis India Ltd., Bombay	100
6.	Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay	100
7.	BASF India Ltd., Bombay	40
8.	United Phosphreous Ltd., Bombay	150
9.	Gujarat Insecticides Ltd., Ahmedabad	200
10.	Decachem Ltd., Madras	20

(d) and (e) Details of major conditions stipulated are as under :—

1. They shall obtain necessary registration from the Central Insecticides Board.
 2. They shall go basic by the end of the third year of start of production, without import of intermediates;
 3. Adequate steps will be taken to prevent air, soil and water pollution,
 4. The sale of formulations should be only in pilfer proof packing.
 5. 50% of technical material manufactured will be supplied either Central or State Public Sector Undertakings and Cooperatives or to the other non-associated formulators.
10. Shri S.S. Goyal, New Delhi.
 11. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi.
 12. Wellcome Borrough, Bombay.
 13. BASF India Ltd., Bombay.
 14. Gujarat Insecticides Ltd., Ahmedabad.
 15. United Phosphorous Ltd., Bombay.
 16. Decachm Ltd., Madras.
 17. Smt.R. Vijayalaxmi, Madras.

Statement

Names of the Companies which submitted applications for the manufacture of synthetic pyrethroids pesticides

1. National Organic Chemicals Industries, Bombay.
2. Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Searle India Ltd., Bombay.
4. Camphor & Allied products Ltd., Bombay.
5. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.
6. May & Baker India Ltd., Bombay.
7. Volrho Ltd., Bombay.
8. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.
9. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd., Bombay.

Petro-Chemical Complex in Orissa

2223. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the expected time of implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Letters of intent have been issued for the setting up of following petrochemical projects in Orissa :

(i) To the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. for the manufacture of 15,000 TPA polyester staple fibre.

(ii) To Shri Kalyan Sen for the manufacture of 2,000 TPA polyacrylamide based flocculants and coagulants.

(c) It would take about three years or so to implement the projects after all approvals.

Refusal of permission to broadcast script on 'Relevance of Gandhi' from AIR, Station, Jaipur

2224. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI SHUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio, Jaipur refused to permit Shri Siddharaj Dhadda, a respected Gandhian and former President of the Sarva Seva Sangh, to broadcast a script on "The Relevance of Gandhi" scheduled for 2 October, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the refusal of permission was a sequel to Shri Dhadda's unwillingness to delete certain passages from the broadcast script as demanded by the Station Director ;

(c) if so, which were the passages that were considered objectionable by the AIR authorities ; and

(d) whether demand for alterations in the script would not amount to tampering with the freedom of speech of the persons invited to the AIR to give talks on Akashvani ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (b) Shri Siddharaj Dhadda had been invited by the Station Director, All India Radio, Jaipur to broadcast a talk on "The Relevance of Gandhi" in connection with Gandhi Jayanti on 2-10-83. While scrutinising the script of the talk

brought by Shri Dhadda, at the time of the recording, the authorities in the Station found that certain portions thereof did not conform to the provisions of the Code and were not also relevant to the scope of the talk. He was, therefore, requested to modify the script suitably. Shri Dhadda did not agree to this suggestion and refused to broadcast the talk.

(c) Shri Dhadda did not leave the script behind but took it away along with him. As such, this information is not available.

(d) No, Sir. All programmes including talks over AIR have specific objectives and focus with reference to the programme requirements. Whenever a talker is invited to broadcast a talk on a given subject, the scope of the talk is explained to him in advance. In case it is found that the script requires some modification because it deviates from the scope, etc. and does not conform to the AIR Code, the position is explained to the talker and he is requested suitably. This cannot, in any way, amount to tampering with the freedom of the speech of the talker.

Setting up of a Studio in Delhi for Video Tapes of Films

2225. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a studio is being set up by a private individual on the outskirts of Delhi for video-tapes of films for selling in the market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for granting permission to set up a studio for video tapes of films when production of such tapes amounts to piracy and there is around resentment among the film magnates ; and

(c) the estimated investment (in terms of foreign exchange) for importing the equipment for the studio ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c) Provisional registration has been granted by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration to Link Communications (P) Ltd., Nehru Place, New Delhi as a Small Scale Service Industry to set up a Studio for video filming, editing, Sound dubbing and titling in 3/4" video tape format. The Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration has informed that the main object of the company is to produce programmes on various educational subjects for domestic as well as for outside market. This Ministry has asked the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration to see that the facilities available with the company are not misused in any way. The estimated investment for this project on account of equipments is approximately Rs. 11.70/- lakhs.

Expansion of Palghat Telephone Unit

2226. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan to create a capacity of two lakh lines of crossbar equipment and expansion of Palghat unit ;

(b) whether two large electronic switching factories with a capacity of five lakh lines each were to be set up ;

(c) if so, whether the target has been achieved the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) The following important programmes have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of Indian Telephone

Industries Ltd. (ITI) in addition to on-going schemes ;

- (i) Second phase of Rae Bareilly Unit for creating a capacity of 2 lakh lines of crossbar switching equipments ;
- (ii) Expansion of Palghat unit, and
- (iii) Two large electronic switching system factories with an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each are also proposed to be set up.

The ultimate annual production capacity of 2 lakh lines of crossbar switching equipment of ICP design at Rae Bareilly unit of ITI if likely to be achieved by 1987-88. The project is presently under execution and has started production from October, 1982. The project for augmenting manufacturing capacity of Palghat unit of ITI from 10,000 to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum by including manufacture of digital TAX equipment, RAX equipment and PAX equipment, has recently been approved by the Government. The annual output as per capacity targetted is expected to be reached by March, 1988. The first electronic switching system factory is being set up at Mankapur in Gonda District of Uttar Pradesh under ITI. The ultimate annual production capacity of 5 lakh equivalent lines is expected to be achieved during 1989-90. It has been decided in principle, to locate the second ESS factory at Bangalore Complex under ITI. The approval of the Central Government for this project is yet to be accorded.

Effectiveness of external Services of A.I.R.

2227. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) the names of the countries in which our external services through All India Radio, alongwith the languages, are being utilised ;

(b) whether Government are in touch with our Embassies and High Commissions all over the world and have asked them to get the views of listeners abroad to ascertain the effectiveness of the external services of All India Radio ; and

(c) if so, whether some letters from abroad from the listeners are also being received, and if so, details regarding the performance of our external services of All India Radio ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement showing the languages, Indian and foreign, in which AIR's External Services are broadcast, their timings and the names of the countries in the target area, are attached at Annexure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) External Services Division of All India Radio receives a large listeners' 30,000 letters in a month. The listeners convey their critical assessment and appreciation on the programmes broadcast and also their preferences for specific types of programmes like music and cultural items, programmes depicting developmental activities, etc.

Statement

Timings, Duration and Target Areas of External Services

Sl. No. Service		Timings (in I.S.T.)	Duration Hrs. Mts.	Target area/ countries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Arabic	1000-1030 2315-0115	2 30	West Asia Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, U.A.E., Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, YAR*, PDRY*
2.	Baluchi	1830-1900	0 30	Pakistan
3.	Bengali (from Calcutta)	0820-1000 1330-1630 2130-2300	6 10	Bangladesh
4.	Burmese	0615-0645 1645-1745	1 30	Burma

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Chinese (Cantonese/ Kuoyu)	0315-0415 1745-1645	2 00	China
6.	Dari	0830-0915 1900-2000	1 45	Afghanistan
7.	French	0015-0100	0 45	<i>North West Africa</i> Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Chad, Togo, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Benin, Cameroon.
		1645-1700	0 15	<i>South East Asia</i> Burma, Thailand, Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam.
8.	Gujarati (from Bombay)	0945-1000 2230-2315	1 00	<i>East Africa</i> Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, Malagasy Republic*, Seychilles*, Mauritius*
9.	Hindi	0430-0530	1 00	<i>South East Asia</i> Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore.
		0845-0945 2145-2239	1 45	<i>East Africa</i> Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Zambia, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Mauritius*, Malagasy Republic*, Seychelles*.
10.	Bhasa Indonesia	1415-1515	1 00	Indonesia
11.	Konkani (news only) (from Bombay)	1005-1015	0 10	East Africa
12.	Nepali	0700-0745 1230-1300 1930-2010	1 55	Nepal and Nepali speaking areas of India.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13.	Persian	0930-1000 2145-2315	2 00	Iran
14.	Punjabi (from Jullundur)	1900-2000	1 00	Pakistan
15.	P-ushtu	0745-0830 2000-2115	2 00	Afghanistan
16.	Russian	2145-2245	1 00	USSR Russia (South West of Moscow).
17.	Sindhi	1730-1830	1 00	Pakistan
18.	Sinhala	1830-1900	0 30	Sri Lanka
19.	Swahili	2045-2145	1 00	<i>East Africa</i> Tanzania, Kenya, Ethopia, Somalia, Zambia, Uganda, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique.
20.	Tahil	0530-0615	0 45	<i>South East Asia</i> Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore.
		1700-1800 (from Madras)	1 00	<i>East Africa</i> Mauritius* Malagasy Republic*
21.	Thai	1700-1730	0 30	Thailand
22.	Tibetan	0745-0800 1800-1930	1 45	Tibet, Bhutan, Tibetan speaking areas of India.
23.	Urdu	0545-1000 1400-1700 2000-0100	12 15	Pakistan
24.	<i>English (General Overseas Service-GOS)</i>			
	GOS-I	0415-0645	2 30	<i>East and South East Asia</i> Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Indonesia, Philippines, Hong Kong.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GOS-II	1530-1630	1	00	<p><i>North East Asia</i></p> <p>Japan, North East part of China, Korea (DPRK & ROK) Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p><i>Indian Ocean Islands</i></p> <p>Mauritius* Malagasy Republic Seychilles*</p>
GOS-III	1900-2030	1	30	<p><i>South East Asia</i></p> <p>Burma, Thailand, Kampuchea, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Vietnam, Phillipines.</p>
GOS-IV	0015-0400	3	45	<p><i>United Kingdom and West Europe</i></p> <p>U.K., East Germany, West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, France, Cyprus, Netherlands, Scandenvia, Italy, Malta, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia.</p>
	2315-0000	0	45	<p><i>West Asia</i></p> <p>Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordon, Iraq, U.A.E., Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain. Oman, PDRY* YAR*</p>
	2330-0130	2	00	<p><i>East Africa</i></p> <p>Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, Sudan, Mozambique, Mauritius* Malagasy Republic*, Seychelles.</p>
	0115-0215	1	00	<p><i>North West Africa</i></p> <p>Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Ghana, Mali, Chad, Togo, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Benin, Niger.</p>
	0215-0400	1	45	<p>Australia and New Zealand.</p>

* Do not fall in the main beam.

**Bio-Gas Plants Target
in Sixth Plan**

2228. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was contemplated in the Sixth Plan to set up about one million family size plants and 100 community plants considering the various advantages obtained through bio-gas plants improved organic manure, better sanitation and better conservation of natural resources including reduction in felling of trees;

(b) if so, whether the target has been met with success;

(c) whether details of the achievements in this regard be laid on the Table of the house; and

(d) whether the results have been satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir. However, in regard to family size biogas plants, a target of setting up 400,000 family type biogas plants was actually projected in 1981-82 under the Central Sector Scheme 'National Project on Biogas Development'.

(b) and (c) According to reports received from State Governments and Khadi Village Industries Commission nearly 1,12,800 family size biogas plants have been set up since the beginning of the Scheme (upto October 1983). The target for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 totals upto 1,85,000. A total of 113 projects for community/institutional biogas plants have been sanctioned, out of which 29 plants have been commissioned so far.

(d) The achievement made so far during 1983-84 is considered to be satisfactory.

**Losses Incurred Due to Abolition
of Dual Prices for
Kerosene**

2229. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested Central Government to make good the losses the kerosene dealers had to incur due to abolition of the dual price system for kerosene from March, 1983; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to agree to the request in accordance with the general decision taken on this issue.

**Installation of Pump Sets
in Orissa**

2230. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage-average of pump sets installed in the State of Orissa so far as the question of target achievement is concerned; and

(b) the number of pumps sets to be installed during the current financial year in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) At the commencement of Sixth Plan viz. 1-4-1980, the total number of pumpsets/tubewells energised in the State of Orissa was 12,958. During the first three years of the Sixth Plan, i.e., 1980-83,

against a target of 25140 Pumpsets, 9942 Pumpsets/Tubewells constituting 39.54% of the target were energised.

(b) The target fixed for the year 1983-84 envisage energisation of 7900 Pumpsets/Tubewells in the State.

**भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड
द्वारा महाराष्ट्र इलेक्ट्रिसिटी
बोर्ड को कथित त्रुटिपूर्ण
पावर-सेटों की सप्लाई**

2231. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान महाराष्ट्र इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के इस आरोप की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० द्वारा सप्लाई किए गये पावर-जेनेरेटिंग सेट त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संदर्भ में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस मामले की जांच करायी गई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (ङ) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिज लि० द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए संयंत्र और उपस्करों

में कुछ कमियों के बारे में सूचना मिली है। ये कमियाँ मुख्य तौर पर उपस्कर के अभिकल्प और निर्माण में पाई गई हैं। उत्पादन यूनितों के प्रचालन के दौरान पाई जाने वाली कमियाँ भी उत्पादन कार्य में कमियों के कारण हैं।

इन कमियों पर काबू पाने के लिए भेल, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, इन्स्ट्रुमेन्टेशन लि०, कोटा/केलट्रोन से इंजीनियरों को शामिल करके एक कृतिक बल का गठन किया गया है। इस कृतिक बल के दलों द्वारा महाराष्ट्र कोराड़ी, मुसाबल और नासिक सहित विभिन्न विद्युत केन्द्रों का दौरा किया गया है तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के इंजीनियरों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद प्रचालन में पाई गई विभिन्न कमियों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यवाही योजनाएं तैयार की गईं। तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम के अनुसार भेल ने अधिकांश कठिनाइयों के बारे में पहले ही कार्रवाई की है। कृतिक बल द्वारा पता लगाई गई सामान्य समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने अपने कार्य में उपचारी कार्रवाई भी की है और सतत् रूप से सुधार हो रहा है।

S.T.D. Facility in Maharashtra State

2232. SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL :
SHRI BLASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the taluka headquarters are linked with the district headquarters and the district headquarters are linked with the Capital of Maharashtra, and if not, the names of places which are yet to be linked by direct telephone system;

(b) whether S.T.D. facilities are available at the headquarters, if not, the headquarters which are yet to be provided with this facility in Maharashtra; and

(c) whether any scheme had been drawn up to provide the aforesaid facilities, and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir. The names of the District Headquarters not linked by direct telephone system with State Capital and Taluka Headquarters not linked with District Headquarters by direct telephone system are given in the annexure.

(b) The following Taluka Headquarters are having S.T.D. facilities :

1. Bhiwandi (Thana District)
2. Kalyan (Thana District)
3. Miraj (Sangli District)
4. Satara (Satara District)

5. Karad (Satara District)

6. Jalgaon (Jalgaon District)

7. Shirol (Kolhapur District)

8. Nagpur (Nagpur District)

9. Wardha (Wardha District)

10. Ahmednagar (Ahmednagar District)

11. Kopergaon (Ahmednagar District)

12. Nasik (Nasik District)

13. Aurangabad (Aurangabad District)

The remaining taluka headquarters are yet to be provided with STD facility.

(c) There is a scheme to link district headquarters with the respective state capital and in case of Maharashtra state all district headquarters except Gadchiroli have been linked with state Capital Bombay. There is no special scheme or priority for taluka headquarters.

Statement

Names of District Headquarters not yet linked by direct telephone system with state capital Bombay and the names of Taluka Headquarters not yet linked by direct telephone system with District Headquarters in Maharashtra State are given below :

(i) Names of District Headquarters not yet linked by Direct telephone system with state capital Bombay are as follows :—

(a) Gadchiroli

(ii) Names of Taluka Headquarters not yet linked by direct telephone system with District Headquarters are as follows :—

1 2

3

1. Akola Dist.

—Manora

2. Amravati Dist.

—Chikhald, Dharni, Tiosa

3, Bhandara Dist.

—Amagaon, Deori, Goregaon, Lakhundur Arjunimorgaon, Salekasa.

1	2	3
4.	Buldhana Dist.	—Jalgaon, Jamod, Motala, Nandura, Sangrampur, Sindkhedraja, Lonar, Shelgaon.
5.	Chandrapur Dist.	—Chimur, Gondpimpri, Nagbhir, sindewari.
6.	Gadchiroli Dist.	—Aheri, Armori, Chamorshi, Etapalli, Kurkheda, Sironcha,
7.	Jalgaon Dist.	—Bhadgaon, Edlabad, Parola.
8.	Nagpur Dist.	—Bhiwapur, Kuhi, Parseoni.
9.	Wardha Dist.	—Karanja, Samudrapur.
10.	Yavatmal Dist.	—Maregaon, Mahagaon.
11.	Pune Dist.	—Ghodegaon, Valha.
12.	Satara Dist.	—Khandala-Bavada, Khatav, Man, Patan.
13.	Nanded Dist.	—Hadgron, Bhalolli, Mukhed.
14.	Parbhani Dist.	—Patri
15.	Dhuli Dist.	—Akkaluva, Dhadgaon.
16.	Kolhapur Dist.	—Bhudergad, Ajraj, Chandgad
17.	Raigad (Kolaba Dist.)	—Uran, Khalapur, Murud, Mangan, Sudaghad, Mhasla, Poladpur, Shriwardhan.
18.	Sangli Dist.	—Atpadi, Kavathemahakal, Khanapur, Malva.
19.	Sholapur Dist.	—Mangalvedha, Malsiras, Madha, Sangola.
20.	Ahmednagar Dist.	—Shrirampur.
21.	Bhir Dist.	—Ambejogani, Ahsti.
22.	Nasik Dist.	—Baglan (Satana) Kalwan, Peint, Surgama.
23.	Osmanabad Dist.	—Omarga, Parenda, Kallarm, Bhoom.
24.	Ratnagiri Dist.	—Khed, Guhagar, Mandangad.
25.	Aurangabad Dist.	—Soygaon.
26.	Sindhudurg Dist.	—Malwan, Vengural, Vailhowadi, Rajapur, Deogad.

1	2	3
27. Jalna Dist.		—Bhokardan, Jafarbad.
28. Latur Dist.		—Nil
29. Thana Dist.		—Jawahar, Wada, Mokhada, Shahapur, Murbad.
30. Bombay Dist.		—Nil

Schemes to Augment Power Generation in Maharashtra

2233. **SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have during the last two years, submitted to Central Government schemes for augmenting power generation within the State;

(b) whether State Government have also submitted proposals for setting up new power plants during the last two years;

(c) if so, the particulars of (a) and (b) above separately;

(d) how many of the proposals could be cleared for implementations and the stage of consideration for the rest; and

(e) the present shortfall of power vis-a-vis requirement in the state of

Maharashtra and how much will be covered when these projects will go into stream ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Two statements showing separately the proposals for augmenting the capacity of the existing power stations and new schemes received from the Government of Maharashtra during the last two years and their present status are enclosed at Annexure—I & II respectively.

(e) The present availability of power in the State of Maharashtra is about 61.8 MU a day, against an estimated requirement of about 74.5 MU a day, involving a shortfall of the order of about 16.9%. Considering the benefits from the on-going/sanctioned schemes and the share of power from the Central Projects, the power supply position in Maharashtra at the end of the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans is anticipated as under :—

	1984-85	1989-90
Installed Capacity—MW	6669	8567
Peaking Availability—MW	4013	5222
Peak Demand—MW	4391	6716
Deficit—MW	378	1494

	1	2	3
Energy Availability—Mkwh		25088	33187
Energy Requirement—Mkwh		26923	41235
Deficit—Mkwh		1835	8048

The power supply position will improve further after Maharashtra gets its share from the output of Vindhyaachal STPS (State—I of 6x210MW) of National Thermal Power Corporation, which is under execution.

Statement - I

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Date of receipt.	Total installed capacity.	Present status of the scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Station Unit—6.	31-3-1981	1 x 500MW	Project has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.
2.	Parli Thermal Power Station Unit—5.	29-1-1983	1 x 210MW	Awaiting investment decision by the Planning Commission.

Statement II

New hydro and thermal generation schemes of Maharashtra under examination in C.E.A.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Installed capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of report in C.E.A.	Present status of scheme.
1	2	3	4	5
A. HYDRO				
1.	Khadakvasala	2 x 8=16	Dec.'81	Project cleared by CEA and sanctioned by Planning Commission.
2.	Bhatsa	1 x 15=15	Dec.'81	-do-

1	2	3	4	
3.	Dudhganga	2 x 12=24	Dec.'81	The project is in advanced stage of examination in CEA/CWC.
4.	Ujjani	1 x 12=12	March,'82	Comments of the state Govt. on barrage & canal design hydel civil design, construction machinery, and civil cost aspects etc. are awaited.
5.	Surya	1 x 5=5	July,'82	Comments of the state Govt. on Hydrological, Hydel Civil designs Barrage and canal design, Gate design, construction machinery etc. are awaited.
6.	Konal	1 x 10=10	Oct,'82	Comments of the State Govt. on Hydrological, Construction machinery, Barrage & Canals design, planning aspects etc. are awaited.
7.	Kanher	1 x 4=4	Apl.'83	Proposal is under examination of the CEA with in consultation agencies concerned.
8.	Dhem	2 x 1=2	Apl.'83	-do-
9.	Talamba	3 x 2=6	API.'83	-do-
10.	Manikdoh	1 x 6=6	Oct.'83	-do-

1 2 3 4 5

B. THERMAL

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. | Dabhol TPS | St. I. 2 x 210
St. II. 3 x 210 | 10-6-81 | (i) Coal for the scheme has not been linked.
(ii) The coastal movement of coal has not yet been established.
(iii) MSEB will forward the detailed project report after the coal linkage is established.
(iv) Schemes would be examined by Deptt. of Environment and other agencies after coal linkage is established. |
| 2. | Khaperkhedha TPS | 3 x 210 | 24-6-81 | The scheme is in advanced state of techno-economic appraisal. |
| 3. | Trombay TPS
Extn. Unit
No. 6
(submitted by
Tata Electric
Company) | 1 x 500 | 14-9-82 | (i) Environmental clearance awaited.
(ii) State Pollution Board clearance awaited.
(iii) Certain clarifications in respect of land for ash disposal, financing pattern of the project are awaited from Govt. of Maharashtra and project authorities.
(iv) The Scheme will be taken up for techno-economic appraisal after the above information is received. |
| 4. | Western
Maharashtra TPS
(submitted by
Bombay Suburban
Electric Supply Ltd.) | 1 x 500 | 27-9-83 | (i) The scheme is under examination in consultation with other agencies concerned.) |

**Vacancies/formation of panel for
appointment of Judges in
Supreme Court and
High Courts**

2234. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vacancies of judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court as at present;

(b) whether Government will review the system of appointment in other to ensure that these posts are filled in time; and

(c) whether Government will consider any proposal to have panel of judges always ready so that the vacancies may be filled in as and when they occur ?

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

(a) As on 1-12-1983, there were 78 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts and one vacancy in the Supreme court.

(b) and (c) The existing procedure of making appointments to the Courts and the Supreme Court is basically sound. Consultation with the authorities specified in the Constitution for appointment of Judges to the High Courts does take some time, and it may not be feasible to have a "panel of judges always ready" from which appointments to the different High Courts could be made as and when vacancies occur.

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

2235. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending as on 1st January, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 in each of the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during each of these years by each of these courts; and

(c) whether Government will analyse the judicial system at work with a view to ensure that the cases are disposed of within a reasonable time ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :
(a) and (b) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the attached Statement—I. Information in respect of disposal of cases during 1983 is not available as the year is yet to close. Information in respect of the remaining years is given in the same Statement.

(c) The 9th Law Commission in their 77th Report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts have observed that the system of administration of justice in the country is basically sound and by and large suitable. Similar views have been expressed in their 79th report on Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts. Both the aforesaid reports have been laid on the Table of the House. The Law Commission suggested measures in these reports for speedy disposal of cases in High Courts and Trial Courts. They have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

The Government have set up the 10th Law Commission and its terms of reference include review of the system of judicial administration with a view to securing elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrear, simplification of procedures etc. Its terms of reference are given in the attached Statement—II

Statement-I

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending as on 1st January			Number of cases disposed of during the year			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982
Supreme Court (Regular & Admission matters)	26881	36293	48643	63041	16953	18690	29112
HIGH COURTS							
Allahabad	103338	110246	174936	173586	57451	50670	87757
Andhra Pradesh	25053	37602	58075	60901	43081	38966	60717
Bombay	57998	66906	73362	84900	36631	35107	34938
Calcutta	77764	86058	91955	103427	47995	49046	40538
Delhi	30421	30987	43103	46709	26842	17335	29113
Gauhati	7135	8385	10569	12174	1739	2227	3655
Gujarat	15871	19478	24568	27755	15114	15738	21115
Himachal Pradesh	6129	5995	7333	9041	4275	5019	7183
Jammi & Kashmir	6753	8826	12854	17554	4148	3945	4755
Karnataka	55720	67096	95373	121812	44370	42170	49440
Kerala	31712	30164	34396	49973	39227	40920	37668
Madhya Pradesh	37952	36311	38331	43115	32825	30887	31898
Madras	58630	59983	74733	92177	59405	58073	56393
Orissa	9333	10877	13199	14590	4558	5176	5769
Patna*	34482	37454	45243	49347	20806	18756	22348
Punjab & Haryana	34115	33915	33149	34018	38196	38456	41546
Rajasthan	24804	28636	33158	37200	17261	16848	16789
Sikkim	29	37	62	71	83	121	163
TOTAL	617239	678951	864407	978350	494007	472460	551785

*Main cases only.

Statement--II

Terms of Reference of Law Commission Reconstituted From 14-12-1981 to 13-12-1984.

(1) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

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

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

(c) improvement of standard of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(2) To examine the existing laws in the light of Directive Principles of State Policy and to suggest ways of improvement and reform and also to suggest such legislation as might be necessary to implement the Directive Principles and to attain the Objectives set out in the preamble to the Constitution.

(3) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies; ambiguities and inequities.

(4) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and

enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(5) To consider and to convey to the Government its views on any other subject relating to law and judicial administration that may be referred to it.

Per Capita Consumption of Power

2236. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to per capita consumption of power for the whole country, for different States, for North Bihar, Central Bihar and Chhota Nagpur, respectively ;

(b) the State-wise generation of power as compared to the installed capacity ;

(c) the specific steps being taken to end power scarcity in the whole country and power famine in Bihar ; and

(d) the specific steps being taken to bring up power generation ratio to the national level, to activate former diesel plants and take up big and small hydel and thermal projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in rates of Daily Wages in Agriculture Building and Construction Employment

2237. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently, by notification, increased the rates of daily wages in agriculture, building and construction employments; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI

VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Government have revised the minimum rates of wages in the employments in agriculture and building and construction employments in respect of which Central Government is the appropriate Government during the month of October, 1983. The revised rates are as follows:—

Category of workers

Rates of minimum wages per day

Unskilled

Rs. 7.50 to 11.25)

Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory

Rs. 9.50 to 14.00) According

Skilled

Rs. 12.00 to 17.75) to areas

Highly skilled

Rs. 15.25 to 22.25)

Scrapping of Select List of Promotion
to the Post of Senior Engineering
Assistants in A.I.R.

2238. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether a Departmental Promotion Committee in All India Radio prepared a Select List for promotion of 56 candidates including 10 candidates from SC/ST communities in April, 1983 for the available post of senior Engineering Assistants from Engineering Assistants and the Director General, AIR, New Delhi did not implement the said Select List till now; and

(b) the reasons why another D.P.C. was held on 29th August, 1983 for promotion of Engineering Assistant to Senior Engineering Assistants under the same Chairman without declaring and implementing the previous Select List and prepared another Select List of 176

candidates for which sanction/vacancies were not available at the time of D.P.C. by including unforeseen vacancies and the Director General, AIR, New Delhi declared 67 names excluding all 9 SC and 1 ST candidates already selected by previous D.P.C. of April, 1983?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A panel of 55 persons prepared by the Departmental Promotion to the Senior Engineering Assistants Grade, was found to be based on an inaccurate estimation of the number of vacancies. The panel was, therefore, not approved by the competent authority. A fresh panel consisting of 176 persons, was duly prepared in August, 1983. This panel included 27 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 1 person belonging to Scheduled Tribe. All the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 1 person belonging to Scheduled Tribe, who had figured in the earlier panel, have also been included in the latter panel. In fact, 88

persons from the said panel have been promoted and this number includes all the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste who had figured in the earlier panel.

Refilling of Gas Cylinders

2239. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOU DHARI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that excepting Delhi, Bombay and Madras, the time taken for the delivery or replacement of gas cylinders is inordinately too long all over the country ;

(b) whether Government have maintained any statistics of this, and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether according to the press reports, the main cause for the delay is the non-availability of cylinders ;

(d) whether a request from Bharat Aluminium Company is pending with his Ministry for a long time where the public sector undertaking had offered to produce light but durable cylinders and if so, why Government are taking so long to decide this issue when people at large are suffering ; and

(e) the other measures being taken to deal with the shortage situation and to cut delay in delivery ?

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

(a) The distributors are expected to supply refills within 24 hours of the receipt of request. However, on account of shortage of supplies and cylinders and localised industrial relation problems, it

has not been possible to adhere to this schedule resulting in accumulation of backlog in some parts of the country.

(b) There is a comprehensive monitoring systems maintained by the Oil Coordination Committee of this Ministry which gets backlog reports from the individual oil companies each fortnight. Based on the extent of backlog various steps are taken to provide relief to the effected market.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A request for production of aluminium LPG cylinders by M s. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. was received through Ministry of Steel. Test marketing of these cylinders (to be imported) would be undertaken to ascertain their suitability in Indian conditions.

(e) Steps have been taken to increase filling of cylinders at various bottling plants and commissioning new plants. Effects are also being made to inject more cylinders into the distribution system. With these steps it is expected that situation is likely to be normalised by this year end.

Government Purchases of Drugs

2240. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have issued a directive that all Government purchases of drugs should be made from the public sector undertakings ;

(b) the quantum of purchases now being made from sources other than the public sector undertakings ;

(c) whether Government are sure that this will be adequate as all the medicines are not being produced by the public sector undertakings ; and

(d) to what extent the performance of the public sector undertakings will improve on its sale side as a result of the above decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (c) In September, 1983 Government have issued directives that Government purchasing Departments and Public sector undertakings should place their orders for the purchase of drugs and pharmaceuticals manufactured by the public sector drug companies, but not made in the small scale sector, without inviting tenders. The prices will be the retail prices fixed by the Government less the distribution margin prescribed in the Drugs (Price Control) Order.

(b) Total purchases made by Government Departments during the year 1981-82 were of the order of Rs. 110 crores. Purchases by Government Departments from sources other than public sector undertakings may be of the order of 70%.

(d) Sales of public sector undertakings to Government Departments may increase/stabilise by about Rs. 8 crores as a result of the above directives.

Power Crisis and Wide Gap Between Demand and Supply in Uttar Pradesh

2241. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:**
SHRI BED SINGH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous power crisis and the widening gap in demand and supply in Uttar Pradesh seriously affecting the agricultural and industrial sector ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There is a power shortage in Uttar Pradesh due to inadequate generating capacity, low out-put of UP State Electricity Board's Thermal Stations and the recent fire in Obra Thermal Station. Power cuts have, therefore been imposed by the State Government. However, agricultural consumers are being given power supply for 6 to 8 hours a day while supply to industrial sector is to the extent of 67% to 80%.

(b) The measures being taken to improve the power supply situation in Uttar Pradesh include the following :

- (i) Plant betterment programmes have been initiated to improve the performance of thermal units.
- (ii) Commissioning of new projects is being expedited.
- (iii) Services of foreign consultants were obtained for improvement of thermal units at Harduaganj.
- (iv) Extensive monitoring of the ongoing projects is being done by the Central Electricity Authority.
- (v) A task force has been constituted to monitor the restoration work at Obra Thermal Station.
- (vi) Additional drawsals from the Singrauli STPS in the Central Sector have been allowed to UP. Assistance from M.P. has also been arranged.

Employment and Regularisation of Contract Labour in Public Sector Undertakings

2242. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the existing policy, if any, for the employment and regularisation of contract labour being followed by the sector undertakings ;

(b) the number of contract labour employed by the public sector undertakings at present ;

(c) how many of the contract labour force, if any, were regularised by the public sector organisations (name-wise) during the last two years, particularly in the category of peons, sweepers, lift operators, security guards, canteen men and the like ;

(d) if answer to (c) be in the negative, whether Government proposes to formulate a policy/guideline for the regularisation of contract labour by the public sector organisations and also to abolish the system of engaging labour through contractors who take away major portion of their income ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to check Bonafides of Companies in Foreign Countries Purchasing Shares of Indian Companies

2243. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company Law Department proposes to devise some measures to ensure that the companies in foreign countries which purchase shares in Indian Companies are bonafide companies properly registered ; and

(b) if so, what are the concrete devices that are likely to be proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) It may be stated that if a company is not a *bonafide* company properly registered abroad and yet purchases shares in Indian Companies by representing as such, not only such a purchase of shares is void under the law but the person making the purchase is also punishable with imprisonment extending to five years under Section 68A of the Companies Act, 1956. Therefore, as far as the Companies Act is concerned, the question of devising any measure to prevent such purchase does not arise.

**Non-Inspection of Establishments
by E.P.F. Inspectors**

2244. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9903 on 3 May, 1983 and state :

(a) whether disciplinary action has been taken against those Provident Fund Inspectors, whose average inspections were less than 45 per month and so certificate furnished by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioners as desired in Central Provident Fund Commissioner's circular letter Nos. Stat. (26) (1) 80 dated 2 April, 1981, Stat. 26 (1) 81 dated 18 November, 1981 and Stat. 26 (1) 82 Pt. dated 11 February, 1983 ;

(b) whether instead of taking action against those officials, they are being posted to sensitive places ignoring the decisions of Committee of the Secretaries of Central Government for toning up administration ;

(c) whether Government will issue directions for immediate transfer of those erring officials from one State to another with a view to toning up administration and elimination of corruption besides taking suitable action ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No disciplinary action has been initiated as yet. However, explanation of Inspectors has been called for in some cases where the performance of the Inspectors has been very poor.

(b) Posting of Inspectors is being done on the basis of workload, capacity of the Inspectors and other administrative exigencies.

(c) It may not be feasible to transfer inspectors from one place to another on the sole ground that their average number of inspections is less than the prescribed number. However, the question of transfer of a person from one place to another is considered when complaints regarding corruption come to notice.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

**De-covering of Covered Establishments
by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna**

2245. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on 21 July, 1982 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in addition to five establishments one more establishment M/s. United Ceramic Works, Dhanbad had also been released from the purview of the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 on 24 March, 1981 by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna without obtaining prior permission from the Central Provident Fund Commissioner as required vide his circular letter No. 8 (16) 74 EI dated 28 May, 1977 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the then Regional P.F. Commissioner had suppressed the name of this particular establishment ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the said erring Commissioner for violating the instructions of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and also for suppressing the fact, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Provident Fund authorities have, while confirming the de-coverage of M/s. United Ceramic Works, Dhanbad, reported that according to the instructions issued by them in January, 1981, it was not necessary for the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for de-coverage of wrongly covered establishment.

(b) and (c) It has been reported that the name of the establishment was inadvertently omitted while furnishing the reply to the question. The omission was, however, reported to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner as soon as it was detected. In the circumstances, the question of taking any action against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner does not arise.

**इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०
के कारखानों में औषधियों तथा
सर्जरी के सामान का
उत्पादन**

2246. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० के कारखानों में औषधियों तथा सर्जरी के सामान के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त उत्पादन का कारखाना वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में उत्पादित हुआ औषधियों की तुलना में इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० द्वारा उत्पादित औषधियों का प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(घ) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० तथा निजी क्षेत्र में उत्पादित औषधियों तथा सर्जरी के सामान की बिक्री का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अस्पताल तथा अन्य संस्थान इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि० द्वारा उत्पादित

औषधियों तथा सर्जरी के सामान की खरीद करने की बजाय निजी कंपनियों से औषधियों तथा शल्योपयोगी वस्तुओं की खरीद करते हैं ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) उत्पादन का मूल्य 1981-82 के 105.34 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1982-83 में 118.07 करोड़ रुपए हो गया। संयंत्रवार ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(रु० लाख)

	1982-83 के दौरान उत्पादन	1981-82 के दौरान उत्पादन
आई० डी० पी० एल०—ऋषिकेप	4664.50	2557.80
आई० डी० पी० एल०—हैदराबाद	5368.40	5342.60
आई० डी० पी० एल०—मद्रास	639.29	664.90
आई० डी० पी० एल०—गुडगांव	952.62	786.76
आई० डी० पी० एल०—मुजफ्फरपुर	182.48	182.23
	11807.29	10534.29

(ग) देश में उत्पादित सूत्रयोगों में 4.7 प्रतिशत और प्रपुंज औषधों में 8.8 अंश आई० डी० पी० एल० का है।

(घ) जहां तक प्रपुंज औषधों और सूत्र-योगों का संबंध है, व्यापारिक बिक्री कुल बिक्री का 55 प्रतिशत और संस्थागत बिक्री

45 प्रतिशत है। 1982-83 के दौरान आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरणों की कुल बिक्री 97.29 लाख रुपए थी। व्यापारिक और संस्थागत बिक्रियों के ब्यौरे फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) और (च) संस्थान अपनी दवाओं

और शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरणों की आवश्यकताओं को उपलब्धता तथा अनुमोदित क्रय पद्धति के अनुसार खरीद द्वारा पूरा करते रहे हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित क्षमताओं के उच्चतर उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने, सितम्बर, 1983 में यह निदेश जारी किए हैं कि सरकारी क्रय विभागों व सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों द्वारा बिना टेंडर मांगे ऐसी औषधों और भेषजों के लिए क्रय आदेश दिए जा सकते हैं जिनका निर्माण सरकारी क्षेत्रीय कंपनियां करती हैं; लेकिन जो लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र की निर्मित नहीं होते। ऐसे मामले में मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खुदरा मूल्य में से औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश के अंतर्गत निर्धारित आबंटक लाभ को घटा कर लगेगे।

Films Financed by National Film Development Corporation

2247. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total number of films produced during last three years, financed by National Film Development Corporation, language-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : During the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 the National Film Development Corporation financed a total number of 46 films as per the language break up given below :—

Hindi	23
English	9
Tamil	2
Assamese	1
Gujarati	1

Kannada	2
Bengali	3
Oriya	2
Marathi	2
Sanskrit	1
	<hr/>
	46
	<hr/>

The Communication facilities in Backward and Tribal Areas of Orissa

2248. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some blocks, tehsil, sub-divisional and district headquarters of Orissa particularly of backward and tribal areas are yet to be provided with telecommunication facilities and direct connection between them by the Telecommunication Circle of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the measures taken by his Ministry to provide telecommunication link with these areas during annual plans of Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the reasons for non-inclusion of these areas for telecommunication facilities, though the liberal norms and policy to provide the minimum facilities in tribal areas are there to execute the schemes by that Circle ?

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

(b) The names of the places without telecommunication facility are given below :

Block Headquarters

1. Bendhugaon
2. Desmanthpur

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 3. Khairput | 5. Madnapurrampur |
| 4. Kudumuluguma | 6. Khariar |
| 5. Podia | 7. Bisam |
| 6. Amanguda | 8. Telcoi |
| 7. Krishnaprasad | 9. Banapur |

Tehsil Headquarters

1. Machakund
2. Motu
3. Nuapada

All sub-divisional and district headquarters are having Telecommunication facilities.

Heirarchical direct links are not available at the following places, these are parented to the nearest trunk centres.

Sub-divisional Headquarters

1. Banki
2. Athamallick
3. Parlahara
4. Bhaeyanagar
5. Nawpada Tanwat
6. Gunupur
7. Deogarh
8. Kuchinde
9. Benigarh
10. Panposh

Tehsil Headquarters

1. Kanika
2. Niali
3. Birmaharajpur
4. Surda

10. Nimapada
11. Pipili
12. Hemgiri

Telecommunication facilities are being provided progressively during such year of the 6th Five Year Plan depending upon the availability of financial resources and material/equipments.

(c) Telecommunication facilities in the seven block and three Tehsil headquarters indicated in part (b) above are not technically feasible on open wire due to inaccessible terrain and power parallelism. Alternative links for these stations are being examined.

**Policy of Recruitment and Employment
in Private Sector Projects**

2249. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to formulate the policy of recruitment and employment in Private Sector Projects and industries on the line of Public Sector Undertakings ;

(b) if so, whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has undertaken the study of these proposals on these lines ;

(c) if not, what are the difficulties and defects therefor for extending the recruitment policy in Private Sector Projects therefor ;

(d) whether it is not a fact that most of the Private Sectors are getting

loans from nationalised banks and other facilities from the Government and are bound by the terms and conditions of Government ; and

(e) if so, why these terms of employment are not acceptable by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAM-VIR) : (a) to (e) The proposal to extend the policy of recruitment through Employment Exchanges in the Public Sector to the Private Sector was examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries, including the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee popularly known as the Mathew Committee.

2. The proposal was finally dropped in view of the opinion of the Ministry of Law that it appeared to be unconstitutional.

