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Kartika 27, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, November 18, 1980/Kartika,
27, 1902 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upset of Oil Supply due to Iran and Iraq conflicts

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*21. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:

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

(a) whether the Iran-Iraq conflict has upset the oil supply to India;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts to fill the gap of crude oil due to this conflict;

(c) if so, to what extent this has been achieved;

(d) which are the countries who have helped India to overcome this difficulty;

(e) whether these countries have charged very high rates in comparison to the rates at which we were obtaining oil from these two countries;

(f) whether in view of this Government have introduced economy measures for its domestic use; and

(g) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). There has been some dislocation in our crude imports due to Iran-Iraq war. However, efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from elsewhere to the extent required. It is expected that supplies of imported crude oil to our refineries would be maintained. It would not be in the national interest to divulge further details.

(e) No, Sir. The price paid for Government to Government purchases in line with those fixed by the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

(f) and (g). State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to introduce a suitable system of controls in respect of high speed diesel oil and kerosene to meet all the essential needs of the community, within the levels of allocation made, and to take the most vigorous steps to curb malpractices in the sale and distribution of these products.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The hon. Minister's reply is very vague. In fact the Government of India ought to have known through its channels such as Embassies and others that the relationship between Iraq and Iran is deteriorating and any day war may break out. With this information and expectedness, I would like to know why they put all eggs only in these two baskets. Out of 16 million tonnes of crude which we were to import, we were dependent upon these two countries to the extent of 12.7 million tonnes. Why not other sources were explored in time and the prices were not fixed?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It was difficult on the part of this ministry to envisage that war would break out between Iraq and Iran. They were our traditional suppliers from very good times. But there is no cause for any alarm. Whatever supplies are cut down on account of this war, we will try to make up from supplies from other sources.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: At what cost?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Government to government level.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: My question not been replied. Was it not known in time to the Government of India that relationship between these two countries had deteriorated. In all business prudence why did they not explore the possibility of other sources well in time? That is the first part of the question.

You will not allow me the next question. That is why I would like to have the question split up into 'a' and 'b'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, you are conscious of it. I am satisfied.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Actually, Sir, it was well within the reach of prudent governmental authorities, the Embassies, etc., to note that basically these two countries were on war path and that out of all the other oil exporting countries—there are umpteen number of countries around the world—out of 16 million tonnes we were expecting 12.7 million tonnes from these two countries only. That is number one. Secondly, Government to Government he told—it is not an answer actually—it has to be paid for on the spot at the spot rate and what an amount of money—foreign exchange—is being drained out of the country! All other commodities are dependent upon these petroleum products and a little intelligence and

awareness on the part of the Government of India would have averted the catastrophe for the country.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: It is a good question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question is really good. I hope you would appreciate the answer also.

Sir, as far as the supply of crude is concerned, not only at the Ministerial level but right from the Prime Ministerial level we have been in touch with friendly countries. She had been writing to the Heads of States, delegations have gone abroad to Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and to Kuwait. I went to Libya with her letter and therefore it is not proper to say that no efforts are made to get oil supplies from other countries. Whatever we were getting from Iran and Iraq also we were paying OPEC prices. Similarly, whatever crude we are getting from other friendly countries we are paying OPEC prices, and the shortfall will be covered by purchases.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The Minister says that efforts are being made and correspondence is under way with friendly countries and we also know—today we have seen in the papers—that even the Finance Minister had to run to Saudi Arabia and some of the Arab-Gulf countries and previous to that there was a news leakage from the Petroleum Ministry that Soviet Union had already promised to make good the shortfall. But it seems from the itinerary of various Ministers to various countries—petrol producing countries—that our efforts have not been very successful as yet. Of course, we know that so far as this year's imports are concerned, round about twelve million tonnes a major part has been obtained. Only if there is

little shortfall about one to two millions, perhaps that can be made good by spot purchases at higher prices or some short term supplies from friendly countries, but is he in a position to say that from the next year these 12 million tonnes—of course our consumption of crude is expected to go up—will be made good? Is he in a position to make that assertion now?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the Soviet Union had never promised to give us the entire shortfall on account of the Iran-Iraq war. They had agreed to supply during 1980, 1.5 or 1.7 million tonnes. They have agreed to make good the remaining quantity from the Black Sea Ports. Now we have made a further request to the Soviet Union that instead of 1.5 million tonnes they should give additionally another 1.5 or at least one million tonnes more. So, that would be only 2.5 million tonnes from the Soviet Union. For 1.5 million tonnes, we have entered into an agreement which has been recently signed with Mexico. Our team is in Kuwait since the last two days to sign an agreement at the invitation of the Kuwait company. Another delegation, at the invitation of the UAE company, is going to UAE on Saturday. The Finance Minister was just in Saudi Arabia. Our Petroleum Secretary had recently been to Venezuela. Therefore, we are in touch with all friendly countries and I do not think it is at all difficult to make good the shortfall. It is only 11 or 12 million tonnes to be covered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The hon. Minister just informed the House that delegations are going to all the countries with oil surpluses and asking them to make commitments to make good our shortfall. The Minister in his list of countries has missed out one country which has plenty of oil surplus, i.e., People's

Republic of China. I would like to know whether the Government propose to send any delegation to China for oil or is it that because he is afraid of the Soviet Union, he is not going to do that?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Dr. Swamy's contention that we are afraid is not correct. We are not afraid of anyone, including China. If China is prepared to give us crude and if it suits our conditions, we would certainly send a team, because I know Indonesian crude does not suit us and Indonesian crude and Chinese crude are more or less similar. But if they make an offer, we would certainly send a team. Wherever our teams are going, they are going at the invitation of the respective companies.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: May I know what is the capacity of our internal production? Secondly, are we going to take strong steps to get oil from Assam? These two questions may be answered properly.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Our capacity to produce oil this year from Bombay High would be at the rate of about 6.5 instead of 5 million tonnes. Crude production from the Gujarat oil fields would be in the vicinity of 3.5 million tonnes. Regarding Assam crude we have at the moment started a limited operation of cleaning the pipe lines. As far as further supplies are concerned, that is a larger issue, not to be decided by this Ministry alone.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It has been reported that the Bhandari Mission has gone to several countries. If so, what are the results of those visits? In order to make good the shortfall, may I know whether you are making any spot purchases? If so, what purchases have you made and at what price per barrel? Is it also a fact that for the spot purchases being made by India, the price is 2 to 3 dollars higher than the amount paid

to West Germany and Japan? After December, it is reported that the gap will be 1 million tonnes per month. How are you going to make up this gap?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have purchased only 1.2 million tonnes in spot purchases. It is true that the OPEC prices for Saudi Arabia are 30 and elsewhere it is 32 dollars, while the average purchase price of spot purchases of 1.2 million tonnes is round about 36 dollars.

As far as the question of shortfall is concerned. I have just now said that we are trying to make up the shortfall by Government to Government purchase from various countries.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Through which agency you are making spot purchases? What are the names of the firms through whom you have made these purchases?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The methodology of purchase on the spot is to invite tenders from reputed companies. We do not pay any commission or any charges for any service. It is a party to party contract between a company and the Indian Oil Corporation after bidding tenders and the party concerned has to give 5 per cent bank performance bond for the performance of the contract.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह स्पष्ट है कि तेल की प्राप्ति में काफ़ी वठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि अपने देश में तेल उत्पादन के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are taking a number of measures. I am happy to say that the crude production from Bombay High is being stepped up and from Bombay High we are likely to reach the production figures

of about 13.5 million tonnes by 1984-85. Similarly, efforts are on to step up production from on-shore wells by secondary methods. We hope to get about 8 to 9 million tonnes of crude from on-shore. Furthermore, we are giving various areas to ONGC and Oil India for oil exploration because hydro-carbons have been found in many of the Areas and exploration is to be intensified. Over and above this, we have invited bids for giving certain blocks to foreign companies. These companies are expected to start exploration by September/October.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Because of the unfortunate war between Iran and Iraq, the Government is facing lot of difficulty in getting crude and it is approaching a dozen countries to meet our requirement of crude. But has any proper assessment been made of our requirement of petrol, HSD, diesel, petroleum products, category-wise for the year 1981? For how much quantity we have been able to find market till now? Or how much quantity we have been assured by this time? Is Government also thinking, in the very difficult situation, to reconsider the distribution system and also fix up priorities so that unnecessarily these now very rare and difficult commodities are not wasted. Is Government also thinking of introducing rationing in certain aspects so that we should see that we are not wasting our petrol, diesel and other products?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have got the assessment of our requirement for the year 1981. The requirement for the year 1981 would be of the order of 31 million tonnes of crude and about 7.5 million tonnes of petroleum products. Out of this, we hope to get from our own country about 14 to 15 million tonnes and 16 million tonnes are to be imported.

As far as the petroleum products are concerned, about 7.5 million tonnes are to be imported. Now, we are

trying our best to get these products from Government companies of various countries whom we are approaching. We are confident, Sir, that we will be able to make up the shortfall. We have no intention of introducing rationing. That would create more problems. But, at the same time, we have urged the State Governments to streamline their distribution system and to see that there is no misuse.

Low Production of Fertilizers

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*22. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer plants in the country have been operating much below their rated capacity and the losses in the production of fertilizers have been mounting;

(b) if so, the estimated loss and loss in terms of value at the international price in the production of fertilizers anticipated during the current financial year;

(c) the reasons for the sharp decline in the production of fertilizers as a result of (a) above; and

(d) the estimated quantity (with value in terms of foreign exchange) the country would have to import to meet the shortage in fertilizers because of decline in the domestic output?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The production of fertilizers has been seriously affected in 1980-81 due to a number of factors such as power cuts| power problems, disruption and stoppage of feedstock supplies to a number of fertilizer plants in the wake

of the Assam agitation, labour problems, etc. The loss of production as a result of these problems is estimated to be about 7 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, valued at Rs. 300 crores.

(d) The gap between demand and indigenous production is met by imports. It is not in the public interest to disclose the estimated quantity and value of imports for the current year.