Opening of P.C.Os. in Jalore and Sirohi Districts in Rajasthan

2250. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Call Offices opened during the period from 1980-81 to October, 1983 in Jalore and Sirohi districts in Rajasthan ; and

(b) the number of Public Call Offices proposed to be opened alongwith the dates when they will be opened, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) ; (a) Thirteen Long Distance Public Call Offices in Jalore District and Four in Sirohi District have been opened from 1980-81 to October, 1983,

(b) Eight Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened by March, 1984 as per details given below :

District	Place
1. Jalore	1. Keswana
	2. Sirana
	3. Surana
	4. Bali
	5. Morsin
	6. Bhervi
2. Sirohi	1. Michelgarh
	2. Surpogal

राजस्थान के जालोर और सिरोही जिलों में नए टेलीफोन लगाना

2251. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालोर और सिरोही जिलों में 1980-81 से अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान कितने नए टेलीफोन लगाए गए ; और

(ख) वहां और कितने नए टेलीफोन लगाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा उन्हें कब तक लगा दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 1980-81 से अक्टूबर, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान जालोर और सिरोही जिले में क्रमशः 423 और 331 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) मार्च, 1984 तक जालोर और सिरोही जिले में क्रमशः 21 और 40 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

राजस्थान में जालौर और सिरौही
में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

2252. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रा यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने
राजस्थान के 17 जिलों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र
खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान
के जालौर तथा सिरौही जिलों में दूरदर्शन

केन्द्र खोलने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ;
और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन पिछड़े जिलों को
इस सुविधा से वंचित रखने के क्या कारण
हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा
संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री
मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) छठी योजना की शेष
अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान के निम्नलिखित
11 जिलों में अल्प शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन
ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं :—

जिला

स्थान जहां पर अल्प शक्ति वाला
ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जा रहा है

जोधपुर

जोधपुर

अजमेर

अजमेर

कोटा

कोटा

बीकानेर

बीकानेर

उदयपुर

उदयपुर

अलवर

अलवर

गंगानगर

गंगानगर

भीलवाड़ा

भीलवाड़ा

जैसलमेर

जैसलमेर

बाड़मेर

बाड़मेर

भुनरुनु

खेतड़ी

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां।

वर्तमान प्रस्तावों में देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को कवर करने की व्यवस्था है और उनका उद्देश्य सभी प्रमुख नगरों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने का है। देश में दूरदर्शन का और विस्तार करने के बारे में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में विचार किया जायेगा।

Surplus Female Workers in B.C.C.L.

2253. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that large number of female workers have become surplus in different areas of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and are being made idle or transferred from one place to another causing hardship to them and expenditure to the company;

(b) if so, facts in detail giving the number of such female workers being transferred or transported as on 1 October, 1982 and the reason for their becoming surplus in their places; and

(c) whether he would constitute an expert committee to assess the role of the female workers in the coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study Made on Catalytic Reformation of the Coal Gas to Make Ammonia

2254. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any catalytic reformation of the coal gas in the line of natural gas to make ammonia; if so, facts thereof in detail;

(b) whether he is aware of great possibility of using coal gas as the raw material for fertilizers in the area where coal is available in abundance as in Eastern India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Government have no information on such a study in the country. However, it is understood that a foreign consultancy company has been associated in setting up two small plants in Europe where coke oven gas was reformed for Ammonia production. Details of the plant, however, are not known.

(b) and (c) As the reserves of coking coal in the country are very limited and the technology of manufacture of ammonia by direct catalytic reformation of coal gas is not yet established, it is premature to consider the production of fertilizer through this process with coal gas as raw material.

Schemes for Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

2255. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted various schemes of rural electrification to Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many of them have been sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi during these two years upto October, 1983 and district-wise details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Microwave Link Between
Bhopal and Vidisha**

2256. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHRMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given an assurance that microwave link for STD service between Bhopal and Vidisha would be completed by March, 1983;

(b) whether Government are aware that the work is still not completed in this project;

(c) the effective steps Government are taking to complete it ; and

(d) when STD service between Vidisha and Bhopal will start working ?

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

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Civil works are completed and towers erected. Equipment is being received and installation work is in progress.

(d) STD service between Vidisha and Bhopal will start working by the end of the current Plan period.

**Linking of Vidisha Telephone
Exchange With Trunk Auto-
matic Exchange of Bhopal**

2257. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHRMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to connect Vidisha Telephone Exchange with Trunk Auto Exchange (TAX) of Bhopal;

(b) if so, how much time it will take to complete this ; and

(c) the extra facilities which Vidisha subscribers shall get due to this linkage ?

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

(b) and (c) Bhopal Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange is planned to be commissioned during 1987-88 after which subscribers of Vidisha will be able to deal directly their trunk calls to a number of stations in the country including Bhopal.

**Shortage of L.P.G. in
North India**

2258. SHFI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of L.P.G. in most part of North India particularly Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether these shortages are man-made and in order to sell the cylinders on premium;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the supply and stemline the distribution;

(d) whether Government will arrange special supply to areas where there is long waiting list of backlog; and

(e) the actual backlog position of towns in north India ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to progressively increase filling of cylinders at Mathura, Jullunder and Koyali bottling plants and commissioning of a new bottling plant at Allahabad. Efforts are also being made to inject more cylinders in the distribution system and thus increase supplies. With these steps, it is expected that the situation is likely to be normalised by January, 1984.

(d) Close monitoring of supplies of L.P.G. from bottling plants to each market is maintained by oil companies to ensure adequate supplies to clear backlog.

(e) As against a normal monthly demand of 6789 tonnes of L.P.G. in the towns of North India, the actual backlog in monthly supplies is 2623 tonnes. This works out to an average backlog of 11 days.

Capacity Utilisation of FCI Fertilizers Units

2259. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the capacity utilisation of various units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the last ten years unit-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the plant and technology of these units have become out-dated; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to replace the old plants with new plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C.
RATH) : (a) The details of the capacity
and capacity utilisation of various units
of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for
the last ten years, unit-wise and year-
wise is given below :—

INSTALLED CAPACITY

Unit	Nutrient	Capacity	With effect from
Sindri	Fert. N	117000 te. per year	Upto Sept. '79
		219000 te. per year	October '79 onward
	P205	150000 te. per year	October, '79 onward
Gorakhpur	Fert. N	80000 te. per year	Upto March '76
		131100 te. per year	April '76 onward
Ramagundam	Fert. N	227700 te. per year	November '80 onward
Talcher	Fert. N	227700 te. per year	November '80 onward

CAPACITY UTILISATION (%)

Year	Sindri		Gorakhpur		Ramagundam		Talcher	
	Fert. B Cap. Util.	P205 Cap. Util.	Fert. N Cap. Util.					
1974-75	76.7	—	91.3	—	—	—	—	
1975-76	66.7	—	72.0	—	—	—	—	
1976-77	46.7	—	76.3	—	—	—	—	
1977-78	23.0	—	67.7	—	—	—	—	
1978-79	—	—	67.2	—	—	—	—	
1979-80	21.1	11.2	49.0	—	—	—	—	
1980-81	10.5	12.2	45.6	27.9	—	—	7.3	
1981-82	54.2	13.4	55.8	25.9	—	—	20.1	
1982-83	57.4	6.9	56.6	32.8	—	—	9.0	
1983-84	55.3	4.8	54.6	22.0	—	—	6.4	
Upto Oct, 1983								

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, schemes for debottle-necking/modernisation are examined as and when the need for improving the production performance of the different units.

ईंधन की समस्या

2260. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अगली शताब्दी के आरम्भ तक ईंधन की समस्या हल कर लेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समस्या कैसे हल की जाएगी तथा यह कितने समय में हल कर ली जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (ग) देश में ईंधन के विभिन्न प्रकार की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए संयुक्त रूप में प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। ईंधन के विभिन्न स्वरूपों की मांग में 2000 ए० डी० तक पर्याप्त वृद्धि होगी तथा इसके लिए दीर्घकालिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ताकि मांग को इष्टतम रूप में पूरा किया जा सके। ऊर्जा संबंधी विस्तृत योजना नीति में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ऊर्जा के स्वदेशी संसाधनों को तेजी से उपयोग करना, मांग प्रबन्ध, ऊर्जा संरक्षण, ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्रोतों का उपयोग तथा ऊर्जा की नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के

अनुसंधान और विकास में तेजी लाना शामिल है। विश्व के संदर्भ में ऊर्जा की रूप-रेखा की समीक्षा करने तथा आने वाले वर्षों में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता को स्वीकृत और समन्वित रूप से पूरा करने के लिए उपाय श्रारंभ करने में सहायता के लिए ऊर्जा सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है।

Money Given For Rural Electrification Diverted to Other Purposes by Some State Electricity Boards

2261. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that the money given by Central Government to the States for the purpose of rural electrification has been diverted to other purposes by a few Electricity Boards ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such Electricity Boards which have mis-utilised the funds earmarked for rural electrification ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Only a very few State Electricity Boards have diverted some funds which were given by Rural Electrification Corporation, for rural electrification projects.

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation asked these State Electricity Boards to plough back the diverted money. In order to ensure that the funds earmarked for the REC schemes are not diverted, REC has modified its loan policy and revised loan disbursement pattern.

Microwave System in the Industrial Area of Mirzapur District

2262. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to put Microwawe system for extending the communication facilities in the Industrial area of Mirzapur District in Uttar Pradesh to create industrial infrastructure ; and

(b) if so, what time it will take for the installation of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir ; however a microwave system linking Mirzapur town and Allahabad is planned and under execution.

(b) Does not arise. However, the installation of a microwave system linking Mirzapur town and Allahabad is likely to be completed in the early part of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Rationalisation of Power Tariff

2263. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any machinery to rationalise power tariffs in different States ; and

(b) if so, the steps already taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The electricity tariff for different consumers is decided by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards taking into account various factors including cost of production, cost of purchase of power if any, cost of transmission and distribution operating and other expenses and the socio-economic policies of the Government.

As per the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Boards have to fix the electricity tariff keeping in view the broad principles indicated in Section 49 & 59 of the Act as well as any policy directives which might have been issued

in this regard by the State Government under Section 78A of the said Act.

Through the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Act, 1983, Section 59 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been amended. The amendment provides for adjustment of the tariffs so as to ensure that the total revenues in any year of account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenue, including operating, maintenance and management expenses, taxes (if any) on income and profits, depreciation and interest payable on all debentures, bonds and loans, leave such surplus, as is not less than 3% or such higher percentage as the State Government may notify, of the value of fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of such year.

Increase in Production of Subsidiary Companies of C.I.L.

2264. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited recently asked its subsidiary companies to increase their production figures by two and half percent; and

(b) if so, the implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In order to improve capacity utilisation and increase productivity in coal mines, a drive has been launched in Coal India Ltd. to improve the load factor of tubs/trucks/dumpers and other coal containers, as coal production is measured in terms of these containers. The production yield from each tub/truck/dumper and other coal container is expected to improve by 2.5 percent over its rated capacity. Each colliery is thus required to give a minimum additional production of 2.5 percent.

This drive should result in actual increase in coal production and not merely in inflated figures relating to production.

Progress in Connecting of Chikmagalur District Headquarters by S.T.D.

2265. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in respect of connecting Chikmagalur District Headquarters (Karnataka State), by S.T.D; and

(b) by what time, the system will be commissioned ?

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

(a) The required transmission and switching equipments have been ordered and major portion of switching equipment has been received.

(b) Subject to the receipt of all equipment in time Chickmagalur District Headquarters (Karnataka State) is likely to get STD facility by end of current plan.

Increase in Wages of Workers

2266. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have recently announced the increase in the wages of certain categories of workers now engaged in several fields;

(b) if so, the details regarding fields covered by this policy of Government;

(c) whether agricultural (landless) labour have also been covered under this announcement, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether State Government have also been asked to increase the wages in the respective States ; and

(e) if so, the names of the States which have enhanced the wages ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) In the 31st Session of State Labour Ministers' Conference, it was decided that minimum rates of wages should be revised atleast once in 2 years or on a rise of 50 points in the consumer price

index number, whichever is earlier. This decision was communicated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and subsequently followed up from time to time. In pursuance of this decision, Central Government have recently revised minimum rates of wages in 29 mining employments, the employment in agriculture and the employments in building and construction industry in respect of which Central Government is the appropriate Government. A statement indicating the revised rates of wages in these employments is appended (Appendix I). State Government have also been fixing/revising minimum wages in various scheduled employments from time to time. A statement is appended (Appendix II) indicating details of wage revisions carried out by the States in various scheduled employments during the last 3 months according to the information available with this Ministry.

Statement-I

	<i>Above ground</i>	<i>Below ground</i>
I. Mining Employments		
Unskilled	Rs. 9.75 p.d.	Rs. 11.75 p.d.
Semiskilled/		
Unskilled Supervisory	Rs. 12.25 p.d.	Rs. 14.75 p.d.
Skilled	Rs. 15.00 p.d.	Rs. 18.00 p.d.
Clerical	Rs. 15.00 p.d.	—
II. Agriculture and Building and Construction Employments.		
Unskilled	Rs. 7.50 to 11.25 p.d.]	
Semi-skilled/] According
Unskilled Supervisory	Rs. 9.50 to 14.00 p.d.]	to
Skilled & clerical	Rs. 12.00 to 17.75 p.d.]	areas.
Highly skilled	Rs. 15.25 to 22.25 p.d.]	

Statement-II

Name of the States/
Administration.

Name of the employments in which
minimum wages have been fixed/revised
during the last 3 months.

1. Andhra Pradesh.

1. Khandsari factories.
2. Toddy Tapping including selling and conveyance.
3. Cinemas.
4. Hotels, Restaurants or eating Houses.
5. Cotton carpet weaving establishments.
6. Automobile engineering workshops including service repairs.
7. Agriculture.
8. Forestry & Timbering Operations.

2. Goa, Daman & Diu.

1. Agriculture.
2. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations.
3. Stone breaking & stone crushing.
4. Motor Transport undertakings.
5. Automobile Repairing workshops & garages.
6. Any industry in which any process of printing of letter press, lithography, photographer or work incidental to such process, book binding is carried out.
7. Any residential hotels, restaurant or eating houses.
8. Cinema exhibition industry.
9. Shops & commercial establishments.
10. Cashew factories & establishments.

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|--------------------------|--|
| 3. Orissa. | 1. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations. |
| | 2. Stone breaking or stone crushing. |
| | 3. Construction or maintenance of dams embankments, irrigation projects, sinking of wells and tanks. |
| 4. Kerala. | 1. Rubber Products industry. |
| | 2. Bricks manufactories. |
| 5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli. | 3. All employments including agriculture. |
| 6. Pondicherry. | 1. Agriculture in Mahe Region. |
| 7. Uttar Pradesh. | 1. Agriculture. |
| 8. Tamil Nadu. | 1. Match and fireworks manufactories. |
| 9. Karnataka. | 1. Cashew industry. |

**Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange
in the Capital**

2267. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange in the capital has come into operation;

(b) if so, the details regarding the handling capacity alongwith the main advantages of the electronic exchange technology brought into operation;

(c) the total cost involved; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish such exchanges in other cities also, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity of the Delhi Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange is 8,000 lines. The main advantage of electronic technology is increased reliability due to use of electronic components. Electronic exchanges are easy to operate and maintain.

(c) The total cost of the Delhi Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange Project is Rs. 16.2 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir. Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange have been commissioned at Bombay and Calcutta with capacities of 8,000 lines and 3,000 lines respectively. The Trunk Automatic Exchange at Calcutta is being expanded to 4,000 lines. Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange with a capacity of 4,000 lines is under installation at Madras and

is scheduled to be commissioned during the current financial year. Network of electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges is proposed to be extended further to more stations in the country.

10000 MW Thermal Power to be Commissioned by Centre by 1991.

2268. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Union Government are considering to commission at least 10,000 MG of thermal power in the Central Sector by 1991;

(b) if so, whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has been entrusted with task to complete the programme at a cost of Rs. 6,600 crores;

(c) whether the Corporation has also been asked to complete a network of transmission lines measuring 10,000 kms. to connect the super thermal station with national grid;

(d) whether the Corporation has also received assistance of the order of US \$ 3,400 million; and

(e) if so, whether more multilateral assistance was expected for the two projects at Korba and Ramagundum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) Thermal power projects in the Central Sector with an aggregate capacity of about 10,700 MW have been approved so far to yield benefits during the Sixth Plan and beyond.

(b) and (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been entrusted with the commissioning of 9960

MG of power generation capacity in the Central Sector out of the projects approved so far. The total approved cost of these projects, alongwith 8761 circuit kms. (ckt.) of associated transmission lines, is about Rs. 6306 crores. In the addition there is a proposal for the commissioning of 1660 ckt. kms of transmission lines under the Central Transmission Project at an estimated cost of about Rs.395 crores.

(d) For various projects of NTPC agreements have been finalised for assistance totalling about US \$ 3,400 million.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Magnet-Hydro Dynamic Plant

2269. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKAR MURTHY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India-built magneto hydro dynamic plant which is capable of raising the efficiency limit of the conventional thermal power plants, is likely to go into operation by the end of the year;

(b) if so, by what time, the same is likely to go into operation;

(c) whether this plant was set up with the help of Soviet Union; and

(d) to what extent this new plant will raise the thermal unit efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Test running of an experimental pilot Magneto Hydro Dynamic Plant (MHD) of 5 M.W. thermal input, sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is likely to begin by the middle of 1984.

(c) This R & D project is being executed with scientific cooperation from

the Institute of High Temperature, Moscow, USSR.

(d) The Indian pilot plant is an experimental unit consisting of only the MHD part, and does not have the system for downstream heat extraction and commercial power generation. A full scale commercial MHD in combination with steam power Plant can reach an efficiency of 50-55 per cent, as against 35-40 per cent in a conventional thermal power unit.

**Subjects Discussed at the Meetings
of Labour Secretaries
Held in Delhi**

2270. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether administrative difficulties of different States in the implementation of various labour laws and welfare schemes was one of the subjects discussed at the meeting of the State Labour Secretaries which was held in New Delhi on 23rd September, 1983;

(b) if so, whether prevention of labour unrest was stressed in the meeting; and

(c) if so, what were the other subjects discussed and decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The items listed in the Agenda of the Labour Secretaries Conference were as follows :—

1. Preliminary discussion on items in the Agenda of Labour Ministers' Conference.
2. Follow-up action on Industrial Committees.
3. Hours of work in industry with particular reference to ratifica-

tion of convention No. 30 concerning hours of work (commercial and offices).

4. Procedures for payment of compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
5. Working of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
6. Working of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
7. Emigrant Workers :—
 - (a) Publication on rights and duties of emigrants.
 - (b) Setting up of Manpower Corporation.
 - (c) Skill upgradation programmes.

Employment and Training

8. Employment Exchanges.
9. Decentralisation of vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Physically Handicapped and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
10. Improvement of working of Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

The main conclusions and suggestions arising out of these discussions are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

- (i) The conciliation machinery has to be made more effective so that a large number of disputes could be settled at that level.
- (ii) A survey may be undertaken to see what preventative measures could be initiated to tackle industrial unrest.

- (iii) The monitoring machinery at the State level has to be strengthened, so as to get adequate and timely feed back information relating to labour unrest.
- (iv) A Sub-Committee constituting of representatives of the Departments of Labour, Industry and Company Affairs might be set up to study the basic problems which stood in the way of forming workers co-operatives to run sick units.
- (v) The Vigilance Committees at the districts and Sub-divisional levels are to be activated to ensure quick identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- (vi) There should be liberalisation of qualifications prescribed for appointment of judges of Tribunals/Courts under the Industrial Disputes Act.
- (vii) There should be a separate section in the industrial Disputes Act relating to essential services.
- (viii) Labour enforcement officials should be imparted proper training regarding disposal of disputes.
- (ix) A Management Information (System), the outline of which would be sent by the Centre, might also be set up in the States.
- (x) Sections 7 and 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, providing for only retired High Court Judges or persons from the High Court for appointment as Presiding Officers should be amended. Labour Officers with wide experience in conciliation should also be made eligible to become presiding officers.
- (xi) Compulsory arbitration should be introduced.
- (xii) There is a need to expand the net-work of training facilities available in the State as well as for providing adequate staff to the Employment Exchanges.
- (xiii) More trades should be designated under the Apprenticeship scheme.
- (xiv) Basic training centres for trades population in States should be opened.
- (xv) Funds for extending employment exchanges facilities at sub-divisional and block level should be provided.
- (xvi) Public sector recruitment through employment exchanges, should be made obligatory.
- (xvii) Provision should be made in the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act to make employers in the private sector recruit their manpower through Employment Exchanges.
- (xviii) Quotas for trainers' training should be increased in States.
- (xix) State Governments should take steps to increase the network of VRCS and CGCS in their States.
- (xx) The maternity Benefit Act may be extended to all classes of establishments which are not at present covered.

Thermal or Nuclear Plants in Lieu of Silent Valley Project in Kerala

2271. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will sanction some thermal plants or nuclear plants to Kerala to compensate the giving up of Silent Valley Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up a thermal plant in Kerala as an alternative to the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project. The Department of Atomic Energy have recently reconstituted the Site Selection Committee set up for locating a nuclear power station in the Southern region. The committee will consider the sites recommended by the earlier Site Selection Committee and review the position as well as consider new sites for location of atomic power stations in the different regions of the country.

Absorption of Apprentices in Various Establishments

2272. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of apprentices at present taken in the various industries of the country ;

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to absorb the apprentice trainees in the regular vacancies of the establishments in which they are working whenever the vacancies arises ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The number of apprentices engaged in the various industries as on 30.9.1983 was 141831* (including Graduate and Technician Apprentices).

*Provisional

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Central Government Ministers/Departments and State Governments have been requested to advise the establishments under their jurisdiction to earmark 50% of the vacancies in the establishments for direct recruitment and also provide adequate employment opportunities to passed out apprentices subject to a minimum of 50% of the direct recruitment vacancies.

Exploration of Oil during last three years

2273. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the efforts made by Government to explore oil during the last three years and the progress in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Government have made extensive efforts for exploration of oil during the last three years. The position with regard to progress made in this regard is as under :

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
SEISMIC SURVEY			
(i) Onshore	4274	5915	8477
(SIK)		(SLK)	(SLK)
	952.4	963.82	3013
(LK)		(LK)	(LK)
(ii) Offshore	23893	21341	27198
(LK)		(LK)	(LK)
METREAGE DRILLED			
('000 metres)	251.0	386.0	440.0

As a result of these efforts oil/gas was struck in Gujarat, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Orissa in on-shore areas and West Coast and East Coast off-shore areas.

NOTE : SLK : Standard Line
Kilometres

LK : Line Kilometres

Cochin Oil Refinery

2274. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-
THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the Cochin Oil Refinery was established and what is its annual production ;

(b) whether Government are having any expansion scheme of the Cochin Oil Refinery ; and

(c) if so, the details and the progress made in that direction ?

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

(a) and (b) Cochin Refineries Ltd. was incorporated as a public limited Company on September 6, 1963 with an installed capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of crude per annum. The present capacity of the refinery is 3.3 million tonnes per annum. Government have approved the proposal for expansion of the present refining capacity to 4.5 million tonnes per annum with Secondary Processing Facilities involving installation of a Fluid Catalytic cracking unit of 1 million tonne capacity.

(c) The work connected with the Secondary Processing and capacity expansion Projects is progressing well, and are scheduled for completion in 1984.

Expansion of Postal Services in 1983-84

2275. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT : Will the Ministry of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has allocated a total outlay of Rs. 36 crores for expansion of postal services in 1983-84 ;

(b) the amount that would be spent for construction of postal buildings, staff quarters and rural postal facilities ;

(c) whether the expansion of rural postal/telecommunication network suffers due to lack of mechanisation and modernization ; and

(d) how much money would be spent on the above in Madhya Pradesh in the year 1983-84.

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

(b) 2962 lacs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 183.85 lakhs.

Poor Reception of A.I.R. Programmes in Nowgong, Assam

2276. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the poor reception of A.I.R. programmes in Nowgong, Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-JUN) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received from time to time regard-ing provision of better coverage and signal strength in the N. E. region including Assam. So far as Nowgong is concerned a major portion of the District including the Nowgong Town-ship is within the primary grade day time coverage of the 50 KW MW trans-mitter at Gauhati.

During the 6th Plan, the power of one of the short-wave transmitters at Gauhati is proposed to be increased from 10 KW to 50 KW. After the completion of this project, the coverage and signal strength in the entire State of Assam including Nowgong, is expected to be improved further.

Private Sector in the Field of Communication

2277. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urging the private sector to enter in the field of Communication ; and

(b) if so, what is the response ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा भारी लाभ का अर्जन

2278. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा :
श्री बापूसाहिब परूलकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में भारी लाभ कमाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस लाभ को देखते हुए उप-भोक्ताओं को भी सीधे इसका लाभ मिलेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) 1982-83 के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के, कर के बाद, लाभ का अनुमान 692 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) लाभ को आयोग के आंतरिक साधनों में डाल दिया गया है और इसका प्रयोग तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के बढ़े हुए तेल की खोज और अन्य संचालन खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए किया जायेगा।

Establishment of New Unit to Manufacture Telephone Equipment

2279. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries is considering to establish new units to manufacture equipments in the country in near future ;

(b) the number of such units likely to be set up and the sites selected ;

(c) their capacity of manufacturing telephone exchanges ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the said projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d) Government have approved a project for setting up manufacturing capacity (5 lakh equivalent lines per annum) of digital electronic switching equipment. This factory is being set up under Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) at Mankapur in Gonda District of U. P. at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 150 crores (approximately). It has also been decided in principle to set up another such factory under ITI at their Bangalore Complex. The capital cost of this project is being worked out. It has been decided to set up manufacturing capacity for 2 lakh lines of cross-bar switching equipment per annum of ICP design at Rae Bareilly under ITI at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 64.5 crores and the production has already commenced.

In addition, decisions have been taken to augment the existing manufacturing capacities of the Palghat Unit of ITI to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 33.72 crores and the Telephone Instruments Divisions of Bangalore and Naini Units of ITI to 5 lakh telephones and 7.5 lakh critical components thereof per annum at each place at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 18.33 crores.

Visit of High Powered Economic Mission From Canada For Financing Kahalgaon Thermal Project in Bihar

2280. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered economic mission of Canada had recently visited India to negotiate for construction and financing of Kahalgaon Thermal Project in Bihar ; and

(b) if so; the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No high powered Economic Mission of Canada has recently visited India to negotiate for construction and financing of Kahalgaon Thermal Project in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

Guidelines for DAVP Advertisements

2281. SHRI R. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-
BEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the DAVP guidelines, no DAVP advertisements can be given for the first four months to newspaper ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Times of India a newspaper started from Lucknow, started getting Central Government advertisements from the very next day of its publication ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No advertisement has been released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to the Lucknow edition of the Times of India. However, it was found that an Union Public Service Commission advertisement released by DAVP for publication in the Delhi edition of the Times of India had been published without authority in the Lucknow edition. The matter was immediately taken up

with the management of the paper who has since regretted their mistake.

Setting up of Mini-cells for Supervising the Progress of Mine-development Projects

2282. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to raise coal output in view of the serious shortfall in the supply of coking coal and scaling down of the Sixth Plan production target by 11 million tonnes ;

(b) when the proposed mini-cells for a supervising the progress of mine-development projects are going to set up ; and

(c) What are they going to cost to the exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Earlier this year there had been some shortfall in the supply of coking coal to the steel plants. The supply has now been increased and the stock of indigenous coking coal at the steel plants as on 2.12.83 was 3.9 lakh tonnes. The target for coal production in 1984-85 has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. However, it is expected that the target will be finalised at a level lower than that envisaged at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is because the demand for coal, as projected at the beginning of the Plan period, has not materialised. For the current financial year the Government have instructed the coal companies to ensure that production targets are fulfilled. Operational constraints within the control of the coal sector are being removed. Liaison is being maintained between the coal and power sectors to ensure that production of coal does not suffer due to inadequate availability of power.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration to set up separate mini-cells. However with a view to expediting the execution of coal projects, the Government have advised CIL to strengthen the project implementation machinery, within the present set up of CIL and its subsidiary companies, by setting up a separate management organisation for each project backed by a more thorough system of monitoring.

Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women Workers

2283. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wage rates for men and women are equal for equal work in India ; and

(b) if not, what effective steps have been initiated by Government to do away with disparities in wages structure ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 no employer shall pay to any worker, employed by him in an establishment or employment, remuneration, whether payable in Cash or in kind, at rates less favourable than those at which remuneration is paid by him to the workers of the opposite sex in such establishment or employment for performing the same work or work of a similar nature.

(b) If any specific complaint about violation of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is brought to the notice of the appropriate Government, necessary action will be taken.

पेट्रोल पम्प और मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस

2284. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पेट्रोल पम्प और मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो खोलने के लिए कुल कितने लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने लाइसेंस अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के

व्यक्तियों को दिए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 1980-81 से शुरू किये गये रोस्टर के प्रति दी गई पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल/हल्के डीजल तेल की एजेन्सियों की संख्या और उनमें से सितम्बर और अक्टूबर 1980 तक अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दी गई एजेन्सियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

	फुटकर/बिक्री केन्द्र	मिट्टी के तेल/ हल्का डीजल तेल
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योग	847	230
अनुसूचित जातियां	129	30
अनुसूचित जनजातियां	47	23

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित करना

2285. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इनके मंत्रालय में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित कुल

कितने पदों को अनारक्षित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) इनका वर्षवार और श्रेणीवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम चन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) इस मंत्रालय द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टैनोग्राफर सेवा (सी० एस० एस०) के ग्रेड "बी", श्रेणी II (राजपत्रित) के केवल एक पद को अन-आरक्षित किया जो कि अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षित था ।

**नैमित्तिक कलाकारों की सेवाओं
को नियमित करना**

2286. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नैमित्तिक कलाकारों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए एक उदार आचार संहिता बनाने का है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एक निश्चित अवधि के बाद नैमित्तिक कलाकारों की सेवाएं नियमित करने का भी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के कलाकारों के संबंध में भी समता रखेगी ; और

(घ) उन नैमित्तिक कलाकारों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है, जिनकी सेवाएं 1983-84 के दौरान नियमित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उदार फार्मूले का पहले ही अनुसरण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) ऐसे 39 नैमित्तिक कलाकार हैं जो स्वीकृत फार्मूले के अनुसार इस समय नियमित किए जाने हेतु विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं । ये सभी आकाशवाणी के नैमित्तिक कलाकार हैं । इनका नियमन रिक्तियों की स्थिति तथा अन्य पात्र उम्मीदवारों के साथ निर्धारित प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में उनके सफल होने पर निर्भर करता है । जैसा कि भाग (ग) में है, प्राथमिकता देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/
अनुसूचित जनजातियों के
अनारक्षित किए गए पद**

2287. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रमों और विभागों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कितने पद अनारक्षित किए गए और उनका वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Cases Pending with Rural Electrification Corporation Relating to
Maharashtra**

2288. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases are pending in Rural Electrification Corporation Office from Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and reasons for delay in setting them up ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The Rural Electrification Corporation has received 141 schemes for financial assistance from Maharashtra State Electricity Board upto 31st October, 1983. Out of these, 86 schemes

have been sanctioned. Twenty-nine more schemes have been appraised out of which fifteen (15) are under process for sanction in the Corporation Head Office and fourteen (14) have been returned to State Electricity Board for effecting revision. Balance twenty-six (26) schemes are still to be appraised by the field staff of the Corporation. This is being expedited.

**N.T.P.C. Agreement with British
Electricity International for
Rihand**

2289. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation signed an agreement with the British Electricity International providing for service to the National Thermal Power Corporation in connection with the designing, construction and commissioning of the Rihand project ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ;

(c) to what extent the British Electricity International will help the project ; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The first stage (2 x 500 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is being executed by National Thermal Power Corporation with financial assistance from U. K. NTPC has entered into a consultancy agreement with British Electricity International Ltd., which will provide design and engineering services for the Project. The scope of the consultancy services includes various aspects of project management, like quality assurance in regard to plant and equipment, control and instrumentation, approval of drawings, etc., so as to ensure timely and

proper completion of the Projects. The first unit of 500 MW is expected to be commissioned in 1987-88.

**Directives to State Government for
Skill Upgradation Programmes for
Labour Markets in West Asia**

2290. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have cautioned State Governments not to be slack in skill upgradation programme lest the Labour markets in West Asia are lost ;

(b) if so, whether Government had sent reminder to State Government in this direction as the response to earlier suggestions had not been satisfactory in most cases ;

(c) if so, the details of the directives issued to the State Governments in this regard ; and

(d) how many States have implemented the directions issued by the Centre in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The need for undertaking skill upgradation programmes for overseas employment is being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Since the response of the State Government to the earlier suggestions were not satisfactory, the position was reviewed in a meeting in June, 1983. In pursuance of the decision of this meeting, assistance of the major Central Public sector undertakings has been sought for identification of specific skills for which upgradation programmes can be undertaken.

(c) and (d) After the examination is complete and the skills are identified, the State Governments will be suitably instructed to implement the scheme.

**बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में उच्च शक्ति
वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाना**

2291. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के लिए बनाई गई किसी विशेष योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों में कम शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर इलाकों की विशालता को देखते हुए तथा पाकिस्तान से लगे इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों को देश के बारे में जानकारी देने तथा उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए, उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाए जाने आवश्यक हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उनका मंत्रालय अपेक्षित निर्णय कब तक ले लेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में अल्प शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर को लगाने का निर्णय इनके सीमावर्ती तथा संवेदनशील जिले होने तथा संसाधनों पर अन्य दबावों के बारे में समुचित रूप से विचार करने के बाद लिया गया था । तथापि, उच्च शक्ति वाला दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की भावी योजनाओं को अंतिम रूप देते समय किया जाएगा ।

**राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में
डाकघर अधीक्षक के
कार्यालय खोलना**

2292. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कितने जिलों में डाक घर अधीक्षक कार्यालय नहीं हैं और क्या ऐसे जिलों को राज्यवार और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 16 हजार वर्ग मील से भी अधिक क्षेत्र में फीले राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में यह सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ग) अधीक्षक का कार्यालय खोलने के लिए कितना न्यूनतम कार्यभार अपेक्षित है ;

(घ) जैसलमेर जिले की नवीनतम कार्यभार क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ङ) क्या ऐसे विस्तृत क्षेत्र के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए अधीक्षक का कार्यालय खोलने के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम कार्यभार में छूट देना आवश्यक है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्यालय खोलने में विलम्ब होने के कारण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में अधीक्षक डाकघर का कार्यालय नहीं है तथा इस जिले का कार्य अधीक्षक डाकघर जोधपुर के नियंत्रण में है ।

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट को परामर्श करके निर्धारित किए गए मानदंडों के आधार पर जो प्रस्तावित डाक मंडल मौजूदा डाक मंडल के अधीन आता है उसका द्विभाजन करके नए डाक मंडल को सृजन किया जाता है। इन मानदंडों के अनुसार, किसी डाक मंडल को द्विभाजन के योग्य तब समझा जाता है, जब कर्मचारी जांच यूनिट इंडैक्स के अनुसार कार्यभार 2.6 यूनिट तक पहुंच जाता है।

(घ) जोधपुर डाक मंडल जिसका जैसलमेर जिला एक भाग है, का इस समय कार्यभार केवल 2.48 यूनिट ही है, इस प्रकार द्विभाजन का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता।

(ङ) जी नहीं। किसी डाक मंडल के द्विभाजन/सृजन के मानदंडों में फिलहाल छूट नहीं दी जाती है।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Insurance Money of Sugar
Vikas, the Offshore rig
at Bombay High**

2294. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sagar Vikas, the off-shore rig at Bombay high, was gutted more than a year back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said rig was insured;

(c) if so, the particulars of the insurance;

(d) whether the insurance money has since been received; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in getting the insurance money and the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(c) and (d) The ONGC had taken a package insurance policy with United India Insurance Company which covered not only the loss on the Jack-up rig 'Sagar Vikas' but also other damages such as loss to the platform, cost of controlling the well, cost of drilling a substitute well, seepage, pollution control and removal of debris etc.

All the claims arising out of the blow-out totalling to \$ 59.58 million have since been settled and the ONGC have already received payment for \$ 40-75 million so far and the balance amount is also being received shortly.

(e) Some time was taken in negotiations with the insurance companies.

Bipartite Wage Agreements

2295. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps being taken for early clearance of the bipartite wage agreements arrived at in the public sector undertakings, early implementation of the decisions of the national tripartite Conference, amendment of the ESI Act for raising of the ceiling limit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,600, raising the ceiling on bonus from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000, amendment to Gratuity Act protection to unorganised labour, enforcement of minimum wages and protection against illegal layoff, lock-out and closure ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
VEERENDRA PATIL) : The matters
relating to the recommendations of the
National Tripartite Conference and

amendments to the various Acts mentioned are at an advanced stage of consideration by Government. Protection of unorganised labour and enforcement of minimum wages are under constant review in consultation with the State Governments. There is already necessary provision in the Industrial Disputes Act for protection against illegal lay off, lock-out and closure. The State Governments have been advised to bring forward necessary amendments to the Act if the existing provisions are found to be inadequate.

The Bipartite wage agreements in the public sector undertakings are cleared by the Government with utmost expedition. Implementation thereafter is with the Public Enterprises concerned.

Law for Agricultural Workers

2296. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of the States which have enacted laws for agricultural workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : So far only the State of Kerala has enacted "The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974".

कोल इंडिया की खरिया और अमरोली कोयला खान परियोजनाओं के लिए विदेशों से ऋण

2297. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया की खरिया और अमरोली कोयला खान परियोजनाओं के लिए किन किन देशों से ऋण लिया गया है और इस प्रकार कितनी धनराशि का ऋण लिया गया ;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं से हुए संभावित

लाभ अथवा हानि की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं के कार्य के संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) अमरोली परियोजना के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० और मै० लजार्ड ब्रादर्स (पू० के० में बैंकर) में 65 मिलियन पाँड तक की राशि के लिए एक कर्ज-समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं। अभी तक खादी परियोजना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) अमरोली परियोजना का विकास रिहन्द ताप बिजली घर—जो खान मुहाना ताप बिजली घर है—को कोयले की सप्लाई करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार, इस खान को इसके पूरे उत्पादन स्तर पर रू० 36 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष का घाटा होने की संभावना है।

(ग) अमरोली परियोजना के लिए निर्माण-स्थल पर निर्माण का कार्य पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है। उन बड़े खनन उपकरणों को खरीदने की कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है जिनका आयात किया जाना है। इस बीच में, आरंभिक कार्यों के लिए, निर्माण-उपकरण खान स्थल पर लगाए जा चुके हैं।

बरोनी और सिंदरी उर्वरक संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता, क्षमता उपयोग और इनको हुई हानि

2298. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरौनी और सिन्दरी उर्वरक संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्रमशः कितनी है और क्या इन संयंत्रों में उत्पादन इनकी क्षमता के अनुसार हो रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इनकी उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में 1983 तक की अवधि में इन संयंत्रों में कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) क्या बरौनी उर्वरक संयंत्र को 1976 से मार्च, 1983 तक 64 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त घाटे का कारण

उत्पादन से अधिक खर्चा, कुप्रबंध और प्रबन्ध की अरक्षता है. यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) बरौनी उर्वरक संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता 1,51,800 टन नाइट्रोजन प्रतिवर्ष है और सिन्दरी उर्वरक संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता 2,19,000 टन नाइट्रोजन और 1,50,000 टन पी 2 ओ 5 प्रति वर्ष है। 1980 से सितम्बर, 83 तक की अवधि के दौरान इन एककों का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :

(उत्पादन 000 मी० ट० में)

वर्ष	बरौनी		सिन्दरी	
	एन		एन	पी 2 ओ 5
1980-81	46.6		23.0	18.3
1981-82	74.1		118.7	20.2
1982-83	75.8		125.8	10.4
1983-84	23.2		60.2	1.1

(अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1983 तक)

असम स्थिति पावर समस्या में, पावर सप्लाई में वास्टेज घट बढ़/उतार-चढ़ाव, उपकरणों की खराबी कोयले की घटिया किस्म के कारण वर्ष 1980-81 में कच्चे माल की कमी ही इन एककों में कम क्षमता उपयोग के लिये प्रमुख कारण हैं।

(ग) बरौनी एकक को 1976-77 से 1982-83 के दौरान लगभग 86 करोड़ रुपये की कुल संचयी हानि हुई। 1978 में भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 64 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित कारणों की वजह से कम क्षमता उपयोग के परिणाम स्वरूप हानियां हुईं। इस एकक को नियमित और पर्याप्त पावर की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है। संयंत्र के नाजुक उपकरणों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने एक गैस टर्बाइन के अतिरिक्त रक्षित विद्युत प्रजनन संयंत्र की भी अनुमति दी है। निरन्तर कठिनाई उत्पन्न करने वाले कुछ उपकरणों के प्रतिस्थापन/परिवर्धन द्वारा संयंत्र के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिये विभिन्न उपाय भी किये जा रहे हैं।

बिहार में बेगूसराय, पूर्णिया और मुंगेर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के लिए "सेटेलाइट रिसेप्टर्स" की स्थापना

2299. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के लिए "सेटेलाइट रिसेप्टर्स" की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) बिहार के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सरकार का विचार दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के लिए इन "सेटेलाइट रिसेप्टर्स" की स्थापना का है और क्या बेगूसराय, पूर्णिया और मुंगेर को इस योजना में शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) "टी० वी० रिसेप्ट ओनली टरमिनल्ज" कहे जाने वाले उपग्रह रिसेप्टरों को छठी योजना अवधि के अन्त तक सभी राज्यों में लगाया जायेगा।

दूसरी किस्म के उपग्रह रिसेप्टरों, जिन्हें सीधे संग्रहण दूरदर्शन सैट कहा जाता है, को सामुदायिक अवलोकन के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के तीन-तीन जिलों के चुनिंदा विद्युतिकृत गावों में लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) चालू योजना अवधि के अन्त तक इन्सैट-1 बी से कार्यक्रमों को रिले करने के लिए पटना और रांची में दो उच्च शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर तथा दरभंगा, जमशेदपुर, गया, भागलपुर, धनबाद, मुंगेर, पुर्णिया और बेतिया में 8 अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों को "टी० वी० रिसेप्ट ओनली टरमिनल्ज" के साथ लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

बेगूसराय को दूरदर्शन सेवा पटना के प्रस्तावित उच्च शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर से प्राप्त होगी।

सीधे संग्रहण सैट कहे जाने वाले 300 उपग्रहण रिसेप्टरों को सामुदायिक अवलोकन के लिए रांची दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर के सेवा क्षेत्र से बाहर पलामाऊ, सिधभूमि और रांची के जिलों में लगाने प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cost Economy for Setting up of Gas-based Fertiliser Plants

2300. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up one fertiliser unit in Madhaya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh, based on Bombay Natural Gas ;

(b) the cost-economy of each of these units vis-a-vis the project of carrying natural gas by pipeline to specific places and distributing final products to different parts of the country on the one hand and producing final products at the coast and distributing them to different parts of the country ; and

(c) the cheapest route for the proposed gas pipeline which can serve the aforesaid units most conveniently and economically ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study undertaken to select the locations of the six new gas-based fertilizer plants went into the total overall system cost of locating the six plants at inland locations in high deficit areas and transporting gas to these plants by pipeline *vis-a-vis* locating the six plants near the source of gas and transporting the fertilizers by rail to the high deficit areas. It is, therefore, difficult to segregate and indicate the cost-economics in relation to each of the six inland locations *vis-a-vis* coastal locations.

(c) Exercise is on hand to determine the suitable pipeline route to serve the six new gas-based fertilizer plants.

Setting up of Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station Extension

2301. SHRI A.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of setting up of Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station

Extension for installation of three units of 210 MW each is under consideration of Government for more than about two and a half years;

(b) when and what decision Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) the circumstances which hamper the process of taking a decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A Project Report for installation of 3x210 MW units at Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in June, 1981. Benefits from the Scheme are envisaged during the year 1989-90 and beyond. The coal linkage for the proposed Scheme has been established in October, 1983. The C.E.A. is further examining the Scheme for according techno-economic clearance. The Project can be sanctioned after its techno-economic feasibility has been established and all necessary in-puts have been tied up.

Stay Against Government Decision to Introduce Deposit System for Telex

2302. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court or a High Court of any of the States have granted stay against the Government's decision to introduce deposit system of Rs. 10,000 for telex connections; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter is pending ?

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

(b) The matter being subjudice, it will not be proper to give this information at this stage.

डाक वितरण में अनियमितताएँ

2303. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक वितरण में कुप्रबंध और अनियमितताओं को ठीक करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ख) क्या कानपुर में अभी भी पैंतीस पैसे का अन्तर्देशीय पत्र और पचास पैसे के लिफाफे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जबकि देश के अन्य भागों में वे उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या बिहार में, विशेष रूप से गांवों में "मनीआर्डर" की किश्तों में अदायगी करने का तरीका अभी भी प्रचलित है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कानपुर में 35 पैसे वाले अंतर्देशीय पत्र और 50 पैसे वाले लिफाफे उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी, नहीं। बिहार के गांवों में अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंटों द्वारा मनीआर्डरों का किश्तों में भुगतान करने से संबंधित कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं। उनकी विस्तृत रूप से जांच की गई लेकिन अभी तक एक मामले में भी प्रमाण सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है।

सभी डाकघर अधीक्षक भुगतान के मामलों पर, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण डाकघरों में, निरंतर कड़ी निगरानी रख रहे हैं।

Requirement of Electronic Exchanges for meeting the Growing Demand

2304. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present total requirement of electronic exchanges for meeting the demand and replacing the present obsolete strowger and crossbar exchanges;

(b) how much this requirement will be by the year when modern electronic exchanges will be installed on a substantial scale and begin working;

(c) the specific plans for phasing out the obsolete strowger and crossbar exchanges and meeting the entire requirement by electronic exchanges during the period 1983-90; and

(d) the progress in this regard in the first six month of 1983-84.

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

(a) The present total planned requirements of switching equipments for meeting the growing demand as also replacement for life expired strowger and crossbar equipment during the 6th period is approximately 24 lakh lines. The strowger and crossbar equipment at present are not treated as obsolete and the planned requirements are being met both from strowger and crossbar equipment as also the electronic equipments.

(b) About 3.5 lakh lines only of the above total requirements will be met by imported electronic exchanges during the current plan period. It is expected that only during the 7th Five Year Plan substantial part of the planned requirements will be met by modern electronic exchange equipments.

(c) Strowger and crossbar equipment will continue to be inducted into

the network atleast till 1990. It is estimated that around 2/3rd of the planned requirements between 1983-90 will be met through the modern electronic exchange equipments and the remaining 1/3rd through strowger and corsbar equipment.

(d) Progress in the 6 months of 83-84 is nil. However a 10,000 lines electronic local exchange was commissioned in Bombay during November 1983.

Requirement of Electronic Telex Exchange Lines in 1983-90

2305. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the electronic Telex exchange lines requirement over the period 1983-90 to meet the new requirement and replacement of the old and obsolete ones ;

(b) the specific plans, firm decisions and concrete steps to meet the requirement ; and

(c) progress in the first six months of 1983-84 in response to Government's decision in this regard ?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Approximately 70, 000 lines.

(b) (i) 22,600 exchange lines of SPC Electronic Telex equipment were ordered for import during 1980-82, based on global Tenders and these are under installation/commissioning in 1983-84.

(ii) For long term requirements, proposal for setting up of manufacture of electronic telex equipments in the country is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The progress in the first 6 months of 1983-84 are as under :

(i) Calcutta SPC Telex (2000 lines) and Madras SPC Telex (2200 lines) were in final stages of Testing/commissioning. Installation of Delhi SPC Telex (4000 lines) was in progress.

(ii) An Inter-departmental Working Group was constituted in June, 83 to examine various aspects of setting up indigenous manufacture of Electronic Telex Systems. The Working Group submitted its report in August, 1983.

Service Conditions of Supdts. in EPF Organizations

2306. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees, EPF has recently decided that the stenographers should be heard by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner before the proposed amendments to their service conditions were approved by them;

(b) if so, reasons why such facility was not given to the Superintendents of the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation whose service conditions relating to their seniority and scrapping up of promotional avenue have been approved by Government with the consent of the Board; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scale of pay of the Special Assistant which was till recently considered as an equivalent part to that of Superintendent, has recently been upgraded ?

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

(b) These changes were made consequent on the revision of scales of pay to the advantage of the persons concerned on the recommendations of the Faqir Chand Committee. Necessity for giving them a hearing for making such changes did not, therefore, arise. Besides, it is not obligatory to consult the concerned staff on such matters, as a rule.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Violence and Terror in Modi Nagar
Textile Mill (U.P.)**

2307. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an atmosphere of violence and terror in the Modi Nagar Textile Mill in U.P. and with a view to demand security of their lives, the overwhelming majority of the workers in the Mill are on strike; and

(b) if so, whether Government will use their good offices to sort out the problems of workers, security involved and help restore normalcy in the Mill ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, due to inter-union rivalry which led to widespread violence in the labour colonies at Modinagar, first in July, 1983 and subsequently in September, October and November, 1983, the atmosphere is tense in the labour colonies in Modinagar. Though there has been no violence inside the Mill premises, there is a feeling of insecurity created among the workers and their families. In the resulting atmosphere, a large number of workers belonging to Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh went on strike from 9-10-1983 which resulted in considerable loss of production. On the intervention of the State Labour Commissioner, an inter-union

Code of Conduct has been adapted under which the Union Leaders have unanimously agreed to avoid violence and abstain from preventing workers of rival unions from joining duties. As a result, there has been improvement in attendance in almost all the Units. The District Magistrate, Ghaziabad has also been taking steps to maintain law and order and restore normalcy.

**Reservation of Vacancies for S.C. ST
Officers in A.I.R.**

2308. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.I.R. pool together long-term, short-term and unforeseen vacancies while applying reservation order resulting in SC/ST officers being placed at bottom of combined select list depriving them of getting appointments against regular temporary vacancies as reported by Commissioner for SC/ST and on which basis Government issued instructions vide DP & AR O.M. No. 22011/2/76-Estt. (D) dated 30-4-1976 to all ministries against this practice;

(b) whether it is another case of DG, AIR in which they scrapped list of 56 candidates selected in D.P.C. to promote Engineering Assistants to post of Senior Engineering Assistants in April, 1983 and thereafter made another Select List of 176 candidates by holding another D.P.C. in August, 1983 out of which 67 Engineering Assistants declared for promotion ignoring all 10 SC/ST candidates who were selected in previous D.P.C. held in April, 1983; and

(c) who is responsible for these lapses in A.I.R. in ignoring standing instructions referred to above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The general instructions issued by the

Department of Personnel regarding drawing up of panels by Departmental Promotion Committees are invariably complied with.

(b) A panel of 55 persons prepared by the Departmental Promotion Committee at the meeting held in March, 1983 for promotion to the Senior Engineering Assistants Grade, was found to be based on an inaccurate estimation of the number of vacancies. This panel was therefore, not approved by the competent authority. A fresh panel consisting of 176 persons was duly prepared in August, 1983. This panel included 27 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 1 person belonging to Scheduled Tribe. All the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe, who had figured in the earlier panel, have also been included in the latter panel. In fact, 88 persons from the said panel, have promoted and this number includes all the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste who had figured in the earlier panel.

(c) Does not arise.

**Memorandum Submitted by SC/ST
Employees Association of
A.I.R. and Doordarshan**

2309. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether in D.P.C. in A.I.R. to promote Senior Technicians to posts of Engineering Assistants held in March, 1983, no SC/ST representative was included at the time of viva voce test and interview while the said D.P.C. made bulk selection for large number of vacancies under Chairmanship of Director of Engineering, A.I.R., New Delhi;

(b) whether Department have violated instructions of Government issued vide Department of P & AR OM No. 16/1/1974-Estt (SCT) dated 23rd May, 1975 and OM No. 41013/16/80-Estt. (SCT) dated 10th August, 1981; and

(c) whether a complaint by SC & ST Employees Association was given to him on 14 September, 1983 against above D.P.C. and against Liaison Officer for SC/ST employees in Directorate General A.I.R., if so, what action was taken by him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) A Departmental Promotion Committee for drawing a panel of Senior Technicians who are eligible to be appointed to the 10% vacancies in the Engineering Assistants Grade after they had qualified in the Departmental Test, was held not in March but in May, 1983. In this Departmental Promotion Committee, an officer belonging to SC was duly included as a Member as required under the instructions of the Department of Personnel referred to.

(c) Such a representation was received. The above position has been conveyed to the petitioners.

**Reservation of SC/ST Vacancies
for Promotion of Senior
Engineering Assistants
in A.I.R.**

2310. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether a D.P.C. was held in April, 1983 to promote Engineering Assistants to post of Senior Engineering Assistants and prepared a select list of 56 candidates including 10 SC/ST candidates and Chief Engineer (NZ), A.I.R. had sent this Select List to DG, A.I.R. but the Director of Administration and Finance, DG, A.I.R.'s Office who is also a Liaison Officer for SC/ST employees there did not declare the same select list;

(b) whether the Director had advised Chief Engineer to hold another D.P.C. which was held in August, 1983 for making a Select List of 175 candidates out of which 67 names were declared by scrapping previous list of 56 candidates; and

(c) whether the Director, being himself the Liaison Officer of SC/ST employees, did not declare the Select List of 56 candidates with the result that the said 10 SC/ST candidates could not be promoted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK ARJUN): (a) and (b) A panel of 55 persons prepared by the Departmental Promotion Committee at the meeting held in March, 1983 for promotion to the Senior Engineering Assistants Grade, was found to be based on an inaccurate estimation of the number of vacancies. The panel was, therefore, not approved by the competent authority. A fresh panel consisting of 170 persons was duly prepared in August, 1983. This panel included 27 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 1 person belonging to Scheduled Tribe. All the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 1 person belonging to Scheduled Tribe, who had figured in the earlier panel, have also been included in the latter panel. In fact, 88 persons from the said panel, have been promoted and this number includes all the 10 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste who had figured in the earlier panel.

(c) Director (Administration and Finance) was not the competent authority in this case; the case had not also come within his purview for this purpose.

Curbing the Growing Richness at the Expense of Shareholders

2311. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to Reserve Bank of India's recent high salaried employees in medium and large business houses in the country received better pay hikes than other workers in these companies during 1980-81 and in their case the increase rose to 21.9 per cent;

(b) whether these few privileged persons enjoy other luxuries, such as free cars, entertainment, lavishly furnished houses, fridges, air-conditioners, security guards, retinue of servants working at their residences on company's expenses, free medical attendance in 5-Star Nursing Homes, unlimited internal and foreign travel and in actual practice all conceivable luxuries of life when teeming millions of India live below poverty line;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to exercise any check over such luxurious living by these people at shareholders' expense and bring them at par with its own highest paid Officers; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to news item Captioned 'The rich get richer' which appeared in the daily Hindustan Times on 28-10-1983, Reserve Bank of India study has revealed that remuneration of high salaried employees rose by 21.9% during 1980-81 as compared to 14.6% rise in case of all other employees.

(b) to (d) Under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956 appointment and remuneration of only Managing Directors, Whole-time Directors, Managers of public companies and such private companies as are subsidiaries of public companies are regulated. The Government has further prescribed guidelines to regulate the remuneration of these managerial persons. A copy of the latest guidelines was laid down on the Table of the House on 10-8-1983. Further the

payment of remuneration to employees of companies, who are related to Directors and are in receipt of remuneration of not less than Rs. 3000/-per month is also regulated under the Act.

Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

2312. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to increase the fertilizer production;

(b) if so, the quantum of fertilizers expected to be produced and consumed both indigenous and imported during the 1983-84 financial year by different States; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to become self-sufficient in fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target fixed for indigenous production of fertilizers during 1983-84 was 38,00,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 11,00,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Potash

is not produced in the country. The production anticipated against these targets presently is 35,50,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 10,00,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 . Production has been cons-

trained on account of power and equipment problems.

State-wise targets of fertilizer consumption in terms of the three nutrients (N,P,K) for 1983-84 are given in the statement. The figures for nitrogenous (N) and phosphatic fertilizers (P) include both the indigenous and imported fertilizers. Potassic fertilizers (K) are entirely imported.

(c) In addition to substantial additional fertilizer capacity under installation, a massive programme for setting up many new fertilizer plant has been taken on hand. These measures would help augment the indigenous production fertilizers substantially and there by reduce the level of dependence on imports.

Statement

Target of Consumption (In thousand tonnes) during 1983-84

State	N	P	K
Andhra Pradesh	518	173	74
Kerala	50	29	41
Karnataka	260	108	94
Tamilnadu	285	97	108
Gujarat	278	137	45

State	N	P	K
Madhya Pradesh	170	90	25
Rajasthan	132	41	7
Maharashtra	343	135	9
Haryana	240	42	13
Punjab	636	242	44
Uttar Pradesh	1240	317	131
Himachal Pradesh	18	3	2
Jammu & Kashmir	30	5	2
Assam	15	2	3
Bihar	193	45	20
Orissa	68	22	12
West Bengal	182	65	46
Other States and Union Territories	125	60	40
All India	4783	1613	804

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification Under Indian Electricity
Act, 1910.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 581 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1983 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 256 dated the 26th March, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7145/83].

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल श्री बगायतकर, एम० पी० का पूना में देहांत हो गया और रात को टेलिविज़न पर उनकी फ़ोटो के बजाए मामा बालेश्वर दयाल, एम० पी० की फ़ोटो दिखाई गई। यह आपत्तिजनक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस मेरे पास आ गया है। मैं इसको देखूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस विभाग की नाकामयाबी का इससे ज्यादा परिचय कोई नहीं हो सकता। श्री भगत बैठे हुए हैं। जब हम लोग आकाशवाणी या टेलिविज़न के बारे में कुछ कहते हैं, तो उनको बहुत गुस्सा आता है। लेकिन इससे अपमानजनक बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती कि एक एम० पी० की मृत्यु होती है और दूसरे एम० पी० की फ़ोटो टेलिविज़न पर दिखाई जाती है। वे दोनों हमारे एम० पी० हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे मेरे एम० पी० हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : This matter was brought to my notice by Shri V.N. Gadgil on telephone last night. I at once told the Director-General about it ; and in the later news bulletin, they expressed an apology for that. I had also asked him to enquire into the matter how this mistake was committed.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : The independence of judiciary is in danger. I demand CBI enquiry into the murder of an advocate in my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER : It is much more independent than anything else.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि हम लोगों ने एक स्ट्राइकी का जिक्र किया था और आपने उसके बारे में गृह मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने लिखा है। मगर अभी जवाब नहीं आया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : पूरे बनारस में हड़ताल हुई है। पुलिस ने एक आदमी को मार डाला है। आपने इस बारे में क्या किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे। He will be taken care of.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABOTRY (Calcutta South) : I would like the Members of the Treasury Benches also to hear what I say through you. It has come in *The Indian Express*. One central Minister was presiding over

the function where burning of *sati*, widows was glorified.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know from the government about it. It has come in *The Indian Express* in the editorial—burning of widows. That is most despicable. The Union Minister was presiding over it. Why? Don't neglect it? There is an attempt at mediaeval revivalism and this government is helping the revivalism.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The government should say something about it. There is an editorial in *The Indian Express*. This is important. The Union Minister presided over the glorification of the burning of widows, and this government speaks of-secularism. I want an answer from the government. I can even name the Minister who was there. It has come in *The Indian Express*. You see the column of the editorial of *The Indian Express*. Why was he there? You support this burning of widows, *sati*-system, medieval system, and that is being done. I feel about it; when I say about it I say from my heart.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Shri Ram Mohan Roy fought against it, burning of *sati*. It was your Minister. Why should they go?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. हम इस बारे में बात करेंगे ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should the Minister go there and preside over the proceedings of glorification of burning of the widows?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : That Minister was invited by somebody else to preside over the function.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why should he go there?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He has to preside over a function somewhere.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is mediaevalism. I want your comments.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNAIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : On the one hand they condemning the *Rath Yatra* and on the other hand they are indulging in this sort of activities. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would request you to see the editorial in the *Indian Express* and give your comments.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मैंने दो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिए थे । एक तो था इस देश के देहातों में नयी-नयी किस्म की बीमारियां पैदा हो रही हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सुबह भी कहा कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का मसला नहीं है, यह कुछ और चीज है ।

श्री राम लाल राही : सुन तो लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल सुन लिया, आज सुन लिया । मिस्टर राही, देखिए, मैं आपके साथ रियायत करता हूँ तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप दुर्व्यवहार करें । मैंने आपको कल कहा था कि यह ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का मसला नहीं है ।

** (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

**Not recorded.

श्री राम लाल राही : तो कार्लिंग अटेंशन में ले लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह करवा दिया है । आप देखते क्यों नहीं ?

I have already done it.

Please remain within your limits.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शहरों के अन्दर हैं और जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर हैं उनमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन में काफी अन्तर है । उसके कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में काफी असंतोष है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई लिखित दीजिए, हम विचार करेंगे ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : In the Calcutta High Court so many posts of the Judges are remaining vacant, for a very long time.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something. We shall see. Not like this.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : You had promised discussion on the conditions of the ex-servicemen.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कुछ दिया है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something. (मैं करवा दूंगा ।)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : There is a news item in today's papers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइटम तो बहुत रहते हैं ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV In Birbhum district in Neelai mass rape has taken place. And one of the CPI MLA has been arrested. (Interruptions)

This should also be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : There has been a mass rape and MLA of the C.P.I. has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a State subject.

Shri Jagannath Kaushal.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : A Committee of Members of parliament should go and see. The Government of West Bengal is... (Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : It is a very serious matter. The West Bengal Government..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Very good ; disallowed.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : It is a serious matter. A Member of the opposition party also visited the village.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I did. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.0 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE (Contd.)

Notification Under Representation of
People Act, 1950

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 85 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 regarding alterations in the names and boundaries of certain territorial divisions referred to in the description of constituencies given in Schedule VI of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and

Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976 for the State of Gujarat, under Sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7146/83].

**Bonded Labour System (Abolition)
Amendment Rules 1983**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1755 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7147/83]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune for 1982-83 and Review on the working of the said Institution for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7148/83]

**Employees Provident Funds (Fourth
Amendment) Scheme, 1983**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-
VIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706 in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7149/83]

**Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment)
Rules, 1983.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—7150/83]

Annual Report of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering Tools, Madras, for 1982-83 and Review on the Working of the Said Institute for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7151/83]

Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Ordinance, 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Parishads (Temporary Supersession) Amendment Ordinance, 1983, (No. 4 of 1983) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Punjab on the 11th October, 1983, under article 213(2) (a) of the constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1982 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7152/83]

Annual Report of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7153/83]

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Seventh Report

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

MR. SPEAKER : Now matters under Rule 377.

Shri Kunhambu.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now matters under Rule 377.

Hon. Members, please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is a statement by the Defence Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will come after 377 statements.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 377 को ऐक्सेप्ट करने का क्या क्राइटीरिया तय किया हुआ है ? हमारी पार्टी का 377 आना चाहिए था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please meet the Speaker. You can meet the Speaker and mention to him.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Construction of an Overbridge at Level Crossing on Francis Road in Calicut

SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR (Cananore) . The proposal to construct an overbridge in place of existing level crossing at Francis Road in Calicut has been before the Railway authorities for a long time. According to the plan, the cost has to be shared between the Government of Kerala and the Southern Railway. The State Government was asked by the General Manager, Southern Railway to submit plans and estimates of the proposed overbridge and accor-

dingly the State Government submitted the same as far back as in September 1982. But so far no action has been taken in this regard. The State Government has taken up this matter with the Railway authorities on many occasions. But all its attempts to get the plan approved have been of no avail. The proposed overbridge is very essential for the smooth flow of vehicular traffic in this congested area.

Therefore, I would request the Railway authorities to sanction this plan immediately so that work could be started without any further loss of time.

- (ii) Stoppage of trains like G.T. Howrah Express, Tamil Nadu Express etc. at Sullurpet Station

SHRI P. PENCHALIAH (Nellore):** Stoppage of trains like GT/Coramandal/Tamil Nadu/Howrah Mail at Sullurpet.

Sriharikota Rocket Launching Station in Andhra Pradesh is a prestigious project in our country. It is one of the foremost Rocket Launching stations of the world.

Many engineers, scientists and other civil servants working in the project come from various parts of the country. Nearly 12,000 employees of the SHAR come from place like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Trivendrum, Hyderabad, Nagpur, etc. The nearest railway station connecting this prestigious project with the rest of the country is Sullurpet which is 17 Kms. away from the project. At present, only passenger trains stop at Sullurpet; none of the fast trains like GT Express, Coromandal Express, Tamil Nadu Express, Howrah Mail stops at Sullurpet, with the result that the employees working at the project are facing many difficulties.

The matter has been represented several times to the Railway authorities

but unfortunately no action has been taken to stop the above-mentioned trains at Sullurpet.

Hence, I request the Hon. Minister for Railways to take up the matter immediately to stop GT, Coromandal, Tamil Nadu Express, Howrah Mail at Sullurpet.

Also I request to extend the suburban train which is running between Madras and Gummandipudi to Gudur which will go a long way to serve the needs of SHAR employees.

- (iii) Delay in Starting Express Trains from Trivandrum to Bongain gaon and Ahmedabad

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): The Railway Department had taken a decision to start two express trains from Bongaingaon to Trivandrum and Ahmedabad to Trivandrum respectively. This decision was taken as a result of repeated representations from the public. The decision to link the eastern and western parts of India with Trivandrum in the South was heartily welcomed by the people of Kerala. These trains would be a great help to thousands of Malayalese working in big industrial cities like Calcutta, Bhillai, Bombay, Ahmedabad etc. Unfortunately, it appears now that implementation of the decision to start these train services will be delayed. The railway authorities say that it has not been implemented because the Finance Ministry has not given clearance to this proposal so far. Whatever may be the reason, the delay in this matter has created apprehensions in the minds of the people of Kerala. They fear that it might be cancelled on some pretext or the other.

Therefore, I would request the Railway authorities to get a favourable decision from the Finance Ministry immediately and take steps to start these trains and thus remove the apprehensions from the minds of the people of Kerala.

**The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

(iv) Research for Extracting Oil from Coal

प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता (ससस्तीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल में संपन्न हुए विश्व ऊर्जा सम्मेलन में पेट्रोल के विकल्प के रूप में कोयले को सीधे तेल में बदल कर इस्तेमाल की संभावना व्यक्त की गई। अनुमान है कि 2020 तक यद्यपि विश्व में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन ढाई गुणा बढ़ जाएगा तथापि विकसित दुनिया तथा विकासशील देशों के बीच ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में खाई बनी रहेगी। परमाणु विजली का इस्तेमाल और कोयले की खपत बढ़ेगी और पेट्रोल का उपयोग आज के 90% से घट कर 50% ही रह जाएगा।

हमारा कोयले का भंडार 250 वर्ष तक की आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त है। कोयले के प्रयोग से प्रदूषण बढ़ने का खतरा है, किन्तु इसको तेल में बदल कर प्रयोग से यह कम हो सकता है। 1955 में ब्रिटीश हाई पावर कमीशन का प्रतिवेदन ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के गठन के बाद केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान घनबाद से अब निकला है।

कोयले से तेल बनाने की परंपरागत प्रणालियों में फिशरटोप्सच प्रणाली को अपनाने की सलाह 1956 में बनी एक और समिति ने भी दिया था तथा सिफारिश किया था कि बिहार-बंगाल के किसी उपयुक्त इलाके में 10 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता वाला कोयले से तेल बनाने वाला कारखाना लगाया जाए।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार संयंत्र दक्षिण बिहार के कोयला बहुल क्षेत्र में बैठकर प्रदूषण और ऊर्जा संकट कम करने में योगदान करें।

(v) Need for Strengthening the Deployment of Border Security Force and setting up of more Checkposts in West Dinajpur District

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, in the course of my recent visit to West Dinajpur district of the State of West Bengal, a large number of people from different walks of life including MLAS, Zilla Pareshad Sabhadhi pati and members, Panchayata Sabhapatis and Gram Pradhans met me and complained that the lives and properties of innocent Indian citizens inhabiting in the border areas like Islampur, Chopra, Chakuria, Goalpokher etc. of the above said district are in great danger due to the constant and regular attacks perpetrated by the armed dacoits, smugglers and other antisocial elements coming from the other side of the border of Bangladesh. They plunder cattle, pigs, paddy, household belongings and everything else and taken them away across the border. Unarmed people of this side cannot resist their attack and those who doing to resist, are killed indiscriminately. A good number of people have been killed within the last few months. This has created panic among the local population. Border Security Force Jawans are guarding the border and the State Government has also deployed police force to help them. But it seems to be quite insufficient.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to strengthen the deployment of BSF, set up more check posts and adopt all other measures to prevent such terrorist activities of armed dacoits and smugglers and thus ensure the safety and security of lives and properties of the people residing in the border areas and thus boost their morale.

I also urge upon the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House in respect of this issue.

(vi) Need for investigation into recent fires at Dhampur open cast coal mine, Sahedol District, Madhya Pradesh

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, घनपुरी ओपेन कास्ट कोयला खदान जिला शहडोल, मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित है। यह कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की पांच कंपनियों में से वेस्टन कोल फीलड्स लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत सोहागपुर एरिया के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। सोहागपुर एरिया में 22 हजार श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा घनपुरी ओपेन कास्ट में पूर्ण स्वचालित मशीनों के कारण 600 श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं।

उपरोक्त कोयला खदान का उत्पादन पांच हजार टन प्रतिदिन से घटकर ढाई हजार टन पर आ गया। यहाँ पर मार्च 1981 से 1.5 लाख टन के विशाल कोयला स्टॉक पर आग लगी हुई थी, जब तक कालरी मैनेजमेंट इस आग को बुझाने में सफलता प्राप्त की 1.3 लाख के दूसरे कोल स्टॉक पर आग लग गई और लाखों टन "काला हीरा" (कोयला) की राख बन गई पर कोयला खदान के उच्च अधिकारियों की लापरवाही को एक चुनौती दी। आग लगने का यह क्रम आज भी निरंतर जारी है। इस प्रकार करोड़ों रूपयों की अमूल्य राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो रही है।

35 टन कोयला ढोने की क्षमता रखने वाला हालपैक से केवल 20 टन कोयला ओपेन कास्ट कोयला खदान से बाहर स्टॉक तक लाते हैं, 12 टन दर्शाकर उपरोक्त कमी को पूर्ण करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त "ओवरवर्डन" के रूप में ऊपर की लाखों टन मिट्टी को स्टॉक कर उसके ऊपर एवं चारों तरफ कोयला डालकर, कोयला के स्टॉक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं। जब कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की सर्वे टीम आती है तो इसी स्टॉक का नाम

जोड़ करारकर उनसे प्रमाण पत्र ले लेते हैं, जब कि उस कोयला स्टॉक पर 50% ओवरवर्डन की मिट्टी है।

अतः ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस प्रकरण की जांच कराकर शासन का करोड़ों रूपयों का नुकसान बचाया जाये तथा दोषियों को दंडित किया जाय।

(vii) Direct Rail Link needed between Talcher and Sambalpur, Orissa.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalabandi) : An improved direct RailLink between the Eastern and Western parts of the State of Orissa is a crying need of the day from the view of socio-economic benefits. Movements of the mineral resources and other raw materials suffer due to lack of adequate direct rail communication between this region and other parts of Orissa.

The Government of Orissa has been urging the Railway Minister to construct a direct rail link between Sambalpur and Talcher. This new rail link would (i) open a very rich hinterland for the Paradeep Port. Simultaneously reducing the distance between Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur by 470 Kms. (ii) connects Rourkela—Bhilai and Raipur industrial belt with Paradeep, (iii) serve as a direct route between the Alumina Complex at Koraput and the smelter at Talcher, and (iv) give easy access of the Talcher Coalfields whose estimated reserve is 38,000 mt.

The National Transport Policy Committee in their report have very rightly emphasized the role of rail links in creating new growth centres.

A new line connecting Talcher to Sambalpur will reduce the distance from Cuttack and Bhubaneswar to Delhi substantially and at the same time relieve congestion on saturated section between Cuttack and Kharagpur to Tatanagar.

In view of this, I demand that immediate steps should be taken for the

construction of a rail link between Talcher and Sambalpur.

(viii) **Need to Check Spurt in the Prices and to ensure its Regular Supply**

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU (Rae Bareilly) : Disproportionate rise in tea prices recorded during the last six months is causing concern to the consumer. According to available information, despite the smart recovery in tea production, particularly in North India, there has been a decline in the quantum of offerings at the Calcutta and Siliguri auctions. Available figures indicate that sale through the Calcutta auctions was almost 25 million kilograms lower till 15 November this year against the corresponding period in 1982. Similar is the case with Siliguri. I would urge upon the Government to check the spurt in tea prices and to ensure that there is enough tea to go around during January-April, a traditionally lean period, in terms of production in North-East India.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I just want to make a humble suggestion that today there is Legislative Business mentioned in the List of Business. It will be possible only if you kindly permit us to sit through Lunch. Then we will be able to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To suspend Lunch. Because we are going to take up at 2 O'Clock—that is what he says, the International situation, he wants to complete this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, don't suspend lunch. Suspend Kunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, he wants suspension of Lunch Hour. If you want to take lunch, you can go even to the Minister's place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : This is the direction of the Deputy-Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that we suspend Lunch Hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, it is agreed, there is no Lunch Hour. Now, Statement by the Minister, Shri K P. Singh Deo

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : ARREST OF CERTAIN DEFENCE SERVICES OFFICERS IN CONNECTIONS WITH SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Mr. Speaker, Sri, On information furnished by an Air Force Officer with the high sense of duty and patriotism, that he had been approached to furnish certain classified information for a consideration, investigations were carried out which led to the arrest of some persons. A case u/s 3/5/9 of the Official Secrets Act has been registered by the Delhi Police and is under investigation. Investigations so far have led to the arrest of one Air Vice Marshal K.H. Larkins (Retired), his elder brother Major General F.D. Larkins (Retired), one Lt. Colonel Jasbir Singh (Retired) and one Shri Jaspal Singh Gill.

I would like to assure the House that steps have been immediately taken to prevent leakage of any classified information.

Since investigations are still in progress, I would request the-honourable Members to bear with me and not seek

details lest this should jeopardise the investigations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I only want to bring to your notice that when on such a sensitive issue we give notice, we give it with a full sense of responsibility. I am happy that the Minister has done the needful. We do not want to obstruct any further investigation because it is a sensitive issue. We are thankful to the Minister as he has responded.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Continue to be vigilant.

12,26 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF TRANSFORMER
AND SWITCHGEAR LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF
UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1983
AND TRANSFORMER AND SWITCH-
GEAR LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND
TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
BILL.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We go to the next item. Item, Nos. 12 and 13 to be discussed together. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 8th November, 1983".

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) :** Sir, I beg to move* :

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof and to modernise and augment the production of transformers, switchgears and other allied electrical equipments by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the aforesaid articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motions moved :

"This House disapproves of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 8th November, 1983."

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof and to modernise and augment the production of transformers, switchgears and other allied electrical equipments by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the aforesaid articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been our experience that almost in every session the Government comes forward before the House with Bills to cover the ordinances issued by the Government. While assuring full powers of the parliamentary practice with regard to promulgation of ordinances. These are almost, in every instance, according to established

practice, those issues which were urgent, immediate and in the urgent national interest and for which the Government could not wait or delay the legislation. But unfortunately, our experience has now been quite the reverse. For matters which are almost routine, for matters which have financial bearing continuously for years together ordinances have been issued and, therefore, I want to register my protest. The Government has resorted to the practice of bringing ordinance, for matters which should come in the normal way by way of a Bill. But the *modus-operandi* is so obvious to all of us. I have made a study of such ordinances which could have been brought in a normal way by way of a Bill. What I find is that this method of bringing such an ordinance precludes the normal procedural things and it precludes payment of the liabilities of the company to the people who have lent money to the company and the people whose bills are pending. The people who have completed the inventory of the company are not paid. This method is resorted to by the Government purposely to avoid these things.

This has been our experience in the last take over of the textile mills also. Even today the small scale industrialists who have supplied goods to the textile mills are still crying. Many of these units have been wiped out. The particular company which is making transformers and switch-gears and many other electrical equipments had a series of small ancillaries which used to supply them small parts and equipments. I want the Government to give an assurance on the floor of the House that all the small scale industrialists will not be wiped out by precluding them from any proceedings either in court of law or even by way of injunction. Had the Bill been brought in a normal way or in the normal procedure of the Government priority; certain injunctions would have been brought on the Government from taking over the company. Therefore, this method of issuing ordinance is employed with some ulterior motive. Therefore, I would like

the Government to make its own position clear with regard to the liabilities of small suppliers, small traders and small scale industries.

If the intention of the Government was to protect the company, as it has been stated by the Government in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that "such schemes cannot meet all the post liabilities of the Company" and, therefore, the Government had promulgated this Ordinance and brought forward this Bill, I would like to know what provisions have been made in this Bill to defray all the liabilities of small people. These people should not suffer.

I am not against the take-over. I am against the method by which the Government is trying to take over this Company.

With these words, I have done.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
 S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
 Sir, it is comforting to hear from Dr.
 Pandit that he is not against taking over
 of this Company.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
 It should have been taken over long
 time back.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Better late
 than never.

In all humility, may I submit that the Government did apply its mind in all seriousness about the propriety of promulgating this Ordinance? The Government in its wisdom thought that there was an element of urgency and also certain over-riding public purpose which had to be subserved and, as a result of which, we thought that the promulgation of an Ordinance was in the larger public interest.

Secondly, if we had gone through the normal process of introducing a legis-

lation and taking its own course, we thought that unnecessarily we would be opening the room for litigation as a result of which the re-opening of the closed mill would only be further postponed. We wanted to avoid that. That is the reason why we thought it fit to promulgate this Ordinance.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

What about the liabilities of small people ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : All these things will be taken care of when the consideration of the Bill is going to be taken up now.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैंकपुर) : सर, जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इसको लाने में देर हुई, इसको पहले ही लाना चाहिए था।

मैं दो बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इसको एंड्र यूले कम्पनी के माध्यम से चलाया जाएगा। यह कम्पनी कलकत्ता में है। उसने बहुत से सिक युनिटों को लिया है और करीब-करीब तमाम में सी० आई० टी० यू० की युनियनों हैं। मैं उनका प्रेजिडेंट हूँ। हम कम्पनी को कोआपरेशन देते आये हैं। इस इसलिए हमारा तजुर्बा है कि वर्कर साईड से भी और मैनैजमेंट साईड से भी जब कोआपरेशन होता है तो काम अच्छा होता है।

यह कम्पनी गवर्नमेंट की है, एक पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कम्पनी है। उसमें गवर्नमेंट के 51 परसेंट शेअर हैं। उसके साथ इसको अमेलगेमेट किया जा रहा है। अभी इसने जापान के साथ कोलेब्रेशन किया है। मंत्री जी भी वहाँ पर गये थे और चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी बुलाया गया था। मुझे भी बुलाया गया था। मगर मेरी ट्रेन लेट होने की वजह

से मैं वहाँ नहीं जा सका। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा है कि उस यूनिट में भी युनियन कायम हो गई है। हम कोआपरेशन दे रहे हैं ताकि यह यूनिट वाएबल हो सके, ठीक से चल सके। हम इस तरह से कर रहे हैं। मगर मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री की एक आंख खुली रहती है और दूसरी आंख बंद रहती है। या तो मिनिस्टर साहब सीधे हैं या वे तिकड़मबाजी नहीं जानते हैं। यह हो सकता है।

इसके साथ ही इसी तरह की कलकत्ता में एक कम्पनी कन्टेनर और इन्कलोजर और है। वह भी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी है।

वह टेकओवर की गई सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा अभी कुछ दिन पहले। टेकओवर करने के बाद वहाँ कंटेनर्स तैयार होते हैं जो आइल और दूसरी चीजों में काम आते हैं। उस कंपनी को लेने के बाद इसको आई० आर० सी० के मातहत दे दिया। जब से वे आए हैं उनसे कह रहे हैं कि आप रा मेटेरियल दीजिए तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। हम फुल कोआपरेशन देंगे। लेकिन आई० आर० सी० ने किसी किस्म का को-आपरेशन नहीं दिया। जब 6 महीने मेटेरियल सप्लाइ किया गया तो प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ा। लेकिन इसके बाद फिर इस तरह के लोग रख दिए गए जिन्होंने फिर कोआपरेशन देना बंद कर दिया। दुबारा फिर समझौता हुआ और प्रोडक्शन फिर नामंल आ गया। जब देखा कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है तो आई० आर० सी० के लोगों ने फिर तिकड़म लगाई और फिर प्रोडक्शन कम कर दिया। यहाँ तक कि फैंट्री का हैड आफिस फैंट्री में ही था उसको कलकत्ता ले गए और 5000 से ज्यादा स्टाफ रखकर लाखों रुपया खराब किया। प्रोडक्शन

की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस ओर बार-बार हम लोगों ने ध्यान दिलाया। इसके लिए इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर को, फाइनांस मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखे कि कम से कम इसका इन्वेंचरी करा दीजिए। लेकिन किसी की तरफ से कोई जवाब नहीं आया। सब कान में तेल डाल कर बैठे हुए हैं।

अभी जो 10 दिन पहले घटना हुई उसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। फैक्ट्री चल रही है, आफिस चल रहा है और बैंक आफ इंडिया ने उसमें लिक्विडेशन किया कि हमारा दो करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। आर्डर मिल गया कि लिक्विडेशन जाएगा और लिक्विडटर अपाएंट हो गया। वर्कर्स को कुछ पता नहीं, यूनियन को पता नहीं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने लिखा, उसको भी कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। ज्योति बसु खुद तिवारी जी से बोले, जब वे कलकत्ता गए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम देखेंगे। मैं और स्टेट के इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर आपके यहां आये थे और मिले थे। यहां बताया गया कि एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिसके चेयरमैन प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी हैं। वे 10-12 कंपनियों के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, वे ही इसको देखेंगे। यह सब चल रहा था इसी बीच में लिक्विडेशन चला गया बैंक का जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डायरेक्शन पर किया गया। मैं बैंक मैनेजमेंट से मिला कि किसके इंस्ट्रक्शन पर यह किया गया है। 4 करोड़ रुपया आई० आर० सी० का है, उसने तो नहीं किया और बैंक जिसका 2 करोड़ रुपया है उसने कैसे किया। बोले कि हम नहीं जानते हैं, हमको बंबई हैडक्वार्टर से टेलीफोन आया था, उसी टेलीफोन मैसेज पर हमने पिटीशन करके लिक्विडेशन किया। इससे 900 वर्कर और उनमें संबंधित 4-5 हजार आदमी इस तरह से पड़े हुए हैं। अभी भी वहां पड़े हुए हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक बंद हो गई है,

कंटीन बंद हो गई है। मैनेजमेंट के मैनेजर वर्ग रहने चिट्ठी दी है कि कोआर्डिनेटर की हैसियत से अब पैसा नहीं मिलेगा, लिक्विडेशन हो गया है, अब हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अब टेक ओवर कौन करेगा? लिक्विडेशन का जो आफिसर है वह कहता है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में लोग पड़े हुए हैं। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एटीट्यूड है। इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है जो इस तरह से चल रहा है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमने किसी को नहीं कहा। हमने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है, लेबिन बैंक प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी ऊपर हो गया है। बैंक ने कहा कि हाईकोर्ट में लिक्विडेशन आ गया है, वहीं हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ तौर पर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहीं आपका एटीट्यूड है?

कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हमारी पालिसी यह नहीं है कि हम सबको डि-रिकोगनाइज करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mohammed Ismail, I think you are speaking on the next Bill, Textile Undertakings Bill. We are now on Transformer and Switchgear take-over Bill. Are you speaking on this?

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were mentioning something about the Commerce Ministry, I was thinking how the Commerce Ministry came in the picture. I hope you are speaking on the Transformer and Switchgear take-over Bill...

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you continue. You speak on Switchgear take-over.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी जो घटनाएं होती हैं, उनका सोल्यूशन आप क्या निकालेंगे? वर्कर नहीं जानता, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पता नहीं है, चीफ मिनिस्टर से पूछा और पर्सनली रिक्वेस्ट किया लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। इन दी मिनटाइम, नेगोशिएशन चल रहा था, लेकिन वह क्यों लिक्विडेशन में चला गया और अभी ठप्प पड़ा है। मैं, इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर श्री तिवारी से मिला, उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि अभी अन्डर कंसीडरेशन है। जब कुछ होगा तो बतायेंगे। न तो यूनियन को बताया और न ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कुछ पता लगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका सोल्यूशन फर्मली होना चाहिए। आप इंटरवीन करें कि इस फैक्टरी को डि-नोटीफाई करना है तो पहले से बता दीजिए। बाद में क्यों धक्का मारा जाता है? क्यों स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और वहां के मिनिस्टर को इग्नोर किया जाता है? उनको जवाब क्यों नहीं दिया जाता? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को अवश्य बताएं कि वहाँ ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? मैं उस इलाके का एम० पी० हूँ। लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या इंदिरा सरकार ऐसे ही चल रही है? इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। जब से गवर्नमेंट ने टेक-ओवर किया था तबसे कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। अगर यही चलता रहेगा तो भविष्य में अंधकार रहेगा। बंगाल में जितनी इन्डस्ट्री हैं, सब सिक होंगी। यदि नहीं होंगी तो मार-मारकर सिक बना दिया जायेगा। इन्दौर की मीटिंग में तिवारी जी ने कहा कि हमने बंगाल के लिए 21 लाईसेंस दिए हैं और खासतौर से हम इस काम को करेंगे।

श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी ने खुद ज्योति बसु को बोला था। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इंटरवीन किया कि क्यों नहीं ऐसा हुआ? मंत्री महोदय से मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिटेल में बोलें ताकि रिप्लाय लेकर मैं अपनी कांस्टीच्युएन्सी में जाऊंगा और वही लोगों को पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा कि यह सरकार ने फरमाया है। जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इसको पास होना चाहिये और मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr Girdhari Lal Vyas.

Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill. ..

This is for your kind information.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Thank you, Sir.

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। सिक यूनिट्स को आप समय समय पर टेक ओवर करते हैं। क्या आपने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की है ताकि समय-समय पर इन कम्पनियों के बारे में आपको जानकारी मिलती रहा करे और पता चलता रहा करे कि कोई यूनिट सिक तो नहीं हो रहा है? क्या इसके लिए आपके पास कोई मशीनरी है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या होनी नहीं चाहिये? यह कम्पनी 1957 में स्थापित हुई थी और यह बराबर लासिस में चलती रही। इसका पेड अप कैपिटल केवल बारह लाख था और लासिस साढ़े तीन करोड़ हो गए। पता नहीं किस प्रकार यह कम्पनी चल पाई। इसका हिाब-किताब हमारी समझ में तो आया नहीं। जब इस प्रकार की उसकी हालत हो तो उसका दिवाला नहीं निकलेगा तो क्या होगा।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितनी कम्पनियाँ सिक हो रही हैं क्या आपको इसकी जानकारी है ? जब कोई एंजीटेशन होता है तभी इस प्रकार की चीज सामने आती है। उसके बाद उसको टेक ओवर किया जाता है।

जिन इंडस्ट्रीज का आपने नेशनलाइजेशन किया है उनमें से बहुत सी सैकड़ों करोड़ के लासिस में जा रही हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंगज की भी बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ करोड़ों के लास में जा रही हैं। उनमें हजारों करोड़ जो आपने इनवैस्ट किया है वह जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा है। वहाँ पर आपने सफेद हाथी बांध दिए हैं। मॅनेजमेंट कुछ जानता नहीं है। केवल पैसा खर्च करना जानता है, ऐश और आराम करने के सिवाय उसका कोई काम नहीं। धन की किस प्रकार बरबादी हो रही है यह आपको समय-समय पर देखते रहना चाहिये। आप देखते नहीं हैं। बीस-पच्चीस सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारा पब्लिक सैक्टर में फंसा हुआ है। नेशनलाइजेशन जिन कम्पनियों का आपने किया है उनके अन्दर भी सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का हर साल नुकसान हो रहा है। दो-तीन दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर यूनिट्स नुकसान दिखा रहे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कंसर्न्ड मिनिस्ट्री को सम्भाल करनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि क्यों लास में वे जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यूनिट वाइज आप देखें और स्टडी करें। थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ खेतड़ी में जो कापर कम्पलैक्स बहुत बड़ा है और जिस सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार का लगा हुआ है उसमें एक ऐसे मॅनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को भेज दिया गया है जिसने लंदन में जो कापर 34,000 रुपये प्रतिटन के हिसाब से लिया जाता था 21,000 प्रतिटन के हिसाब से बेच दिया और 21 करोड़ रुपया वह खा गया।

इस प्रकार के लोग वहाँ बिठा दिये जाते हैं। जिस की वजह से भारत सरकार को इतना बड़ा लास होता है। इसको हमें अपना पैसा समझना चाहिए। जनता ने बड़ी मुश्किल से मेहनत करके कमाया है और इस पैसे की इस प्रकार से बरबादी नहीं होनी चाहिये। बड़े-बड़े लोग दिल्ली में दम-दस और बारह-बारह मंजिली इमारतें बना कर खूब ऐश और आराम से रह रहे हैं और इन यूनिट्स के फंड्स को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। देश की गरीबी को आप मिटाना चाहते हैं उनको ग्राप ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं, बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं, लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह सब इसके बिना नहीं होगा।

इसलिए इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को देखना चाहिये। यह कम्पनी 1957 से लेकर 1983 तक हर साल नुकसान देरही है। इस बारे में इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर रही थी ? और 3 करोड़ 5 लाख २० यह सब फ्राइन्-शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स का ही पैसा है। पैसा भी सरकार का और नुकसान भी सरकार का। सारी लाबिलिटीज सरकार के मत्थे, और असेट्स का फ्रायदा मालिक उठा ले गये। यानी उनके पापों का प्रायश्चित्त भारत सरकार ही कर सकती है।

हमारे सवाई माधोपुर में एशिया की सबसे बड़ी सीमेंट फैक्ट्री है, लेकिन सेठ ने किस प्रकार उसको सिक बनाया है, देखने वाली बात है। आज राजस्थान सरकार और भारत सरकार ने मिल कर उसको टेक ओवर कर रखा है, लेकिन आज भी वहाँ व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। जिस तरह वह उद्योग चलना चाहिये उस तरह नहीं चल रहा है। वहाँ पर वही अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने उस इंडस्ट्री को सिक किया था और पहले की तरह ही

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। इन अधिकारियों के आउट लुक में चेंज आना जरूरी है। जब तक इन अधिकारियों पर नुकसान की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जायगी तब तक व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं हो सकता और जनता का पैसा इसी तरह बेकार जाता रहेगा। फ़ाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ले मिल कर देश के हजारों करोड़ रु० को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। इन बातों की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अभी सी० आई० टी० यू० के प्रतिनिधि बोल रहे थे। बंगाल में जितनी कम्पनियां सी० आई० टी० यू० के जरिये चली हैं सब में ताला लग चुका है, जो बची हैं उनमें भी ताला जल्दी लग जायगा क्योंकि इनकी नीति ऐसी है कि मॅनेजमेंट को ठप्प कर दिया जाय और उनसे इतना पैसा मांगो जो वह दे न सकें। वहां की सरकार पूंजीपतियों और फ़ाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पर प्रेशर डाल कर कम्पनी की हैसियत से ज़्यादा पैसे की मांग करती है। माननीय चित्त बसु जानते हैं कि बंगाल सरकार की जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं सब लोस में जम रही हैं, चाहे जूट हो या कोई और उद्योग। सब में लोस हो रहा है। बिजली पूरी उपलब्ध नहीं होती तो कारखाना कैसे चलेगा। सी० आई० टी० यू० के जरिये से पूंजीपतियों पर दबाव डाल कर पैसा खींचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जिनके कारण सारी इंडस्ट्रीज खोखली हो गई हैं और ठप्प हो रही हैं। किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रशासन बंगाल में नहीं है, जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस की स्थिति वहां हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति पर सरकार को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये और पूंजीपतियों पर भी कुछ अंकुश लगाया जाना चाहिये।

इस प्रकार की ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज, जो सारी इंडस्ट्री को खत्म कर दें, खा जायें,

सरकार को उन्हें समाप्त करना चाहिये, सभी कंपनियां ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेंगी।

आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट आफ औबजैक्ट्स एंड रीज़न में कहा है कि इनकी व्यवस्था के बारे में सोचेंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि 3 करोड़ का जो नुकसान है, मजदूरों का, प्रावीडेंड फंड और ई० एस० आई० का जो पैसा बकाया है, उसे आप किस तरह से चुकायेंगे। इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इन 300 मजदूरों के बारे में जिन्होंने 23 साल सर्विस की है, उनको ग्रेचुइटी, प्रावीडेंड-फंड और दूसरी सुविधाएं किस प्रकार दिलवायेंगे ?

आपने इन कंपनियों को टेक-ओवर किया है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है।

मैं अपनी क्रांस्टीट्यून्सी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं वहां पर भी दो टैक्सटाइल मिल घाटे में चल रही हैं। दोनों में साढ़े-तीन-तीन हजार यानी 7 हजार मजदूर को परेशानी हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की सिक यूनिट्स को लेकर उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाकर मजदूरों को लाभ दिलान का आप कष्ट करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the DMK, I rise to support the Bill introduced by the Hon. Minister. Sir, this Transformer and Switchgear Limited is situated in South Madras parliamentary constituency from where our Hon. Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman got elected. There are about 300 workers working in this industry. They are one of the hard-working and efficient skilled workers. In spite of their hard-working, efficiency and well-disciplined manner of working this company went into loss and was kept closed for two years due to mismanage-

ment. Several representations were made by various political parties and the people representing the South Madras constituency. Unfortunately, nobody listened to the viewpoint of the Marxist Communist and DMK union which as the main union over there.

Finally, the idea of taking over was mooted by the leader of the DMK party here, Mr. Dhandapani and later on it was followed by me with several letters addressed to Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari and also to the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister. At last you have given weightage to our request and you are taking over this company. I am quite happy to know about it. Our union will be giving a helping hand to you and cooperate with you in whatever section you are contemplating to take in order to increase production in this company. Sir, at one stage when the Government of Tamil Nadu was asked to give bank guarantee, I am sorry to say that a State Minister wanted some percentage for getting this bank guarantee. It is a shameful affair. You have given Rs. 1,000/- as interim relief to the 300 workers and you want to recover it in 12 instalments. The total amount involved is only Rs. 3 lakh. Already these workers have been without pay for the last two years. So, I would suggest that you waive this amount. You are wasting money on several things. You have spent Rs. 1 crore on painting of a five-star hotel. You were spending Rs. 60 lakhs per hour on conducting Commonwealth meeting at Goa. Rs. 1,000/- is too meager an amount. I would request the Hon. Minister to waive this amount which is to be recovered from 300 workers.

13.00 hrs.

They can even be paid from the Prime Minister's Relief fund. I have written a personal letter to the Prime Minister who has forwarded it to the Industries Ministry and I request the Minister to look into the matter.

You have omitted to say anything about Gratuity in this Bill. You have

not mentioned anything at all; gratuity has been completely excluded from this Bill. It should be modified to enable workers to get their legitimate gratuity etc. in respect of those who have retired during the closure of the factory. 4 persons have expired due to poverty and nonpayment of salary during 2 years and due to mental agony. It must be ensured that the gratuity that is due to expired persons and retired employees are paid from the compensation amount payable to the owners by the Commissioner to be appointed by the Government of India.

Finally I wish to point out one thing. You said that you will pay the salaries by 30th November 1983. But till today, this salary has not been paid so far. I request the Minister to look into the matter, and disburse the salary immediately.

On behalf of my Union, as Vice-President of the DMK Workers' Progressive Federation, I assure you that all help will be given to you for the action initiated and the action to be taken in future to augment production and modernise the equipments and we hope that the welfare of workers will be well taken care of. We assure you that in all these we will give you a helping hand and we raise our voice for their rights, which will be called in Tamil :—

“Uravukku Kai Koduppom;
 Urimaikku Kural Koduppom.”

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दि ट्रांसफार्मर एंड स्विचगियर लिमिटेड (एक्वीजीशन एंड ट्रांसफर आफ अंडरटेकिंग्स) बिल, 1983 का समर्थन करता हूँ।

ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश में विद्युत का विस्तार हो रहा है, त्यों त्यों ट्रांसफार्मिंग की आवश्यकता ज्यादा महसूस हो रही है। मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मरों का कमी के कारण भी वहाँ पर विद्युत का संकट है। ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मरों के न होने के कारण वोल्टेज की समस्या उपस्थित हो जाती है, जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को बड़े भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है और कृषि-उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। जब देश में बिजली का विस्तार हो रहा है और उसकी आवश्यकता दिनों-दिन बढ़ रही है, तो ट्रांसफ़ॉर्मरों को अधिक मैन्युफ़ैचर की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह कदम यद्यपि विलम्ब से उठाया गया है, लेकिन वह सराहनीय है और इस लिए मैं उसकी सराहना करना चाहता हूँ।

एक्वीजीशन की कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में इंडस्ट्री के मजदूरों को उनकी वेजिज देने को सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, जिन्हें काफ़ी अरसे से वेजिज का पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त जब हम एक्वीजीशन करें, तो उसके बाद लासिज की स्थिति में भी सुधार होना चाहिए। जब वह सुधार नहीं होता है, तो राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए घातक स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है।

जब हम किसी सिक इंडस्ट्री को अपने कब्जे में लेते हैं, तो हमें जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए कि वह इंडस्ट्री सिक क्यों हुई है। आज यह स्थिति बन रही है कि बड़े-बड़े कंपिटलिस्ट्स और मोनोपलिस्ट्स अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक करते जा रहे हैं, हालांकि उनकी अपनी स्थिति साउंड है और उनकी दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थिति भी साउंड है। और कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थिति साउंड नहीं है तो इस का क्या कारण है? क्या वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और मोनोपलिस्ट्स जो हैं वे देश के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं या नहीं? अगर वे जिम्मेदार हैं तो उनके विरुद्ध भी कदम उठाना चाहिए। अगर कदम नहीं उठाते हैं तो यह स्थिति हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं है।

यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसमें उसके लिए एक कमिश्नर फार कम्पेन्सेशन की नियुक्ति हुई है। कम्पेन्सेशन की प्रोसी-डिग्स के बारे में कमिश्नर को यद्यपि पूरे अधिकार हैं सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड के भी और आन ओथ वगैरह के सभी चीजों के अधिकार उसको हैं परन्तु होता क्या है कि वह विलम्ब कर देता है जब कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम करवाना चाहिए। विलम्ब करने के कारण जो कम्पेन्सेशन टाइमली मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। तो जब आप ने टेक ओवर कर लिया है तो वेजेज वगैरह और सभी चीजें टाइमली उनको मिलें और यह इंडस्ट्री डंग से साइंटि-फिकली रन करे, प्रोग्रेस करे, यही मेरा निवेदन है। इन्हें शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I support the Bill in general. After going through the various aspects of the Bill, a doubt has arisen in my mind that this statutory organisation which was started with foreign technical collaboration in 1957, has been continuing for all these years in the same condition. Now, this organisation has been producing transformers which were in great need all these years. But I do not understand how this long period could be allowed to go waste without finding an alternative for this. Such a huge sum which is a public money is allowed to be taken away. I do not know whether there was any foreign equity share in this organisation. I understand it is not there. Even then, for technical collaboration with the foreign country, why was it allowed to be continued for so long a period?

Now, frankly speaking, I have a submission to make with regard to this Bill. There are two things which I want to mention, not absolutely relevant, nor is it irrelevant totally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you saying 'absolutely relevant' ? You always speak relevant things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is why I said "not absolutely". Here the reason for taking over is to protect the interests of the workers on which I agree with the Minister. Now, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that the same interest should be shown in the case of such other companies where a different standard is being applied. For example, there is Bengal Potteries where 2500 workers are working. They also produce very good quality of potteries which could compete with Hitkari Potteries and even beat them in all respects if it is properly managed. Then there are also producers of other consumer goods like electrical equipments, etc. Now, such companies are in the process of denotification. Instead of being taken over, instead of nationalising them, I understand that the notice is being given for sale of their assets and their stocks. Assets and liabilities are being calculated in respect of these companies. Any time, public sale can be there in respect of those companies. I do not think this is correct.

The company that I am referring to has gone sick due to absolute mismanagement by the management which was kept during the takeover period. It was Shri Bhagat who actually mismanaged the whole thing. The workers have been requesting for a change of the management. This is one of the companies which can compete in the international market. This process has been reversed ; instead of nationalisation, the question of denotification has come. In the same interest referred to here, I earnestly request the Government to change their attitude towards Bengal Potteries Company, and instead of going in for denotification, public sale etc, nationalise it with the same logic that has been put here in respect of the projects which can be of great help to others and earn foreign exchange also.

There are two other companies, namely the Incheck tyres and National Rubber and we have been raising the question of their vexed problem many times ; the Minister knows about that. We shall not feel tired of mentioning these two companies so long as the Government does not keep its own commitment made earlier. There have been innumerable commitments made on the floor of the House that these two Companies will be nationalised. After so many commitments in the House made by different Ministers of Industries, now the position is that two preconditions are being laid for the nationalisation of these two companies ; one is three years wage freeze and the other is retrenchment. Why ? Are these workers not workers ? These workers are as precious as the 350 workers.

The products of these two companies, Incheck Tyres and National Rubber are such that nobody can say that any country can dispense with those. The tyres etc. would always be needed for our country.

This being the case, I would request the Hon. Minister to apply the same logic as is being applied to the acquisition of Transformer and Switchgear Ltd. to nationalise these two companies, Incheck Tyres. and National Rubber without any preconditions, as also stop their indifferent attitude towards Bengal Potteries and nationalise it also quickly.

With these words, I conclude and I hope that the Minister will be touched by my arguments and take necessary steps as requested by me.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रांसफार्मर एण्ड स्विचगियर लिमिटेड, 1983 का मैं इसलिए समर्थन कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि वर्षों से उस कम्पनी में घाटा होने की वजह से मजदूरों को दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। एक मजबूरी यह भी है कि हर सत्र में इस तरह के सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

को टेक-ओवर करने के मामले में बिल बराबर आते रहते हैं। इस कम्पनी के साथ और भी ज्यादा आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी के कोलाबोरेशन के साथ जो पश्चिमी जर्मनी से टैकनालॉजी ली गई, उसको विश्व-सनीय मानकर इस कारखाने का निर्माण हुआ और उत्पादन भी शुरू हुआ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि फॉरन एडवांस टैकनालॉजी को लेकर आपने इस कारखाने को लगवाया था और उस एडवांस टैकनालॉजी के बाद भी यह कारखाना क्यों फेल हो गया? क्या इसके पीछे मैनेजमेंट या सरकार या सरकार के ही किसी फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीचूशन का तो हाथ नहीं रहा? फारन कोलाबोरेशन के साथ बनी हुई इण्डस्ट्री भी फेल हो गई। हमारे देश में जब कारखाने शुरू किए जाते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान का कैपिटलिस्ट फॉरन एडवांस टैकनालॉजी के नाम पर इस देश की सरकार को तो धोखा देता ही है और साथ ही जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको भी धोखा देते हैं चाहे वह किसी भी तरह की इण्डस्ट्री हो, इन्जीनियरिंग हो, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी हो, टायर बनाने की इण्डस्ट्री हो। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा—भविष्य में फॉरन-टैकनालॉजी के नाम पर इस देश के लोगों को मत लुटवाइये। हिन्दुस्तान के साइन्स्ट्रस और इन्जीनियर्स बहुत योग्य हैं, वे दुनिया के किसी भी देश के टैकनालाजिस्ट्स से कम नहीं हैं। वे अच्छी से अच्छी मशीनें देश में ही बना सकते हैं। आपके बी० एच० इ० एल० में सेन्ट-पर-सेन्ट हिन्दुस्तानी कारीगर और इन्जीनियर्स काम कर रहे हैं और जो मशीनें, ट्रांसफार्मर्स और टरबाइन्ज वे बना रहे हैं वे दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले कम नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरह की किसी

इण्डस्ट्री को जो फारन-टैकनालाजी के नाम पर फैंक्टरी लगाना चाहते हैं, उनको लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे। ये फैंक्टरीज कुछ समय बाद फेल होती हैं—इसका कारण यह है कि ये उद्योग-पति फारन टैकनालाजी के नाम पर सरकार और जनता से पैसा लेकर इण्डस्ट्री को लगाते हैं, उसके बाद थोड़ा-थोड़ा कर के उसमें से पैसा निकाल कर दूसरी इण्डस्ट्री में जो ज्यादा प्राफिटेबिल है, नयी इण्डस्ट्री लगाते जाते हैं और पुरानी इण्डस्ट्री को धीरे-धीरे बन्द करते चले जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उस कैपिटलिस्ट को जो पुरानी इण्डस्ट्री को बन्द कर रहा है और बैंकों तथा आपकी फाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीचूशन्ज से पैसा लेकर नई इण्डस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है, पैसा न दें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसको ब्लैक-लिस्ट कीजिये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उनको कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दीजिये। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो लोग इस तरह की इण्डस्ट्री को बन्द करते हैं, उनकी नई इण्डस्ट्रीज खड़ी होती चली जा रही हैं तथा पुरानी इण्डस्ट्री में मजदूरों का प्राविडन्ट फण्ड का पैसा और दूसरी निधियों का पैसा मरता चला जाता है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय आज जिस इण्डस्ट्री को टेक-ओवर करने जा रहे हैं उसमें मजदूरों का कितना पैसा बकाया है तथा टेक-ओवर के बाद कितने दिनों के अन्दर मजदूरों का पैसा मिल जायगा।

आज श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंग जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं—। उनकी जानकारी मैं लाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग जो आगे चल कर फैंक्टरी को बन्द करना चाहते हैं, धीरे-धीरे मजदूरों की छटनी करते चले जाते हैं, डिस्प्लीनरी एक्शन के नाम पर, स्टैंडिंग

आर्डर के नाम पर उनको निकालते चले जाते हैं। मैं डिमाण्ड करता हूँ कि आप इस कम्पनी के मैनेजमेंट को टेक-ओवर करने से पहले इस सदन को बतलायें इस कम्पनी में पिछले पांच सालों में कितने मजदूरों को डिस्प्लीनरी एक्शन के नाम पर, स्टैंडिंग आर्डर के नाम पर निकाला गया है तथा क्या वे दोबारा उन लोगों को इस संस्थान में नौकरी पर रख लेंगे ?

मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कैपिटलिस्ट्स को ब्लैक-लिस्ट किया जाय और भविष्य में कोई पैसा उनको बैंकों से या सरकारी फाइनेन्शियल इंस्टी-चूशन से नहीं दिया जाय तथा नये कैपिट-लिस्ट्स और इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स को इंट्रोड्यूस किया, उनकी मदद की जाय, उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ताकि वे इस देश की अपनी टैकनालाजी के आधार पर काम करें और अधिक से अधिक प्रोडक्शन दे सकें।

श्री राम लाल राहो (मिसरिख) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने के लिए पांच मिनट दिये हैं।

इस बिल पर जो विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य श्री जगपाल सिंह ने जो बात कही है, चाय (संशोधन) विधेयक पर बोलते हुए सम्भवतः इसी तरीके की बात मैंने कही थी। हमारे देश में एक परम्परा पड़ गई है कि निजी उद्यमी अपना उद्योग चलाने के लिए सरकार से पैसा ले लेते हैं और फिर उस उद्योग को धीरे-धीरे रुग्ण कर देते हैं और दूसरे उद्योग में वे चले जाते हैं। उसमें उनको कोई लाभ नहीं होता है लेकिन सरकार का जो धन उसमें लगता है, उसको सरकार को पुनः न देना पड़े, इसको

न देने के वे कोई न कोई रास्ता खोज लेते हैं।

यह ट्रांसफार्मर एण्ड स्विचगियर लिमिटेड (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अन्तरण) विधेयक, जो मंत्री जी लाए हैं, यह जो कम्पनी है, यह पहले एक जर्मन कम्पनी, जोकि प्राइवेट कम्पनी थी, के सहयोग से चलाई जा रही थी। उसके सहयोग से यह कम्पनी प्रारम्भ हुई और उसके चलते-चलते इतना समय बीत गया लेकिन अब वह कम्पनी चलने की स्थिति में नहीं रही और हमारे उद्योग मंत्री, जोकि हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, के सिर पर इस कम्पनी का भार आ पड़ा है। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि इतना समय इस कम्पनी को बने हुए बीत गया और अब स्थिति यह हो गई है कि 3 करोड़ 6 लाख के ऊपर घाटा हो गया है और 300 मजदूरों के सामने आज मुखभरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और अब इसको अपने अधिकार लेने का होश आया। मैं इस विधेयक का कतई समर्थन नहीं करना चाहता था लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी है कि इसका समर्थन करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि विद्युत उत्पादन एक ऐसी चीज है कि बिजली हमारे जीवन का एक अंग बन गई है, जितके बिना कोई विकास संभव नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जो भी करना चाहें करें लेकिन एक चीज का ध्यान रखें कि बिजली से संबंधित जितने भी उपकरण बनते हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा रद्दी किस्म के बनते हैं और उनमें कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए। आज ट्रांसफार्मर लगाते हैं, तो तीन महीने में वह खराब हो जाता है। इसी तरह में स्विचगियर जो बनते हैं, वे तीन महीने भी नहीं चलते हैं। वे इतनी जल्दी क्यों खराब हो जाते हैं ? अगर आप इस पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दें और अच्छा मैनेजमेंट रखें, अच्छे

[श्री राम लाल राही]
 लोगों को इन कम्पनियों में लगावें और स्वार्थी लोगों को दूर रखें, तो निश्चित रूप से ये कम्पनियाँ अपना लाभ कमाएंगी और अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकेंगी और अच्छी चीजें बना कर देंगी। अगर इनका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो देश के विकास को गति मिलेगी, ऐसा मैं मान कर चलता हूँ।

मैं एक और बात मजदूरों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन कह रहे थे कि बिजली का विस्तार हो रहा है। इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि आजादी के बाद से बिजली का काफी विस्तार हुआ है लेकिन कितनी बिजली आप लोगों को दे पा रहे हैं? जो किसान है या जो उद्यमी है, उद्योग को चलाने के लिए उसको पूरी बिजली नहीं मिलती है और जो उसके उद्योग की क्षमता है, उस क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन करने के लिए आप उसे बिजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। किसान चाहता है कि उसे 24 घंटे बिजली मिले और अगर उसको बिजली पूरी मिल जाए तो जहाँ वह साल में एक फसल पैदा करता है, वहाँ वह तीन फसलें पैदा कर के इस देश के उत्पादन में वृद्धि कर सकता है और अभी जो आपको अनाज के लिए दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ पसारना पड़ता है या दूसरी उत्पादित चीजों के लिए जो दूसरे देशों से भीख माँगनी पड़ती है, उससे आप बच सकते हैं और हाथ पसारने की नौबत नहीं आ सकती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन साहब, इस वक्त सच पक्ष में बैठे हैं, इसलिए ऐसी बात कहते हैं लेकिन और वे इधर बैठेंगे, तो वे मेरे बिचारों से सहमत होंगे और इसी तरीके से आलोचना कर के सुझाव देंगे कि यह सरकार ऐसा कार्य करे, जिससे इस देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। किसान का उत्पादन बढ़े। किसान का

उत्पादन तभी बढ़ पाएगा जब उसको सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध होंगे। वह ट्यूबवेल लगाता है तो बिजली नहीं मिलती। फिर उसका ट्यूबवेल कैसे चल सकता है? इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

मैं इस बात का भी आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आपके उद्योगों में जो मजदूर लगे हुए हैं उनकी तरफ आप विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और उनकी जो बकाया तनखा है, उनको जो मिलने वाली सुविधाएँ हैं, उनको दिलाने का आप प्रयास करें।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, though I welcome this Bill in the interest of workers, I have got some disagreement with the arrangement which has been made through this Bill. The simple reason is this. What are the reasons for the accumulated losses which the company is facing now? Who was managing this company? Who was responsible for this state of Affairs? If you go through all the aspects of it, you can find out a solution. On that area, I only differ with the arrangement.

The composition of this company is like this : the Government of India has 45 per cent of the shares ; the Canara Bank—16 per cent ; the Bank of India—4 per cent ; it comes to about 65 per cent. The private shareholders—only 1.5 per cent. Then other financial institutions invest and they become shareholders.

The management of the company was directly looked after by Andrew Yule in Calcutta. Andrew Yule Company only nominated Directors to the Board. Andrew Yule Company is responsible for the entire lead performance of this company. So, Andrew Yule Company should alone bear the responsibility for the losses. The government has come forward with a proposal that it

is going to be a subsidiary to the Andrew Yule Company. What is going to be the fate of this company? I suggest that there should be a separate unit. Even though the Hon. Minister is not able to bring in such a provision in this Bill, I hope there will be a separate amendment make it a separate unit so that it can be directly controlled by the Ministry, so that the management in Madras need not expect any help. I should say, actually, the Madras company is being run at the mercy of the Andrew Yule Company. On many occasions I knew about it. On that area only I differ with the Bill. I hope the Minister will look into the matter.

If you go through the affairs of this company you will find that the initiative for taking over this company by the Government from 1968. Then many representations were made to the Minister. I personally requested the Finance Minister to look into the matter in the beginning. He was very kind enough to examine this matter. Actually in 1979 itself, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India wanted a policy scheme to be evolved by the Andrew Yule Company to make this unit a viable one. Then this matter was referred to the Screening Committee of India in 1979 itself. Then there was a lot of discussion. Finally, the Andrew Yule Company accepted that they will take over this company. But, after a year, in 1960, the same Andrew Yule Company, though they have got responsibility, they refused to take over this company in 1980. Secondly, the ICIC itself has requested the Andrew Yule Company that we will finance the Company.

That too was about Rs. 55 lakhs, they offered to finance the company. They wanted to make it a subsidiary. That was also not accepted by the Andrew Yule Company. So, the net result was that it was closed, on 1st April 1982. As my friend and colleague Dr. Kalanidhi has stated here, the employees, the representatives of the people and the workers, the management and

the local people all represented to the State Government to help the unit so that they can produce more, that is, some items of sophisticated machinery which should be sold in the market at higher rates so that it can become a viable unit. But the State Government also refused to become a guarantor for that. They refused to become a guarantor to the bank. So because of that also the employees were dejected. The IRCI took much interest to help the company. But this Andrew Yule Company did not respond to the requests. Now, even the reason for the cumulative losses is also mismanagement. The Board of Directors also did not care about it. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that there is no irregularity even now still in the cash-credit accounts which is the tune of Rs. 150 lakhs. This Transformer and Switchgear Company did not take any initiative. No officer of the company or no director took any action to settle this matter. Do you know the rate of interest? From 1979 till now for four years do you know what will be the interest? Do you know how much interest you are going to pay? Kindly ask your officers and give it to me. They have not done anything. So that is the position. Therefore, I would only appeal to the Minister to move in the matter and make this unit as viable as possible. It would be better to make it a separate unit, otherwise there will not be any use of taking over. I do not know what would be the function of this Andrew Yule company. That is situated in Calcutta. This company is in Madras. So they have to go there or accept some directions from Calcutta. Anyway, nothing will come out of it.

Before I conclude, I once again reiterate that it is better to have it as a separate unit. I would urge upon the Minister to see that this company is allotted some more funds to make it a viable unit.

Some of our friends here have stated that the switchgears and transfor-

[C. T. Dhandapani]

mers are defective. They may be manufactured by other companies, not from Transformer and Switchgear Ltd. This Company, TSL has been producing good items and it is a reputed company. Only because of the mismanagement and other factors this company could not make profits.

I once again appeal the Minister. before I conclude, about the employees. There are about 300 employees and they should be given employment immediately I hope the Minister will agree. Some of the employees have already gone to some other companies as they thought that it would not be re-vitalised. They also should be accommodated by the Company. With these words I welcome the takeover but at the same time, I once again appeal to the Minister to make it a separate unit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Sir, let me start by conveying my thanks to the Hon. Members who participated in the discussion. It has been generally welcomed and as some Hon. Members put it, this has been long overdue. There are a few points which have been raised by Hon. Members particularly, my colleagues from West Bengal have raised the question of sick industries as such and they have asked whether the policy of sick industries has been spelt out by the Government of India. May I submit, in all humility, that in October 1981, a policy for sick industries was laid down. Under the framework of that policy, responsibility has been cast on the administrative ministries to monitor the state of health of various industries which come under their purview. The banks also have a special role to play in monitoring the state of health of a given industrial unit and the Reserve Bank of India is also exercising its role very legitimately about sickness on industrial front because it has an overall impact on

the economy of the country and also on the workers who are involved in these industries.

There are about 488 large units which were sick at the end of January 1983. This figure is always contested. The guide lines which had been issued in October 1981 do serve a very useful purpose in terms of monitoring sickness.

A point was made about the interests of the workers which have to do rightly protected. The statutory interests of the workers in terms of their gratuity and provident fund have been given top priority and the Commissioner of Payments will certainly take this into consideration. After all the thrust of this piece of legislation is basically to safeguard the interests of the workers and I am sure that point has been taken well.

This particular company was started in 1956 and it went into commercial production in 1957. So many years have gone by since then. Much has been said about the collaboration from a West German firm. The collaboration is only for limited number of years and is not a continuing one. Also, they do not have equity interest in this company. Shri Dhandapani, the leader of the DMK has raised some queries about the happenings in this company. The switchgears, transformers and various electrical equipments, which this company is geared to manufacture in this particular unit, face a very stiff competition in the market. There are a number of companies in the country which manufacture quality transformers, quality switchgears and quality electrical equipments both in the private sector as well as in the public sector.

While making an assessment why this Company became sick, one of the points which you will have to bear in mind is the fact that the major customer for switchgears and transformers and the other electric equipments is the State

Electricity Boards. The House is fairly well aware of the precarious financial position of the Electricity Boards throughout the country; I am not singling out any Board in any particular State. In view of the enormity of the resources problem that the Electricity Boards face and also in view of the fact that this Company was asked to go into fixed price contract with the State Electricity Boards, it was placed in a difficult situation. If you take particularly Tamil Nadu into account, since 1977 there has been power cut and the off-take of electrical equipments from this unit has been on the decline. These are some of the reasons why the Company has become sick.

Well, there are instances where companies have become sick because of financial misappropriation, mismanagement and even siphoning of money belonging to the company. They all add to the sickness of the companies. While doing this *post mortem*, let us learn some lessons so that they would be a kind of a warning, caution or alert to the Government that we have to be very cautious and careful in a matter like this to ensure that misappropriation does not take place.

Certain other matters were raised during the course of the debate, particularly by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. She did concede that it may not be totally relevant for purposes of discussion of this Bill, whose limited objective is to take over this particular Company with 300 workers. It has to be said to the credit of the Government of India that in 1980 we did not de-notify any industrial unit, which we had taken over under the provisions of the regulations; so also in 1981. In 1982 only Appollo Tyres was de-notified, but there we had not taken over the management, because the court had intervened. In 1983, with a very heavy heart, we had to de-notify three companies. Another distinguished member from West Bengal did make a reference to Containers and Closures Ltd.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee drew our attention to Inchek, National Rubber and Bengal Potteries. With reference to Inchek and National Rubber, certain postures have been taken by the Government of India and we are trying to rehabilitate these units. In the course of trying to bring them back to health, we expect certain reciprocity from the workers....(*Interruptions*) When we ask for a certain reciprocity, a certain understanding, on the part of the workers, I am sure you would not question the motive of the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : By 'reciprocity' you mean the retrenchment of a large number of workers. Can any worker agree to this ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How can you think of going in for retrenchment ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I have come across a number of instances where, in order to see that the company prospers, we have taken recourse to voluntary retirement.

This has happened in any number of companies and so, to insist that there should not be any voluntary retirement or any such thing would only bring further obstacle and hurdles in an otherwise smooth functioning of some of these companies.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You expect the workers to become...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will. I would not like to enter into a argument because we need the goodwill of the...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Kindly re-consider that retrench-

ment clause at the same time. (*Interruptions*). Argument is not needed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be considered sympathetically. That is what he says.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I did not say that. The reconsideration has to be mutual and I am sure that we should be able to find some kind of a solution.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : When he is not a worker, how can you consider his case ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Mr. Dhandapani did make a reference to Andrewyule. Well, it is a fact that Andrewyule were the Managing Agents some years ago. When the Managing Agency system was abolished, they had only a nominal participation. There was a special Board appointed by the banks and they had one or two representatives on the Board of Directors and certainly it is a small unit as compared to a reasonable unit with 300 workers, and I would not subscribe to Shri Dhandapani's assessment of the situation that if the company were to be a separate entity, it would be good for the Company. I beg to differ, with him on this situation. Andrewyule has the requisite managerial capacity and if it becomes a subsidiary, as we hope it is going to after this august House gives clearance, then there is the possibility of Andrewyule bringing in its technical competence, its managerial competence and the resources which it can partly flow into this Company also which this unit very badly needs. So, under the circumstances, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have to make every effort to see that the company would come back to health and for that we need the blessings of this august House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Kalanidhi wanted that because the employees were unemployed for 2 years, some advance of Rs. 1000 per employee should be given. He made a request.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, a representative of Andrewyule had gone to Madras very recently and then he had gone into a dialogue with the representatives of the workers and perhaps we can pass on the message to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I find Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit is not present. Therefore, I put the Statutory Resolution moved by him to the vote of House.