श्री छांगुर राम : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन में देश में कमी हो रही है लेकिन उन्होंने यह बताने से इंकार किया है कि देश में मांग की पूर्ति के लिए वे कितना फर्टिलाइजर विदेशों से मंगायेंगे और उसकी कितने रुपये लागत होगी। इस बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बताना जनहित में नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह देश की एक सर्वोच्च संस्था है और यहां इसके बारे में बताना वे ठीक नहीं समझते। 18 नवम्बर को डिप्टी मिनिस्टर फाइनेंस का बयान आता है कि 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत का फर्टिलाइजर सरकार बाहर से मंगाती है। यह उनका बयान है। 23 अक्टूबर को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फर्टिलाइजर से सम्बन्धित मीनीयर आफिसर्स की मीटिंग बुलाई थी और उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है और इस तरह से दो हजार टन यूरिया का प्रतिदिन उत्पादन कम हो रहा है। इसकी लागत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में 40 लाख रुपये है और इस वर्ष इसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमें एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर बाहर से और मंगाना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह चीज अखबार में आ जाती है और मीटिंग में कह दी

जाती है जो कि पब्लिक में भी आ जाती है लेकिन जो यह सर्वोच्च संस्था है, यहां इस चीज को बताना वे जनहित में नहीं समझते। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो उनका बयान अखबारों में आया और अफिसर्स की मीटिंग में जो बात कही गयी क्या वह सही है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is known to the Honourable Members of Parliament that the fertiliser consumption of the nitrogenous fertilizer was about 34.98 lakh tonnes during last year. This year, the demand put up by the Ministry of Agriculture is in the vicinity of about 36 lakh tonnes. As far as the production of nitrogenous fertiliser is concerned, as I have said, we would not be able to reach more than 22.5 lakh tonnes. Although I have called the meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers and insisted on them that they should try to reach a figure of at least 24 lakh tones but, even then, if the consumption remains 12 lakh tonnes, the shortfall would be 36 lakh tonnes. Now it is not possible for me to say how much the Ministry of Agriculture will import.

श्री छांगुर राम : गोरखपुर का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट सब में अच्छा है और कानपुर का भी अच्छा है। गोरखपुर प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता 500 टन है और उत्पादन हो रहा है 320 टन। वैसे ही कानपुर प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता है 850 टन और उत्पादन हो रहा है 500 टन। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अक्टूबर की मीटिंग में यह कहा था कि नेफ्था की कमी है जिसके कारण उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, उस कमी को दूर करने के लिए आपने क्या प्रयास किया है ? बिजली की कमी और असम आन्दोलन के कारण तो कमी है लेकिन आप नेफ्था की कमी के कारण जो हमारे उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है उसको दूर करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मान्यवर, जहां तक गोरखपुर प्लांट का सवाल है, अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक 28500 टन के उत्पादन का नुकसान केवल बिजली की वजह से हुआ। फीड स्टॉक की कमी की वजह से 1500 टन का नुकसान हुआ। जहां तक कानपुर का सवाल है फीड स्टॉक की कमी की वजह से 44000 टन का नुकसान हुआ, जबकि बिजली की कमी की वजह से 12000 टन का नुकसान हुआ। बरौनी रिफाइनरी बन्द रहने की वजह से नेफ्था की सप्लाई में कठिनाई है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करने के बाद कुछ बेलेस स्ट्राइक किया गया है, लेकिन इसमें नेफ्था मूव करने से डीजल मूवमेंट में कमी आती है। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर का जो खयाल है, उससे हम भी सहमत हैं। किसानों की रबी सीजन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए डीजल के मूवमेंट में कमी नहीं आनी चाहिए इसलिए नेफ्था की सप्लाई हम दूसरी जगह से नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, लेकिन कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अक्टूबर-नवंबर में उत्पादन बढ़ाएं लेकिन नेफ्था की कमी अब भी पूरी नहीं हो रही है।

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: I want to know whether the fertilizer plants are working much below their capacity. If so, what steps are being taken to use their full capacity?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: If you take the average production of fertilizer plants in India, taken all together, even though some of the plants like the Madras Fertilizers are working at the capacity of 106 per cent, the overall percentage is 51, which is much below. If the power cuts are restored and the feed stock could be made available and if the labour situation which had worsened and which is still continuing in the Goa plant, which is closed for the last three months, improves, the rated capa-

city which they can work would be about 70 to 80 per cent.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The hon. Minister has stated that there is a fall in production of fertilizer, the difference between our total demand and the indigenous production would be in the vicinity of 12 lakh tonnes, and that is to be imported if we are to meet the requirements of our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are giving the answer also. Put the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think you would agree that the international price of fertilizer is on the increase. In this context, would the Government assure that there will be no further rise in the price of fertilizer, which is already very high, in view of the fact that there has been a wide-spread movement all over the country, including in your State, for the reduction in the cost of agricultural inputs? Would the Government give an assurance to the House that there will be no further rise in the fertilizer prices?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as the question of any increase or decrease in the fertilizers is concerned, I am afraid I am not in a position to say anything about this because it is for the other Ministry to decide in view of the given situation.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while replying the hon. Minister said that the plants have been affected due to shortage of power and labour trouble etc. Not only that. There are certain plants like the Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant which is coal-based, in Andhra Pradesh. The construction of that plant started about 12 years back, but I would like to inform the House and also the hon. Minister may be knowing that last time the Minister said that it was ready, but unfor-

tunately, it has not yet started producing the fertilizers. I want to know the reason. You may give the reason that it is due to shortage of power, but in Andhra Pradesh there is no shortage of power. When that is the fact, why are you not able to start this plant? I want to know this. Also, I want to know when you are going to start.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member is right in saying that there is no shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh Government has given us the requisite power and not only the Ramagundam plant alone, but Talcher and Ramagundam, both coal-based fertilizer plants, have gone into commercial production from 1st November.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the Minister has given several reasons for poor production of the fertilizer plants in the country. He said that it is due to shortage of power etc. As Mr. Satyanarayan Rao said about the defects in Ramagundam, I can say that in the Durgapur Fertilizer plant part of Hindustan fertilizer plant, due to the technical defects the production is not coming up. I, as President of that employees' union affiliated to CITU, wrote a detailed letter last year about what are the technical defects and stated that they should be removed. But the answer was not satisfactory. So, I would like to know from the Minister (*Interruption*) the constructive suggestions to remove the technical defects so that the production of the fertiliser plant in Durgapur can come up. I want a categorical answer as to whether those points would be considered and the technical defects of Durgapur fertilizer plant would be removed as far as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But your question was not categorical!

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I am not aware of the hon. Member's letter

which he wrote last year. What I can say is that Durgapur has been a sick child from the very beginning and a team was invited from outside to correct the technical defects and some improvements have taken place. But I fully agree with the hon. Member that it has not yet been fully corrected. We will try to adopt all possible measures to see that the technical defects are removed as early as possible.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The total production capacity of fertiliser units in this country is about 3.5 million tonnes. Is it a fact that only 1.5 million tonnes are being produced in all these factories in the Northern India? If so, did the Cabinet sub Committee which was appointed to go into these problems of core sectors looked into these short comings? Is the hon. Minister aware that since October energy production in this country has gone up by 20 per cent? Why should the fertilizer factories who are producing less because of shortage of power not increase their production to reach the rated capacity? Is the Minister aware that in many cases including the Ministry of Agriculture and also the State Governments, they are putting forward excess indents for fertilizers? In many States it has been found that fertilizer aged two years, three years and five years and more are lying in different godowns. Will the Government go into all these cases so that we do not go on spending scarce foreign exchange more and more in additional import of fertilizers?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer is about 37 lakh tonnes in the country and not 15 lakh tonnes. We hope to produce 22.5 lakh tonnes this year. As far as the stocks with the State Governments are concerned, I would draw the attention of the Agriculture Ministry to what the hon. Member has said. We are trying to step

up production. The Cabinet Committee has gone into the difficulty of feed stock, railway movement plant by plant. They are keeping in constant touch with them and we are trying to improve the situation. I would like to quote that in July 1980 the production was 1,29,000 tonnes. In October, fortunately, we have produced 1,91,000 tonnes. So the production is gradually increasing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has said that the loss of production is of the value of Rs. 300 crores. In 1969-70 and in 1978-79 the weather conditions and rainfall level were identical. In 1969-70 the consumption of fertiliser was of the order of 2.1 million tonnes. The production of food grains was of the order of 99.5 million tonnes. In 1978-79 consumption of fertiliser was 5.1 million tonnes. The production went upto 130 million tonnes. In view of the experience does he realise that when you have lost production worth Rs. 300 crores, there is going to be fall in food production? In view of all that and in view of the constraints of oil, will you see to it that henceforward whatever fertilizer projects are set up, they are not oil based but they are actually coal and gas based?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am thankful to the hon. Member. Now the position is on the basis of the experience that we have from the Talchar and Ramagundam coal based projects, if we succeed there, we shall try to have coal based projects. But now fortunately, we have struck gas in many parts of the country and the future plants would be gas based and not oil based, or fuel based.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the loss in the fertilizer sector on account of (a) Assam agitation and (b) on account of strikes?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total loss in terms of money on account of Assam agitation is about Rs. 200 crores.

I have not been able to give the break-up on account of the strikes, etc. But the total loss on account of power cuts, strikes, shortage of feedstock, is 7 lakh tonnes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने खाद के उत्पादन में कमी का कारण बिजली की कमी और हड़ताल वगैरह बताया है। लेकिन वह एक बात बताना भूल गये कि सरकार के पास बुद्धि की भी कमी है। अगर उसके पास बुद्धि की कमी न होती, तो उसने सिन्दरी के कोल-बेस्ड खाद कारखाने को स्क्रैप के नाम पर बेच कर वहां पर आयल-बेस्ड कारखाना बनाने का फ़ैसला न किया होता एक तरफ़ देश में खाद की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ़ सरकार उतना उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि घनबाद में जो आयल-बेस्ड खाद कारखाना बनने वाला है, वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा और सरकार बरौनी के खाद कारखाने को कब तक ठीक से चलाने का विचार कर रही है, ताकि देश में खाद की कमी पूरी हो। बिहार में तो खाद के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। बिहार की ओर से साठ हजार टन खाद की मांग की गई है, जिसको सरकार नहीं दे रही है। इसकी व्यवस्था कैसे की जायेगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : सरकार के पास बुद्धि की कमी नहीं है, बल्कि हम उसे एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और आप भी हमसे ले रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Export figures are official secrets!

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक सिन्दरी कारखाने का सवाल है, उसका राशनलाइजेशन और माइनाइजेशन करना जरूरी था और वह कर दिया है। जो बेचा है, वह करीब-करीब स्क्रैप था, जो चार करोड़ और कुछ लाख रुपये में बेचा है। माननीय सदस्य ने भी पढ़ा होगा

कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस सेल को अप्रहोल्ड किया है। जहां तक बरौनी के कारखाने को चालू करने का प्रश्न है, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि वह आसाम एजिटेशन की वजह से बंद है। लेकिन फिर भी जैसे ही इस प्रकार की सुविधा होगी कि वहां पर रा मैटीरियल पहुंच सके, हम उसको जल्दी प्रारंभ करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी एक सवाल पूछने दीजिए। यह मेरे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है।

Loss in Production of Crude Oil in Terms of Quantity and Value due to Assam Agitation

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*23. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:

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

(a) the estimated loss in the production of crude oil in terms of quantity and value due to the closure of the refineries because of Assam agitation;

(b) the quantity and value in foreign exchange of the crude oil which Government had to import as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate oil exploration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Estimated loss in crude production due to Assam agitation is as below:

	Quantity	Approx. Value of Product losses upto end of Sept. 80.
Oil & Natural/Ga. Commission up to 18th October, 1980	1.16 M.T.	} Rs. 626 crores.
Oil India Limited up to 30th September, 1980.	1.55 M.T.	

(b) It would be difficult to quantify the additional imports attributable only to Assam agitation. Government did not have to import additional crude oil on account of Assam agitation. However, additional products had to be imported.

(c) Annual and Five Year Plans have been made to explore for oil in the perspective areas and to optimise the production from the known fields. Efforts are being made to take up exploration in new areas by Oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited (India). To augment the efforts outside parties have been invited to indicate their interest in exploring for oil in the country.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The country has suffered a very major loss because of the Assam agitation and, besides, it is said that Rs. 626 crores have been lost. There is a serious danger to 750 kilometres of pipeline because of the oil blockade and it is said that unless the crude oil blockade is lifted and the pipe starts functioning, there is a danger that 65000 tons of crude oil would be blocked there, and the danger will be for the total pipeline. Before the winter session started it was expected that necessary steps would be taken to see that the pipe starts functioning; otherwise it will have to be opened again, if it is buried underground, and that will affect the transport of crude oil from Assam even after the situation is normal—which will take several months,—and that will add to the total loss that we have suffered up to this time. So, may I know whether the Minister, keeping this situation in mind, has talked to the Oil & Natural Gas Commission employees and Oil India employees and persuaded them that they should at least start functioning, keeping this fact in mind? If any initiative has been taken by the Minister, what is the latest position in that regard?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is true that if the Assam pipeline were not clean-

ed, there was danger of its being spoiled and, keeping this danger in view, Government took a decision to flush out 50,000 tons of crude oil blocked in this pipeline. In the initial stage, the Oil Corporation or the Indian Oil people and the ONGC people both cooperated but later on, though some of the officers are working, most of them went on strike. But, fortunately, with the help of the military authorities, who have been requisitioned for this work, the pipeline is being cleaned and the oil has reached Barauni. We hope that with this limited operation in which they are engaged, we will be able to clean up the line in another eight days.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You cannot depend all the time on military authorities. I asked why these employees have gone on strike and whether the Minister has taken the initiative to talk to their union leaders that they should at least start functioning.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have not been able to contact the Union leaders of both these organisations because the strike situation depends on the over-all situation of Assam. Our Managing Directors are there and they are trying their best to persuade them to come back to work. But, personally, I have not been able to go and I do not know whether the Home Minister would think it advisable to send the Oil Minister there at this juncture.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I will now put my second question.

This answer says—it is a very general type of answer—that Annual Plans have been made and Five Year Plans have been made to do exploration in perspective areas and also to optimise production from the known fields. Really speaking, there is an increasing demand for petroleum and petroleum products. If we see last year's figure, our consumption was 30 million tons but now it is expected, in 1985-86, it will go up to 57 million tons; so it will be almost double of what we

have been consuming in the last few years. Our consumption is going to be almost double, and the country cannot bear the strain of import of petroleum and petroleum products. Also we are importing for more than Rs. 5,000 crores per year. Keeping this in view, will the hon. Minister be able to tell this House as to what are the definite Annual Plans and what are the programmes for the Five-Year Plan? Will he also be able to tell this House, by 1985-86, by the end of the Sixth Plan and also in the next ten years, how much oil we will be able to produce within our country and whether there is any idea as to by which time India will become self-sufficient in oil, whether the possibilities have been explored? He also says that certain parties have been invited...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have only Five-Year Plans. But you are asking for ten years!

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The whole world is going for plans till the end of the Century. 'Perspective Plans' means not Annual Plans or Five-Year Plans, but plans for 15 years, 25 years, and so on. The whole world is doing like that. I would like to know which are those parties which have been invited to show their interest, which are those countries, and what is the response from those countries and what are the possibilities.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have drawn up a Five-Year Plan both for the Oil India and for the ONGC. I am happy to say that the Planning Commission has agreed to a sum of about Rs. 400 crores for the Oil India for the next five years. Similarly, for the ONGC, we are having a discussion with the Planning Commission and the proposed amount for the ONGC is about Rs. 2,200 crores for off-shore and about Rs. 1300 crores for the on-shore operation—exploration, drilling and oil-finding. Both ONGC and Oil India have got substantial programmes on their hand. Oil India has been allotted certain areas like Assam, Arunachal Pradesh,

the Mahanadhi basin and certain other parts of the country and the off-shore areas are being worked out by the ONGC. We are quite hopeful that they will be able to find more oil, produce more oil. But oil is found only whenever it is actually struck. Therefore, it is very difficult to say when we will be self-sufficient in oil. That is why, keeping in view the urgency of the problem and the heavy imports, we invited pre-qualifying bids of the various parties for the exploration and production programme of oil, and 67 parties responded to it—almost from all the major oil-producing countries like the United States, France, Japan, Britain and other major countries.—out of which about 34 parties have been chalk-listed on the basis of the qualifications. I have asked the Ministry and the Committee to complete the negotiations with these parties by March, so that we may be in a position to give them work in the 28 Blocks which we have selected somewhere by September-October, 1981.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: We are facing the oil crisis and the indications are that we have to face this crisis in future too. In this respect I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) what measures have been taken to effect economy in the consumption of oil. (b) I want to know whether any long-term energy policy has been formulated—by energy policy, I mean, an integrated energy policy in which the role of the electricity, the role of coal and the role of oil is separately assigned. We find that due to failure on the electricity front and in movement of coal, the pressure on oil is more.

So, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to consider formulation of any long-term energy policy in future too to meet the oil crisis?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, the formulation of an energy policy is a much bigger perspective. It all depends on various factors—not only on this min-

istry. As far as we are concerned, we are trying to preserve the oil which is a very precious and costly commodity by various methods. For example, there is a proposal to mix petrol with alcohol. Similarly we are trying to switch over from furnace oil based industries to coal and furnace oil based power plants to coal based ones. It is true that if other means are amply available within the areas, then pressure for diesel from transport sector which consumes sixty per cent of the diesel out of the total requirements of the country will definitely go down. All these measures are being taken in coordination with the other ministries. But, I am afraid, that on a long-term basis, as far as energy policy is concerned, we have no such policy. This is a problem for all the countries—not only of India. So, no definite energy policy has yet been evolved.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether efforts are being made in plan period for exploration of oil in Assam. Lachar has potentiality of petrol. So also in Tripura. There oil wells were started seven years back. But the rig in Chargola is not working there for the last two years. In spite of the fact that his predecessor had assured in his letter to me that a new rig would be sent there within a short time, it has not yet reached there. Within a short short time means how long will it take for him to send the new rig there so as to put it into operation so that the oil wells may start functioning in Cachar and Tripura areas. There are no bandhs and strikes there. You know that we are within the boundary of Assam. My question is: whether he is aware of the fact that the employees working in Noonmati, in Duliajan and in the Fertilisers Corporation of India who are on strike there are being paid their daily wages from various outside sources. Which are the sources? And what steps are the government taking to stop those sources because those people are indulging in anti-national

activities; some of the national parties are also supporting them. (*Interruptions*) In order to stop that, what steps is the ministry going to take? Instead of our going with a begging bowl to Iran and Iraq why not take oil from Assam itself. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as far as exploration of oil in Cachar and Tripura is concerned, I am happy to say that as far as Tripura is concerned, we are receiving the Russian Team and in coordination with them, we are going to start the drilling of wells in Tripura.