The question is :

“That this House disapproves of the Transformer and Switch-gear Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 8th November, 1983.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Transformer and Switchgear Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof and to modernise and augment the production of transformers, switch-gears and other allied electrical equipments by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued supply of the aforesaid articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith

or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 32. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 32 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to the Schedule. The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.M. KRSHNA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF THE TEXTILE
UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING
OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1983.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up item Nos. 14 and 15 together. Shri Satnarayan Jatiya to move the statutory resolution.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Sir, I beg to move :

"This House disapproves of the Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 18th October, 1983."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने 13 कपड़ा उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध को, उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण किये जाने तक, केन्द्रीय सरकार के हित में अधिकार का अध्यादेश जारी किया है, यह 18 अक्तूबर, 1983 को किया है जब कि वर्तमान सदन को चलने में 27 दिन बाकी थे। उन्होंने यह कहते हुए उपकार किया है कि 18 जनवरी, 1982 से जो हड़ताल चल रही थी या मिलबन्दी चल रही थी, उसके हल करने के लिये यह अध्यादेश जारी किया है।

20, 21 महीने तक मजदूर तड़पते रहे, मिलें चली नहीं, उनकी हालत खराब हो गई,

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

तब जाकर हमारी सरकार को खबर लगी कि इन मिलों को चलाना जरूरी हो गया है। अगर नहीं चलाया गया तो मजदूरों और मिलों की हालत खराब हो जायेगी। मजदूर 20-21 महीनों तक परेशान रहे, उनकी बात सुनी नहीं गई, वह भूखमरी के कगार पर आ गये उसके बाद सरकार ने यह उपकार किया है। सरकार की नीति इसी प्रकार से काम करने की है। वह काम तो करती है किन्तु उपकार जताकर करती है। मैं मान लेता हूँ कि मजदूरों के लिये, मिलों को चलाकर बहुत एहसान किया है, सरकार करती तो है किन्तु तब तक बहुत देर हो जाती है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि देर है अन्धेरे नहीं है।

मैं वाणिज्यमंत्री से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जिन 13 मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है, उसके आधार भी दिये गये हैं जिसमें कहा गया है कि कुप्रबन्ध के कारण और असंतोष-जनक वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण उनका अधिग्रहण करना जरूरी हो गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि अब उनका सुप्रबन्ध होगा और उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारा जायेगा। कुप्रबन्ध का कारण है कि जितनी मिलें ली गई हैं, उसमें मशीनरी या कारखाने में लगने वाली चीजें ठीक नहीं हैं, सरकार उनको सुधारेगी। यह प्रश्न हमारे लिये जरूरी है, क्योंकि किसी भी संस्थान के संचालन के लिये रा-मैटीरियल, प्रोसेसिंग, मार्केटिंग और उसका प्रबन्ध किन लोगों के हाथों में है, यह बात देखने वाली है। अब तक के अनुभव के बारे में मैं आपको बताता हूँ।

सरकार के पास एन० टी० सी० की 112 मिलें हैं और उसके लाभ-हानि सब जानते

हैं। मैं बहुत ज्यादा तो नहीं, लेकिन कुछ बातें स्पष्ट करना चाहूँगा।

इन सारी 112 कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर लगभग 2 लाख हैं। इस देश में कपड़ा उद्योग में 1 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। इन 12 लाख में से एन० टी० सी० की मिलों में 2 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं।

1981-82 की प्रोडक्शन की हालत को देखिये। देश की कुल कपड़ा मिलों का उत्पादन 99, 650 लाख मीटर था। इन मिलों का उत्पादन जो हैंडलूम से और प्राइवेट मिलों के माध्यम से थे, उसका यदि विश्लेषण करें तो मिलों से जो कपड़ा उत्पादित हुआ है वह 3055 मीटर है, पावर लूम से 3797 मीटर है और हाथकरघा से 3113 मीटर है। इस प्रकार से एन० टी० सी० की मिलों ने 29 परसेंट उत्पादन किया है। जो मिलें उत्पादन कर रही हैं वह 803 हैं जिसमें स्पिनिंग मिलें 522 हैं और कम्पोजिट मिलें 281 हैं। आज सारे देश में मिलों के संचालन और उत्पादन की हालत ठीक नहीं है। कपड़ा उद्योग हमारे देश का बहुत पुराना उद्योग है। टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री एक लेबर-बेस्ड इंडस्ट्री है। उसमें मजदूरों के अधिक से अधिक काम करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इसलिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि उसमें से अधिक से अधिक मजदूरों को काम मिले लेकिन मिलों में स्वचलीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण लागू करते हुए इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता कि इससे मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। वैसे भी हमारा देश बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित है। आदमी को बड़ा संघर्ष करना पड़ता है, तब कहीं वह कोई आजीविका का साधन पाता है।

कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले मजदूर को चाहे जितना भी पैसा मिले, लेकिन समाज में उसको सम्मानित दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता। उसको मवाली के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। जेल में रहने वाले कैदियों को बैरक की तरह उन लोगों के रहने के लिए मिलों की चाल होती है, जहां उनके परिवार के रहने के लिए पर्याप्त जगह तथा सुविधाएं नहीं होतीं। यह वास्तविकता है कि हमारे देश में न तो कपड़ा मिलों की हालत ठीक है और न उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत ठीक है। कपड़ा मिलें न केवल देश के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उत्पादन करती हैं, बल्कि विदेशों में कपड़ा भेज कर फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज भी अर्जित करती हैं। जहां तक इन मिलों के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, आजादी के बाद स्थिति यह है कि लोगों के पहनने के लिए कपड़ा मुहैया नहीं है।

बम्बई की कुछ मिलें ठीक काम कर रही हैं। उनकी व्यवस्था इस पर निर्भर करती है कि वे किस प्रकार माल को खरीदती हैं, किस प्रकार उसको प्रोसेस करती हैं और किस प्रकार अपने उत्पादन को मार्केट में लाती हैं। एन० टी० सी० द्वारा बीमार मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है, लेकिन वे बीमारी में से उबर नहीं पातीं। बीमारी से उबारने के लिए उचित उपचार के अभाव के कारण वे स्वस्थ नहीं हो पातीं।

इस सम्बन्ध में इन्दौर के होप टेक्स्टाइल की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह एक प्राइवेट कनसर्न है। पहले वह मिल अच्छी तरह चलती थी। लेकिन मिल-मालिक ने घाटा बता कर उसको बन्द कर दिया। वहां पर चार हजार से ज्यादा जो मजदूर काम करते थे, आज वे बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं

और उनके पास गुजारे के लिए कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिए वहाँ पर श्रमिक असंतोष है। इन्दौर की सब मिलों के मजदूरों ने उसके समर्थन में एक दिन की हड़ताल की।

मैं हड़ताल का पक्षधर नहीं हूं, किन्तु हड़ताल मजदूर का आखिरी कदम है। कोई भी आदमी नहीं चाहता कि वह अपने रोजगार और अपनी मजदूरी की कीमत पर हड़ताल करे, क्योंकि जब तक वह मजदूरी कमायेगा नहीं, तब तक वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कैसे करेगा। मजदूर हड़ताल तब करता है, जब वह बहुत परेशान हो जाता है और उसकी बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। श्रम मंत्रालय के पास जो कानून हैं, वे बहुत पंगु हैं—वे इतने सक्षम नहीं हैं कि मजदूरों के बारे में ठीक समय पर ठीक फैसला किया जा सके। आज श्रम कानूनों और औद्योगिक विवाद सम्बन्धी कानूनों के अधूरे होने के कारण भी सारे देश में यह स्थिति निमित्त हुई है।

सरकार ने ये 13 मिलें ले ली हैं, लेकिन अभी और भी बहुत सी मिलें प्रतीक्षा कर रही हैं कि सरकार उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय लेती है? जैमे, अहमदाबाद में कुछ मिलें हैं, इंदौर की होप टेक्स्टाइल है, उज्जैन की विनोद तथा विमल मिलें हैं, पांडीचेरी की एंग्लो-फ्रेंच मिल है। आज सारे देश में टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग नष्ट हो रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, कपड़ा उद्योग हमारे देश का सबसे पुराना उद्योग है। पहले गांवों में जुलाहे काम करते थे। उसके बाद शहरों में कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित हुईं। समय-समय पर उनका आधुनिकीकरण-माडर्नाइजेशन और स्वचालीकरण—आटोमेटाइजेशन—होता रहा है।

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

इन सबके बावजूद आज भी कपड़ा उद्योग में मुनाफ़ा नहीं है और न ही उसमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत अच्छी है। एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़े देखने से पता लगता है कि टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा में भी काफी गिरावट आई है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग पर अलग से विचार न करें। उद्योग पूंजी और पसीने का मिला-जुला उपक्रम है। अगर हम सोच लें कि पूंजी लगा कर हमारा काम बन जाएगा, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। हमारी नीयत यह होनी चाहिए कि किसी भी उद्योग में पूंजी और पसीने को बराबर का हक और हिस्सा होना चाहिये।

14.00 hrs.

किन्तु होता यह है कि पूंजी का तो आप सम्मान करते हैं क्योंकि पूंजी के बिना तो कोई काम चलता नहीं, परन्तु जो पसीना बहाते हैं, जो मजदूरी करते हैं, जो श्रम के आधार पर उत्पादन करते हैं उनकी सतत उपेक्षा होती है। यह बात हमेशा के लिए चलने वाली नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र का उद्योगीकरण हो, उसके अन्दर ऐसे उद्योग लगाए जाने चाहिए जिससे उद्योगों का श्रमिकीकरण हो। अधिक से अधिक श्रमिकों को उसमें काम मिले।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you going to conclude ?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : I want to continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. You continue next time.

14.01 hrs

DISCUSSION ON PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the international situation.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

“That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I beg to move :

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :—

This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, recommends in the national interest that the Government change the present policy of confrontation with the neighbours to that of promoting amity, and also maintain equidistance from the big powers USA and USSR”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :—

This House, having considered the present international situa-

tion and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto recommends in the national interest that the Government change the present policy of confrontation with the neighbours to that of promoting amity and also maintain equidistance from the big powers U.S.A. and U.S.S.R."

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty will initiate the discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : It would have been better if we could have discussed this international situation before the commencement to the CHOGM. But unfortunately the Government was not ready to come before the Members of Parliament to get our opinion and, most probably, they were afraid of us because in CHOGM, unlike the non-aligned summit, the NATO powers were there and they knew that they would have to compromise with some of the principles enunciated in the non-aligned summit.

There is a substitute motion by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy which asks the Government to maintain equidistance. Now the Government actually does follow a policy where they say that the two super-powers are involved and it is because of their power struggle, all these dangerous situations arise.

Even in the Commonwealth Conference, they say that the two powers, the US and the Soviet Union, should go to Geneva talks again. I would like to ask our Minister for External Affairs, do you consider this stand taken by the Soviet Union in Geneva talks reasonable or not.

In its latest proposal, the Soviet Union was even ready to reduce its number of SS 20 missiles to 120.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
 How do you know ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes. That is the proposal on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
 A public proposal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : While allowing Britain and France to retain 160 missiles, the US could have given up its plan to deploy 572 new missiles in Western Europe but the United States was determined not to have any agreement with the Soviet Union because it decided earlier to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles and thereby have military superiority over Soviet Union.

You know that there is a rough parity that exists between the NATO powers and the WARSAW powers in Europe. The United States of America was to have military superiority and also to have the first-rate advantage and that is the reason precisely why they torpedoed the Geneva talks and I am really astonished to find that our Foreign Minister even his statement, without mentioning about the reasonable Soviet stand, without mentioning about the intransigence of the United States of America, which is out to create an imbalance in military parity and bring the world to a nuclear holocaust. i.e. equating both the Powers as if they are equally responsible. In this respect I would like to quote from our Indian newspapers, what our newspapers feel about it. *The Hindu* observed on Monday, November 28 :

"It is the militaristic and swaggering policies of the Reagan Administration—in particular, its insistence deploying a total of 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles in five European countries staring with Britain and West Germany, in defiance of mass democratic European sentiment—that have situation to a dangerous point where all reasonable prospects of arriving at a negotiated arms limitation compromise based on a rough balance of intermediate nuclear forces in Europe have disappeared."

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

The Hindustan Times observed on November 26 :

"From the start the Reagan Administration has pursued a policy of bellicosity and adventurism not only unbecoming but dangerous for a Super Power."

This is what the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has to say :

"As Moscow was making substantial concessions in the course of the two year long negotiations—the first being freezing unilaterally of the existing strength of SS-20 missiles and nuclear warheads in Eastern Europe—it was expected that Washington would hasten slowly."

Further it has said :

"It cannot be contended that the Soviet Union did not agree to meet the American demand at least half way. It offered to reduce the strength of SS-20 missiles to 120 (half the existing strength), the number of which is less than that of the combined British and French missiles directed at the Soviet Union. If in addition to this the USA's submarine-based missiles are taken into account, the Russian proposal would appear quite reasonable."

14.06 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

In the face of these facts, how is it that our Government is trying to equate both the Powers? While the Soviet Union is sincerely trying to almost de-nuclearise the European arena, the Americans who are out to have military superiority have deployed medium range missiles in Europe. And our Government says that both the Powers are responsible. It does not even name the United States of America as the aggressor anywhere. It is an insult to the millions of Indians who participated in the freedom struggle to go through the CHOGM

declarations and papers. Yesterday our Foreign Minister referred to these papers. It is a shame on our part that we could produce such papers where we have compromised our position. This House applauded the Government of India, and particularly the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi—and I took part in it—because of some NAM decisions, particularly the new economic order, the North-South dialogue for restructuring the financial institutions and naming seven times the United States of America—the NAM document mentions that the Americans have created dangerous situations in Central America and in the Caribbeans. But unfortunately in the CHOGM document, the U.S.A. is not mentioned. Even in Grenada where open, naked aggression has taken place, where the U.S.A. has resorted to gunboat diplomacy, we have failed to mention the name of the aggressor. Not only that, it is a Commonwealth country and when a Commonwealth country is attacked, the CHOGM, the Heads of States, do not utter anything against the aggressor; there is only an innocuous Resolution that we hope that normal order will be restored. May I ask on what plea the United States of America attacked Grenada? 1500 helicopter-borne Marines landed and captured the airport and Reagan says, 'We have taken this decisive decision for three reasons: (1) for the protection of the lives of the one thousand American marines and No. 2—we did it to restore law and order.' Strange! Then he says, the lives of the Americans were threatened. Nobody threatened their lives, and is it the responsibility, of the USA to restore law and order in a different country? Is it not the internal affair of that particular country? Some other stooges—I must say—say, 'You go and invade' Is it permitted by the international law? Certain things are happening in Pakistan. Can India say that I want to put things in order in Pakistan and that is why I invade. Or can Pakistan say the same thing about India? Is it justified by international law or by international morality? Even intervention by invitation—that is also by international law, conditional. But, here is a naked aggression by the United

States of America. But our Government has failed to condemn this naked aggression and we talk of anti-colonialism. We talk of decolonisation. We talk of a new international order. We talk of fighting against all these forces. All talks. But, here, when that iron lady-I do not know-the papers were saying two iron ladies—whether Mrs Gandhi appreciated it—She is a partner of NATO and she is dittoeing the American policies and while she was talking about peace and all the good things here, sermonising, her country was the first to have the Euro missiles from the USA. This is hypocrisy that has been perpetrated by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher here... (*Interruptions*). Yes, it is hypocrisy, she did it—a reactionary regime, a Tory regime under Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and what was your stand regarding Falkland?

That Falkland belongs to Argentina. That was the decision of the NAM and the UN, but she openly violated it. And with that lady you sat together, all the Heads of Governments sat together and they retreated to Goa. All the papers carried headlines and they had something in common. It was a huge Rs. 20 crores *tamasha* that you staged in Delhi and every patriotic Indian is ashamed of this grand farce that was done here. The papers were full of whatdishes were served and all that. Nobody took you seriously.

By holding NAM you could enhance your image, By holding CHOGM you have gone down. People are looking at you as an opportunist. What you say, you do not do.

What about West Asia? You have said something about the Palestinians. May I ask you what the Americans are trying to do there? Well, Sir, it is a fact that all the communities of Lebanon have agreed on one thing at the Geneva meeting that Israel should pull out. The Americans did not accept it. The Israelis are there. There is a peace-keeping force. Who brought them there? It was the Americans who decided that they would send their Army and, well, with others.

And no non-aligned army was permitted and no United Nations Army. The American army who are instigating the Israelis is there. The Israelis are nothing but the stooges of the American imperialists. The Syrian forces are there because of the Arabs' agreement and it is their land. The land belongs to the Arabs and because of the agreement the Syrian troops are there and Syrian position are there, But what the Americans are doing? In West Asia what have they done? The USA has deployed in the past few weeks an Armada of 3 warships including the warship, New Jersey and 3 Aircraft Carriers with 300 fighter bombers—all these for a new military operation in West Asia.

Now, they have started bombing the Syrian position. What they say is that, we have a right to reconnaissance. Who has given you this right? Is it your land? From hundreds of miles away you send your army, you create conditions. What is the aim in West Asia? First of all it is to make Israel an unchallenging power in West Asia so that the Americans can have hegemony there. They are trying to use Lebanese as a spring board to control the forces of the Gulf countries. There is nothing in the CHOGM document about this American policy and there is nothing about that. What is the business of the American peacekeeping force there? It is a shame, I must tell you; it goes against our basic foreign policy. I want to ask you, Mr. Rao, since you have said that you have something in Commonwealth. Can you tell me except the English language which all of you speak as to what have you in common? It was Ivor Jennings, Mr. Minister, the British Constitutional pundit in his book on Commonwealth who said that 'since all the Commonwealth countries speak English, we should use this language for our cultural invasion.' We should not be proud of it that we all speak English. Apart from this, tell me frankly what have you in common? With the NATO countries you say that we are against Imperialism. Did they say that they are against non colonialism? They did not. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is

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a votary, a staunch believer. Western economic supremacy over the Third-world countries and there is no difference between the Reagan Administration and Thatcher Administration. Then, you say 'we have in common.' I would ask a question and you answer : what have you in common? You will say 'we want peace.' Well, everybody will want peace. It is easy to love humanity but it is very difficult to love your own neighbour. Now, everybody is speaking about peace. Are they preserving peace? Whenever they talk about peace in a country did they preserve peace? Mr. Rao, what have you in common. Take racialism—apartheid—I would like to know what are the Governments which are supporting the South african apartheid system? Britain is one of them and, I am sure, you will agree. Here, in New Delhi, Mrs Margaret Thatcher says 'she is against this racial discrimination but in her own country, she is the champion of the discriminatory policy not only against the Blacks but also against the Asians. Have you anything in common? You are asking for a new international economic order. Did she agree to it? You demanded one percent of the G.N.P. of the developed countries, but they conceded 0.7% have you been able to impress on her that they will do it? She has denied it. She won't do it. Then what did you achieve from this Commonwealth Conference—the so-called CHOGM? In your statement also, you have loudly said that you should develop this Commonwealth. It was the Imperialist Commonwealth as it used to be. It was during Pandit Nehru's time that the name was changed to Commonwealth. You accepted the British Queen as the head of the Commonwealth. May I ask you—why did you not suggest that there should be no permanent head? Have you got the guts to say that your Prime Minister will be the head at the next Commonwealth Conference? You cannot. You want to be in that and under this hegemony of the British Queen. It is a strange thing that has happened. Sir, we demand that India should come out of the Commonwealth ;

we have nothing to do with it; I remember, as a young boy, I participated in the Anti-police movement in 1942 who fought against the Britishers. We wanted to make our country free—not only we wanted political freedom but also economic freedom. I am ashamed to find that our leaders are now saying so many good things about the British Queen. To Mrs Margaret Thatcher you did not have the courage to say in her face that you are following a new-colonialist policy; you are following militarisation and you are following a policy of bringing down the world to the verger of nuclear holocaust. You don't have the courage to say. Instead you say as Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is glad equi-distance from two super-powers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I am not glad enough.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Now, you want equi-distance because there is a verse in Sanskrit :

सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने

अद्वैतः त्यजति पण्डितः

You know the Americans are the aggressors. So, now you want equi-distance from right and equi-distance from wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Are you saying Soviet Union is alright ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Of course. I would like to ask in the talks what have you achieved? Your statement is only loud sounding. It is full of sound and signifies nothing.

Mr. Chairman, the image of India has gone down in the eyes of the third world countries. Because of your honeymoon with the NATO powers in the third world countries your image has gone down. Because of your refusal to call a spade you have lost your image as Chairperson of NAM. You should remember that.

I want to know what is happening with our neighbours. What did you discuss with Jayawardene and other Commonwealth leaders? Is he going to give up his policy of attacking the Tamilians? I would also like to know, did they say anything about militarisation of Pakistan? What was the opinion of the NATO powers about it? Did they agree with you that it creates a danger for Indian sub-continent? Did you ask the Bangladesh President that if you want to push back the people who came after 1977 are they going to accept them? Did you discuss all these issues with these governments?

I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is going to adhere to the declarations of NAM? Whether you are going to adhere to what you have said about New Brittonwoods. I would like to say to the Government that they should give up their economic dependence. It is because of the economic dependance on the Imperialist power that you compromise. My party supports wherever the government takes a correct stand but I must oppose this Government where it takes the wrong stand particularly concerning the basic principles of anti-imperialism, new economic order, fighting neocolonialism and fighting this war danger created by the United States of America.

Sir, I think because of the weak economic position the Government of India is shifting from its foreign policy and is trying to have a compromise even with the Imperialist powers and thereby its image is going down among not only the people of India but also the people of the third world countries. I want a categorical answer from the Government whether it stands by the NAM principles or whether it is ready to reject the so-called achievement of CHOGM.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the House discusses the international situation there is only one dominant feature of the international scene. That

is the continuous current trend in international situation giving rise to grave and graver concerns. This has been unfortunately the fate of the present generation. What are the elements of this worsening international crisis? The collapse of *detante* and the emergence of the second cold war leading to the great power confrontation. There is a total breakdown of the armament negotiations. The recent refusal of Soviet Union to participate in any kind of negotiations at Geneva has thrown not only shock waves to Reagan—President Reagan expressed his shock—but really it has thrown very serious concern to the entire mankind as a whole and during this period the piling up of nuclear weapons continues. They are adding up new weapons, qualitatively more dangerous kinds of nuclear weapons. It seems now that collapse of *detante* has led to the emergence of a generation of armament culture and that culture is that of nuclear armaments. What is worrying us is the nuclear manifestation of this culture.

There is the doctrine of 'Strategic Balance.' It was called at the end of the first cold war not 'Strategic Balance' but 'Balance of Terror' and this has become more dangerous now with the piling up of nuclear deterrent or a concept of a limited nuclear war. It is now recognised by all concerned, the super powers, the Soviet Union and America have said that any outbreak of nuclear war will lead to the total annihilation of mankind. This is admitted by leaders of these two countries. Still the whole world and the whole mankind is going towards this precipice of a total annihilation which has led to a new feature which is contributing to a worsening of the international situation leading to international economic crisis. And the reason for this international economic crisis is the very astronomical cost of nuclear armaments. 3/4 of the nuclear armament expenditure today is incurred by the big powers, major industrialised countries. The cost to the world is not only financial or monetary. But the cost is very colossal in terms of human, material and technological—all the three combined. And what it has led to? It has led to consumption of last amount of re-

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sources which would have otherwise gone to the development even in the industrialised countries of the world. And then what has it led to? It has led to a dwindling of expenditure for their own developmental needs. It has resulted in acceleration of inflation. Almost all countries engaged in heavy armament expenditure are consuming hundreds of billions of dollars every year on this account. This figure is given in the Economic Crisis Report of the Willy Brandt Commission, that is, over 800 billion dollars of expenditure on armaments by industrialised countries. This has resulted in inflation and the dwindling or the rate of economic growth in these countries. Recession and the worst of it is because they are not able to meet their own inflationary trends, they are not able to meet their own inflationary trends, they are not able to meet their own crisis that is enveloping the industrialised countries which are engaged in armament race, nuclear armament race. They have their own policy of protectionism over them. It has developed the protectionism and they are prevented from having exports, leading to the export trade with the world outside, that is, the developing world. The countries like the U.S.A. depend on their export to these developing countries. A sizeable part of its exports goes to the developing countries, something like 38% to 40% of export of America goes to the developing countries and 28% to 30% of imports into America is from these developing countries and when you throw protectionism these highly developed industrialised countries are trying to restrict trade because they want to reduce their balance of payment or they want to fight their inflation. The result is that it has thrown the bankruptcy, economic paralysis all over the world and particularly in the under developing countries and their crisis largely originate from the armament race, nuclear armament race in the industrialised countries leading to the economic crisis which is being exported to the developing countries as a whole. Now, what is the situation in

the developing countries? They are now on a very marginal basis. They are extremely vulnerable to the economy and the result is that they are not able to make both ends meet. They are not able to export more and they are not able to meet the demands of their people. All their resources have been used for economic development and the result is that many of them are in what is described as in a process of debt trap. They are not able to pay their debts. Their service debts are mounting and therefore this is the situation which is now leading to further aggravation of the international tensions. The crisis is not only between East and West. There is not only East—West crisis. Even the crisis is North—South also and there is a total crisis, economic crisis compounding the political crisis and the whole mankind is hurtling towards a nuclear holocaust from which the survival of the mankind is at stake. The present scenario, the present international situation is at stake. The survival of the mankind on this planet, on our beautiful planet is in threat.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

Whose threat ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am talking of the threat, not whose threat but it is total. Threat to mankind is there, wherever it comes from. That is not the purpose at the moment. Therefore, nuclear disarmament is not moral issue or an ethical issue. It is an issue of the survival of the mankind as a whole. Therefore, the declaration in the General Assembly of the United Nations is not only a pious declaration but a practical declaration. The General Assembly declaration on the principles of disarmament is valid and accepted by everyone. But when it comes to actual negotiation, as I said, the negotiations have broken down totally. The United States, as has been pointed out by our friend who spoke before me, is insisting on deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe. I have seen the peoples' reaction. Millions and millions of people have protested against this. It was

an election issue in Germany, France or all over the Europe.

Now, there is a threat of deployment of missiles ; there is a declaration by Soviet Union that in the interest of security, as they say it, they are going to deploy missiles close to all the missiles, not only here but all over the world, wherever the American missiles are there either on sea or below the sea. SIM or various other missiles the Soviet Union is going to deploy. This leads to a situation where at any time there can be an outbreak of conflict. But in this situation, there is only one relief ; we still have the hope that we are not foolish or mad enough to destroy ourselves. And it is refreshing that in this capital in March this year, and again in November now we heard the voice of sanity. Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty may say that CHOGM is a little backward, reactionary than the NAM declaration, but if you see the declaration, we have named some one at some place, while at another place, we have not named. But let us not go into these trivialities. The NAM is a movement of over hundred countries, and it is the quality of leadership of the chairperson, our Prime Minister that she was able to bring about a consensus on these major issues. A great lead ! And so much was President Reagan annoyed on that that when there was a meeting in New York, President Reagan described it as pro-Soviet and anti-American. And you know, how Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the chairperson of NAM replied whether in person or at the United Nations ; she said that NAM movement is not pro-anyone or against anybody ; it is pro-mankind. It takes independent decisions ; and the basis is the consensus. And when they reach consensus on that, it is a great document ; it is a document of hope and survival of mankind and deals with the basic problems ; it reasserts that there is no other way except settlement of all the disputes that mankind faces through peaceful negotiations, peaceful coexistence and cooperations among all nations and democratization of the decisions of the entire body.

In the present world, it is not a few big countries, who can take decisions; or should take decisions, it is a number of countries, big and small, irrespective of their social system, political and economic system, or their size, or their geographical location. They have to decide collectively, whether the forum is the United Nations, or NAM or even for that matter, we support the CHOGM, the Commonwealth. You are still speaking the cliché of the 50s when you are dealing with the problems of the 80s. Today, the Commonwealth is not the British Commonwealth. If you have a look at the present Commonwealth, except only four white people, all are coloured, the black and the brown.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Shakespeare said—what is there in the name.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, a rose is a rose. The character of commonwealth has changed now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is the Queen not permanent head of the Commonwealth ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Let us not go into that. These things have been settled in the 50s. You see the basic thing there and what we try to achieve. The process in the last Commonwealth meeting, as you have seen it for yourself, is the same process, and the objective is the same, that in this confrontation, particularly the confrontation between the two great powers, leading to the threat of nuclear holocaust. The Commonwealth is trying to play the same role which the NAM has played.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : They are both the same.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : One is a little more forward, but we accept there is a principle of consensus in both. Therefore, I say if you take the burning question of Grenada, a place in the Central America, the same principle has been applied. The point is that they have emphasised the same thing in both the

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documents. In the NAM Declaration the words may be different or in the CHOGM the words may not be the same, but they have emphasised the same principles. In regard to the Contegora group of countries—Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and others, they have said that all the disputes or problems of the Central American countries and others should be settled through negotiations peacefully. And this is what has been accepted. We have re-asserted that policy. In the CHOGM Declaration we are opposed to any military intervention in any country. We have expressed very serious concern not only about the Grenada situation but also in regard to the Cyprus situation. We have said there should not be any intervention by outside powers into the affairs of the small States or any support to the secessionist movement or unilateral declaration of Independence as in the case of the northern part of Cyprus. Not only has the grave concern been expressed, but a strong and practical action has also been suggested. So, this is in essence what has been done in both the Conference Declarations. There is not much difference. I will tell you the reason for that. The reason is that the leadership happens to be that of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is not only the Chairperson of the NAM, but also the Chairperson of the CHOGM in New Delhi. Therefore, you have this assertion in the Documents coming from the Commonwealth Heads of Governments and also in the NAM. It is a voice of sanity in the present-day mad world which is heading towards disaster. Therefore, I say let us use this occasion to assert the very basic principles on which the world relations can be re-structured and fashioned. It can only be done on the basis of negotiations, peaceful settlement, peaceful co-existence despite the different systems. And also calling in appeal to the two super powers basically to come together, to come to negotiations and settle these basic questions of disarmament.

Similarly, on the grave international economic issues, I think the CHOGM

Declaration calls for three basic papers. one paper is against protectionism and more liberal flow of trade. The second is on the new Bretton Woods and the third is the Conference on the International Monetary and Finance. These are the three basic papers. So, on economic issues they have determined the priorities, in which more practical action seems to be feasible. In that respect it is a reinforcement of the decisions taken at the NAM Conference in the economic field.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Have you read Mr. Narasimha Rao's statement of yesterday about the economic part? What he has said and what you are saying are something different. Please read it.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am making a point of view. If I am wrong, you can say this. I am saying about these three aspects.

After the general, overall situation, let me deal with some of the red flash points. I have already spoken about Greece, Grenada and Lebanon.

Unfortunately, everybody seems to have gone to Lebanon—somebody with the concurrence of the Government—and sitting over it. And the situation has been compounded by the very unfortunate conflict in the PLO itself.

I congratulate the Foreign Minister who led a group of four non-aligned Foreign Ministers as directed by the Chairperson of the movement, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He was able to bring about a cease-fire among the quarrelling groups in PLO. It again shows the lead coming from Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our Foreign Minister trying to persuade people. Although this cease-fire is fragile, I hope it will not further be allowed to be broken.

There are basically four elements in the Middle East situation. The first is that Israel must withdraw its forces from

the territories occupied after the 1967 war. The second is the settlement of Palestinian question. Palestinians must have a homeland, the right of self-determination being given to them. The third is that all States in the region—Israel and others—must have a secure and settled boundary. The fourth and very important element is that PLO is the only, i.e. sole representative of the Palestinians. This is what was threatened in the northern Lebanon conflict, and in the strife. I am happy that our Foreign Minister led a team and settled this. Unless this is recognized, there cannot be any peace. This is one of the biggest threats to peace. And therefore, this has to be recognized.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Secure boundaries for Israel? This is what Israel also wants.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Since you have rung the bell. Sir, I would lastly like to secure your indulgence to speak for a few minutes on our neighbours, because in India's foreign policy, good relations with neighbours is most important. Since I do not have time, and I cannot deal with all the neighbours, I would like to deal with our relations with Pakistan.

It was a happy augury that we entered into very fruitful negotiations for building up relations with Pakistan. Apart from setting up of Joint Commissions and committees of Foreign Ministers, we identified some of the areas of cooperation, including trade and economic matters. Somewhere we have succeeded, and in others we have not. Still the process is on.

Now about the Delhi Declaration or the South Asia Regional Cooperation, for which all the seven Foreign Ministers of the region came and gave a call for the setting up of a Regional Conference. It was an act of good neighbourliness and cooperative relations. But we cannot say that this process has gone further recently. Rather, there has been a setback in this happy situation; and curiously, the setback has taken place

from misconception. When there are some internal affairs in Pakistan, i.e. agitation for the restoration of democracy—or struggle for the restoration of democracy in Sind, particularly and it may spread to other parts—President Zia, other leaders of Pakistan and the Foreign Minister are openly accusing India of interference. This has been totally denied, because, as you know, an expression of concern for democracy is one thing; there is a struggle going on in a country and helping, assisting and abetting is another; and they have not been able to prove whatsoever that India has tried to interfere. But the fact is that they have objected to our expressing sympathy for the welfare of that great leader for whom we owe our independence also—Badshah Khan, the Frontier Gandhi. Now, certain developments are taking place there. There was a dinner of Ambassadors. Forty five Ambassadors were invited to Gilgit. Now, there is a statement of President Zia that Gilgit, Huzra and Skirdu are not parts of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, they are parts of Pakistan, which has been even opposed by the four parties' opposition leaders in Pakistan itself; they have said that this is a fallacious statement; they have said that the statement of Pakistan President that Gilgit, Huzra and Skirdu are not parts of the State of Jammu & Kashmir; is a fallacious statement. So, all this is trying to put the cart backward—militarization, acquiring of arms, new weaponry and all this.

There is afresh lease of propaganda in the Pakistan Press in which India has been decried as a monster; it is always a threat which has not been accepted in Pakistan. Their previous Foreign Minister wrote that India is an expansionist. I say these are very unfortunate things.

I conclude by saying that India and Pakistan are neighbours. We share our common history and culture. We want not only to wish-well ourselves but also Pakistan and the people and the Government of Pakistan. We are not interested in what sort of government is there; it is for the people of Pakistan to decide.

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Similarly, [in Bangladesh or in other places, what is our record? In Sri Lanka, we have said the same thing that we are committed to the total integrity and unity of Sri Lanka; and within that, it is for the Government and the people of Sri Lanka to settle whatever system they want to have there. Our approach to our neighbours is the same. Therefore, any misconception, may be due to some thing, maybe due to domestic compulsion, maybe that Pakistan is facing some trouble and they want to divert the attention of the people towards India, whatever maybe the reason, let it be known that India wishes well of Pakistan. We want stable and strong Pakistan; we are not interfering in the affairs of Pakistan. We are for fruitful and cooperative development of our relations with all the countries as is mentioned in the Declaration of the South Asia Regional Cooperation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

आपकी पार्टी के 15 मिनट हैं। आप 15 मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : What time has been fixed ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has to be concluded today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I requested you to see that the time is distributed equitably.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what we are doing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the beginning, you will give a lot of time; and in the end, you say that everybody will speak within five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Usually the first speaker is given more time. The subsequent speakers take less time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If it is to be completed today, by what time do you like to sit—10 p.m., 11 p.m. ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The Hon. Speaker yesterday said that this debate must end by 7 P.M. because the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission is in session and we have a dinner in honour of MR. Arkhipov. So, I requested the Hon. Speaker and he very kindly agreed that he would see to it that this debate would be over by 7 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At what time would you like to be called ?

Shri P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : At about 6-15 or 6-20 P.M.¹

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : My suggestion is that since there is a statement by the Minister and he will also be speaking, there is no need for the Members from the Treasury Benches to speak. You let the Opposition Members speak.

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please fix a time-limit for the speeches right from now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The time allotted is 15 minutes per member.

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हाल ही में राष्ट्रमंडल

के शासनाध्यक्षों का सम्मेलन हुआ था। विदेश मंत्री जी ने विश्व के समुदाय के बारे में अपने वक्तव्य बहुत सी चर्चायें की हैं। इन चर्चाओं में जाने से पहले मैं यह देखना चाह रहा हूँ जो कि साफ नहीं हो रहा है कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले गुटनिरपेक्ष सम्मेलन हुआ, उसके तुरन्त बाद चोगम बुला ली गई और उसके पहले एशियाड खेल सम्पन्न हुए, लेकिन इससे देश को फायदा क्या हो रहा है? निर्धन देश का 40 करोड़ रुपया चोगम पर खर्च हुआ, तो उसकी उल्लिखियां क्या हैं—इन दोनों बातों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आपने 1600 करोड़ रुपया एशियाड पर खर्च किए, दो हजार करोड़ रुपये गुटनिरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन पर खर्च कर डाले और अब 40 करोड़ रुपया आपने अब चोगम पर खर्च कर दिया—लेकिन इन सबका क्या हुआ ?

माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि प्रधान-मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भी विश्व शान्ति की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। मैं इसी संदर्भ में चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। मैं राष्ट्राध्यक्ष सम्मेलन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि बढ़िया-बढ़िया फोटो छपे और देहात में रहने वाले लोगों ने महारानी जी का फोटो देख लिया और बहुत खुश हुए। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में जो रिजोल्यूशन पाए हुए हैं और चोगम में जो रिजोल्यूशन पास हुए हैं—इन दोनों में कितना अंतर है, इसकी सफाई होनी चाहिए। पता नहीं लगता है, बातों में बातें उलझ कर रह गई हैं चाहे वे आर्थिक हों या राजनीतिक हों, दोनों के फर्क को देखना पड़ेगा। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि यहां के तौर-तरीके कुछ और हैं और गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन के तरीके कुछ और हैं, इस प्रकार भ्रांति पैदा कर दी गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि शान्ति का पैगाम

देने वाले राष्ट्रमंडल के शासनाध्यक्षों ने सम्मेलन में गिनेडा के बारे में प्रस्ताव पारित किया लेकिन अमरीका के बारे में चुप्पी साथ ली। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि साइप्रस तथाकथित एसेम्बली को कौन समाप्त करेगा, इस बारे में कहीं सफाई नहीं दी गई। नामीबिया के बारे में बहुत-सी बातें उठीं, लेकिन एक प्रश्न सीधे-सीधे उठता है कि नामीबिया के ऊपर दक्षिण अफ्रीका का आधिपत्य बनाने वाला कौन है और सम्मेलन में उसकी क्या भूमिका है—इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया गया है। मैं प्रो० चक्रवर्ती साहब की बहुत-सी बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह कॉमनवैलथ ब्रिटिश हुकूमत की पुरानी यादगार है, जो आज भी आर्थिक और राजनीतिक ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की उप-लब्धियों को कायम करने का उसका यह तरीका है। इससे अधिक और कोई कारण मुझे दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन इंग्लैंड रंगभेद नीति के प्रस्ताव पर 23 बार गैर हाजिर रहा या रंगभेद नीति का समर्थन किया। आप कॉमनवैलथ के मँबर बनें या न बनें, लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी प्रश्न उठते हैं, हमने फॉरन पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कमियां पैदा की है। आप कहते हैं कि विश्व शान्ति की हमें चिन्ता है। विश्व के अन्दर न्यूकलियर मीसाइल लगाए जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ अमरीका अपने कदम बढ़ा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ सोवियन यूनियन भी पीछे न रहने की बात करता है।

15.00 hrs.

वह भी कहीं न कहीं समुद्र में मिसाइल लगाने की बात सोच रहा है। सारे विश्व में तनाव की स्थिति है, वेस्ट-एशिया की स्थिति भी बहुत असंतोषजनक है। पी० एल० ओ० की

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह] आप चर्चा कर रहे थे—जो डिबिजन हो गया है, उस सारे मूवमेंट में भारत की भूमिका क्या रही? इस सवाल पर भी आप के स्टेटमेंट से कुछ साफ नहीं हुआ है।

हमारी फॉरन पालिसी पर निगाह डालिए—वह कितनी असफल रही है इस पर भी थोड़ी सी चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में नान-एलाइण्ड कान्फरेंस हुई, वे उस की चेअर-पर्सन हैं और अब कामनवेलथ की कान्सरेंस हुई है। मैं उसी संदर्भ में एक जरा-सी जानकारी चाहता हूँ—कहा गया है—

Indian invitations to Heads of the States and Governments were submitted during the Thirty-eighth session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

वह जैनरल असेम्बली में गई थीं, वहां उन्होंने नान-एलाइण्ड मूवमेंट के चेअर-पर्सन की हैसियत से हैड-आफ-दि-स्टेट्स को इन्वाइट किया, लेकिन आपको मालूम होना चाहिए—वहां उपस्थिति कितनी थी—100 राष्ट्रों में से कुल 10 या 12 राष्ट्र वहां उपस्थित थे। यह लीडरशिप का हाल है जो कहीं-कहीं पर चुभता है...

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (रावर्टसगंज): 10 नहीं 12 थे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: 12 लीजिए। लेकिन इसके पीछे कारण क्या है? विश्व के उन राष्ट्रों ने बैठक में भाग क्यों नहीं लिया? यह कितने शर्म की बात है—भारत गुटनिर्पेक्ष आन्दोलन का चेअरमैन है लेकिन 10-12 राष्ट्र उपस्थित हुए, यह ऐसी बात है जिस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

हम जब ग्रैनेडा की बात करते हैं तो हमें एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात पर भी विचार करना

चाहिए। इस तरह की चर्चा में हमें अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों के बारे में भी विचार करना चाहिए। ग्रैनेडा के बारे में तो हम सोचते हैं, लेकिन अफगानिस्तान के बारे में हम चुप रह जाते हैं—हमें अफगानिस्तान के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए, डीगोगाशिया के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। इण्डियन ओशन में आज जो डवेलपमेंट हो रहा है वह यूरोप के न्यूक्लियर मिसाइल से भी ज्यादा भयानक होती जा रही है। इसको निम्नत्रण देने वाला कौन है? इस मामले में भी आपकी विदेश नीति असफल रूप में साफ जाहिर हो रही है। आप एक बार कहते हैं कि हम गुट-निर्पेक्ष आन्दोलन के अगुआ हैं, तो अफगानिस्तान तो शुरू से ही आपके आन्दोलन का सदस्य है। 4 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, 27 दिसम्बर, 1979 को वहां वह स्थिति पैदा हुई...