As far as Cachar is concerned, I am not aware of the new rig to be sent there. But, I can assure the hon. Member—a considerable time has passed between his letter and the actual sending of the rig—that I would look into this problem. As far as the striking officers are concerned, we have made it clear both to the Oil India employees as well as the ONGC employees that for the days they are absent, they will not be paid. Now, if they are getting their pay and allowances from other sources, I think, the question should be addressed to some other quarter.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power Supplied by DVC to Steel Plants

*24. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the month-wise power supplied by DVC to Steel Plants in last 12 months; and

(b) the gap between the demands of each Steel Plant and the actual supply by the DVC?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the Steel Plant	Contractual demand of steel plant in MVA	DVC ACTUAL (AVERAGE) SUPPLY PER DAY											
		Oct. 79	Nov. 79	Dec. 79	Jan. 80	Feb. 80	Mar. 80	Apr. 80	May, 80	June 80	July 80	Aug. 80	Sep. 80
1. Bokaro Steel Ltd.	145.0	65.8	52.4	55.5	63.6	57.2	47.6	44.3	61.3	56.5	60.6	49.6	43.6
2. Bihar Alloy Steel Ltd.	35.0	12.3	10.6	11.2	10.9	11.7	11.6	10.9	10.7	9.2	11.5	11.2	11.4
3. Hindustan Malleables & Forging	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
4. Bihar Foundry & Castings Ltd.	6.3	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
5. Durgapur Steel Plant	50.0	31.2	23.9	26.2	27.4	25.9	20.9	21.0	18.8	20.3	24.6	26.7	22.4
6. Allov Steel Plant, Durgapur	50.0	19.6	17.7	18.6	21.2	18.2	17.3	12.7	12.2	15.2	17.7	16.8	16.2
7. Indian Iron & Steel, Burnpur	25.0	12.4	10.8	12.7	17.2	16.0	10.0	8.1	8.2	10.0	11.2	10.4	9.1
8. Indian Iron & Steel, Kulti	8.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3
9. Rajhans Steel Ltd.	4.0	0.25	0.33	0.62	0.25	0.60	0.80	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
10. Tata Iron & Steel Jamshedpur	100.0	53.2	43.1	41.9	49.8	46.2	35.0	34.0	30.1	40.8	47.6	39.6	37.7
TOTAL	426.3	201.55	166.53	173.42	197.65	182.5	150.8	137.8	146.9	157.4	181.4	160.8	146.3

NOTE: For calculation of average supply in MVA.Kwh consumption has been divided by number of hours and average power factor of 0.85.

Load Shedding in the Capital***25. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:****SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 22nd August, 1980 regarding functioning of DESU (Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking) which has been continuously resorting to load-shedding in the capital since the onset of the summer this year; and

(b) if so, the precise steps taken by the Government to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The Government is aware of the Press report appearing in the *Indian Express* on 22nd August, 1980 regarding load shedding in Delhi.

(b) Necessary assistance is being given to DESU to meet the power requirements of Delhi by arranging power supply from Badarpur Thermal Power Station as well as arranging necessary assistance from the neighbouring Northern Grid from the neighbour... from time to time. By and large it is possible to meet the power requirements in Delhi. On certain occasions when the power availability is low due to outage of more generating units at I.P. and Badarpur Thermal Power Stations, load shedding was resorted to meet the situation. It is reported by DESU that normally information about the load sheddings is given wide publicity in the newspapers and the schedule of load shedding given in the Press is strictly adhered to. When there is a sudden shortage of power, it may not be possible for them to give advance publicity of the load shedding to the consumers.

However, the power supply in Delhi has been maintained satisfactorily since August, 1980.

The restructuring of management of electricity supply in Delhi is also under consideration of the Government.

विद्युत संश्लेषी राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिश

***26. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने किसानों को बिजली की दरों में दी गई राहत वापस लेने की सिफारिश की है; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) : सुदृढ़ वित्तीय प्रबंध व्यवस्था तथा इसे प्राप्त करने के लिये समुचित टेरिफ ढांचों के संदर्भ में, विद्युत पर राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि कृषकों तथा ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को एक वर्ग के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा ऐसी आर्थिक सहायता के लिये जो ग्रुप पात्र ठहराये जा सकते हैं वे हैं लघु तथा सीमान्त किसान तथा भूमिहीन श्रमिक और गन्दी बस्तियों के निवासी ।

समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां राज्यों को भेजी जा चुकी हैं, जो विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये टेरिफ निर्धारित करने के लिये सक्षम हैं । रिपोर्ट पर विद्युत मंत्रियों के अगले सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया जायगा ताकि इसकी सिफारिशों पर राज्यों के साथ परामर्श करके शीघ्रतापूर्वक निर्णय लिये जा सकें ।

Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

*27. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

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

(a) the number of vacancies of Judges of Supreme Court, Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts as on 20th October, 1980;

(b) the period for which each of the posts has been lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for delay in filling the vacancies; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled in?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The number of vacancies as on 20th October, 1980 was as follows:

(i) Number of vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court	5
(ii) Number of vacancies of Chief Justices in High Courts	5
(iii) Number of vacancies of Judges in High Courts	44

(b) The break up of these posts High Court-wise and the dates from which they are lying vacant are given in the attached Statement.

(c) In the case of the High Courts, firm and complete proposals in their complete form are awaited from the State authorities in most cases. By October 20, 1980 proposals in their complete form had been received only in respect of 12 of the vacancies in the High Courts. The State authorities are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has been stressed on the Chief Justice (It was, however, de-

being considered and consultations are being effected in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(d) It is not possible to indicate a date by which these vacancies will be filled.

Vacancies of Judges in various High Courts and Supreme Court as on 20.10.1980

S.No.	High Court	Vacancies	Date from which existing posts are shown in Col (3) are lying vacant
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	5	25.7.1980 30.7.1980 30.7.1980 30.7.1980 30.7.1980
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	16.3.1979 6.1.1980 1.7.1980 4.7.1980
3.	Bombay	1	8.10.1980
4.	Calcutta	8	1.8.1978 12.8.1978 23.11.1979 23.11.1979 23.11.1979 23.11.1979 26.12.1979 1.2.1980
5.	Delhi	4	23.11.1979 28.5.1980 27.6.1980 4.9.1980
6.	Gauhati	3	6.4.1978 7.7.1979 1.3.1980
7.	Gujarat	3	16.12.1978 31.7.1979 18.5.1980
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	11.1.1980
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	23.2.1980
10.	Karnataka	2	26.10.1979 23.7.1980
11.	Kerala	1	1.8.1980
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21.2.1980 21.7.1980

Regarding vacancies in the Supreme Court, the matter of filling them is

1	2	3	4
13.	Madras	4	25.1.1979 25.1.1979 6.11.1979 27.3.1980
14.	Orissa	3	14.9.1979 1.8.1980 1.20.1980
15.	Patna	2	1.8.1979 1.2.1980
16.	Punjab & Haryana	3	9.2.1979 19.3.1980 15.10.1980
17.	Rajasthan	2	15.6.1980 10.7.1980
		49	
Supreme Court		5	December, 1977* December, 1977* 1.8.1980 12.9.1980 15.10.1980

*The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court was enhanced in December, 1977 by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1977 from 13 (excluding the Chief Justice) to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice). It was, however, decided by Government at that time that for the time being only 15 posts (excluding the Chief Justice) would actually be filled up. In November, 1979 the Government decided to entertain the remaining two posts also.

Sex and Vulgarity in Films

*28. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a section of the films is full of sex vulgarity;

(b) whether it is a fact that many films are full of indiscriminate sex-violence and crimes which are affecting the morals of students and youth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Some films, both Indian and foreign, do contain scenes showing sex-vulgarity, violence etc. Under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued/thereunder the Board of Film Censors ensures that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified and that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Such scenes as are considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines are censored and films which are unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults are granted "A" certificates. Films which are considered not suitable for exhibition even to adults are refused certificates. The Board of Film Censors takes note of the public reaction to the films in the press and other public forums and reviews the censor approach from time to time to provide suitable correctives.

Adulteration of High Speed Diesel with Kerosene Oil

*29. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take steps to prevent adulteration of high speed diesel with kerosene oil;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has advised all the State Governments to draw up a detailed scheme for checking the delivery and sale of kerosene to ensure that the entire product supplied by the oil companies reaches the consumers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Following the increase in the prices of petroleum products with effect from 8th June 1980, a price differential to the extent of 65 paise or more per litre had developed between high speed diesel oil and kerosene. As this might cause increase in direct demand for kerosene for purposes other than cooking and lighting and for adulterating diesel with kerosene, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested to stream-line their distribution system to check against any substitution of high speed diesel by kerosene. The State Governments were also advised to draw up a detailed scheme for closely checking the delivery and sale of kerosene oil in order to ensure that the entire product supplied by the oil companies reaches the consumers for whom it is meant.

Delay in completion of Mathura Refinery

***30. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:**

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) when was the Mathura Refinery scheduled to be commissioned and when it is likely to be completed;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the completion of the project; and

(c) the extent of rise in the cost because of delay in its completion?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Mathura Refinery Project, approved by the Government in August, 1973 was scheduled to be commissioned by mid 1978. Subsequently, owing to crude oil price hike and consequent

change in the demand pattern of petroleum products, the scheduling of the refinery was reconsidered and it was decided in September 1975 that the refinery would be mechanically completed by 1979 and commissioned by April 1980. However due to various reasons explained in (b) below, this schedule could not be achieved. As per present indications, the refinery is likely to be commissioned by end of 1981. However, efforts are being made to commission at least a part of the refinery by June, 1981.

(b) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the project are as under:—

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipments/materials;

(2) Delay in the supply of equipments and materials by indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(3) The need for considerable amount of re-engineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipments and materials.

(4) Unprecedented rains and floods that took place during year 1978.

(5) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site from October 1978 to mid 1979.

(6) The power cut imposed by the State Government from September, 1979.

(c) The original approved cost of the Project was Rs. 97 crores. The revised cost estimates approved by the Government in May 1979 work out to Rs. 192.32 crores. It is estimated that the cost of the Project may go upto about Rs. 230 crores. The extent of escalation in the cost on account of the delay in the commissioning of the Project has not been precisely quantified.

Oil search by Foreign Firms

*31. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised proposals for crash oil exploration drive;

(b) if so, offers received from foreign firms;

(c) off-shore and on-shore areas demarcated for search of oil; and

(d) when Government are expected to finalise the matter and when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In addition to maximum efforts being put in by ONGC and OIL to speed up the work of oil exploration in the country, Government has decided to invite interested foreign parties also to participate in the exploration and development of hydrocarbons in selected blocks—both onshore and offshore. Pre-qualifying bids were invited for this purpose in August, 1980 in which interested parties were asked to show their interest and to furnish details of their technical and financial capabilities. Against this pre-qualifying bid 67 parties have furnished their particulars out of which 34 parties have tentatively been short-listed for inviting detailed bids.

(c) 28 blocks—both onshore and offshore—have been identified which will be offered.

(d) The matter will be finalised as soon as possible and the short-listed parties will be invited to make bids for specific blocks. It is expected that the actual work under this arrangement may commence by the field season of 1981-82.

Supply of Petroleum Crude from other Countries

*32. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMTT:

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

(a) whether Government of India has requested the other countries for larger quantity of petroleum crude;

(b) if so, the names of those countries and how much petroleum crude will be imported; and

(c) how much amount will be paid and in how many years to each country giving details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Apart from our traditional suppliers, we have approached a number of other countries for supply crude oil. Whereas some have made firm commitments response from others is awaited.

Restriction in consumption of Petrol

*33. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRI K PRADHANI:

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

(a) the efforts made or being made to save petrol by restricting its consumption; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The following are some of the important steps taken by the Government to save petrol by restricting its consumption:

(i) The price of petrol had been raised to act as a disincentive for

indiscriminate use of petrol vehicles.

(ii) Central Ministries/Departments/State Governments and public sector undertakings had been advised to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

(iii) Steps have been taken for assessing the feasibility of using the mixture of petrol and alcohol as fuel for motor vehicles

(b) Fiscal measures have been found to be the most effective instrument in controlling consumption of petrol. As a result of continuous increase in price of this product since the oil crisis in 1973-74, the total consumption of petrol in 1979-80 was only 1.48 million tonnes as against the total consumption of 1.52 million tonnes in 1973-74..

Elections to Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies in West Bengal and U.P.

***34. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:**
SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bye-elections to Assembly and Lok Sabha Constituencies in West Bengal and U.P. have been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Governments were consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Under section 149 and section 150 of the Representation of the people Act, 1951 when the seat of a member elected to the House of the People/Legislative Assembly of a State, becomes vacant or is declared vacant or his election to the House of the People/Legislative Assembly is declared void,

the Election Commission shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) thereof by a notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the Parliamentary constituency/the Assembly constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before such date as may be specified in the notification. The Election Commission has not so far issued the notifications for holding bye-elections in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

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

Cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

***35. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:**

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases are pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts for years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending in Supreme Court/High Courts for (i) 3 years or more (ii) 5 years or more (iii) 10 years or more;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to evolve a plan to dispose of the cases pending for more than three years within a specific period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Relevant information, as furnished by the Supreme Court and High Courts, is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) As of now the Government are not considering any proposal to differentiate between arrear cases which are less than three years

old and those which are more than three years old. The Government are deeply concerned at the arrears which have accumulated in the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Government have made various suggestions to Supreme Court and the recommendations received on the suggestions, along with the 79th Report of the Law Commission are under examination by an Inter-Department Committee of Officers. The report of the

Committee is expected to be received shortly. Meanwhile, various measures are being taken or are under consideration for dealing with the problem. Some of the important steps are appointment of *ad hoc* Judges exclusively for dealing with arrear cases, abolition of letters patent appeal from single Judge judgement, establishment of administrative tribunals and appointment of a Committee to go into judicial reforms.

Statement

Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts for more than 3 years, 5 years and 10 years as on 31-12-1979.

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending as on 31-12-1979 for		
	3 years or more	5 years or more	10 years or more
Supreme Court (Regular Hearing Matters)	7223	4675	102
HIGH COURTS			
Allahabad	37705	17585	1231
Andhra Pradesh	752	8	1
Bombay	21868	9712	953
Calcutta*	33310	18942	8109
Delhi	12301	7704	846
Gauhati	2649	1123	60
Gujarat	2320	251	12
Himachal Pradesh	1338	638	18
Jammu & Kashmir	832	241	17
Karnataka*	12180	2626	1
Kerala	2306	44	Nil
Madhya Pradesh*	11337	5993	549
Madras	4219	505	4
Orissa	1235	551	6
Patna*	10116	5648	1104
Punjab & Haryana*	15731	9518	1662
Rajasthan*	9251	4934	398
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	179450	86073	4971

*Figures in respect of Calcutta, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh. Patna and Rajasthan High Courts are of Main cases only.

Supply of Oil by U.S.S.R.

*36. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R. had agreed to fill the oil gap due to the recent war between Iraq and Iran; and

(b) whether Russian oil has already reached India, and what are the conditions laid down by the U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In order to make up the shortfall caused in the supply of imported crude oil on account of Iran-Iraq war, we have approached a number of countries including USSR. It would not be in national interest to divulge further details.

Colour T.V.

*37. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) what is the correct position with regard to colour T.V.; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to consider the adverse propaganda in the press in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken by Government on the question of introduction of colour T.V. in the country. The entire matter is under consideration.

Varied reactions to the proposal for introduction of colour TV have appeared in the Press. Government will take into account all these views while taking a decision regarding introduction of colour television in the country.

Shortage of Power in Karnataka .

*38. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is facing inadequacy of generating capacity and shortage of power to meet the demands; and

(b) what steps are proposed by Central Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANJ KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b) At present there are no power cuts in Karnataka and requirements are being met fully. The present requirements of the State is about 25 million units per day which is being met fully with the generation of 22.5 million units per day from its own rotation with an assistance of about 2.5 million units from Kerala. However, during the period from December, 1980 to June, 1981, Karnataka may be having a deficit varying from 89 million units to 214 million units per month even after getting about 2 to 3 million units per day from Kerala. In order to meet the shortage, the State may have to introduce marginal power cuts on industries from December onwards. With a view to increase the power generating capacity of the State, a number of power stations with a total capacity of 1922 MW are presently under various stages of construction for commissioning during the period 1980-87 as under.

Power station	No. of units & Capacity (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)	Target date of com- missioning
(1) Kalinadi Hydro-electric Station Stage I	1x155 4x135 units 3 to 6	135 540	1980-81 (August, 80) 2 units 1981-82 2 units 1982-83
(2) Kalinadi Hydro-electric Station Stage II	2x25 + 4x32 + 4x25	278	} Not finalised.
(3) Supera Hydro-electric Project	2x50	100	
(4) Varahi Hydro-electric Project	2x115	230	1986-87
(5) Mani Hydro-electric Project	2x4.5	9	1983-84
(6) Gangavathi (Bedthi) Hydro-electric Project Stage I.	2x105	210	1985/86/86-87
(7) Raichur (Thermal)	2x210	420	1—1993-85 1—1994-85
TOTAL		1922	

†These projects are expected to take care of requirement of Karnataka.

Setting up of oil refinery and Petro-chemical Complex at Mangalore

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up oil refinery and petro-chemical complex at Mangalore;

(b) whether a delegation of the Federation of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry has also submitted a profile emphasizing the need and pointing out the numerous advantages that will accrue by setting up a refinery at Mangalore; and

(c) if so, the details of (a) above and reaction of Government to (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) An expert committee appointed by Government in March, 1979 recommended Mangalore as one of the possible locations for a new refinery in the West Coast. Government do not find any immediate prospect for setting up a Petrochemicals complex in Karnataka.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As regards (a), subsequent to the submission of the expert committee report, the Government have appointed a Site Selection Committee to make specific recommendations for the location of additional refining capacity. As regards (b), the expert committee has already considered advantages of Mangalore.

Proposal to Introduce Electronic Voting Machine in Elections

*40. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce the electronic voting machine in the elections;

(b) whether the views of political parties have also been expressed in this regard; and

(c) whether Government are also introducing identity cards for all voters and if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Election Commission is considering the question of introducing Electronic Voting Machine in future elections.

(b) The working of the machine has been demonstrated by the Commission before the representatives of various political parties.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

T.V. Stations

201. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. Stations and relaying centres functioning in India with their location; and

(b) the number of new T.V. Stations and relaying centres likely to be opened during the next two years and where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) At present there are 7 full-fledged TV Centres with programme production facilities at Delhi, Bombay, Srinagar, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Jullundur. There are 4 Relay Centres at Pune, Mussoorie, Kanpur and Amritsar relaying the programmes of Bombay, Delhi, Lucknow and Jullundur Doordarshan Kendras respectively. There are three Base Production Centres at Hyderabad, Delhi and Cuttack which, among them, produce programmes for the six SITE continuity transmitting centres at Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Raipur, Jaipur and Muzaffarpur, and Sambalpur. In addition, the studio of the Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad is utilised for producing programmes for the SITE continuity transmitting center at PIJ.

(b) No new TV Station or Relay Centre is likely to be commissioned during the next two years.

Rajasthan Govt's proposal for irrigation of additional land

202. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have submitted proposals to the Central Government to irrigate 45,000 acres of land from the waters of Ganga and Yamuna, and other 3000,000 acres from Gurgaon canal;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered these proposals and if so, their reaction in this regard;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government have also conveyed to the Centre that they are averse to the common canal project proposed by the Government of Punjab; and

(d) whether Government have tried to intervene in the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The feasibility report of the Churu Lift Irrigation Scheme envisaging irrigation of 1.39 lakh hectares in Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts of Rajasthan was submitted by the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan in 1975. The Scheme proposed utilisation of 3000 cusecs of water—partly from Ganga and partly from Yamuna. The Uttar Pradesh Government do not envisage that any surplus in Ganga waters would be available after completion of their proposed schemes. The question of sharing the waters of the Yamuna amongst the concerned basin States is yet to be resolved.

Gurgaon Canal Project was approved in 1976. The Project envisages utilization of 500 cusecs of Yamuna waters during July to November to irrigate an area of 42169 hectares in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan. The Project is likely to be completed in 1984-85.

(c) and (d). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the proposal of the Government of Punjab for the construction of a common channel as an alternative arrangement for irrigation supplies for the Gang Canal of Rajasthan, which is known as Bikaner Canal in Punjab.