डा० सुब्रह्मण्य स्वामी: आक्रमण हुआ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: आक्रमण हुआ या आक्रमण किया—कोई शब्द कह लीजिए, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि आपने उसके सन्दर्भ में कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं अपनाई। जब आप उसके प्रश्न पर खामोश रहे तो आज ग्रैनेडा के प्रश्न पर भी आपको कम्प्रोमाइज करने की जरूरत पड़ गई। कम्पुचिया के सम्बन्ध में भी आपकी नीति असफल रही। हमें तो ऐसा लगने लगा है कि आज जो हम थ्योरी आफ इक्विडिस्टेंस की बात करते हैं, वह गलत है, हम भी एक बड़ी पावर के प्रवर्तक बन गये हैं, चाहे अमरीका हो या एशिया दुनिया में कोई हमारा दोस्त नहीं है। वे ही हमारे दोस्त हैं जो हमारे दोस्त हैं लेकिन परमानेंट दोस्त दुनिया में नहीं है। दोस्ती होती है लेकिन बिगड़ती रहती है, इस लिए आपको अपनी नीतियों के चलाने के लिए एक तरीका बनाना चाहिए, किसी के पीछे

चलकर हम अपनी नीतियों में सफल नहीं हो सकते ।

मैं इस समय नेपाल का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—यू०एस०ए० ने उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा है—

“U.S. to declare Nepal zone of peace” उसको जोन-आफ-पीस डिक्लेअर कर दिया है । किंग आफ नेपाल वहां गये थे । वह कह रहे हैं कि हम डिसाइड कर रहे हैं और शायद उन्होंने डिसाइड भी कर दिया है ।

एक लम्बे अर्से से यह प्रश्न चला आ रहा है और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी के दिमाग में भी होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में आपकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या इसके विषय में कोई बातचीत चल रही है और जो इण्डियन इन्स्ट्रेट है, उसको किस तरह से सुरक्षित रखा जाए, इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है । यदि अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया है तो अब आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इण्डियन ओशन को पीस जोन रख जाए, यह छपता रहता है । यदि नेपाल को अमेरिका पीस जोन डेक्लेयर करता है, तो उसके सामने एक प्रश्न यह भी आएगा कि इण्डियन ओशन को भी पीस जोन रखा जाए या नहीं । ऐसी कुछ बात बन सकती है और अगर यह नहीं होता है, तो यह बात अधूरी रह जाएगी ।

अब थोड़ी-सी बात मैं पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहूंगा । पाकिस्तान को एक मौका मिल रहा है और हमारी नीति असफल हो रही है । क्या बजह है कि अमेरिका पाकिस्तान को हारपून सप्लाई कर रहा है । डिफेन्स की दृष्टि से यह हमारे लिए बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है लेकिन हम यह भी देखें कि

ऐसा क्यों हुआ है । हमारी विदेश नीति कितनी सफल रही है इस मामले में, यह माननीय मंत्री जी बताएँ और वे इस चीज पर भी प्रकाश डालें कि आर्माइंट रेस को रोकने में वह कितनी सफल रही है । पाकिस्तान जहां से चाहता है, आर्म्स ले लेता है । इसमें डिफेंस की बात तो है ही लेकिन थोड़ी बात विदेश नीति की भी आ जाती है । हमारी विदेश नीति में कहां-कहां त्रुटियां हैं, इस सन्दर्भ में यह सोचने की बात है और हमारे रिलेशन्स क्यों अच्छे नहीं बने, यह भी सोचने की बात है । हमने कह दिया कि पाकिस्तान में जन-आन्दोलन हो गया है । पालीटीकल तरीके से इसके बारे में कहा जाए, तो ठीक है लेकिन सरकार का कोई बड़ा आदमी यह कहे कि जन आन्दोलन को हमारा समर्थन है, यह कहां तक सही होगा और फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम किसी के घरेलू मामलों में दखलन्दाजी नहीं करते हैं, यह बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है । इस तरह की डबल स्टैण्डर्ड की बात क्यों की जाती है । जो बात हो, साफ करो । एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम इसमें विश्वास नहीं करते हैं कि किसी के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया जाए और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बात कही जाती है । मेरी पार्टी और मेरी राय कुछ हो सकती है लेकिन सरकार की राय तो साफ होनी चाहिए ।

श्रीलंका के बारे में भी थोड़ी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा । जिस वक्त श्रीलंका में निर्दोष लोगों को मारा जा रहा था, उस वक्त हमारी सरकार ने बहुत बड़ी धमकी दे दी कि हम चुप नहीं रहेंगे, मूक-दर्शक नहीं रह सकते । अब मूक-दर्शक रहे या नहीं रहे, यह तो सरकार को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है । वहां पर बहुत से निर्दोष लोगों की हत्याएँ हुईं लेकिन अब श्री पार्थसारथी साहब के जाने के बाद जो डेपलपमेंट हुआ है, उसको हम एप्रिशियेट

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]
करते हैं और श्री जयवर्धने का जो बयान अभी अखबारों में हमें देखने को मिला है, उसको भी एप्रिसियेट करते हैं। उन्होंने टी०यू०एल० एफ० को भी बातचीत के लिए आमंत्रित किया है। विरोधी पक्ष से जो वार्ता हो रही है, उसमें उनको भी आमंत्रित किया है और यह एक अच्छी शुरुआत है। भारत सरकार को भी अपनी पहल श्रीलंका के बारे में करनी चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक धमकी की बात कह दी और मोटी मुखियों में वह अखबारों में आ गई कि कुछ विदेशी एण्ड इवन बिग पावर्स इसमें इंट्रस्टेड हैं। दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि इण्डियन ओशन की हालत किस तरह से बिगड़ती जा रही है। योरुप में न्यूक्लियर मिसाइल के डेपलपमेंट की बात हम करते हैं लेकिन यहां क्या हो रहा है। हम दो बिग पावर्स के बीच खड़े हैं, एक तरफ रूस है और दूसरी तरफ अमेरिका है और यदि हम इनसे सावधान नहीं रहे, तो इसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं होंगे। ये दोनों पावर्स हमारे दरवाजे पर आ खड़ी हो गई हैं। आप नेम के नाम पर इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में विश्व में शान्ति स्थापित हो जाएगी। वेलब्रेड में जाकर कहते हैं कि दोनों देशों में दोनों बड़ी पावर्स में शान्ति होनी चाहिए, डिसआर्मिंट होना चाहिए। जब 4 जून को पिछली बार गई थीं, तो वहां मेरे ब्याल से कुछ किया नहीं और कभी भी कहते रहें कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती जो विदेशों के दौरे पर जाती हैं, तो वहां पर क्या क्या होता है, यह थोड़ी-सी चीज मुझे देखने को मिली है। विदेशों में जाकर डेनमार्क की राजधानी कोपनहेगन में भारत की प्लानिंग की चर्चा की। यह आपकी विदेश नीति है और प्रधानमंत्री खुद इसके बारे में कहती हैं। नावें में गईं, तो पहाड़ों और भीलों का अवलोकन करने के अलावा और कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं था। बायेना में तो उनका सब प्रोग्राम ही गड़बड़ हो

गया। अब अगर यही हालत रहती है और विदेशों में जाकर अगर भारत की प्लानिंग की चर्चा करती हैं, तो आपकी प्लानिंग क्या है, यह देश अच्छी तरह जानता है।

विदेश के लोगों को बताने से कोई इसकी उपलब्धि नहीं है। यदि आपको कोई उपलब्धि करनी है तो आपको आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना होगा अपनी विदेश नीति में। नहीं तो आपकी विदेश नीति खोखली ही सिद्ध होगी। इसीलिए विश्व में आप अपने को प्रोजेक्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। भले ही आपके अधिकारी यह कह देते हों कि बहुत कुछ हो रहा है और हमने बहुत कुछ कर दिया है। आप टेलीविजन पर भी दिखाते हैं कि हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बहुत उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि आपको एक व्यावहारिक नीति अपनानी पड़ेगी। हमें दुनिया को यह भी नहीं दिखाना है कि नान-एलाइंड मूवमेंट के नेता होने के नाते हम किसी बिग पावर के मोहरे बनते जा रहे हैं। हमें किसी का मोहरा नहीं बनना है। हमें अपने को साफ रखना है और साफ रखने के लिए साहस की जरूरत होती है। हम कहीं अधूरी बात कहते हैं लेकिन अधूरी बात कहने से कंप्यूजन क्रियेट होता है। इसलिए विदेश नीति हमारी साफ होनी चाहिए।

हम आज तक बंगलादेश से कोई मसला हल नहीं कर पाये हैं। गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र के पानी का सवाल हल नहीं हुआ है। नेपाल के साथ पानी का मसला बना हुआ है। अगर पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ हमारा तनाव बना रहेगा तो विश्व में हम कितने ही बड़े बनने की कोशिश करें, लोग हमारा विश्वास नहीं करेंगे।

अभी जब प्रधानमंत्री यू०एन०ओ० गई थीं तो उन्होंने बहुत से राष्ट्रों को दावत में

बुलाया था लेकिन उसमें 15 राष्ट्र ही उपस्थित हुए थे। ऐसी परिस्थिति क्यों उत्पन्न हुई ? इसके लिए हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि हमारी विदेश नीति दोषपूर्ण है और इससे स्थिति भयानक होती जा रही है। तनावपूर्ण विश्व में हमें एक समर्थ और साफ नीति अपनानी होगी जिसमें देश का हित सर्वोपरि रखना होगा।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA
 (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are debating and discussing the international situation at a time when the global strategic environment has deteriorated considerably. Sir, the situation in the world is very tense. Instead of cooperation, conflict, confrontation and conflagration is visible in various theatres of the world. We have tried our level best and at the very outset I would say that when the credit is due, it should be given unreservedly for all the attempts that India has made in the Non-Aligned Conference and in the recently Commonwealth Heads of States Meeting. All the attempts made by us to bring about or to strengthen the forces of world peace, security and development are commendable and due credit should be given to our Prime Minister and to our Foreign Minister. (Interruptions)

Sir, first of all, we may take the question of world peace. The United Nations has been passing Resolutions on peace, security and development year after year. These have been debated continuously at various international forums—it may be the United Nations Security Council, Non-Aligned Conference, Commonwealth Heads of States Meeting and everywhere. The question of maintenance of world peace and security and development has already been there. We have passed several resolutions. But the question is, paradoxically enough nations are talking of peace and preparing for war. This international hypocrisy is the main stumbling block which prevents the

entire world from bringing about the environment for peace and security in this world.

Sir, though the voice of sanity has been raised by the non-aligned nations and by the Commonwealth countries on the super-power bloc rivalry, we have not been able to check all these forces, and the greatest tragedy, according to me, if it is at all, is that some of the powers and some of the people which are part and parcel of the non-aligned movement or are part and parcel of our Commonwealth heads of States are themselves flouting the resolutions. Not only these super-powers are flouting U.N. Resolutions but other powers also who are with us and who are talking of world peace, security and development. When it touches their feet are also flouting the resolutions of the United Nations. Shall we be the silent spectator to this aspect ? That is the main problem to which we should address ourselves today.

I had an occasion to attend under the leadership of our Hon. Speaker the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which was held at Nairobi recently. There we raised certain questions and it was my privilege to speak on International peace and security with special reference to South Africa and Namibia. South Africa has been flouting the world opinion. South Africa is not only oppressing the people in South Africa but it has extended its pernicious policy to Namibia. Namibia is completely under the feet of South Africa because of its racial policy and apartheid and all these things. In spite of the UN resolutions, South Africa stands defiantly against the world opinion and we are silent spectators today. Why. I say that we are silent spectators today is that though it is to the credit of India that we have incessantly and continuously in all the international forums waged a war, a relentless war against this apartheid policy and pernicious policy of South Africa, but at the same time when we met in the Commonwealth Heads of States meet....Great

[Shri Ratan Sing Rajda]

Britain itself—the United Kingdom—supporting the pernicious policy of South Africa is tolerated. When these things are standing as a stumbling block, contradictions are created between practice and preaching. Here, when we pass the resolution, either they abstain or they do not support it or they say, "We will not vote for it." And then, we say that consensus has been obtained having obtained that consensus, some of the Western powers have themselves flouted all the resolutions of the United Nations pertaining to South Africa. In Namibia, the situation is very terrible. The patriots are fighting for their own fundamental rights for the emancipation of the country. That freedom struggle goes on. But some of the Western powers are supporting South Africa. This is the contradiction in our international situation. I think, it is high-time, we shall have to think what can be done, so that the resolutions of the United Nations are not flouted. We shall have to think about it since it is high-time and things are dangerously drifting.

Apart from oppressing Namibia, South Africa is trying to create trouble in all front-line States of Africa like Lesotho and Zimbabwe. In many of the front-line States, South Africa successfully created trouble. When such a situation is created, we cannot be a silent spectator. It is to our credit that we raised voice. But I would request our Government that apart from raising our voice and fighting in the comity of nations and various international forums we must give our solid support to Namibia in man and material. We must give very concrete and wholehearted support to the freedom fighters of Namibia—men and material, and we must do it openly. We must tell the people of the world that during our freedom struggle, when we were fighting for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi taught us that we were not fighting for only our own freedom but every Indian will fight till the last vestiges of colonialism, are pulled down in all parts of the world, and then and then alone we shall consider that our freedom is complete.

From that view-point, I think, the Government should extend all possible help, men and material, to the people of Namibia who are bravely fighting for their freedom.

Having said this, I would now like to state about the resolutions on disarmament which we have passed. Our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister have put certain concrete proposals for bringing about disarmament. We have stated that whatever nuclear armament is there, all the stockpiling that is there, it must be agreed that it would not be utilised. Non-use of the existing stockpiled nuclear arsenals is the first thing that we have suggested.

The second thing is the freezing of the present nuclear armament.

The third thing that we have suggested is GCS that there must be a treaty; General and complete disarmament Treaty, which would take into all the consideration not only nuclear armaments but also all the conventional weapons.

We must see that these things are implemented. These are very pious resolutions that the United Nations and its Security Council have adopted. We have been repeating them. But in spite of that, much headway has not been made because of the obstinacy of both the Super Powers. They are not considering the world opinion; they are not respecting the world opinion. Because they are not respecting the world opinion, we are facing brinkmanship and the world is on the verge of nuclear war. Any time nuclear war may develop. That is what the situation is today.

We have to see what should be done when the United Nations resolutions are flouted.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What is to be done ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
We can do many other things. Instead of merely passing resolutions, some concrete steps should be taken. I may give an example. Resolution 435 was passed by the United Nations with regard to Namibia. There were certain mandatory sanctions agreed to be taken against South Africa. We must see that these mandatory sanctions are implemented. We must bring about boycotting of South Africa and see that all the Commonwealth countries cooperate in that. We have not been able to do that. Resolution 435 of the United Nations remains only on paper. It has got to be implemented. On behalf of India, our representatives, our Prime Minister and our Foreign Minister, have been voicing this. But we have failed to see that those mandatory sanctions against South Africa are implemented. That has not been done. We have failed to see that they are implemented immediately.

There are certain visionaries in this world. Wenden talked about One World. There are many others who talk about One World, Oneness of Mankind, etc. If nuclear holocaust takes place, we shall be destroyed; the whole world shall be destroyed several times over. What should be done under the Circumstances? There are certain movements going on in the world to which our Government can extend full cooperation and strengthen their forces. Recently, I had been to New York to attend a conference on : Global Militarisation Versus Economic Development organised by Parliaments for World Order, an organisation under the aegis of the United Nations which has been trying to beseech both the Super Powers and they have approached our Prime Minister requesting her to take a lead in bringing both the Super Powers to negotiation table and to make them agree on certain disarmament proposals. I am very happy that our Prime Minister has stated that India is very much committed to disarmament and that we shall take the lead and whatever we can do, we shall be positively doing. That is a good thing a Constructive Step in right direction. Whenever some such move-

ment takes place, it is good thing, a good augury for all the elected legislators and parliamentarians of the world have now girded up their loins and have come forward to see that forces of world peace are strengthened.

Apart from that, there is one organisation, which, like to the World Constitution and Parliament Association. The representative of that Organisation, Mr. Philip met our Foreign Minister the other day. This Organisation is going very far. They say that merely preaching world peace would not suffice. We shall have to organise rallies. We shall have to organise the people, build up public and, when UN resolutions are flouted, and mere speeches do not suffice, we should teach a lesson to these people to show them that the people of the world are united and they would not tolerate often this war is being fought by proxy in various Asian and African countries. At that time, when the World Constitution and Parliament Association and such other organisations approach us, supported by some concrete proposals, it is the duty of Government to see that they are supported vehemently. Now they have got a proposal and placed before us a Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Such proposals also should be given due consideration and we must think very seriously and dispassionately on this problem. The die is cast. It is now or never.

If nuclear war takes place, the world would be destroyed several times over.

From that view point, let us decide and declare that all such forces fighting for world peace will be strengthened by our Government, and the entire country.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, when this resolution was moved, I had a feeling that this will be the one resolution which would be supported wholeheartedly by all Members in the House.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

It is because this is the one aspect in our Government on which very solid and constructive progress has been made and which has been appreciated all over the world.

Anyway, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon. Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Narasimha Rao.

I was also listening to the speech given by Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty. He started criticising the Government and others from the very beginning of his speech. I would like to tell you the general attitude of people to similar situations in the past.

When Asian games were held, there was great criticism by lot of people. But immediately after the games were over, they started appreciating it as a great event in the world of sports.

Then NAM was held. It was criticised. It was the people who criticised it. It was again appreciated. It is appreciated today by the Hon. Member himself.

Now CHOGM has been held. It has been criticised. After three months, you will find good remark by the people that it is good Conference.

I also remind you that emergency was totally criticised and now some of them say that during emergency things improved.

This feeling of criticism has developed into our character.

I am not advocating or going for it but I am telling what is happening in this country and of the opinions the people are having. We criticise for the sake of criticism.

As far as the non-Alignment policy is concerned, I have heard them and my Hon. friend from our side Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat has very clearly outlined the whole thing in detail. He left hardly anything for anyone to go in detail.

I ask you two questions. Has not India stood the test of time during the crisis of Syria, Grenada and Afghanistan? We stood the test of time. We did not change our policy either towards disarmament or towards nuclear weapons.

We did not change our line of thinking when President Reagan spoke something in the United Nations.

Our Hon. Prime Minister put forth in the United Nations the clear-cut thinking and policy of our Government. Our attitude towards the changing international events is one of stability.

In contrast to this, look at the fickle-minded approach of some people who sometimes praise and sometimes criticise the Government policies. You can find these articles published in our newspapers. It is bootlace diplomacy of the time. We have brought up the prestige of the country from the boot-lace diplomacy to the table of discussion. And even this is criticised!

I will speak only on two points. The responsibility of the country is great; especially after we have been chosen as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, it has increased. And this has to be seen in what conditions, under what circumstances? What is the atmosphere prevailing all over the world. One of the Super Powers says in the morning that they believe in democracy but in the afternoon they support the dictatorship in one particular country. And still they say that they are democrats. Under such circumstances, we can only project our policy, we can only fight for our principles. Our policies have stood the test of time.

Without going further in detail, I can only tell this House that by reading the newspapers, by collecting public opinion, as a public representative, I only feel that the population in the country, is behind this non-aligned policy and we are proud of it. I am not saying that the whole country has to be proud at one time, that the whole House should be proud at one time. But we are proud

of it that it has enhanced the prestige of the country in the international scene. I had been myself abroad and I have talked to the people outside. If you go abroad and talk to the people, you will find that even the people who are against our policies also praise India's efforts and India's role as a non-aligned country. They all say that India is the only hope; even people belonging to the Super Powers say that India is the only hope for the world to bring peace back to the world; they all praise India...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur) : You take me also along with you.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Allright, but you will come back to the House and say something else; I cannot control that. This has become the trend in the political character.

I personally feel that I have nothing much to say. I cannot pick up anything where we can say that Government has failed or has not put in the efforts. I find our Hon. Minister going abroad nine months in a year, making all efforts; if there is a problem, he rushes and tries to find solution. This is all we can do as a non-aligned country, to project our policy to the world.

I fully support Government's policy. It is right. I congratulate the Government on this. As a Member of Parliament I say that we are proud of this policy and we must maintain it in order to sustain peace in the world.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I do not agree with the view that everything that has happened in the CHOGM is to be painted as black, nor do I agree with the view that everything that has happened there is to be painted as white...

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga) : Then what is the colour ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The non-aligned colour, like yours—black and white.

I would say that the compulsions of the world events and the compulsions of the crisis which is palpable before the eyes of the people of the world, which is bringing closer and closer a terrible threat, have compelled in this particular

Conference, CHOGM, 'silence' on those people, those members of the Commonwealth who are themselves accomplices in precipitating this crisis and bringing this war-danger nearer. They did not have the courage here to speak up as to what actually is their conviction. Public postures have been struck here which will be repudiated in private. I know that. It is a fantastic thing; Mrs. Thatcher is herself a partner of the United States and NATO in allowing the missiles to be put on her soil; we do not expect her here in this particular company to speak up in defence of that; she could not have spoken up in defence of that, because the whole world opinion is going against this, certainly in India. But we cannot forget that she represents a Government which is carrying out this very dangerous job on behalf of the Americans.

A Government which, as my friend here has said, is hand in glove with the racist regime of South Africa—could she have said it here in Delhi, in India with our long record of fighting for the rights of the South-African Blacks against this horrible racist regime and Apartheid? She could not open her mouth here. Does it mean that she has changed by coming to Delhi or by relaxing by the side of the blue waters of the beaches of Goa and now she will go back and take up a different policy? We should not hoodwink ourselves. This is the composition of the Commonwealth. The only thing I like about the Commonwealth is that it is a forum where many people play cricket. I like that, because I like that game. I do not know yet why we should continue all these years and why should we continue to accept that the Queen is the head of the Commonwealth. I do not understand.

Can this Commonwealth last without India? I ask you. If India ever decides to get out of the Commonwealth what will be left of the Commonwealth? Obviously nothing will be left. The old white former Dominions of the British Empire will be left. And all the other countries which were former colonies are here only because of this huge country of India. Otherwise, there will be nothing left.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

What I wish to say is that if the Government of India is conscious of the strategic place that we occupy in this Commonwealth—the indispensability for the existence of the Commonwealth is the membership of India—I would like them to come out. But if they want to continue, they should at least utilise their strength and their power inside the Commonwealth to insist on certain things and not take shelter always behind this hypocrisy called consensus...
...*(interruptions)*. This is escapism. We have spoken out, our country, our government, our Prime Minister have all spoken out against the invasion of Grenada. Grenada is a commonwealth country. It is not any country, it is a part of the Commonwealth family, a little country with 1-1/2 lakhs of people. The Grenada was occupied and invaded by an American military force, and this Commonwealth Conference does not have a word to say about the American action. Mr Narasimha Rao said and he has been quoted in big headlines in the Press that the decisions and resolutions of the CHOGM reflect the viewpoint of India. Do they ? ...

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Consensus.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How do they reflect the viewpoint of India ?

High tributes were paid to the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Trudeau who is referred to as a venerable statesman. But Mr Trudeau is a confirmed votary of the non-proliferation treaty to which we do not subscribe and he has offered the American facilities in Canada for testing of their missiles because Canada has a lot of open space. How do you expect such people to speak up here on these points ? But we ought to have spoken out and we will continue to speak. Our Government has spoken on this and taken a firm stand and should we not say that...if they are not able to reach agreement on such important issues on which the future of humanity depends, then let at least India's position be recorded that India has a different standpoint ? Why cannot this be done ? What is so sacred about this Commonwealth that always takes shelter behind consensus ?

If we record our viewpoint, will the whole Commonwealth fall to pieces or what ?

Just now I find that the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Hawke, on returning to his own country made a statement in the Australian Parliament saying, why should the Israeli forces get out of Lebanon until the Syrian forces also get out ? 'They should both get out.' He is equating the two. He is equating the Syrian Arab Army which is there in some strength in Lebanon with the Israelis who committed the unforgettable repression last year in Lebanon and committed all sorts of atrocities on the people there including killing of thousands of people in the refugee camps. Mr Hawke was here in the Conference. I was in Australia less than two months ago and I found that Mr. Hawke as Prime Minister, had been going back on the decision of his party—the Labour Party—in Australia which, when it was in the Opposition, had adopted a policy decision that they would not allow the mining of uranium ore in Australia which is being mined and exported and obviously, it was going to be used for some nuclear purpose. That was the policy decision of the Labour Party. When they won in the elections and when M. Hawke became the Prime Minister; he had gone back on that and is leading to a very serious repercussion inside the Labour Party itself. He says that our uranium ore can be mined and taken out of the country. So, what I am saying is this. About the economic part of the New Delhi meeting, I do not want to say much because, in the statement made by the Foreign Minister, he has himself admitted that there is some disappointment with that part as if the rest of everything is all right. Only that part is not upto to our expectation. I do not know what was the expectation when many of these people were participants of the Williamburg Conference. Did they not take a certain stand at the UNCTAD VI Conference regarding this problem of what we call 'the struggle for a new international econo-

mic order' ? It is a question of an International Conference that NAM had called for to reform the whole economic, financial and global structure. Have they supported it ? They were dead opponents of all these things. I am only worried that our Government, in the name of consensus, is going along all kinds of wishy-washy, hotchpotch documents which have been produced ; the sharpness of our stand for which we are respected and admired in the World, particularly, by the countries of the non-aligned world, gets blunted ; the clarity gets obscured or blurred. I do not like this. I do not say they have surrendered or anything like that. These are harsh words to use. Why should I say that ? Did they think of some means ? Now in Cyprus they have taken a good stand. I do not know what would have been done if President Kypriou had not been able to come to Delhi. He was able to give a good Resolution which was adopted on Cyprus. Now I would like to ask about the Islamic Conference which is going on in Dacca. Now what will happen if the Government of Bangladesh which is playing host to the Islamic Conference, and the Government of Malaysia or Government of Maldives which have agreed to something here, when they go there to Dacca for this Islamic Conference and if the general tenor of that Conference is to support the Turkish regime for setting up an Independent State there in a part of Cyprus which they have illegally occupied ; will not that position be ludicrous as far as CHOGM is concerned ? I just want to say one thing and I will finish in five minutes. A lot of hallaballoo has been made over the fact that the countries of the Caribbean—small countries—had asked the United States to take military action against Grenada. They supported the U.S. This was what was said by that lady, particularly, who is the Prime Minister of Dominica. I have no time to quote but, I am sure, our External Affairs Minister might have seen it. There is a speech and I could quote it. I won't. It has been made by the Chairman of the CARICOM—Caribbean

countries—an organisation called 'CARICOM'. Mr. George Chambers, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago—perhaps, he came here also—in a speech made before the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago on the 26th of October, just a day or two after the attack on Grenada that took place, he categorically said this. I may quote one paragraph only.

"I would like to state that the first official notification, I, as Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago and current Chairman of the CARRICON, received of the landing of forces in Grenada, came from the United States Embassy in Port of Spain through the Minister of External Affairs several hours after the actual landing. I wish to state further that upto date I have received no notification from any CARRICON member country of any intention to request assistance from the Government of the United States to intervene militarily in Grenada ; nor have I been informed by any CARRICON member country that such a request had in fact been made."

This is what he says. All these things have been cooked up later on by some people under American pressure to say "no, no, we asked you to go there. We supported your action". This calls for stronger condemnation here. If they did not agree—the other people—we should have made our position clear. Why not ? What will happen ?

As far as the new international economic order is concerned there is no demand even made for it in this economic document of New Delhi. It can't be with these people around. Please compare the Delhi statement on economic action with what I suppose is a moderate kind of utterance made by the Secretary General ; Shri Ramphal and I quote :

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

"A particularly distressing feature of the last two years has been the tendency of the U.S., the world's richest nation, to distance itself increasingly from the generosity and enlightenment which marked the high point of its internationalism. It has cut back on aid for even the poorest nations. It has hindered efforts to improve world liquidity. It has pursued domestic policies without much concern for their effects on world economic recovery and it has led the resistance to a coordinated approach to global recovery."

Even Mr. Ramphal has said it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Who is he ? What is he to the commonwealth ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What he has said in his report is not reflected in your New Delhi economic declaration at all.

Sir, one thing more I would say finally on this Commonwealth business. We have a long connection. Isn't it ? It is supposed to be a Commonwealth connection with the old days and with the old regime. I think that we are still suffering from some kind of a complex—excuse my saying so—vis-a-vis the British and it comes out in little things. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that for the last two years our Government has been trying to make the U.K. government and U.K. High Commission here accept that the British Council which is their so-called cultural department here must not be allowed to function as a separate independent organisation but should become a part and parcel of the High Commission itself. This became necessary because those British citizens who work in the British Council the question of their paying taxes—double taxation in England and India—arose and our Government told them if you want to avoid double tax-

ation then you must become part of the diplomatic staff of the U.K. High Commission. In that case the British Council cannot function as a separate thing. It must become part of the High Commission. I want to know have they accepted it upto today ? They have not. I have a proof here. In the newspapers so many advertisements are being published in the name of the British Council—commercial advertisements—selling tickets for various kind of shows : A charity premiere of Heat and Dust. It is a film. The Taj Group of Hotels and British Council present on Friday the 14th October at Chanakya theatre. That means they are functioning independently. Who allowed them ? Look at the films which are being shown. One is called Helen. Queen of the Nauch girls. Then there is another one called Autobiography of a princess. I do not know whether all these films were shown here. They are importing films duty free.

Here is another advertisement : Siri Fort auditorium, Asian Games village, October 8. The British Council presents 'Yettis'. Tickets for Rs. 50, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15. And this is done in colloberation with the soft drink called Thrill. These people are doing anything they like. They are not prepared to accept your pre-conditions and conditions.

Did you raise this with Mrs. Thatcher ? Or, because of the fear of offending the great, white queen, we kept quiet ? He must tell us.

Finally, Sir, I will say this.

I am sure the Minister also shares the great concern which everybody is feeling at the escalating situation. In the Middle-east the drums of war seem to be beating again now and Mr. Hawke might like to equate the Syrian forces with the Israeli forces but nobody in his commonsense will do that. I do not know what is going to happen. The attack has begun. And it is said that the Syrians have no right to fire on United States' reconnaissance planes fly-

ing over the Syrian air space I don't know what is the international law. Suppose every day reconnaissance planes fly over Indian air space,—Pakistani planes or any other planes—are we not entitled to fire at them? And because of that, they want to retaliate by attacking the Syrian positions on the ground for which they have paid the price of having two or three of their planes shot down also. But this is a very serious state of affairs and we would like them to tell the House something by which we would like them to tell the House something by which we will know that our Government along with other Governments have been making strenuous efforts in that region to bring about some kind of disengagement and peace. And also there is the question of the PLO. It is unfortunately a tragic that the PLO has suffered some sort of an internal split. And I know he went there with some attempt to bring about some reconciliation and all that. Perhaps it is this split in the PLO ranks which is further encouraging Mr. Regan to strike at this very moment. He is taking a calculated risk. It is a risk which may escalated into something beyond anybody's control. It does not follow that war will break out only where the missiles are being kept. War can start from any other place and therefore it is a very serious situation. We would like him to tell us frankly what they think of this deployment of missiles. Do they go on talking like others that it is very unfortunate that the Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks? It is very unfortunate; but it is even more unfortunate that while the talks are going on, what was the great hurry for the U.S. to go and put their missiles in West Germany and Britain? Could not they have waited till the talks concluded? So, this is a situation of reckless adventurism and the Indian Government must make its position clear and call a spade and we know who is responsible today for creating this war crisis which threatens the world with destruction, Thank you.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir,

I agree with my respected friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta that the world situation today is very sombre, very serious, very dangerous and very alarming. His solution is that we should walk out from these international organisations including the Commonwealth, calling a spade or going ahead with the banner on our heads. Would it help? Would a serious student of international affairs like Mr. Indrajit Gupta recommend it? Would he really think that it would help? My friend from there Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty—my fellow Professor—said that there should be no compromise at all with anybody; he said, nobody should have any truck with any kind of inconsistency. Sir, when I was a young student somewhere else in the west, I also stood for a similar attitude, when Soviet Russia refused to have anything to do with the League of Nations. But did not Soviet Russia find it necessary to come again to the League of Nations and now to the United Nations?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You said that you were also thinking on those lines when you were young. So, fault is not of the professor but it is of the age.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Both of us are cold enough to have sensible view of things. I fear my Hon. friend continues to be in that state of thinking. (*Interruptions*). Now, the USSR walked out of the United Nations during the early part of Korean crisis. Did she not find it necessary to come back again? Did she not find it necessary a result of her absence, her own position in regard to Korea got worsened and her opponent, America, got advantage from it? So, these things do not work out in this manner. Why do you want to have all these conferences? Then what is the need of continuing in the United Nations when it is not able to implement any of your resolutions? There was no sense at all behind that attitude. All this time, we have been working for the removal of the veto

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power. The delegation from the USSR did agree with us. We wanted the strength of the Security Council to be raised. Did they not unite with each other, the USA and the USSR, in opposing our resolution in the United Nations, not once but several times? How does it work out? The only silver lining in the whole of the present situation is the line being followed by our Prime Minister, by our Foreign Minister, by our Government, that is, laying stress on negotiations, persuading the people to sit round the table, agree to discuss with each other and even if they are not able to agree with each other, at least to force such of them—as has happened in the CHOGM as some of them were not able to agree with us but at the same time not able to say 'No' and therefore, force them—into silence.

My Hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, was finding fault with even that. I consider that to be a great achievement. The Prime Minister of England held very strong views. Indeed she agreed more with America than with anybody else with regard to Grenada and here she had to keep mum. She agreed in regard to North-South dialogue regarding New Economic Order, not with us, but with those who would not have anything to do with that and yet, all that she could do was to prevent us from having a clear declaration in regard to that. She could not very well take us in her wing. There are definite gains. One of them is to silence such friends. My Hon. friend from the Janata Party was advising our Government to give every possible support to a member of these non-official world level organisations working for peace, working, for strengthening the United Nations. I am all in favour of those who have been trying to strengthen them. But then, would it be possible for them to have a constitution by themselves for the world order, for the world organisation like the United Nations? Though we could

not succeed with the existing United Nations that we have had till now yet they are necessary. This kind of world public opinion has got to be created and that is what our Prime Minister has been trying to do and our Foreign Minister also and in that direction I am satisfied. Anyhow, our Government has made the maximum possible contributions during the last three years in softening the world tensions in cooling down the tempers of many of these Knight templars.

16.00 hrs.

Who are these great Knight Templars? Is America alone guilty? Is USSR alone guilty? Is it not a fact that each one of them has put its foot in mud and mire of neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism, and exploiting these middling countries, developing countries, some trying to be weaned away towards America, some trying to be enticed away to USSR. They have been at it. All the Non-Aligned are not free. Even in the NAM our friends were quite clear about it, and they began to deplore it also. Quite a number of NAM countries are under the influence of USSR, some countries possibly are under the influence of U.S.A. and at the same time, they are willing to go together. They are anxious to go together, and they are glad that, as luck would have it, no less a person, than the Prime Minister of India happens to be the Chairman of the non-aligned group. Why? They would like to get economic assistance from Russia, they would also like to get similar assistance or more assistance by way of armament and so on from the United States. Nevertheless, they do not want to go under the complete control of either United States of America or USSR. They would like to have some kind of mid-way stand, Platform where they, without trying to offend either of their influential friends, powerful friends, even dangerous friends, would be able to talk to them in an independent

manner without being threatened with aggression.

Is aggression all out of consideration? What happened in Afghanistan? What happened in Grenada and Folkland?

Shri Indrajit Gupta was talking about the hypocritical and silly manner in which America has behaved in regard to Grenada. Similar things had happened in regard to Korea also; there happened in Afghanistan also. Some dictator was there in Afghanistan; he is supposed to have sent an SOS to USSR, therefore, USSR came in. American papers were full of all sorts of inconsistency with regard to that. Anyhow, USSR wanted to go into Afghanistan, had to go into Afghanistan because of the compulsion of world situation, as she had seen it. So is the position with America also. All these things are happening.

While these things are happening without almost any notice at all, would it not be better that there should be a platform like the NAM, another platform like the CHOGM, and Commonwealth Conferences. As we know, a number of us have been members of these parliamentary groups, and international parliamentary Union. Are all the members really having democratic constitutions? Then, Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences; we are all going there. Talking shop it may be, yet talking shop is the most important thing. People are ready to fight with each other, and at the same time there must be some people who could force them to calm down, sit round the table and begin to talk. And that is exactly what our Prime Minister, our country and our foreign policy experts have been doing, and I would like to pay my tribute to them. Of course, I praise my Prime Minister. I am proud of the role that she has been playing and I have been saying so to her, as well as to the House. I am also proud of the

Foreign Minister, but I would also like to pay my tribute to our experts in the External Affairs. I have been seeing them for the last 3-4 years at close quarters.

I am full of praise for them. They are competent people. They are patriotic people. They are good experts and they have been helping our Prime Minister as well as the Foreign Minister in a capable manner. They have not let us down.

My Hon. friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, was wondering whether some where or other there must be some kind of a weakness towards the British people because this Queen was visiting the country during that period. If there had been any kind of a weakness at all, the Queen would have been a special guest at that conference. We did not invite her as a special guest. She came and she went round the country like any distinguished representative of any of our friendly countries. But she was not invited into the Conference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is she not the head of the Conference?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Yes, of course, Symbol is hers. My Hon. friends also have symbols. There are several symbols. I need not go into all that. It pleases specially some people. Therefore, since we want to be friends with them, we make a compromise and say all right, let there be a symbol. I was one of those people who were opposed to it, when Pandit Nehru came over here on the advice of our good friend, who has passed away and who became their special friend later on for years and years in our country, Mr. Krishna Menon. On his advice he came and advised us in the Congress Working Committee. I was one of the few people who opposed rather sharply. But nevertheless I have accepted it. I have no objection. I am not afraid of that kind of a thing. There is no sense of infe-

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reiority towards the British, I can assure my friends.

It pleased me very much the other day to see the British Prime Minister sitting along with other delegates while my Prime Minister was there in the front table inaugurating the Conference. If there is a kind of symbol at all which can be recognised and which is being respected as the head of this Group of Nations, it is my Prime Minister. Therefore, I am not bothered about it also because I do not hang by symbols. It does not give me much strength or credit, but nevertheless it is a symbol of our rising stature in international affairs. It was very much more symbolic at the NAM Conference.

Having said that, let us see if we have achieved anything at all. True detente is gone. USSR and USA are ranged against each other. Any moment anything might happen. After all they are human beings. The other day one gentleman had suffered a heart attack. Another day another man also may suffer. We don't know. Instead of suffering heart attack they may suffer from fear complex. Therefore, they may lose their nerve and then they may put their finger on the Nuclear Bombs. Then what happens? To prevent that it is the sacred duty to day of every human being in the world who wants peace, who wants progress, who wants people to live as human beings to present it, is the mission that our Prime Minister has taken upon herself and she is fulfilling that mission. I can tell you that she has done that successfully so far, but I cannot say it would be successful completely. How could it be and how could we be sure unless the USSR gives up her fear of the United States of America and unless the USA also give up her fear of the USSR? They want world domination. What for? For their own protection. I don't blame them They are entitled to look after themselves. But that does not

mean that they should endanger the life and culture of the peoples all over the world. That is exactly what they are doing. That is why we regret Soviet Russia's refusal to continue to be at the disarmament Conference table. My hon, friend Indrajit Gupta, I am sure in his private counsels with himself, would not find it difficult to agree with me.

We regret that she has committed another, as grievous a mistake as she had committed when she walked out of the Security Council during the first phase of the Korean War. She should not have done it. In a huff, she has done it. That is the real trouble. Today, Indira Ji wants to insure this world against that kind of a temperamental huff, either from this side, or that.

We know Mr Reagan a little better than we know Mr Andropov. This gentleman is a highly temperamental person. Can we trust the whole world to this gentleman, and his so-called statesmanship—especially when he has to go to the polls? There are people in that country who allow themselves to get excited much more easily than people in so many other countries, especially when they hold such a highly responsible position in the world. That is why I am glad that my hon. friend, our Foreign Minister had the courage to express his regret that Soviet Russia has walked out.

Americans are very funny. They say to Indians: "You say that you are holding the scales even between us. Yet, you have voted so many more times by the side of Soviet Russia, and so much less with us" etc. That it not the way. We certainly hold the scales even as between these two people, not because we hold both to be equally guilty. Someone may be more guilty at a particular time. But both of them have got. This terrible nuclear power. They have got capacity to destroy the world. America has enhanced this risk of destruction by her latest moves in

Europe. That is why we are so unhappy that America is going the wrong way.

MR CHAIRMAN : We are hard-passed for time. Please be brief.

PROF N. G. RANGA : That is why I say that to-day the role being played by India is worthy of emulation by all peace-loving peoples all over the world. I am glad all those African, Asian and Pacific nations within the Commonwealth had come over here the other day and demonstrated their affection and also their faith in our Prime Minister.

I am also glad that in spite of all these risks; all these dangers and all these clouds of destruction that are hovering over us, this ray of hope for peace is growing wider and strong in enlightening the peoples and rousing the peace-loving peoples all over the world through their wise use of this instrument of consensus. That is where I cannot agree with my hon. friend who has no use at all for consensus. Consensus is the discovery achievement and development in these postwar of the U.N. There is no other development at all. This is the development which has come as a political weapon through the United Nation. I am glad our Prime Minister has used it in the interests of world peace.

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr Chandrajit Yadav has made a special request, saying that he has got some work to attend to. So, I call him to speak. I would request him to be as brief as possible, and not take more than ten minutes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I think Prof. Ranga, in his own way, made a very interesting and important speech. I also respect his views. But I think he has not fully represented even the government's stand. In his own way, he has put forward certain very important things.

I think, the international situation

had been never so bad and so dangerous as it is today and, therefore, the concern of the people for their own survival is very natural, which is being expressed all over the world. The situation has been highly aggravated because of the recent decision of the United States of America for deployment of missiles and Pershing 2 to some of the western countries.

Now the question is why did the Soviet Union withdraw from the negotiations? I think it will be very unfair to blame the Soviet Union for this action because now the Pershing 2 has been brought to a point from where any target in the Soviet Union within 4-6 minutes can be hit. Now, when the negotiation was going on, then during the negotiation to take this kind of a major step to bring the missile to a point from where in the Soviet Union any target can be hit within 4-5 minutes, is it not unjustified on the part of the United States of America who is responsible for this nuclear confrontation? I am sorry to say that I have not seen any statement of the Government of India at least condemning the act of the United States of America at a time when negotiations were going on, important negotiations, at Geneva. They should not have taken this kind of a stand. (2) when that target, that missile comes so close to the Soviet union, the Soviet Union only said, let the people of America understand that it is not that the war is going to be only in Europe, the confrontation is only in Europe, but if you are coming very close to us, then for our own security, for our own safety, we will also come closer to your border so that you may realise the danger of nuclear confrontation. Is it not a fact, during the last Special General Assembly Session on Disarmament where our Foreign Minister, I think, very ably represented our desire for peace and with very concrete proposals, on that occasion and earlier also to that, President Brezhnev made a clear-cut proposal on the Floor of the United Nations Organisation, General Assembly, that the Soviet Union will

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not be the first to use nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union will take the initiative to destroy all chemical stock-piles and will go all out for nuclear disarmament, if the same kind of a guarantee is given by the United States of America? But America ridiculed the proposal: America did not agree to that. Therefore, to equate these two powers on the question of peace will be a major mistake and this is where I will request even Congress Members to be careful because they go a few steps further without understanding their own government's policy. I think our government does commit mistakes at certain times equating both. The government's stand seems to be very clear. They stand for peace: they stand for disarmament. They are against the nuclear confrontation on these issues. Government's stand is clear. Today, what is the situation? Today, the situation is that the world accounts for 50,000 nuclear weapons which have destructive power equivalent to a million Hiroshima Bombs. Now, let us imagine one million Hiroshima bombs. Destructive nuclear power equal to that has been created in the world. And today the explosive power is about three tonnes of TNT for every human being. This is where the world has reached, the most perilous situation. If world peace had been ever in danger and the entire survival of human being has been ever in danger it is only today. And therefore our concern for peace is natural, Mr. Ranga, I agree with you that today the people all over the world, have taken the initiative; they have come out. But their voices are not being heard. In West Germany where millions of people came on the road and a human wall of 132 km. was created, including mothers with children in their laps. Did the West German Government listen to the voice of those people? Have they not passed a resolution in their Parliament about the deployment of Crude missiles in their country?