Rajasthan Government is not agreeable to this proposal.

On a reference made by the Government of Rajasthan to the Centre, meetings were held to find out a solution acceptable to both the States. In the last meeting held in February, 1980, it was decided that both the States should examine the estimates of two sets of proposals on the basis of cost and area of land to be acquired. The result of this study is awaited from the State Governments.

Production and Demand of Urea

203. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise production of urea during the last three years; and

(b) the gap between the production and the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): Production of urea in terms of nitrogen by all the fertilizer plants, the total production of nitrogen, and the gap between consumption and production of nitrogen during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 are given below:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of urea in terms of Nitrogen	Total production of Nitrogen	Gap between consumption and production of Nitrogen
1977-78	14.13	20.00	9.13
1978-79	15.12	21.70	12.50
1979-80	16.13	22.26	12.72

Irrigation Dam over Kalpong River in North Andaman

204. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the proposed construction of an irrigation dam over Kalpong river

in North Andaman, which was investigated by the Investigation Division of the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) whether the Investigation Division has submitted a report for construction of a dam for irrigation and also for generation of hydro-power; and

(c) if so, what action Government contemplate to construct a dam on Kalpong river considering that not a single acre of land is under irrigation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if constructed, this venture would be the only one to provide irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The report on Kalpong project Stage-I which envisage a power generation of 940 KW and an irrigation potential of 400 hectares was received from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in December, 1977 but was found economically not feasible. This project duly modified for power generation alone is under examination in Central Electricity Authority.

A proposal for Kalpong Project Stage-II which envisages power generation of 215 KW and an irrigation potential of 1080 hectares in Diglipur Tehsil was also found economically not feasible.

A Central Team which visited the Andaman and Nicobar Island in January, 1978 in their report submitted to the Government of India in December, 1978 had felt that there is scope to take up minor irrigation schemes in preference to major and medium storage schemes for irrigation. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has also set up an investigation Division for the assessment of surface water sources in the Union Territory. The minor irrigation schemes will be taken up after the investigation of schemes are completed and feasibility Reports are prepared.

Guidelines for Foreign Correspondents

205. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan TV has highlighted the violent incidence in Moradabad and Sri-

nagar giving the viewers a distorted version of these happenings; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines laid down for the foreign correspondents as well as foreign photographers by the Indian Government in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Press Reports to the effect that Pakistan TV had highlighted the Moradabad and Srinagar incidents have come to Government's notice.

(b) There are no guidelines, prescribed by the Governments, for the foreign correspondents/photographs in this behalf.

Setting up of a High-Level Energy Commission

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a High-level Energy Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir, at present there is no proposal to set up a High-Level Energy Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Coal Shortage hits Plan to raise Power output"

207. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "coal shortage hits plan to raise

power output" appearing in the "The Hindustan Times" dated the 19th October, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) what effective steps have been or proposed to be taken to eradicate the snag in ensuring optimum coal production and its timely supply to the thermal power stations for higher power generation in the coming months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY. (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The thermal power output in the country during April-September '80 was higher than during the same period last year. Steps have been taken to ensure that coal production is increased further in the remaining part of the year. Coal production in April-October, 1980 was nearly 3.75 million tonnes higher than in the same period last year. The steps taken include better supply of power to coal mines, improving law and order in coalfields with the assistance of the State Government, better management etc. The movement of coal by Railways to the thermal power plants has been given very high priority and currently on an average 3070 wagons/day are being moved to the thermal stations which would be stepped up to a higher level in the near future to meet the demand of the thermal plants. However, it is felt that

quicker release of wagons by the power stations and reduction in the loading time of wagons at the mines would lead to a better wagon availability for loading coal to the power stations and other consumers.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank

208. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been granted by the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd., Madras in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details of the purpose for which loans were granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in statements I & II. While the purpose indicated in the Annexures is from the point of view of the recipients of the loan, from the point of view of the Bank, all loans except the bridge loan, are for the absorption of Sri Lanka repatriates. The institutions availing the bridge loan have absorbed Sri Lanka repatriates earlier

Statement 1

Loan disbursed during the period from 1-4-80 to 31-10-80.

1. No. of loans	5
2. Amount disbursed	Rs. 12.90 lakhs (includes bridge loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Chirala Cooperative Spinning Mills, Chirala, (A.P.).
3. Purpose	Purchase of machinery, working capital starting of Silk Twisting units and employment of repatriates.
4. No. of repatriates employed	21

The Break-up details for the loan disbursed :

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount	Purpose	No. of repatriates
1	M/s. Preme Belt, Coimbatore.	Rs. 0.20 lakhs (final instalment)	Purchase of machinery	3
2	M/s. Shahabudeen Textiles, Anthiyur, Periyar Distt.	Rs. 0.90 lakhs	For purchase of additional machinery and working capital	6
3	Tamil Nadu Silk Producers Industrial Coop. Marketing Federation, Kancheepuram.	Rs. 0.90 lakhs (first instalment)	stating of units	6 couples
4	M/s. T.M.M. Textiles, Anthiyur, Periyar District	Rs. 0.90 lakhs	Expansion	6
5	Chirala Cooperative Spinning Mills, Chirala, A.P.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	bridge loan	—

Statement II

LOAN APPLICATIONS SANCTIONED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1980 TO 31-10-1980

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount	No. of repatriates	Purpose
1	Khadi & Village Industries Board, Madras.	Rs. 22.84 lakhs	240 couples	Starting of units
2	Gandhigram, Madurai	Rs. 5.98 lakhs	75 couples	Do.
3	Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation, Coonoor, Nilgiris District	Rs. 15.00 lakh	(bridge loan)	—
4	Sun Industries, Bangalore	Rs. 4.95 lakhs	33	Working capital
5	Shervarayan Estate, Yercaud	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	20 couples	Improvement of estate
6	Sri Prasad Enterprises, Bangalore	Rs. 1.20 lakhs	8	Working capital
7	Chirala Cooperative Spinning Mills, Chirala, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 10.00 lakhs	(brides loan)	
8	Sri Ganesh Oil Industries, Madras	Rs. 7.50 lakhs	50	Installation of crushing units

Central Special Irrigation Scheme for Samastipur

209. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make some special irrigation scheme from Center about district of Samastipur as it is backward; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Irrigation being a State subject action for development of irrigation in backward areas has to be taken by the State Governments. The urgency for development of irrigation in such areas and the need for preparation of Master Plan for this purpose have been emphasised on the State Governments.

क्षेत्रीय भाषा में फिल्मों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

210. श्री आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिये कितनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा फिल्मों को वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या सिंधी भाषा में फिल्में बनाने के लिये कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सिंधी भाषा की उन फिल्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके निर्माण की तारीख क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम. जोशी) : (क) 11-4-80 से पहले, वित्तीय सहायता

फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा दी जाती थी ।

11-4-1980 को, इस उपक्रम को राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के साथ मिला दिया गया था । अब फि म निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता समामेलित राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा दी जाती है । प्रादेशिक भाषायी फिल्मों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

1978	2
1979	7
1980	2
(31-10-80 तक)	—

कुल	11
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(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Chloramphenicol by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd.

211. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the State Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited had confirmed further orders for import of Chloramphenicol from Romania, without actually receiving supplies against orders placed earlier;

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

(c) whether any officials have been found to have shown favouritism in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As the informa-

tion furnished by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (CPC). during the current year, they had concluded 3 contracts details of which are given below, for import of Chloramphenicol from M/s. Chim-importexport, Bucharest (Rumania):—

Date of Order	Quantity (MTs)
11-4-1980	7.2
28-5-1980	7.8
11-7-1980	5.0

CPC have informed that against the first contract dated the 11th April 1980, the delivery schedule was extended twice, on the request of the supplier on the ground of non-availability of shipping space in the vessels, first time till 20-6-1980 and second time till 20-7-1980. The material has reportedly arrived in Bombay and is reported to be under clearance.

As regards the remaining two contracts, CPC have informed that they stand cancelled as the Rumanian Party did not agree to the counterbid given by CPC for reducing the price, or, asked for more time to which CPC, could not agree.

(c) CPC have informed that the order on the Rumanian supplier was placed on the basis of competitive quotations against their tender enquiry and as per their purchase procedure and that there is no question of showing any favouritism in this case.

Allotment of Additional Bombay High gas to Textile Mills in Bombay

212. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to reduce the pollution which has assumed alarming proportion and become a health

hazard in Bombay Government propose to allocate an additional 0.63 million cubic metres of gas to be used as a substitute for the coal gas produced by Bombay Gas Company and for furnace oil being used in Textile Mills in Bombay; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Working Group set up in 1977 for studying the utilisation of offshore gas in Maharashtra had *inter-alia* recommended that the Government of Maharashtra should study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of offshore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers as well as to the 45 textile mills listed in the Group's report including the question of textile mills using a mixture of LSHS and fuel oil instead of gas for the purpose of reducing the level of pollution. The Maharashtra Government accordingly appointed a Study Group in September, 1978 to undertake the required study. The report of the Study Group has not yet been received by the Central Government and further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the report.

T.V. Centres

213. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States having no T.V. Centres; and

(b) the time by which people of these States especially those belonging to far flung hilly areas will be provided with the television facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) The

following States and Union Territories do not have a TV Centre so far:—

States

1. Assam
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Haryana
4. Kerala
5. Meghalaya
6. Manipur
7. Nagaland
8. Sikkim
9. Tripura

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Dadara and Nagar Haveli
4. Lakshadweep
5. Mizoram
6. Pondicherry
7. Chandigarh
8. Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) It is not possible at this point of time to state as to when people in these States/Union Territories especially those belonging to far flung hilly areas will get TV facilities, as the implementation of the TV expansion plans will depend upon the allocation of resources and priority assigned for expansion of TV.