Madam Thatcher made a statement that those who would demonstrate

about the bases will be dealt with properly and that her Government would not hesitate to resort to killing the agitators, that is to resorting to violence. Because she said that she would not tolerate this kind of demonstration about the bases, where the missiles are going to be deployed.

Therefore, I am saying, today I think the Government of India and the people of India give great moral support to that cause. If the voice of India is being heard all over the world it is because the people of India, very often I would say, on such questions, mostly I will say, the Government of India represented really speaking the feelings of the people for peace, for harmony, for unanimity for their survival now and therefore if India is respected by Viet Nam, if India is respected in the Middle-East countries, if India is respected in South Africa, the black people of South Africa; if India is respected for its certain moral values it is only because India has a very great and rich tradition from Mahatma Gandhi onwards and even our old civilisation, our culture and our stand for peace.

Therefore, I say today this is the most important human duty. I will make one or two observations very briefly; then I will finish.

If you look around the world, what is happening in Central America, where small island countries are there? Grenada was a island country with a population of 150,000 only. My criticism is that had there been Jawaharlal Nehru, he would not have bothered for consensus and said, "No, India will record its voice. India will never tolerate that a small country like Grenada will be attacked by American aggressors." We did not even insist for the withdrawal of the forces. We did not insist on withdrawal of forces from Grenada, leave alone, the condemnation, we have not even insisted on the withdrawal. I think this was a compromise

of the Indian stand in Indian policy because of Commonwealth. India's prestige got a setback, its prestige was higher. It was raised high among the non-aligned countries where the Prime Minister was able to provide the leadership, in a difficult situation. But here the same Prime Minister compromised in this foreign policy and India's stand only for the name of success. This is my charge. This is what I say our prestige has come down.

I will say that India's stand on the Indian Ocean will be clear if I read what they have said about the Indian Ocean :

"The Heads of Government again voiced their disappointment that despite the views expressed by the littoral hinterland States and the adoption of the 1971 U.N. Declaration on Indian Ocean as a zone of peace there had been a further increase in military presence and rivalry of outside powers of the Indian Ocean with adverse consequences for the peace and security of in that area.

They called upon all the governments concerned to each agreement for convening of the proposed U.N. Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1984 or early 1985 the latest."

What is this? Who is preventing Indian Ocean Conference? Does the Foreign Minister not know it? It is only the United States of America? The Resolution was passed in 1971. Soviet Union never said that they will not come and attend the conference. They have said: Yes, Indian Ocean should be the zone of peace. They are prepared to attend the conference. It is only the United States of America which is saying they will not attend this conference and now they have found an excuse that

if you want to have this conference, include Afghanistan also Afghanistan came three years before but this decision was taken ten years before. Therefore, who has established Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean? Has Soviet Union established a military base? On such issues when you equate these powers then I am sorry to say that you compromise even with your national interests. This time you must know who is your enemy, who is surrounding you, who is trying to surround and help your enemies around your country. Don't try to equate at least a country which has been your friend in the most difficult period. It does not mean that we agree with everything what Soviet Union does, but Soviet Union has been our most reliable, dependable friend in all our national crisis.

If you equate it, a friend's feeling is hurt and it also hurts our own national interests. Therefore, I think that the time has come that India must take a stand. India must take an initiative for a world conference for peace where not only the governments and the heads of the governments are invited but let even those organisations which are working for peace, those personalities who can contribute for peace, also be invited and let there be a proper initiatives and let those forces be isolated who are today bent upon creating a difficult situation. Mr. Reagan may see his own election prospects but Mr. Reagan has no right to destroy the entire humanity, Mr. Reagan has no right to get away with all kinds of things which he wants to do. Sometimes a time comes when *Akela Chalo*. Rabindra Nath Tagore said: Time comes when you will have to be alone. Then be alone but do not give up your principles, do not give up your ideals when the question of survival of human beings is concerned. I am not demanding here the withdrawal of India from Commonwealth though I agree with Ranga Ji that perhaps the world situation is such that these forums, in spite of having lost their importance, at least provide a platform where you can meet

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across the table, you can talk from that point. I am saying, this is not the time to withdraw and walk out from the Commonwealth Conference but the time is that you must speak the truth, the time is that you must act as a leader and I will again hope that the Prime Minister who has been given a very major responsibility of leading the Non-Aligned Movement at a very crucial time, will not compromise its positions in future. I request the Foreign Minister to take the initiative. I know him personally and I sometimes pity that since he has taken over this Ministry, has been working day and night. His concern I can see and on major issues he has been working and I feel that this is the time when they should take initiative and they should really speak for the 90 per cent people of the world. Three-fourth people are on the other side only one-fourth people, with their imperialistic approach, with their resources, with their exploitative policies want to create a situation where world will be again confronted with the most dangerous war humankind has seen.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) :

Mr. Chairman, the subject for today is indeed of red hot nature and that is the subject of the international situation and the global scene. If one seems it from atop as to how the situation obtains, one should feel astounded and one may even feel that civilisation has possibly gone berserk. It is quite evident it appears very clear to any eye, or to the imagination of today's man, with all the knowledge behind him, whichever way you look, things are in red hot fashion. Most of the progressive, advanced nations seems to be quite helpless in their particular power confrontation. From whichever part you start, it may be Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Grenada, Honduras or Guatemala, the situation is the same. Then if you come down to another area, starting from Lebanon, it is not a question of

what is happening around Lebanon. Even within Lebanon the Druz are fighting among themselves and the PLO is disintegrating, each confronting the other. Go anywhere you wish to, it may be towards Syria, Israel, Iran, Iraq or Afganistan, one finds everything in and the waves are expanding, enveloping and everybody in its fold. If you go to Africa, starting from that small little Chad, if you move on to Congo, Katanga, Biafra, Uganda, Ethiopia or Somalia, you will see nothing else is happening except a hot war. Then if you come to Far East, in North Korea, South Korea, Viet Nam, Viet Congo, the situation is no different.

The important point to note for this august House and the sharpest brain the world over, which is the Indian brain is that it is the super-powers, who hold tremendous power, who have the habit of having surrogates, satellites, want other powers to be subservient to them. That is how the whole thing is working under the gun shade, under the power element, under their own umbrella of superiority. Things are happening that way, civilisation is tottering under all types of oppression.

In such a situation, it is for us in India to understand where we stand and what the role of India is. This is a problem not only for us but for all who life at the moment on the surface of the globe, the total human race and even for posterity to come.

When we are considering such an issue, I am not going to drag you on to the dangerous type of weaponry that is being amassed; of course, I can quote chapter and verse; I can tell you all about bacteriological and other types of germ warfare and the different types of weapons that are coming into play, in the global scene, the push button type, all keyed up; I am not going into that. I have not got the time, nor the Chair-

man gives it because of the constraint of time. Therefore, within the time limit, I will talk about India, in the context of the type of scenario I have narrated, of being the torch-bearers of hope for the future.

And the credit goes to the Government, to the Prime Minister of India, to the Foreign Minister of India, the Ministry of External Affairs, and the Government as a whole in whichever way you look at it. I will explain this. Lately, incidentally, I had the opportunity of being amongst about 70 nations of the world in Baghdad only a few weeks ago, and I am going to tell you what I sensed there. The cordial manner in which the Indian Government and the present Treasury Benches in power are using their cards was being sensed and felt by everybody around the globe and there I found from those different delegates of 70 nations, from their talking, their understanding, their behaviour their having to work with you and so on, they hold India in a very high esteem today for the manner in which you are handling the foreign affairs under the aegis of the Prime Minister for the good of the world at large. That is something which one has to understand. There is no reason why there cannot be criticism, I accept that. There is no reason why there cannot be any room for improvement, I accept that. But the nodal fact in that bigger scenerio of the world at large is, India is working as an oasis amongst something that is really sithering and burning around. I have given you that idea a minute ago. Here you see certain proof of it. In the Non-Aligned Conference everybody woos you, everybody praises you, 104 nations getting together, it is a very big chunk of the total number of nations in the world. It is not an easy thing to be Chair person and to adroitly and diplomatically, in a friendly tone, work out and move all around them. People come to you. In any forum and top rank forum, it may be UNO, it may be a Non-Aligned Conference, it may be CHOGM, it may be bilateral give-and-take meetings, it may be any kind

of forum, you would have noticed that India's name is sky-high and I admire the manner in which this particular Department under the overall supervision of our honourable Prime Minister is giving us this big name. But we have to move forward, there is no question about it. India is not going to be aligned with anybody for power tactics. No. We are not doing that. It has been made abundantly clear. Here is somebody who was saying that we did not condemn Grenada. Time and again any invasion, any foreign troops that may have landed in other people's country has been condemned every time. We have made no exception whatsoever. Our Prime Minister and our Minister of External Affairs have been clearly indicating every time, it may be Afghanistan, it may be Grenada, it may be any other country where foreign troops have come and we have condemned that in unequivocal terms. And these things we have to watch. It is a pity that even around India things have gone very hot. You know that is happening within our next-door neighbouring country itself. It is a turmoil of a type. We know what is happening there. We also know geo-strategically how the super powers are bringing their jaws about with a view to militarily and otherwise own the world from one side or the other. My proposal has to be put before the House and to my Government also. You have given us a very fine direction. India has to be self-reliant and I would recommend self reliance along with other friends around us, for which so much of work has been done by our External Affairs Ministry and in that you have to form one super bloc also. And I can assure you that geo-strategically South Asia should take the lead.

My friends around this county—may be Pakistan, may be Bangladesh, may be Afghanistan, may be Shri Lanka, may be Burma or may be some other country—for God's sake, forget about having to be subservient to others. Why ? South Asia and some other

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

nations will join and as a bloc, they will say, we are a super-power bloc. "It is not a question of challenge but it is question of creating a proper balance of power and in that you will be able to work as a big deterrent on the super-powers which are grasping powers and powers. This is the idea with which you should think on those terms.

I once again have to mention that our Prime Minister and the Ministry of External Affairs have been very successful (internationally) in making for the direction and giving the direction at all times. With these words, I thank you very much for giving me the time.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to associate myself with some of my friends who have expressed anxiety over the deployment of missiles and other weapons in many parts of the world. Particularly the imperialistic society from Western countries is trying to destroy the entire socialistic society. As far as peace is concerned, I may say here that peace and socialist society go together and they are inseparable. So, socialist countries alone can provide peace because they have commitments to the commonmen whereas the Western powers and the imperialistic society do not care about the commitments which have been made to the people. So, the socialist countries alone can bring peace.

In this context, I only appeal to the Government to take a firm decision as to which side the Government of India should tilt. Therefore, it is high-time for the Government of India to think about this issue.

As far as other issues are concerned and with regard to their decision take in

CHOGM conference, many have expected very wonderful things and that the outcome would be very useful to the world. But many people are very much disappointed. It is nothing but an affair like an annual temple festival. So, people returned up, enjoyed something and dispersed without any tangible result. That is what you have seen here.

I would like to mention here that many issues have been raised and according to the statement of the Hon. Minister the problem of West Asia, Namibian people's struggle for independence and also the American action in various parts of the world, particularly Lebanon and Grenada have been discussed. Ultimately, it has been said about the Cyprus and the Unilateral Declaration of Independence. But I am very sorry to say that the Government of India being the host country has not made any reference about the integrity of an individual. It has been said about the sovereignty of a state but the Government of India has failed to talk about the sovereignty and integrity of an individual, particularly to what happened in Sri Lanka. It has not been stated. We the Members of Parliament belonging to DMK Party circulated pamphlets to all heads of nations to raise this issue so that it can be discussed. I do not want to say that even though I am willing to say. The Government has not come forward to condemn the action of the genocide there. There are two parts in it. One is the role of the Sri Lankan Government and the other is the genocide perpetrated by the thugs.

I thought that the Government of India would take an initiative to condemn the genocide, leave alone to condemn the Government of Sri Lanka. They have failed in that also.

We think much about the resolutions normally passed by the United Nations,

On many occasions, the Government have taken part in the United Nations deliberation to voice the human rights of the people. For example, with regard to Cyprus, the Government of India, along with other countries, in 1974, in the United Nations Security Council said that peace should be established in Cyprus. India also supported that issue there. Secondly, our then Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon, himself moved a motion on 16th December, 1966, in the General Assembly stating that under the Human Rights Charter the people have the right of self-determination on the basis of cultural similarity. But it is only for other nations. As far as the genocide of Tamils is concerned, I do not know why the Government are shutting their eyes and they are not at all taking any interest regarding that issue in the international arena.

My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, General Secretary of the Congress-I Party, visited Tamil Nadu. Wherever he goes, he utters something which always will not be relevant. He said, "D.M.K. should shut up. It should not open its mouth." That is what he said. I sincerely ask them to touch their heart and tell me, had the D.M.K. kept quiet, would this issue have been discussed in the House and would the Government of India have taken up the matter with the Sri Lanka Government? No. I do not have anything personal against the Minister of External Affairs. I know him; I know his initiative and know his anxiety.

But as the Government, as the Congress-I Party, what do they think? They think that genocide of Tamil in Sri Lanka is a political issue in Tamil Nadu. They think that the D.M.K. Party gets some political advantage of that in Tamil Nadu. That is wrong. We do not get any political advantage. We were able to bring the entire population of Tamil Nadu, belonging to different cligions, belonging to different languages, to one front and we were able to

move them together. Now, the Government thinks that it is going to benefit the D.M.K. Party. That is wrong.

Our Foreign Minister also visited Sri Lanka. He took much interest about the talks between Mr. Jayewardene and Mr. Parthasarthy. Mr. Jayewardene accepted our emissary. At one time, he went back on that. He said, "I have no time to discuss." There was a pause for one or two months. We have been telling in this very House that Mr. Jayewardene is trying to bide time and that he will not implement the pacts or the agreements which are going to be arrived at. But still it is going on. We wanted the Government to intervene immediately. But the Government did not act in time. Had they acted immediately on the request of the people of Tamil Nadu, the lives of more than 2000 people would have been saved.

How our Government has miserably failed. For example, our team was sent to UNO. Our Prime Minister was also there. The Prime Minister did not say anything. But on her way to United Nations, she said in Bombay that it is an internal issue, the killings and rapings. Again, Sinhalese started disturbing the Tamil community. This is the position.

Mr. Hamid, the Minister of External Affairs of Sri Lanka, was speaking in UN General Assembly that because 13 soliders were killed by the Tamil youths, this violence erupted. Nobody was there to counter his argument. The Government of India too very cleverly has chosen a Minister from AIADMK Ministry to represent in this team. This is the first time they have chosen an Opposition member in the team. We also expected that he will give a reply. It happened that six young girls were abducted from the college hostels. They were raped. Two girls died on the spot. Two girls committed suicide. One girl was missing. The sixth girl gave

[Shri C. T. Dandpani]

the information. That was the reason they have done it. This is the position. Nobody was there to counter it. But the position is different. But our Government have failed in this matter, I would say.

However, Mr. Jayewardene was given a red carpet welcome here. But as in the case of England when Mr. Jayewardene was to visit England, 80 Members of Parliament objected to his visit. Then the Prime Minister of England said to Mr. Jayewardene "We cannot give you protection" and he cancelled his visit to England. We, the DMK Members of Parliament staged black flag demonstration against Mr. Jayewardene. We were arrested. Even the news was not read in English on radio, TV and other media. That way, he was given a very comfortable stay here. However, it is a question of two provinces. Now, Mr. Jayewardene says that Tamils will be given two provinces, one from East and the other from North. It is not like that. Why I am saying this is I would tell the Minister that this is not a new proposal of Mr. Jayewardene. On August, 10th itself Mr. Jayewardene has started—that appeared in the newspaper—that the predominant Tamil district of Jaffna in Sri Lanka is to be split into two. That is the old theme he is going to impose on Indian Government, Sri Amrithalingam and others.

As regards the setting up of police force, they say you can have only home guards. What can they do with home guards? They can be utilised for only controlling and regulating the traffic! They cannot face army personnel. This is the position. Therefore, this talk which is going to take place and this agreement also, should be in a rational way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude. You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: I will finish in two minutes. I would say that to the Sirimavo Bandaranaike Sastri Pact, our Government was a party. But Mr. Jayewardene and the government of Sri Lanka have not implemented that in spirit. Still there are State-less people numbering more than five lakhs. What has the Government done in this case? The same thing is going to happen in future also. There is no other option except giving a separate Eelam; there is no other go.

They have mentioned Cyprus. What happened in Cyprus? There is communal violence took place in 1963, in 1967 and also in 1974. Because the Turkish Cypriots have some links, bondage and affinity with the Turks, they got the help of Turkey. That is how it was raised in the U.N.O. Because the Tamils have no representative in the U.N.O., the issue is being completely sealed off; nobody is taking any interest. The Govt. of India condemning the unilateral declaration of Independence by Turkish Cypriots. What they say is, an Agreement was arrived at in 1959, the Zurich-London Pact of 19th February, 1959. What the Turkish Cypriots say is that they were struggling against the Greek Cypriots to get some rights, some benefits, out of the Pact and they are still fighting. That is one of the reasons why they have declared independence unilaterally. It can happen anywhere in the world; if a particular community is suppressed in the name of religion or in the name of culture or even in the name of ethnic minority that will be the result.

I only request the Hon. Minister to tell us as to what are the views that have been exchanged between Mr. Jayewardene and the Indian Government and what are the proposals given by the Indian Government and what is the reaction of the Tamil leaders who have come from Sri Lanka, and if Mr. Jayewardene does not concede to your proposal, what is going to be the future

course of action of the Indian Government.

I do not approve of the statement made by our Hon. Minister of External Affairs because it contains nothing about the problem of Tamils in Shri Lanka.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Sir, just after the Non-Aligned Summit, a discussion of this type had taken place in this House, and I had said that our Prime Minister rose to speak, while in the U.S.A., in their language to please them and while in the Soviet Union she used to speak in their language to please them. Now I have heard from our most learned Member, Prof. Ranga, both these languages at the same time in this House itself. This is the position where the foreign policy of the Government stands now. There is no definite commitment or conviction.

The motion moved by the Hon. Minister reads :

“That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto.”

No doubt, the international situation today is a matter of serious concern.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Who has contributed to the seriousness of the situation ? That is the main question. No doubt, the capitalist forces of the world, the neo-colonialists and the imperialist powers have aggravated the situation to such an extent. If you want to make the situation conducive for peace and progress, we have to fight imperialism. We have to fight capitalism. We have to fight neo-colonialism. Somebody on the other side was telling that we have to keep the balance between the big powers. For what purpose ? I am asking you. If we want to keep the mankind in peace and if you want to create a situation so that the mankind can march towards progress, then the powers which are to be destroyed should be destroyed and the powers which are to be maintained should be maintained.

17.00 hrs.

No doubt, during the Non-aligned Summit you have spoken about a new economic world order. To-day also while participating in the discussions, some friends have spelt it out. How can a new world economic order be created ? What is the order ? It should be a socialist order—no doubt. If you want to create a new socialist economic order, it should be based on the socialist countries. It should be based on the socialist forces in the capitalist countries. With the support of the Socialist forces in capitalist countries only we can create a new world economic order.

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[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

In the statement the Minister presented before the House, he has claimed that with the recent CHOGM conference, we have hosted three important world events. Mr. Rajesh Pilot was telling that when the Asian Games took place, the Opposition parties criticised it and that now they are supporting it. When the Non-aligned Summit took place they also criticised it but they now support it. 'So in regard to CHOGM also they will criticise now but later they will support' it.' That was his argument. I am asking: what is the purpose of the Asian Games? What have we gained out of it? When the whole country was facing a drought and other problems and even when the villages of this country were facing problems of drinking water and we are not able to provide them drinking water, you have wasted so much money.

After the NAM I have stated clearly in this House that the pronouncements and declarations are good but they will be only on paper and that nothing is going to be implemented. This government cannot do anything to implement it....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, all resolutions have to be in paper only.

SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : There are so many declarations. They are dependent on world economic powers, the capitalist power and the imperialist nations and unless we become self-reliant and unless we attain a self-reliant economy, as Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation said, we will not be able to play a key role in the international affairs.

Regarding the Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia this Government has not been able to do anything even after the lapse of all these years.

Regarding Grenada, I think, Prof. Ranga was in a way trying to defend the

Americans through his utterances and he was trying to equate the Afghanistan with the Grenada issue. How can it be equated? We have made it clear that for Afghanistan, a political solution should be found. As regards to Grenada, it is a naked aggression by the Americans. You have failed to make the Conference to come to a conclusion like this.

Our Prime Minister herself has made it clear that we have tried our best; we have tried to convince them but we were not able to give a declaration of this type. That shows the failure of our foreign policy in its implementation. It is only on paper. After the non-alignment summit, one important event took place. That was an infighting between the P.L.Os. Were we able to make peace between them? Somebody was telling that our Foreign Minister led a Delegation. I did not know what he had done there and whether he was able to do anything substantial there to the withdrawal of the foreign troops from there. This is the situation. If we analyse foreign policy of the Government in the last four years and the performance, we can say that they are unable to do anything substantial in this field. We will not be able to do anything substantially unless we concentrate our attention on economic self-reliance. Our internal policies and performances are also important because foreign policy is the extension of our domestic policy. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Brajamohan Mohanty. I would request all the Hon. Members to be as brief as possible because our Foreign Minister will have to reply at 6-15 P.M.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Am I to conclude that I have been lengthy in my speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am making a request to all the Hon. Members to be as brief as possible because every body must get the opportunity.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I am surprised to observe that some of the Members of the Opposition—the stalwarts—have perhaps reconciled to this situation. But, some of them have not. What is the problem? The problem is consideration of new ideology including nationalism and self-interest, peace and disarmament. Certainly peace and disarmament are a must. The efforts of the Hon. Prime Minister—I should say that efforts of India—are laudable. One may accept this or may not accept this.

Posterity will accept this and history will congratulate the statesmanship of the Prime Minister of India in her contribution to the cause for peace and disarmament. Sir, when this debate was going on, I come across yesterday a newspaper report about the U.S.A.'s naval build-up in the Indian Ocean. The Navy is being equipped with nuclear weapons including the atom bombs. Also further it is seen that the patrol aircraft of the Diego Garcia is also equipped with the nuclear weapons. So, my submission would be this. What is the reaction of the Government of India?

I hope the Hon. Foreign Minister will enlighten us on this. Another matter which I will place before this House is that so far as non-alignment movement is concerned about nuclear disarmament they have devised a new strategy. The strategy is to declare phase-wise different areas of the world as nuclear free zone. My submission would be whether any progress has been made in this regard because it is a question of existence and non-existence. I would quote here the words of our Prime Minister which she spoke in Europe: Whether war is obsolete or mankind is obsolete. So, the problem before us is to make war impossible for all time to come and establish peace to save mankind.

Sir, today a new type of bomb, namely, neutron bomb has been devised where the life will be extinguished but all the cities, houses, etc. will remain

intact. That indicates how today we have degenerated ourselves and how we have sacrificed all the human values.

Sir, it has been commented that so far as Commonwealth is concerned why the Queen is there? The Queen is not there on our account. The crown and the United Kingdom are inter-linked and, as such, on account of the people of U.K. the Queen is there. So, it is not that Queen is there on our account or that we are adoring the Queen in India but as she happens to be the symbol of the people of United Kingdom that is why the Queen is adored.

Another point has been made why not free discussion in Commonwealth meeting and particularly the rescue operation of the USA in Grenada has been pointed out. My submission would be that if the Hon. Members look into the newspapers they will find it has been categorically stated that in spite of India's opposition to the rescue operation it could not be put in the resolution because of the opposition of the Caribbean nations. So, we have to accept the realities of the situation and if the basic purpose of our foreign policy and our international relations is to bring peace then we have to cultivate friendship and eliminate all constraints or anything that will widen the conflicts and differences. Differences have been very ably projected by the Government of India—our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister—but it could not be projected in the Press because that will widen the conflict. Sir, as a matter of fact some of the nations attending the Commonwealth conference are involved in military politics. Some are in NATO and even in non-aligned conference. Some of the nations are almost aligned but they are there. So, this is the reality and we have to accept the reality.

Sir, our broader aim is to establish peace, free existence of nations and the prosperity of different nations. My submission would be if we compare the outcome in the background then it would be a fair assessment that the non-

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[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

aligned conference and Commonwealth conference have contributed a lot and strengthened the forces of peace, strengthened the forces who stand for disarmament and the forces who are working against imperialism, colonialism and economic domination.

So far as our economic perception at NAM is concerned, no doubt we could not carry the Commonwealth to that point. But the broader objective has been widened to that direction and in that direction. That is the positive achievement which should not be minimised. There is one thing more I wish to say. I said how we see today that even in our neighbourhood the nuclear armaments are entering into the Indian Ocean. Sir, you hear everyday the news that Islamic Bomb is being manufactured here in Pakistan. and you have seen various irritants around our own neighbouring countries. But in spite of everything we are pursuing a policy of peace, a policy of friendship and a policy of cordiality. Sir, in spite of the fact that China does not accept our position in Sikkim, China claims Arunachal, but still; would we advise the Government of India to open the question of Tibet? No. It will not be possible because we want peace and friendship with our neighbour. Similar is the case with Pakistan. Yesterday I had put a question in Parliament and I have got the reply. I asked how is it that some of the extremists are being trained in Pakistan and training is being given by Niazi. About that the Government of India says that they have protested; but Pakistan does not accept it and they say, 'we are not giving any assistance.' So, in spite of that, we are pursuing our effort to have lasting peace with Pakistan. Despite all these irritants, in spite of the provocation, in spite of the fact that there is concentration of all the sophisticated weapons by USA in Pakistan—apparently it is aimed at us—still we want peace and lasting friendship.

Lastly, I congratulate the Foreign Minister. I congratulate the Prime Minister for the bold step that they have

taken to create an atmosphere of peace, to sponsor the culture of peace and the culture of disarmament in the world.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):

Sir, I think the House will agree with me when I say that the present epoch of human history is confronted with the biggest of the questions, the question of war and peace. I am convinced that this question of peace and war constitute the only touch-stone to adjudge the correctness or otherwise of the policy stances of any nation.

Having that premise, I now proceed to say that this very premise, this very concept, enjoins on us in this Parliament to identify the forces of war and the forces of the peace today.

It is to be admitted by all today that war danger has increased manifold. The continuing acceleration of the nuclear arms race, the breakdown of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and development of Pershing and Cruise Missiles in Britain and West Germany have contributed towards a further worsening of the International situation. In all these have led to the threshold of nuclear confrontation which means the total destruction of life and human civilisation.

Sir, these flash points of nuclear confrontation is not an event of recent origin. It is rather a continuation of a process which had arisen out of the global strategy of the United States' imperialism and this strategy—to be very brief is the United States' design to perpetuate its domination both economic and political over other parts of the world. And, in order to achieve this aim, in order to achieve this strategy, they want to achieve this by following a policy of aggrandisement by a policy of aggressiveness, by a policy of interference, by a policy of intervention and by a bolstering up of certain reactionary designs in different parts of the world. Examples are numerous. If you go to

to the recent development in Asian countries, Latin American countries, Central American countries, it is not necessary for me to give the example of that kind of attitude of strategy now being adapted and practised by the United States of America. One thing is to be taken note of. This nuclear confrontation has become imminent because of the persistent moves of the USA to scuttle all the reasonable proposals even for limited disarmament. This is the strategy of the USA to sabotage the SALT-II Treaty and even the Geneva Talks for limiting the use of missiles. They have not even responded to the latest Soviet offer to freeze the bulk up development and even destroying of all nuclear weapons. On the contrary, they are still continuing to adhere to the theory of the limited nuclear war. As a matter of fact, there cannot be anything which can be called a limited nuclear war. Therefore, the danger has increased manifold, as I mentioned earlier. The danger today is not far off. It has come closer to our doors also. This danger to our country's security is a reality and not a gimmick. As somebody has described, this danger to our country's security has increased because of the massive arming of Pakistan by the United States of America including supply of F-16 and Harpoons and all other kinds of sophisticated weapons. This danger has increased because of the USA's policy of encircling India by way of setting up newer and newer bases in Pakistan, and it is a very sordid fact that the Government of Sri Lanka is reported to have agreed to allow the USA to use Trincomalee as their Naval base, by the reported move of the Government of Bangladesh to allow the USA to use Chittagong for their Naval base. Naturally; when mentioning all these facts, this poses a grave danger to India's security. This is the aim of the USA for encircling our country. Now, the outcome of the Commonwealth Meet-I am afraid—cannot be properly judged unless you taken merely as an isolated event of so-called great international importance. Therefore, I would urge

upon the House to see that while they express their views on the outcome of the Commonwealth Meet, the entire totality of the world situation has to be taken into account. The outcome of the Commonwealth Meet is the emergence of three documents. To that, I will come later on. But now I want to make it clear that the Commonwealth is nothing but a ** relic of the former British Imperialism. If you allow me to say so, an insult to the anti-imperialist ethos and anti-imperialist traditions of our great people. Therefore, I do not find any reason even after listening to Professor Ranga, as to whether there is any justifiable reason for continuing our association with the Commonwealth. It is high time that we take a decision...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would only suggest that in place of that word, you may use a better word.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : **
 But if you want, I am prepared to accept an amendment, and 'not desirable'.....

(Interruptions)

You should also take note of the composition of the Commonwealth of nations. It is under the domination of the imperialist Britain and their cohorts—Australia, New Zealand and Canada, who are all active partners and abettors of the aggressive NATO, military bloc headed by the United States of America. Therefore, what kind of decisions, or what kind of opinions, you can expect from a body which is constituted or which comprises of this kind of abettors and perpetrators of aggression, who distort and subvert the peace of the world.

Briefly speaking, the three documents of which a mention has been made in the statement of the Hon.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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[Shri Chitta Basu]

Minister for Foreign Affairs are, one, the Goa Declaration on International Security, two, New Delhi Statement on Economic Action and three, Final Communiqué. If you just spend a few minutes to analyse them, you will find that these documents reflect patently stances which fall far short of the positions India took on many earlier occasions. These documents made a casualty of many strongly held any publicly articulated positions of India on many issues earlier. Further, if you permit me to say, these documents expose India to the charges of surrendering the basic principles held dear by her and some other NAM countries.

Lastly, there has been a studied silence over the developments in Grenada. You have not got the courage to condemn the invasion by USA on Grenada, but you have maintained a studied silence. I do not agree with Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty when he says that the documents is full of sound and fury. As a matter of fact, it is a document of dead silence which has got onimous repercussions.

The document also addresses an appeal for a genuine dialogue between the two Super Powers. As a matter of fact, I do not agree with the concept of Super Powers. One power represents the forces of aggression and another represents the forces of peace. Therefore, there cannot be any question of equation. As a matter of fact, that has been the principle of policy stand of the Government of India since long. And unless this policy approach is changed, I think, this kind of ambivalence and hesitation would continue to grip our foreign policy stand,

The New Delhi Statement on Economic Action dealing with the restructuring of the international financial institutions falls far short of the principles as enunciated in the NAM document.

The NAM document wanted to underscore the immediate and urgent

need of an international conference, a universal participation on money and finance. Here what has been mentioned is that there may be a preparatory consultation for exchange of views or something like that. Concretely speaking NAM reflected the finality of a process and this Commonwealth document indicates the initiation of a process. Therefore, Sir, I conclude by saying that the claim that the Government has made that there has been no shift of the policy, that there has been no surrendering of the basic policy, that the Commonwealth Conference has yielded certain outcome, is a tall claim, which cannot be justified. And therefore, I feel the Government should think about it and restructure and re-shape their policy stance so that India can maintain its prestige as a truly anti-imperialist nation which fights for real peace and fights against wars.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, चोगम की सफलता पर प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह चोगमे की सबसे बड़ी सफलता नहीं है कि विभिन्न विचारधाराओं के राष्ट्र एक स्थान पर बैठकर शान्ति की बात कर सकें। शान्ति की बात अलगाव में रहकर नहीं हो सकती है, बल्कि उसके लिए किसी फोरम पर एक साथ बैठकर उस बात को किया जा सकता है। निर्गुट देशों की सफलता-पूर्व कान्फ्रेंस के बाद चोगम की कान्फ्रेंस से विश्व के देशों में भारत की और उसके नेतृत्व की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है।

दुनिया जिस खतरे से गुजर रही है, उसके बारे में यहां पर बहुत चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है। मैं भी उससे बहुत चिन्तित हूँ, लेकिन मेरी अधिक चिन्ता इस बात पर है कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में क्या हो रहा है। हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में आज जिस तरह से मानव अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, जिस तरह से ह्यूमन-राइट्स का बायोलेशन हो रहा है,

उससे हम सभी भारत के लोग, जो मानव अधिकारों में विश्वास करते हैं, जनतान्त्रिक परंपराओं में विश्वास करते हैं, बहुत चिन्तित हैं। इन पड़ोसी देशों से, जहां मानव अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, हमारे ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक गठबन्धन हैं, हम उनसे बहुत नजदीक हैं। उनसे सिवाय राजनीति के और हर तरह से जुड़े हुए हैं।

श्रीलंका की बात इस सदन में कई बार उठी, हमने उस पर बहस भी की और श्रीलंका में तमिल भाषी लोगों के साथ जो अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसकी हम सभी ने मिलकर निन्दा की, न केवल इस सदन में बल्कि पूरे देश में उसकी निन्दा हुई। आज हम इस बात पर संतोष व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार से हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और भारत सरकार ने इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की है और कर रही है, उससे हमें आशा है कि अच्छे नतीजे बरामद होंगे। हमारे दूत वहां के राष्ट्रपति जी से बात कर रहे हैं और वहां के जो तमिल नेता हैं, उनसे बात कर रहे हैं। और हमें इस बात की आशा रखनी चाहिये कि सरकार के प्रयत्नों से कोई मुस्तकिल हल श्रीलंका के बारे में निकाला जा सकेगा जिससे वहां के तमिल-भाषी लोगों को भी संतोष हो सके और उनको सुरक्षा मिल सके।

इसी प्रकार से आज हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान में मानव-अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान की जनता अपने जनतान्त्रिक अधिकारों के लिये, अपने जनतान्त्रिक मूल्यों के लिये जो संघर्ष कर रही है, पाकिस्तान के फौजी शासक उनका उत्पीड़न कर रहे हैं, उनका दमन कर रहे हैं और वहां जो प्राकृतिक (नैचुरल) राइट्स

लोगों के होते हैं उनका भी इस्तेमाल करने नहीं दे रहे हैं। वहां पर एजीटेटर्स को जेलों में बन्द किया जा रहा है, उनको यातनायें दी जा रही हैं, उनको टार्चर किया जा रहा है और तरह-तरह की तकलीफें दी जा रही हैं। यहां तक कि हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के एक बहुत बड़े नेता, जिनका हम सब बहुत ज्यादा सम्मान करते हैं, सीमांत गांधी खान अब्दुल-गफ्फार खां को, जिनकी आयु 90 वर्ष से अधिक हो चुकी है, उनको भी जेल में रख कर यातनायें दी जा रही हैं। जो वहां पर पहले प्रधान मंत्री थे—श्री भुट्टो साहब—उनकी लड़की और पत्नी को भी इसी प्रकार से जेलों में रख कर यातनायें दी जा रही हैं। हम भारत के लोग इससे बहुत चिन्तित हैं। हम भारत के लोग चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के लोग हमारे भाई हैं, उनसे हमारा ऐतिहासिक खून का रिश्ता है, वे भी हमारी तरह फल्ले-फूलें और अपने प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकारों का प्रयोग करें।

इसी तरह की घटनायें आज बंगला देश में भी हो रही हैं। हम लोग यह सोचने पर मजबूर हैं कि पाकिस्तान के फौजी शासकों से जिस बंगला देश को मुक्ति दिलाने में हमने सहायता की थी आज वही बंगला देश फिर दूसरे फौजी शासन के अन्दर कराह रहा है। वहां भी जनतन्त्र के लिये वहां के लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और उन संघर्ष करने वालों के खिलाफ उसी प्रकार के उत्पीड़न की कार्यवाही हो रही है जिस प्रकार की कार्यवाही पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ वहाँ की फौजी हुकूमत कर रही है। बंगला देश के लोग भी हमारे भाई हैं, उनसे भी हमारे उसी प्रकार के ताल्लुकात हैं जिस प्रकार के पाकिस्तान के लोगों से या तमिल भाषी लोगों से हैं।

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

मैं आज माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब वह श्रीलंका के तामिलियन्ग के उत्पीड़न के बारे में कदम उठा सकते हैं तो पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के लोगों के उत्पीड़न के बारे में कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठा सकते ? आज इस पूरी संसद और पूरे देश के लोगों की भावना बंगला देश के लोगों के साथ, पाकिस्तान के लोगों के साथ और श्रीलंका के तमिल भाषी लोगों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार को भी उन आन्दोलनों के लिये अपना नैतिक समर्थन देना चाहिये। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी प्रकार की बात कही थी कि कोई भी जनतान्त्रिक आदमी इसको रोक नहीं सकता। भारत की आजादी के समय इस देश ने कुछ मूल्य स्थापित किये हैं और यह देश हमेशा उन मूल्यों के लिये संघर्ष करता रहा है। आजादी के बाद जितने भी गुलाम देश थे उन्होंने आजादी का अपना संघर्ष जारी रखा तो पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस देश ने उनका समर्थन किया। इस देश ने उन देशों को आजादी दिलाने में मदद की। इसी तरह एक नैतिक मूल्य यह भी है कि जनतान्त्रिक देश होने के नाते हमारी नैतिकता का यह तकाजा है कि जहाँ भी लोग जनतन्त्र के लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जहाँ भी लोग सेल्फ-रूल के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जहाँ भी लोग इन मूल्यों के लिये संघर्ष कर रहे हैं हम उनको उसी प्रकार से समर्थन दें जिस प्रकार से आजादी की लड़ाई के लिये समर्थन दिया था।

दूसरे देश के गुलाम रहने और अपने ही देश के डिक्टेटर के गुलाम रहने में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है। दूसरे देश की गुलामी

भी उतनी ही बुरी है जितनी बुरी अपने देश में एक डिक्टेटर फौज के बल पर, हथियारों के बल पर शासन करता है या दूसरों को दबाता है।

हमें बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान के फ़ौजी शासक और श्रीलंका में जो डिक्टेटर श्री जयवर्धने हैं, इन सबकी जबदस्त निन्दा करनी चाहिए और भारत सरकार को इन संघर्षों के लिए कम से कम अपना नैतिक समर्थन अवश्य देना चाहिए।

इन सब बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी और विदेश मंत्री जी जब अपना जवाब देंगे, तो इन मामलों पर भी कुछ कहने का कष्ट करेंगे।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, as we discuss the international relations, we find a distressing situation. The situation in the middle East is steadily deteriorating. We have a war-like situation in Lebanon. The threat is not merely to Lebanon or Syria. The fact is that the threat is to Syria and the entire region. I go a step further and say that the situation is so grave that it can escalate into a larger international armed conflict. The entire world peace is at stake. There can be no denying the fact that the United States of America has indulged into direct military aggression against Syria from the Lebanon base. The America war-planes have attacked Syria and leftist position.

The USA has the audacity to say that this action was in reality a retaliatory action and it has tried to avenge itself. I must emphasise here that this act of the United States of America and Israeli strategy in Lebanon is the strategy under the pretext of reconnaissance mission. Under this protest the USA wants to acquire an open general

licence to indulge into any kind of a military activity and, if challenged, to attack in retaliation and so-called defensive measure. I must say that when the United States of America has made it very clear that its attacks were in retaliation, then one point must be taken into consideration. The USA says that it wanted to avenge itself. I must emphasise the fact that a country that tries to take all sorts of objectionable liberties and is motivated by the feeling of revenge and wants to avenge itself, that country has no place whatsoever in peace mission; it must go from the peace force; and the entire civilized world must be unanimous in this particular demand.

It is abundantly clear that the USA-Israeli scheme is to control Lebanon and to convert Lebanon into a base for launching aggression against Syria, in particular and the Arab in general. The brave Syrians under the leadership of President Hafez Assad are fighting against imperialist and Zionist planes. It is these heroic Syrians who had destroyed the myth of Israel's superiority over the Arabs during the Golan Heights and Mount Hermon battles.

The Syrian Foreign Minister Mr. Abdul Halim Khadam has written to the United Nations appealing to the Security Council to prevent USA from repeating its aggressive acts. Now, our Foreign Minister is the Chairman of the Non-aligned Bureau. Therefore, the Syrian Foreign Minister has also addressed a Communication to our Foreign Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao. This is the time to act. As I said, our Foreign Minister is the Chairman of Non-aligned Bureau. This is the time to act, this is the time to condemn the aggressive acts and to express our solidarity with the Syrians.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, indeed it is most unfortunate and distressing that while the call of the time is unity we find that there are internal conflicts

among the PLO. This is a matter of great anxiety. One need hardly stress upon the need for unity among the PLO and also the entire Arab world. But it is commendable that our Government took prompt steps to initiate a process of reconciliation in the PLO. The efforts of the non-aligned panel, inclusive of India, to bridge the gulf between the various factions of the PLO are also laudable. Then, we must also welcome the efforts by Saudi Arabia and Syria for cease-fire agreement among the warring factions of PLO. This agreement needs to be honoured, this agreement needs to be implemented, for otherwise the gains will be of the racist state that goes by the name of Israel.