Pending Cases of Compensation and Claims

214. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the compensation and claim files lying in Record Branch

of settlement wing of the Department of Rehabilitation are fully settled; and

(b) if not, what is the number of such cases pending with their break up region-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inventory Levels for Raw Materials and Stores at Hindustan Organic Chemicals, Maharashtra

215. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the inventory levels for raw materials, stores (i.e. spare parts and finished products) at Hindustan Organic Chemicals Rasayani (Maharashtra) during the last three years, category-wise and year-wise; and

(b) do Government consider these levels very high; if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The inventory levels as on the last day of the financial years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 were as under:—

	1977-78 Rs. lakhs	1978-79 Rs. lakhs	1979-80 Rs. lakhs
(a) Raw materials	45.56	59.92	165.79
(b) Stores and spares	224.22	295.41	387.25
(c) Stock in process.	43.47	27.85	68.78
(d) Finished Stock	287.75	176.96	388.53

(b) No, Sir. Considering the requirements of the company and the need to provide against stockout of spares and taking into account the provision necessary to meet fluctuations in consumer demand for the finished products, these levels cannot be considered very high.

Progress in the Dankuni Low Temperature Carbonisation Project

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

(a) progress in the Dankuni Low Temperature Carbonisation Project made so far and the expected date for its completion;

(b) whether one of the object of the Dankuni Project is to supply gas to the consumers in Calcutta; if so, details of that;

(c) technology to be adopted in the Dankuni Project and its difference with that developed and standardised in the C.F.R.I.;

(d) whether there is uncertainty in the technology to be adopted at Dankuni; and

(e) if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Dankuni LTC Project was sanctioned by the Government on 19-7-80 with an estimated capital investment of Rs. 49.27 crores. Coal India Limited has already appointed a Chief Project Manager for the project and action has been initiated for acquisition of land, power connection, construction of approach road, temporary houses etc. Already 67 acres of land is under the possession of CIL and the Government of West Bengal will make available additional land required for the project by January, 1981. Site filling operations will start immediately thereafter. The question of repairs to

Durgapur Express way and provision of telephone and telex communication facilities have been taken up with concerned authorities. The project is expected to be completed within 4 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposed Dankuni LTC project will produce 18-20 m. standard Cu. ft. of gas per day which will be supplied to Calcutta through the existing pipeline.

(c) The Woodall-Duckham process of Carbonisation has been proposed for the Dankuni LTC project. W-D technology has been recommended by a team of senior experts including the Director, C.F.R.I.

(d) No, Sir. There are plants overseas based on this technology.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of Women on Film Censor Board

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

(a) whether the All India Women's Conference has urged Government to include 'Women of integrity and reputation' in the Film Censor Board;

(b) whether it has also expressed concern over the Censor Board's 'leniency' towards sex and crime in films and pleaded that Government should be 'more careful' in selecting the Board members; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The All India Women's Conference have recommended *inter alia* as follows:

(i) "That there should be strict censorship of films and scenes

of violence and sex in both Indian and foreign films which depict rape scenes;" and

- (ii) "This conference views with regret the lack of women in the Censor Boards. We request the Government to look into this and increase the women members in Censor Boards."

One of the objectives of film censorship is to ensure that the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society. In pursuance of this objective, the Board of Film Censors ensures *inter alia* that pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown and that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. However, the Board can impose only reasonable restrictions contained in Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder.

The Board of Film Censors and its Advisory Panels consist of a fair number of lady members as per details below:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Board of Film Censors | 2 lady members out of 9. |
| (2) Bombay Advisory Panel | 25 lady members out of 56. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (3) Calcutta Advisory Panel | 2 lady members out of 18. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (4) Madras Advisory Panel | 17 lady members out of 41. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|

Further, at present out of the 3 Regional Officers of the Board, two are ladies.

Immigrants to India

218. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is not alone in having to bear the burden of migration from Pakistan, Nepal and other places in the years after Independence and there are States like West Bengal, Punjab and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding analysis of migration figures contained in 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Statements showing the analysis of migration figures contained in 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses on the place of birth concept are laid on the Table. The figures are cumulative.

STATEMENT I

Migrants by place of birth from selected Countries and their percentage distribution to total Migrants According to 1951 Census

MIGRANTS

States	Burma	Ceylon	Nepal	Pakistan
Assam	1,395 (0·17)	31 (N)	44,151 (5·20)	8,01,227 (94·31)
Bihar	440 (0·30)	25 (0·02)	34,942 (24·23)	1,07,405 (74·48)
Bombay	6,325 (1·38)	735 (0·16)	9,323 (2·03)	4,10,278 (89·52)
Madhya Pradesh	524 (0·24)	46 (0·02)	2,986 (1·38)	2,10,305 (97·28)

States	Burma	Ceylon	Nepal	Pakistan
Punjab	2,822 (0.12)	22 (N)	4,578 (0.19)	24,32,754 (99.52)
Rajasthan	62 (0.02)	2 (N)	1,577 (0.42)	3,72,837 (99.48)
Tripura	122 (0.06)	— (—)	270 (0.13)	2,10,161 (99.80)
Uttar Pradesh	7,013 (1.20)	141 (0.02)	83,900 (14.32)	4,91,499 (83.87)
West Bengal	6,154 (0.24)	204 (0.01)	73,300 (2.69)	26,24,973 (96.32)
Delhi	633 (0.13)	20 (0.01)	1,073 (0.22)	4,79,744 (99.16)
Orissa	157 (0.62)	4 (0.02)	836 (3.31)	23,928 (94.80)

NOTE: The figures within the brackets indicates percentages.

STATEMENT-II

MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES AND THEIR PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL MIGRANTS
ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS

MIGRANTS

States	Burma	Ceylon	Nepal	Pakistan
Assam	554 (0.07)	3 (N)	69,409 (8.54)	7,40,750 (91.07)
Bihar	1,362 (0.64)	33 (0.01)	108,971 (50.81)	1,00,761 (46.90)
Gujarat	3,277 (1.93)	176 (0.10)	3,352 (1.98)	1,38,590 (81.71)
Maharashtra	3,949 (0.95)	772 (0.19)	13,704 (3.29)	2,73,268 (65.66)
Madhya Pradesh	861 (0.04)	72 (0.45)	7,605 (3.99)	1,79,202 (94.11)
Punjab	4,458 (0.21)	111 (N)	11,719 (0.55)	21,15,955 (98.51)
Rajasthan	425 (0.14)	55 (0.02)	2,053 (0.67)	3,04,607 (98.92)
Tripura	289 (0.07)	1 (N)	861 (0.22)	3,94,883 (99.70)
Uttar Pradesh	5,643 (1.23)	167 (0.04)	111,718 (24.40)	3,35,085 (73.18)
West Bengal	6,885 (0.21)	139 (0.01)	109,190 (3.40)	30,68,750 (95.71)
Orissa	348 (1.33)	24 (0.09)	2476 (9.41)	22,698 (86.29)
Delhi	1,682 (0.32)	89 (0.02)	5,892 (1.13)	5,08,490 (97.78)

NOTE: The figures within the brackets indicates percentages.

STATEMENT-III

MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES AND THEIR PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO 1971 CENSUS :

MIGRANTS

States	Burma	Ceylon	Nepal	Pakistan
Assam	2,335 (0.24)	5 (N)	78,268 (7.93)	9,03,429 (91.55)
Bihar	2,730 (1.16)	10 (0.01)	1,22,528 (52.14)	1,07,468 (45.73)
Gujarat	4,910 (2.90)	150 (0.09)	4,315 (2.55)	1,18,615 (70.17)
Haryana	360 (0.07)	5 (N)	6,885 (1.27)	5,34,953 (98.50)
Maharashtra	5,445 (1.72)	775 (0.24)	18,422 (3.81)	2,69,177 (84.91)
Madhya Pradesh	1,830 (0.59)	80 (0.03)	8,825 (2.85)	2,95,138 (95.31)
Punjab	2,650 (0.25)	20 (N)	3,915 (0.36)	10,58,108 (98.53)
Rajasthan	740 (0.30)	15 (0.01)	2,626 (1.08)	2,39,012 (98.14)
Tripura	302 (0.06)	2 (N)	930 (0.18)	5,27,355 (99.76)
Uttar Pradesh	4,667 (1.14)	95 (0.02)	83,459 (20.46)	3,11,124 (76.26)
West Bengal	8,837 (0.28)	150 (N)	1,00,365 (3.14)	97,8,202 (6.21)
Orissa	2,040 (2.52)	10 (0.01)	3,555 (4.39)	5,66 (84.61)
Delhi	4,267 (0.84)	141 (0.03)	9,670 (1.91)	4,87,289 (96.10)

NOTE: The figures within the brackets indicates percentages.

Targets for digging of Tube-wells

219. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube wells tar-getted to be dug up in the country this year; and

(b) their number to be dug up in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is as below:—

Units in numbers

	Targets for 1980-81	
	For the Country	For Andhra Pradesh
Private shallow tubewells	2,40,000	2,000
Public tubewells	3,600	170

Engineering consultancy contract of Ammonia Plant at Thal Vaishet

220. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October 1977 a working group under the chairmanship of Shri Lovraj Kumar was set up to sort list international companies suitable for giving the engineering consultancy contract for the ammonia plants at the Thal-Vaishet and Hazira fertilizers complexes;

(b) if so, the parameters set out for such selection;

(c) the proposals made by the working group;

(d) whether later on an expert committee was set up to study in minute details the claims and credentials of the six multinational companies that had offered tenders for the project;

(e) if so, the full details and outcome of the study;

(f) whether any decision has been taken in the matter of giving engineering consultancy contract; and

(g) if so, the full details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir A Working Group under the chairmanship of Shri Lovraj Kumar was set up to prequalify engineering consultants to submit bids for the nitrogenous fertilizer complex to be erected South of Bombay and it submitted its report in December, 1977.