The United states of American threatens not only the Syrians but also another champion of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, namely, Libya. We have the situation in Chad, that by all sorts of propaganda there is large scale American interference in Chad. The fact is that the U.S.A. wishes to use Chad as its base for intimidation and subversion of Libya. But congratulations to Libya. Under the leadership of Col. Gadaffi Libya rejects surrender and compromise and is waging a noble struggle with full faith that imperialist and Zionist forces can be defeated, if Arab resources are also united.

Here, I must also refer to the emerging concept of unity and self-reliance in defence which is projected by the Gulf Cooperation Council of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Oman. The basic idea here is that the security of the region is the responsibility of its own sons and thus rejects all kinds of foreign interference. We wish the GCC well and every success.

It is agonising and very distressing to find that despite all efforts the Iran-Iraq continues war. Efforts have been made by the United Nations, NAM and the Islamic Conference, I hope efforts will continue to be made and better counsels will prevail.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

The need of the hour today is immediate cessation of all hostilities between Iraq and Iran.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about the situation in Cyprus. The declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots must be understood in its right perspective. I must emphasise that this declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots is a logical culmination of a developing situation and we find this developing situation reflected in flagrant violation of Cyprus constitution and Turkish Cypriots being deprived of their legitimate share in administration. The Turkish Cypriots were pushed in a corner and the declaration of independence, in fact, is a sign of their frustration with this position. There was an invasion of island by Greece, persecution of Turkish Cypriots, there was the persistent desire to annex this island to the mainland Greece and to treat it as a colony of Greece, and then it was this type of resistance by the Turkish Cypriots who want the sovereignty and the independence of Cyprus to continue. But then economic embargo and several other disabilities were imposed on them. Finding that there was no positive response from the civilised world and in view of the fact that they cannot be a party to this continued unjust position, they were left with no other way but to make a declaration of independence. But here, President Denktash has made it clear, while making this declaration of independence, that doors have not been shut on inter-communal talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General. He has made it clear that still there is possibility of genuine federation and he has also made it clear that the new State will be non-aligned. There is need to work on Denktash proposal rather than to have a negative, unjust attitude of merely deploring the declaration. Let us work for political settlement and I, therefore, impress upon the Government of India the need for the revision and the correction of its stand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Just a few sentences about neighbourly relations. We are committed to improvement of relations between India and Pakistan. Unfortunately, several irritants are coming up. We must strive to see that all these irritants do not come in the way of improvement of relations. There is also the question of this Jinnah House in Bombay. I must say that there was a commitment to lease this Jinnah House. I myself had raised the question some time in 1978 and I was told that after the lease given to the Deputy High Commissioner for Britain ended, the Jinnah House will be given to Pakistan for the residence of their Consul-General but now the Government wants to go back on its word. I hope that these irritants will not come in the way and every effort will be made in order to see that we have cordial and friendly neighbourly relations with all our neighbours.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I congratulate our Prime Minister for the successful completion of the NAM and the Commonwealth Conference, as a citizen of this country living in the north-eastern State, I would like to draw the pointed attention of the Hon. Foreign Minister, on behalf of the people living in that area, bordering Bangladesh, China and Burma. The whole of Assam is in turmoil, because of the agitation on the foreigners' issue. In the recent Commonwealth Conference, where one of the representatives tried to equate American invasion of Grenada with India's army action in Bangladesh, our neighbourly friend, Bangladesh, instead of coming out with a protest in that meeting, kept mum. That itself proves how sweet is the relationship between India and Bangladesh.

I would like to say that the foreigners' issue will be settled in Assam by the fixing of tribunals. There is a provision in the tribunals that those who are undeniably foreigners will be pushed back through the borders to Bangladesh. I come from a district where there is no TV of India. But the Bangladesh TV is shown there everyday and there we

see Gen. Ershad and other Ministers are repeatedly saying that they will not take back a single so-called foreigner. But there is no denying the fact that there are some foreigners, not only in Assam but also in certain other northern States, including West Bengal and Bihar.

In that context, I would like to know from the Hon. Foreign Minister whether during the recent discussion that Gen. Ershad had with our Prime Minister, and decision has been arrived at regarding deportation. I would not like to delve into a sensitive subject, but it is a sensitive subject for us also, not only from the point of view of deportation but also from the point of view of elections, because during that recent discussion of the political parties with the Election Commissioner, it was made very clear that no election could be held in Assam unless the foreigners' issue is settled. It has come out in the papers.

So, I would like to say that the foreigners who are in Assam must be identified, detected and deported. If it is not settled very soon, a large number of people in Assam will be deprived of their precious franchise rights for a reason for which they are not at fault because it is the people coming from a neighbouring country that is creating that situation. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Foreign Minister when the deportation would start. If there is a situation in the border area, it will definitely affect the situation in Assam, which is now peaceful.

Now I come to another point. Now 1971 has been declared as the cut-off point. There was a treaty with Nepal in 1976. Now they are asking what happens to those Nepalese who came to Assam before 1976 but after 1971 and what will be their position. We should remember that there are many Indians who have settled in Nepal.

Since this is a discussion on the international situation, I thought I will

draw the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister to these two aspects. I do not know whether he will be able to reply to them but I thought I should take this opportunity to draw his attention to the situation there. I have full confidence in the Minister that he will deal with the situation when the occasion arises. I am drawing his attention to these problems so that he can give due consideration to these problems of the north eastern region.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI
(Bombay North West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will come straight to the point.

You don't judge the success of a foreign policy by the hosting of international conferences in the capital of India, nor do you judge it by the number of trips and jaunts by our diplomats abroad for the purpose of solving the problems of others when there the burning problems at home, nor do you judge the success of a foreign policy by the glamour and glitter which you project on the television, the radio and other news media. It is true that with all these glittering conferences and more glittering Heads of States—there, are still more glittering spouses—the Capital was in a state of illumination, and perhaps even euphoria, maybe that you have also created an image, particularly an image of the Prime Minister, but is well to recall that the image is not reality, and ultimately the perceptive and discerning people have standards of judgment which are entirely different from those of the illiterate simpletons whom you try to impress.

Sir one of the criteria by which I judge the success of a foreign policy is how much love, affection and influence you have succeeded in creating amongst those in the midst of whom you operate. Sir, I want to give an illustration which says that by this criterion our foreign policy has miserably failed and all this tall talk that India has achieved a certain stature and so has its leader, is nothing but non-sense and moonshine.

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[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

Sir, only the other day we have suffered a humiliating defeat. It is a defeat because we contested the seat of the Chairman of the UNESCO's Executive Board. We put up a candidate, Mr. T.N. Kaul, a very hot favourite with those that matter in this country. Against our representative and candidate, Mr. T.N. Kaul, was a gentleman from Ghana. And we lobbied for him, we worked for him, and the Prime Minister and the Government of India used all the influence they could muster. But, Sir, we lost by 14 votes to 34. And most of the African, Arab, Asian and Western nations voted against our candidate, and principally we were let down by the Non-Aligned Bloc, whose leader Mrs. Gandhi claims to be.

Sir, this is one way of judging the success of foreign policy and the truth of the propaganda which has been unleashed on a mass scale in this country. There is a still more substantial criterion of judgment and that is: To what extent have you been able, by clever diplomacy and all the strength of your moral voice or by your reasoning, to influence the course of world events? I shall deal with only specific problems with which we are primarily concerned, and I think again by this criterion we have been a miserable failure and our foreign policy continues to display that abysmal degree of muddle-headedness and lack of foreign value which has characterised it for the last 20 or 30 years. First of all, let us talk of the important problem of disarmament. At the Non-Aligned Meet in the declaration which we issued, we devoted pages and pages to disarmament.

At this Commonwealth Meet, we again discussed disarmament. What have we been able to achieve? What we have been able to achieve is that our friends Russians walked out of the Geneva Conference and do not know when the talks are going to be resumed again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
What are the Americans doing ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : But, sir, my friend here technically a member of the Opposition but substantially belonging to that side is asking a question whispering in my ears, "What were the Americans doing"? Sir, America is their *betenoir* and America is their bugbear and the whole of the speeches of my friend on this side are only a denunciation of the Americans and a thoughtless and irrational support to the Soviet policy and world politics. That is part of your philosophy. They are true to their philosophy.

Let us say this about disarmament. I want to ask the Foreign Minister that when you go about and talk about disarmament, what exactly do you tell them on behalf of the Government of India? Today the major problem in disarmament and the major hurdle in the way of any disarmament talk succeeding is that on the other side of the iron curtain, the Soviet's have amassed more conventional forces than existed in the armies of the rival forces when the landing took place in Normandy on D-Day in France. By all standards and by all computations, the Soviet's conventional might on that side of the iron curtain is such that Western Europe and free democracy cannot possible defend themselves. Then, Sir, more than, this must be acknowledged. (*Interruptions*) I know that you are one on so many things. Listen to the fact. Sir, facing Western Europe, the Soviets have the impressive array of missiles—SS-5s and now the SS-20s. There are about 350 of the last variety constituting a sort of threat to the security of Western Europe. There are no such comparable missiles in any of the NATO countries so far excepting those that are now being brought in.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about Sea power ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Western Europe, therefore, depends for its security against nuclear aggression on U. S. will and interest to use their long-range weapons and missiles.

Sir, nobody can blame the NATO powers therefore of wanting inter-mediate range missiles to be located on their own territories to be able to face the SS-20s which the Soviets have amassed across the border.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is substantially in the United States of America and not in India.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : But you are not substantially, but you are really there.

Today, the offer which has been made on behalf of U. S. A.— which people in this country must know and which my comrades must be knowing it but they are not willing that others should know it—is the offer of Zero option. The Zero option is that the Soviets must remove and eliminate SS-20s which they have amassed across the boarder and not a single missile will be introduced on the soil of Europe by the Americans—neither Persian missiles nor any other implements of any kind. This is the Zero option. But the propaganda goes on and I hate to say the things against the Soviet Union because ultimately, Soviet Union is our friend. But I find this is a kind of incessant attack all the time that everything which the Soviets do is good and everything the other side do is bad. It is inconsistent with honesty and inconsistent with the concept of genuine Non-alignment to which India should be committed, though it is not. I say this that today if the Government of India is serious that disarmament must come about in the world, a time has come when we must use our influence with our Soviet friends and tell them that “Please remove all these missiles which you have amassed on the continent of Europe, remove them, eliminate them, destroy them, and there will not be a single missile introduced by the democracies.”

(*Interruption*) I am entitled to my own facts. I do not take my facts from communists. If you are better informed

you are entitled to better information. My information is my information. I do not trust you with better information; I do not trust you with true information.

My respectful submission is that our policy will never succeed in producing disarmament so long as we do not understand the realities of Soviet power...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As a parliamentarian, you must reveal the source of question. You must reveal what you are quoting from.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am not quoting anything. This is my speech, these are my own notes.

SHRI B. R. BAAGAT : You are reading from something.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I am reading from my own notes:

AN. HON. MEMBER : Supplied by America. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is a printed note. Is it not a printed note ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : To satisfy their curiosity, because they do not do home work, you look at it. These are my own notes.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : They are printed. You print your own notes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Yes, I do.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : But you will not reveal.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : It is not printing; it is some kind of typing. When all this talk goes on about Ame-

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rican imperialism, U. S. imperialism and Western Democracies' imperialism—I have heard all this kind of talk for the last many-many years, I must get attuned to this talk. But since I am provoked, the other side must be represented. So far as the other side is to be represented, let me say in my own words which I have written down that the Soviet Communists have neither abandoned the active goal of turning the whole world communist, nor have they abandoned the use of violence as an instrument of their global ambitions. Detente to them is not a goal but a tactic. It is a period between two hot wars when communism can be spread by methods other than war. Their regularly mounted and well-publicised peace offensives must be seen in the light of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Angola, Ethiopia and Yemen. They go on talking incessantly about Granada, a country of 110,000 people; the capital of that country has 8000 people. They concentrate on this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Therefore, it should be invaded ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Afghanistan is swallowed; Angola is swallowed; other countries are swallowed and the rest of the countries are in the process of being swallowed. Unless we understand the reality of this neo-imperialism, we are not going to solve any other problem. India is opposed to imperialism. But you must understand the modern imperialist power. The modern imperialism is that of those who have swallowed Afghanistan and who are in the process of swallowing every other free country of the world. This is about disarmament.

I must now talk about my friend, distinguished representative of the Indian Union Muslim League. While we in this country are agonised by the lack of unity which prevails between Hindus and Sikhs of Punjab, while we are agonised about what is happening to our kith and kin Tamil Nadu, about what

is happening to them in Sri Lanka, while we are deeply concerned about what is happening in Assam, I do not blame the Indian Union Muslim League to deeply agonised by what is happening in Lebanon and what is happening in Iran-Iraq war. But I was amazed to see one thing. Today, Mr. Banatwalla told us that we must now express our solidarity with the Sayrian Government. Only a few days ago, he was saying that we must express our solidarity with Uncle Arafat. The Prime Minister of the country is the mother of the whole nation. Her brother must be the nation's Uncle. The Mama Arafat was the kingpin in the Muslim League's pronouncement, a few days ago and suddenly they want us now to shift our ground and express solidarity with the Syrian Government. Why? Because now the Syrian Government is trying to kill Mana Arafat. With whose arms? Where do the Syrians get the arms? Syrians do not manufacture arms. The Syrians have nothing in their own arsenal, with which they can fight. But they have the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union supplies arms to the Syrians and the Syrians, acting as the proxies of Soviet power, are trying to exterminate Mama Arafat.

I want this country to continue to show some loyalty to our Mama. He is a very dearest friend. Since he became the leader of the PLO in 1967, he has not succeeded in regaining one square inch of Palastinian territory. In 1970, he was thrown out from Jordan. In 1976 he was humiliated by the Syrians. In 1982, he is thrown out from Lebanon by Israelis and now the poor fellow is fighting for survival in Tripoli. Who are his defenders? Today, if he is able to survive, it is because of the USA forces, the Italian forces and the French forces. But the Russians, through their agents, are trying to destroy him.

I hope our Foreign Minister, when he went there to solve that problem, should have invited Arafat come here. We have so much confusion in this country. If Arafat comes and lives here,

I do not think we will add to confusion. You bring him here. Show him hospitality. But loyalty to that uncle must be preserved.

The Iran-Iraq war about which Mr. Banatwalla is very much exercised, who has asked them to fight? Both sides have no arms of their own. Iran is getting arms from the Syrians. The Syrians are getting them from Russians. Iran is taking arms from Soviets. Now I am told that they are beginning to get some from the French but basically it is Soviet arms.

I want to ask "Why did you go there? If people do not listen from here, why did you go there and teach them? If they cannot understand the ways of peace because they will not understand, they do not know how to co-exist with anybody and, therefore, they will not co-exist with one another. If these are the kind of people you are dealing with, it is better in the context of the talks here of Islamic bombs being made and things like that, let them be weakened, think of your national interest and do not think of any extractions and do not think of any moral building up of image and winning the nobel prize in the future. That is not required, and what is required to be done.

Lastly, the problem of Grenada. I am told it was discussed at great length in the Commonwealth Meet and these great representatives of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth spreading over a great part of the world's surface, was discussing the tiny Grenada. Let us have some facts about Grenada. It is a Member of the United Nations. It is an independent country. It belongs to the British Commonwealth. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen of England, on the advice of the Prime Minister. Up to 1972, they were having elections. They had a decent chap called Mr. Garry. Such is power, that once you get into power by the electoral process, you climb to the terrace of power, then kick the stair

case from the terrace so that nobody would be able to climb it. He was trying to destroy the electoral process in Grenada. Then come the Bishop. The Bishop, Pro-Cuban, supported by our brother, Fidel Castro, ultimately by a coup captured power. But having captured power by a coup, the man has some decency left in him, because he promised the people of Grenada that "I am going to hold elections and return to democracy. But my friends, the Communists, do not like it." The Cubans do not like it. He brought his country into the Organisation of East Caribbean States and there are treaties in existence between Grenada and these Caribbean States. Under Article 8 of the Treaty, the Caribbean States have the power and the duty to remove and to fight against any threat in that region.

Has the Foreign Minister or any Commonwealth Head, during these confabulations on Grenada, ever asked one question, what do the poor people of Grenada want? Everybody is worried about his political ideologies, about the camp in which he is and about his own or her own image, but nobody asked about this 1,10,000 people of Grenada.

Has anybody ascertained their wishes? If there is no mechanism for ascertainment of the wishes, if the people of Grenada are not participating in the governmental process, human rights of the Grenadians have been denied and a war to restore the human rights is a justified war. (Interruptions) They do not know the international law...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHARKA-BORTY: Should we go to Bangladesh because human rights in Bangladesh are being trampled upon? Should the Indian Government send their army to Bangladesh or...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Professor, we went there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: ...or to Pakistan or to Ceylon? What are you talking?

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SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : My friend Mr. Chakraborty cannot learn sense because sense assumes capacity to learn sense.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have that capacity.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You are bound down to the Soviet doctrines ; you are hand and foot slave to the Soviet doctrines because you have mortgaged your soul...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Soviet doctrines are better than the American doctrines.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You are entitled to them,

I want to ask our Foreign Minister because he is Foreign Minister of a democratic government. I want to ask him this question : did you through your confabulations discover or at least argue that we might find some mechanism for the discovery of the real will and wishes of the people of Grenada ? The people of Grenada can only express themselves if they get freedom from the military junta which had come to occupy and the military junta was the junta of the Cubans, (Interruptions) the Cubans who pretended to be construction workers, but whose implements of construction were really arms. Some day they come out in their true colours ; these construction workers become the armed force. My friend is laughing. This is the usual tactic, the usual strategy, which is adopted.

So long as this Government does not realise that there is a neo imperialism which is nibbling at the free world, we shall solve no problem.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I request you to expunge his whole speech, from 'A' to 'Z'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, we have just listened to an extraordinary performance from a very able criminal lawyer. My dear friend—he is a very dear friend of mine—I must say, has been practising in criminal courts, in High Courts and in Supreme Court defending many a people who have escaped the clutches of the law and he has helped them with his voice, with his knowledge of law, with his eloquence, and so on. Similarly we had a performance from him today. But I would like to say that it was the voice of shamefaced defence, Mr. Jethmalani, of U.S. imperialism and Zionism that I ever heard...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Abuse is no argument.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I do not know whether the party or the Alliance that he represents...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I would say that there is a shamefaced sale of national interests to the Soviet Union.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Please do not get excited. I do not know whether the party or the Alliance that he represents in this House would own up all the statements he has just made in this House. I do not think so ; I do not think Mr. Vajpayee would contribute to what he had said. I shall come to some of those statements, remarkable statements, a little later. Anyhow, he does not represent the consensus around the foreign policy that we have in this country or in this House. His voice does not represent the voice of the people or the political movements or the media or anybody in this House. You should treat it as a kind of aberration. I am sure nobody would take it very seriously

except in the quarters where they are meant to be taken seriously. I do not want to talk more about my dear friend.

I was rather disappointed, I must say, with the statement given by the Minister for External Affairs yesterday. He tried to build up a kind of reverential aura around what is called 'Commonwealth links'. It was worthy of Mr. Ramphal but not quite worthy of the Foreign Minister of Independent India who claims that they are the Chairperson and the dynamic force behind the Non-Aligned Movement.

Now I do not want to go at this time through what all he has said. But I will not agree with some of the friends who have said—what is this link about? May be useful instrument. I am not prepared to quarrel. But it is a link to be under-played. But the non-aligned forum was very different. We belong to—whatever may be Mr. Jethmalani's figures about the voting, whether it might have happened in the non-aligned meet and their support or otherwise, we have a certain mutuality of interests with the non-aligned. Whether they have voted for us—that is not the criteria. I do not know whether the facts are correct. But, whatever it may be, even granting that it is correct, CHOGM is not a substitute forum for the NAM. But, in our craze to help every conceivable international gathering here so that we can have more debates in this House and outside the House and for the Government-owned and controlled mass media to talk continuously about the great leader and her dedication in the cause of peace and development, so on and so on, worthy for a future Nobel prize, we have to... (Interruptions) Yes, our diplomatic channels are even used to promote the cause of an individual for a Nobel prize. Are you surprised? Prof. Ranga, we will discuss it outside.

Now, Sir, our firm policy has been anti-imperialist, anti-racist and it is also the policy of the non-aligned nations and we are for peace in the world. It is an exercise of our own sovereignty and the

sovereignty of the people who were struggling to be liberated or those people who are already liberated. To project the CHOGM in the manner and the way it has been done is not a very welcome development.

Mr. Ram Jethmalani forgot about the existence probably of a man called Reagan, President Reagan...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How can he forget?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I thought, and I do not know. This Reagan and reaganomania is the greatest danger to the world today, to the aspirations of the people all over the world, to the peace-loving citizens all over the world and more so to the non-aligned community and those who seek peace. He is the real cowboy.

(Interruptions) We saw a very small, a mini edition of it here in this House. I do not know. You know.

They say he is very tough. That is why Mr. Ram Jethmalani admires him. You know the Korean jetline episode.

I am surprised that the lawyer in him did not provoke himself to talk about that incident in detail. He should have About Grenada, Is it his contention or anybody's contention that a people, a sovereign nation, though it is a population of 5000 only, have no right to live and anybody can go and commit an aggression on it? A powerful country can go and occupy? Similarly, I do not know. What has happened in Nicaragua and El Salvador? What are his views, reactions and attitude to global issues and also concerning our own development? He talked about the Russians walking out of Geneva or some other place. What is the record of the United States? Who has undermined *detente* which was seriously built up? People everywhere of good intentions prayed that it may promote peace,

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

that the United States and Soviet Union may get together. What is his attitude to SALT II ?

He is not only a national criminal lawyer but he is also an international lawyer. He takes part in various forums—international forums—where he talks about banning of nuclear weapons and on limiting military activities. But, the Indian Ocean area is the deep concern to us, to our security, to our security environment. He also gave some figures—he can correct me—of post 1947-48 period. Whose defence budget was galloping at the rate of 12 to 15% ? It is that of the U.S.A. In 1982 it was 211 billion dollars. I am told this year it will be 240 billion dollars and, by 1985 it will be 323 billion dollars. This is the level in which the U.S. is spending on defence. This has been proved in the case of Grenada that this is used for the aggressive purposes. This is going on—this building up of nuclear arsenal weapons or the use of Pershing missiles whether it be in Europe or anywhere else. What we are concerned with is peace. Peace is essential for this country. It cannot develop without peace. Without anti-Imperialism, this country cannot survive. Occasionally, I feel—the Foreign Minister can correct me if I am wrong—that there is involvement of the Chair person in the non-aligned conference or in playing host in various other conferences. Is it not really hampering our style of functioning or bringing in a certain amount of obstruction in saying or doing things which we would otherwise have not done which, I am sure, he would not have also done ? Several hours after Grenada was invaded, the Chair person of our non-aligned movement came out with a statement. I can understand that we have to exercise a certain restraint and, more so, for a statesman like her. I can understand her difficult position. Even here when it is a clear cut case, was there a communication or was it a deliberate act, that you refused to act on the small country, about which when Mr. Jethma-

lani could ridicule, but you could not when that country was subjected to the naked aggression ? We have never seen this anywhere. Sir, in the communique also, everywhere, it is trying to be under played and they say, the spokesmen say, that nothing has been given up excepting diluting the quality of deliberate aggression.

Sir, I agree with Mr. Banatwalla when he spoke very feelingly. We must also remember the tragic fratricide which is going on. This does not do any credit to us at the cost of Arab nationalism whether it be in Lebanon or Syria. This has to be remembered. We do not condone any aggression whether it be against Syria or Lebanon. Our views, unlike the views of Mr. Jethmalani, are clear. His views are known on this. (Interruptions) But, I am sorry the other gentleman is not here today—Dr. Swamy. His is an amazing performance. I do not know whose view it is. I do not know whether it represents the view of his own or his party's view. He has turned out to be an apologist for General Zia. I am sorry to say that in this House anybody should become an apologist when there is a massive movement—democratic movement in our own sub-continent, in our neighbouring country when you could turn round and defend the naked military dictatorship.

Sir, as far as the democratic segments of opinion in this country are concerned we stand four square by all those people who are fighting for liberty and democratic rights whether be in Pakistan or anywhere else and our concern is more with the veteran captain of our freedom struggle, Frontier Gandhi, who in his old age has been interned by this brutal dictatorship. All the same I must say that we should not give up that aspect of our foreign policy which tried to develop our relationship with our neighbours. I notice that our relationship with Nepal is steadily deteriorating. I would like the Hon. Minister to assure us that the same will be improved.

Sir, yesterday he said something about the commonality of outlook. I do

not know whether he discussed with Jaywardene about the future of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Maybe he had to discuss other things but I would like to know whether they did inquire about the visit of Wenberger about which there have been controversial reports that he just dropped in there. What is this visit about and what was the commonality of outlook? Has it changed the attitude to Indian ocean? I would like the Foreign Minister to elaborate on these issues. What are the concrete results of the dialogue which has been going on the question of Tamils. It has not been elaborated. It is time somebody talk. I do not want to go into the various aspects of the economic declaration. I would like to end by saying that there has been a broad consensus around our foreign policy. By and large you can call it not merely bi-partisan but a built-in consensus. But all these foreign policy's gains are not to be made use of as though the achievements of an individual or a party and made use of for partisan purposes and also to carry on the work for a party or an individual. I am sorry to say that I have heard the reports. I would like you to deny if I am wrong—that instructions have gone from Prime Minister's Secretariat to carry on a campaign against Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. I know it could be wrong. I am asking him and the way some leading figures in Congress I are making use of the subtle things. We have a Chief Minister in my State, Mr. Karunakaran. He called the bishops of Kerala and told them that pope is about to visit Kerala. If the Government falls you will be responsible. It has been published. There is no question of any visit of Pope. You are fooling around even the heads of State. What is all this? He says that he has contacted the External Affairs Ministry. Which External Affairs Ministry?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This may be the brain-wave of Shri Stephen.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am concluding. Therefore, we have a consensus. We have to strengthen this consensus and we need not drag any controversies into these things so that the voices of people like Jethmalani are drowned.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 18 Members have participated in this Debate and I am grateful to all of them for the keen interest which they have evinced in India's foreign policy and their comment on several aspects of it.

I would have to admit—which I thought I would not have had to—that the Commonwealth has now to be seen as a little more important than otherwise because it has attracted attention—starting from Satyasadhan Chakraborty and ending with Indrajit Gupta. They spoke of nothing but the Commonwealth. So, in that view, it has attracted attention. I did not want to praise it to the skies. I am here to explain the documents, not to raise the Commonwealth. In my statement yesterday I did precisely that. I did say what I must say in regard to the deficiencies in the ideas adumbrated in the Commonwealth Documents wherever those deficiencies occurred.

Sir, there is no justification in trying either to compare the Non-aligned Movement with the Commonwealth or to judge them by the same standards. They are entirely two different bodies. They are incomparables.

The Non-aligned Movements happens to be a movement of essentially like-minded nations. There may be variations here and there. But they come together, they reiterate their common position on all these matters.

The Commonwealth, on the other hand, is not like the Non-aligned, which I explained yesterday. And the consensus which is arrived at in the Commonwealth necessarily has to be

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different from what we arrive at in a non-aligned gathering. Now, each has its own position. We don't have to say, one is superior or the other is inferior.

18.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Naturally, we belong to the Non-aligned; therefore stick to the Non-aligned.

After the Commonwealth Summit was over, a Press Conference was addressed by the Prime Minister. She made no bones about it that her position, India's position, is the Non-aligned position. In response to every question that was put (just on the lines on which points were raised in this Debate) she made it absolutely clear that India's position is the Non-aligned position. At one point she said, I would have liked if the phraseology had been this instead of that.

Therefore there is no question of the Government of India having diluted its position or having given up its view as a non-aligned nation; particularly; as Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, in which capacity we are shouldering certain responsibility. Yes. Sometimes our style may be cramped, but responsibility always cramps style. That is why we don't just for that reason run away from responsibility. We have to shoulder it. And in what circumstance it came to us is well-known. I don't have to go into that history.

Sir, so much was said about the economic aspect of the Communique.

I have myself said that it is on the whole good but it is not as good as we would liked it to be. But please look at this difference. We are talking about the North-South dialogue. We are talking about the discussions in the G-77. Would anyone say that the discussions in the G-77 would be the same as in the North-South dialogue, suppose it is held

tomorrow? There is a complaint that it is not being held; many are coming in the way; we know that. We have been trying to leave the dialogue. G. 77 wants the North-South dialogue tomorrow, if possible. When we came to the Non-Aligned Meet, we knew that the dialogue was not coming tomorrow. Therefore, we said "a few steps have to be taken in that direction and step by step approach" and we called for a Conference on Money and Finance with universal participation. It is not the North-South dialogue itself, but it is substantially in that direction. Then came the Commonwealth. Here we could not get even that. But would I be very wrong in saying that when we discussed this matter in the Commonwealth, we were having a mini-North-South Dialogue because the Commonwealth is a North-South Forum? And would Hon. Members not attach any significance to the fact that the spearheading on behalf of the developing countries was done by a developed country, namely, New Zealand. Has this no significance? This is what I would like the Hon. Members to appreciate. If the Commonwealth, if this mini-North-South forum agrees to certain things to which a country of the North left to itself would never have agreed, is it not a forward movement? Have Hon. Members, I am sure those who have read these statements, not found the seed of the North-South dialogue or the seed of possible success in the North-South dialogue in this mini-dialogue? The Commonwealth says in so many words that the Non-Aligned Summit has proposed an International Conference on Money and Finance for development with universal participation and the Williamsburg Summit has invited Finance Ministers to define the conditions for improving international Monetary system and to consider the part which might in due course be played in this process by a high level International Monetary Conference. Again we believe that the situation calls for a comprehensive review of the International Monetary Financial and relevant issues and immediate process of preparatory consultation is needed to identify areas of agreement, potential agreement and areas requiring

further consideration. If there is a North-South dialogue, would anyone do anything more than this? Would anyone jump to the final conclusions all at once? What were we talking in the North-South dialogue when the matter came up? We talked about the agenda, we talked about time-frame, we talked about participation, we talked about many things which are covered in these lines of the Commonwealth document. It also says that all the countries affected must be directly involved in the discussions and decision-making. Is it not just the same as universal participation which we said in the NAM? Thus it goes on to say, "There is a widespread belief among us that it will be necessary to discuss these issues at an International Conference with universal participation. Again, the preparatory process could result in a consensus at convening such a conference."

Now, Sir, how is this against the Non-Aligned Resolution? How does it go against the purport of the Non-Aligned Declaration? I would like to know? I have not seen anything like that and if it had gone against NAM, I would like to assure this House that the Government would certainly have done what has been referred to as '*Ekla Chalo*'.

Yes, we are prepared to do that if it becomes necessary, but *ekela chalo* does not mean *ekela raho*. Ploughing a lonely furrow so long as you are ploughing it and going forward is one thing; being bogged down and getting isolated everywhere is a different thing. These are two different concepts altogether. Therefore, we have not found anything which bogs us down in this document, although I have made no secret of the fact that the non-aligned position to which we subscribe has not been fully reflected in this. That is because of the composition of the Commonwealth itself.

On Namibia, for instance, is it not a significant fact that the Commonwealth has said everything that the non-aligned have said including the linkage, including

the security council Resolution 435, including what have you, on Namibia? Was this stated before? Is it not a forward movement? And if two of the contact group countries are in this Commonwealth and if those two have subscribed to these views, the views of the non-aligned movement, if you wish to know, is it not a forward movement? Is it not a gain? Does it not augur well for the Namibian peoples' independence? I would like Hon. Members to look at these aspects.

Then on Grenada. Yes, on Grenada, I am sorry, if Shri Jethmalani thinks that the peoples' wishes in a country are to be ascertained and, therefore, another country has the right to send their troops to ascertain the wishes of the people there, or to start a process by which peoples wishes are to be ascertained, no one can agree with him; at least, this Parliament will not agree; the people of India will not agree.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government themselves have drawn attention to small states, to the freedom of small States, the preservation of the freedom of small States. All these principles have been laid down in this document. The only thing they did not summon courage to say is 'so and so' has done it. This is nothing new. We have not said, so-and-so has done it in many other cases. Therefore, either say that that was wrong and also this is wrong, but here is a case where we have said two things. We want a Grenada free from foreign intervention and the presence of foreign troops. This is one sentence. Take another sentence, for instance—we want foreign troops from Grenada to go out of Grenada. What is the great difference between these two sentences? We know that foreign troops are there. What we are wanting is a country free from the presence of foreign troops. This could only mean that the foreign troops should leave that country. The difference is mainly a drafting trick, if you ask me. I do not see any substantive difference between the two. But I agree that left to ourselves, if our

draft, India's draft, had been accepted, we would have said the same thing in a different way. So, there is a difference in the draft, difference in the phraseology, difference in the image of the draft. When we read, it, you think that it is mild. If you look at it carefully, you find that you have all the ingredients which are wanted. There is not much of harshness in its phraseology and I think, this is the price we have to pay for getting so many things accepted by persons and countries which would never have accepted them otherwise.

Take Cyprus. It is not just the presence of President Kyprianou ; no. Of course, his presence did make difference. But the point is that everyone agreed. If it is suggested that he alone was able to veto everything else and get the Communiqué drafted on the lines it was drafted, then I would not agree there. We have great respect for him and his presence has made a difference. But it was a consensus and it was a fact that every one of these Heads of State, Heads of Government thought that this unilateral declaration of independence cannot be tolerated, cannot be countenanced and it should be depreciated and deplored in whatever phraseology that is possible.

So, on these matters I would like to submit that the Commonwealth Document as it is with all its deficiencies, does not go counter to India's policy or the policy of the Non-Aligned Movement. That is why when you are in a company, you agree with something, but you do not agree with anything which is proposed which goes against your basic policies, if that is the situation naturally India would think about that its role is going to be in the Commonwealth. I am quite sure about that I have absolutely no doubt. But such a situation did not arise. And the Prime Minister has made very clear statements in this regard in the Press Conference. Come to the Middle East for instance. There was difference of opinion on the question of foreign troops in Lebanon. It is reflected in the phraseology of the

Document itself, where it says that many of the Heads of State felt this way. What does that mean? By necessary implication it means that others did not feel that way. Therefore, there is a difference of opinion. And the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Hawke, goes back and says something in his own Parliament. In reply to that we have come out with this: "We have seen Mr. Hawke's statement in the Australian Parliament on December 1. We do not wish to enter into any controversy, particularly since the proceedings were regarded as confidential. Mrs. Gandhi was trying to put across the point of view shared by many others that the illegal presence of the Israeli troops, who are in Lebanon as a result of the aggression, cannot be put on par with the presence of the Syrian troops who had originally gone there at the Lebanese Government request. India is for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, but the Israeli troops have to withdraw first unconditionally, since they are the forces of aggression. This basic distinction was blurred in the amendment put forward by Mr. Hawke." But this was not blurred at the Conference. It was made. And the Prime Minister also made it at the Press Conference. So, we are not concealing anything. All the cards are on the table. It is for anyone to judge, whether by the standards, by which the Commonwealth has to be judged, it has or has not served its purpose.

Sir, the Commonwealth seems to have really got the lion's share of all the time and attention in this Debate, but one or two other matters were touched upon and I consider it my duty to take the House into confidence on those matters.

Now, about Sri Lanka. I have already made a statement when the Prime Minister's envoy went there on his first visit. Later on, he went on his second visit and I don't remember to have made any statement because Parliament was not in session at that time. I would like to touch upon it very briefly without going into details.

it is best to avoid details at a very delicate stage such as this. During the second visit of the special envoy, all the discussions were held mainly with President Jayawardhane. The papers prepared during the first visit were further considered.

Now, someone referred to India's proposal. I would like to state categorically that India did not take any proposals. India did not offer any proposals. India has only tried to ascertain the views of both sides, conveyed them from one side to the other. And in this discussion, certain ideas, were up, certain ideas emerged; and on the basis of those ideas, certain proposals also were formulated.

A set of proposals was formulated on the basis of talks with president Jayawardhane reflecting the Sri Lanka Government's views. These included several suggestions made in the earlier paper, and also some new approaches. It should be pointed out that both the papers mentioned above were working papers for consideration by the two sides with a view to narrowing down differences. These were discussed with the TULF leaders on the Special Envoy's return to Delhi, and their response was communicated to President Jayewardane, who visited Delhi to attend the CHOGM summit. The President had two meetings with the Prime Minister at which the Tamil question was discussed; he also had talks with the Special Envoy. We separately had talks with TULF leaders.

So, it was a kind of talking all round; and the occasion of the President's visit for the Commonwealth Summit was utilized for this purpose.

Hon. Members will have seen the statements issued by President Jayewardane and Mr. Amirthalingam consequent upon their discussions in Delhi. These statements speak for themselves, but for the benefit of Members, I would just briefly summarize the present position.

Initially, the Sri Lankan Government was prepared to make improvements in the District Development Council Scheme. The Tamils on their part made it clear that this would not be adequate for meeting their aspirations. As a result of discussions that have been held, the Sri Lankan Government has agreed that larger units may be formed. The proposals provide for the establishment of Regional Councils through the amalgamation of District Councils within each province. There would be an effective devolution of legislative, executive and financial powers to these Councils, including powers of taxation and responsibility for law and order. All subjects not specifically assigned to the Councils would continue to be the responsibility of the resident and the Parliament who would also have overall responsibility for the unity, integrity, security and economic development of the country as a whole. A Central Port Authority is proposed to be set up for administering the Trincomalee Port.

There is going to be an All-Party Conference and it is expected that the TULF will be invited to participate in the conference. President Jayawardane has informed us that he intends to place these proposals before the All-Party Conference. So, this, in short is the position.

About the Stateless persons, Mr. Dhandapani raised a question. The position remains what it was, viz., that the President has given a commitment that all the Stateless persons will given Sri Lankan citizenship. He said, it is his problem. Therefore, he is going to solve it.

It is encouraging that progress has been made in the discussions during the last three months—progress which I have just delineated.

We hope that the remaining differences will be resolved, and a settlement acceptable to both sides will be reached within the framework of Sri Lanka's

unity. Our good offices will continue to be available towards this end.

This is the position in short.

About the Middle East question. I have nothing much to say, except to submit that the mission which was sent by the Prime Minister to some Arab capitals, amongst which we covered Kuwait and Damascus, was for a specific purpose.

Members will appreciate that the Palestinian problem is at the root of the Middle East question and the differences in the PLO therefore are the most important and most difficult aspect of the problem and they had assumed certain proportion which would have caused incalculable harm to the Palestinian which would have caused incalculable harm to the Palestinian cause itself. So, when Chairman Arafat wrote to Prime Minister and even otherwise Prime Minister thought that the time had come when as Non-Aligned Chairman she had to summon the meeting of the Committee of Eight on Palestine appointed by the Non-Aligned Summit. The Committee was called at Foreign Ministers' level. Earlier there was an official committee meeting also. At the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee, it was decided or it was recommended by that Committee to the Prime Minister that a mission should go. So, she selected this mission, members of this mission and asked us to go. I am glad to say that the specific problem to which we wanted to address ourselves and we did address ourselves to, was sorted out at the time of our visit; and we got certain commitments from those who did not agree with Chairman Arafat. They have reassured their obligation to unilaterally protect and safeguard the ceasefire without any time limit. In the beginning, we were afraid that we would not get a respite even for a few days, but after talking to them and after taking the message of the Chair-person of the Non-Aligned

Movement, they came round and said that they were going to protect and safeguard the ceasefire without any time limit provided of course the other side does so. The opposing side also has assured the Non-Aligned Ministerial Group that they were fully committed and will defend the unity of the PLO as a whole and as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people they will take all necessary steps within the Palestinian framework to solve by peaceful means all their internal differences.

Now, these were the two points on which we got a categorical assurance. I have been reading the newspaper ever since; except for one stray report, I have not come across anything which suggests that the ceasefire has been breached or taken, the cease-fire seems to be still holding, but that is only part of the story. The Palestinian liberation Organisation has to be restored to its united position and whatever differences there are in the Aligned group need to be resolved. I don't have the latest information on the subject but we hope that that process also would be activated. Meanwhile, of course, the Lebanon aspect has suddenly erupted. We are aware that the Palestinian question in the last one year has been more or less subordinated deliberately with deliberate intent to the question of Lebanon; and that is why we wanted the question to come back to its prominence so that the solution of that problem would solve automatically many other problems including the internal situation in Lebanon to a very large extent. So, we have now tried to bring it back into focus. I cannot quite say that we have succeeded for all time.

I am not able to say what is going to happen to the local situation, the local situation in Tripoli because it is not just two factions fighting. There are many.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : What are they fighting for ? Would you like to tell us ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : We had no occasion to talk to those who were fighting. We talked only to one set of persons. We had met them earlier, along with Chairman Arafat. Each one of them I had met earlier along with Chairman Arafat. This time they were ranged against him. They have given their own version why they are against him and so on. But finally they said, they are not going to break the PLO or the Al Fatah. Whatever their differences, they will compose their differences, according to the institutional framework that they already have. So, to that extent or mission succeeded. We have a long way to go and we will have to see further developments, watch them carefully. This is the position.

I think I have covered all the points.

Again, I thank the Members for their contribution.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, before you leave, Guptaji, I have a substitute motion. But I find that the Hon. Member who moved the Substitute Motion, is no longer interested. He is absent now. Mr. Swamy has gone.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : He himself has moved out of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : After moving the motion he moved himself.

MR. SPEAKER : Good idea. Anyhow we have to dispose of it. I shall now put the Substitute Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is—

“This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, recommends in the national interest that the Government change the present policy of Confrontation with the neighbours to that of promoting amity, and also maintain equidistance from the big powers USA and USSR.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 7, 1983|Agrahayana 16, 1905 (Saka)

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