(b) In regard to ammonia plants the Group laid down the following criteria for selection. The consultant's

experience in building expeditiously plants with a single stream capacity based on natural gas of a size close to what is proposed in the complexm the performance of such plants over a reasonable period, the ability of the consultant to transfer (or make arrangements for the transfer of) known technology, engineering design and accumulated experience in project management and the reputation of the consultant in project implementation.

(c) The Working Group recommended that bids for ammonia consultancy services be invited from M/s. C. F. Braun, Toyo Engineering Corporation, Halder Topsoe, Pullman Kellogg, Humphreys and Glassgow and Technimont.

(d) and (e). The bids for Ammonia consultancy services for Thal and Hazira projects were invited by M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers. A Negotiating Committee was set up in September, 1978 to evaluate the bids received from the parties. This Committee recommended that the bid of C. F. Braun be accepted. An Expert Committee was appointed in February, 1980 to assess the relative merits of all the bids and to examine whether it was desirable to have the same consultant for both sets of plants (at Thal Vaishet and Hazira). The Committee recommended that C. F. Braun be selected as consultant for the Tal Vaishet Project. The majority of the Committee were of the view that the risk involved in having same consultant for both sets of plants was not of an acceptable degree. Regarding the choice of consultant for the second set of plants there was no unanimity of opinion.

(f) and (j). Government have selected M/s. Haldor Topsoe and M/s. Pullman Kellogg as the consultants for the ammonia plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira respectively.

Sea-Erosion in Tamil Nadu

221. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Tamil Nadu Government for the implementation of Rs. 6 crores project to save 39 villages in Kanyakumari District from sea-erosion; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). In 1979, the Tamil Nadu Government has prepared a Project Report for anti-sea erosion works of Kanyakumari district at an estimated cost of Rs. 390 lakhs to protect 39 villages. The Report has since been examined by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, and by Central Water Commission, and comments thereon have been intimated to State Government. The Members of the Beach Erosion Board also visited some of the affected sites in September, 1980. Revised proposals of the State Government in light of the comments of the Central Water Commission and Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, are awaited.

Production of a Film on Gandhiji

222. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI SATYANARAYANA
JATIYA:
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some protests have been received by the Government from various corners about filming of Gandhiji by a foreigner as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 18th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the protests made and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether some defects in script of the film have also been brought to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the final decision taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some people are opposed to the idea of a foreigner making a film on Gandhi; others feel that Government should not give financial assistance. Government feel that the film is mainly for the foreign audience and is likely to generate considerable goodwill for India in the world.

(c) The Script of the film was examined by eminent people in India who have been associated with interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's life and message for a long time. Their suggestions regarding the alternations in the Script have been incorporated in the revised script.

(d) Government have permitted Sir Richard Attenborough to produce the film "Gandhi" in India in collaboration with the National Film Development Corporation.

Complaints against certain Companies regarding Non-Submission of Annual Returns

223. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have not submitted the annual returns balance sheet and profit and loss account or held the annual board meeting for the year 1977-78;

(b) whether Registrar of Companies has filed complaints against such companies before the Delhi Metropolitan Magistrate;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether complaints were filed against directors Shri Dharendra Brahmachari and Murli Choudhery of Aparna Agro Pvt. Ltd.;

(e) whether they have been fined Rs. 30 each; and

(f) whether any appeal is being filed against the judgement?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes Sir, complaints were filed against M/s. Aparna Agro Private Limited and its directors Shri Dharendra Brahmachari and Shri Murli Choudhery for the contravention of the provisions of section 220 and 159/162 for non-filing the Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1977 and for non-filing of Annual Return as on 31st December 1977, and for the contravention of section 210 for non paying of the Balance Sheet as on 30th June 1977 before the shareholders of the company within six months of the close of the financial year which ended on 30th June, 1977.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) No appeal has been filed against the judgement of the Metropolitan Magistrate so far.

Haldia-Petro-Chemicals Complex

224. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposed Haldia-Petro-Chemicals Complex; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report submitted by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and the financial arrangements proposed for this project have been examined and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Hoarding and Blackmarketing in Petroleum Products

225. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to take stern action against hoarders and black-marketeers in petroleum products under the Preventive Detention and Essential Commodities Act;

(b) State-wise number of arrests made under this Act; and

(c) the quantity of petroleum products received from the anti-social elements who cornered those with the connivance of dealers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Central Government have advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administration to take stern action against those indulging in malpractice such as hoarding, Black-marketing etc. of petroleum products like kerosene and diesel under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the rules and orders framed thereunder, and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal for Offshore Drilling Contracts

226. SHRI CHANDRABHAN AT-HARE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow two top Indian business houses—DCM and the Goenka to bid for of shore drilling contracts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that uptill now only Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been bidding for off-shore drilling contracts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such departure?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There has been no system of bidding for any areas but ONGC and Oil India Ltd. are the only organisations operating in off-shore at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Time-table for Introducing Colour T.V. in India

227. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken and time-table worked out for introducing colour T.V. in India;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) details of changes to be made in T.V. centres;

(d) whether colour T.V. sets are to be produced in India; and

(e) if so, by when and what will be the retail price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-
UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken so far to introduce colour television in the country. The entire matter is still under consideration.

(c) For colour transmission, existing studio equipments like camera chains, Sync generators, monitoring equipment etc. have to be changed. Certain other equipments like transmitters, video taperecorders, etc can be used for colour operation with additions modifications.

(d) and (e). Colour sets, when introduced, will be manufactured in India as India has the capability to do so. The price will depend on various factors, including the scale of production and incidence of duties. Hence it is not possible to indicate the retail price at this stage.

Refugees Settled in Jammu and Kashmir

228. SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various representations and reports pertaining to all categories of refugees settled in J & K State, refugees of 1947 whether belonging to POK or Pakistan, Chhamb refugees of 1965 and Chhamb refugees of 1971 are pending with his Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these refugees are Indian Nationals; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, when Government will take final action on those representations and reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The work relating to rehabilitation of 1947 Displaced Persons and uprooted persons from Chhamb during 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pak Conflicts has almost been completed excepting a few Chhamb families of 1971 Conflict who are still to be allotted agricultural land/house-hold plots. The J and K Government have promised to make available the required agricultural land/house-hold plots by the end of December, 1980. However, certain representations received from time to time from individual Displaced Persons regarding non-payment of rehabilitation grants/loans are disposed of after due verification in the normal course. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions studied the problems of 1947 POK displaced persons after visiting the rehabilitation sites in Jammu region and submitted their report to the Parliament in June, 1980. The recommendations made by the Committee on Petitions are under consideration of the Government.

Proposal for setting up of Caprolactum Project and Aromatic Complex in Kerala

229. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the proposal regarding the establishment of the Caprolactum project and Aromatic Complex in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) what action has been taken by Government of India on the proposal; and

(d) when the Government of India propose to start those projects in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have proposed the setting up of an Aromatics Complex to manufacture:

		tonnes/annum
Benzene	—	71,000
Ortho-Xylene	—	5,000
Para-Xylene	—	39,500

The setting up of a Caprolactum unit has been proposed as diversification of the activities of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

(c) and (d). Government have set up a Site Selection Committee for selecting suitable location for setting up plants for the production of Aromatics. The Committee is expected to submit its Report shortly.

The Feasibility Report for Caprolactum project is being examined.

नहरों का पानी पम्प से निकालने के लिये बिजली की पूर्ति

230. श्री बेशवराव गणधे :
वया ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया नदी जल का लिफ्ट पम्पों द्वारा द्वातम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की पूर्ति करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पम्पों के लिये बिजली सप्लाई को पहले ही प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है । तथापि बिजुत की कमी वाले कुछ

राज्यों में लिफ्ट पम्प समेत कृषि पम्पों को चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई देना संभव नहीं होगा। बिजुत की कमी वाले अधिकतर राज्यों में ग्रामीण भारों को समूहों में बारी-बारी से बिजली की सप्लाई दी जाती है तथा ग्रामीण भारों के एक समूह को एक समय ही सप्लाई मिलती है। समूहों की बारी हर सप्ताह या हर 10 दिनों में बदली जाती है। उतलब्ध विद्युत का युक्तिसंगत और समान रूप से वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, समूहों में यह विभाजन किया जाता है। पम्प भारों को प्रतिदिन कम से कम 6-10 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भरसक प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

Production of Fertilizers at Gorakhpur and Sindri Units

231. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the production of fertilizers at Gorakhpur and Sindri Units; and

(b) the expected loss of production during the current year from the above two units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) (i) GORAKHPUR: The power cuts imposed by the State Government have been removed. Efforts are being made to augment the supply of naphtha to enable

the plant to run at full capacity. Additional equipment like Nitrogen compressor and oxygen compressor are being procured.

(ii) SINDRI: Supply of feed stock to the Sindri Modernisation plant is being augmented. The deficiencies of the Sindri Rationalisation plant are being rectified by revamping one stream of sulphuric acid plant on pyrites operation and conversion of the other stream to molten sulphur.

(b) The expected loss of production during 1980-81 vis-a-vis the installed capacity is 47,800 tonnes of Nitrogen at Gorakhpur 1,78,520 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1,22,400 tonnes of P205 at Sindri.

Proposal to expand the Production Unit of I.O.C. at Haldia

232. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand or double the production unit of I.O.C. at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative proposals of Government to meet the oil crisis of the North-Eastern region of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation Limited has been asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for the expansion of Haldia Refinery making the best use of the existing infrastructure facilities. The report is under preparation. The details will be available only after the feasibility report is received from I.O.C.

सुपर तापीय बिजलीघरों की स्थापना किया जाना

233. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश के विभिन्न भागों में कुछ सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुपर तापीय बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने के लिये स्थानों का चुनाव करने में सरकार द्वारा किन बातों को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ; और

(ग) क्या इन बिजली घरों की स्थापना के लिये स्थानों का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बड़े पिटहेड ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के लिये स्थलों का चुनाव करते समय निम्न-लिखित बातों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है:—

(1) कोयला क्षेत्र निकट होना तथा उपयुक्त ग्रेड का कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना, शीतलन जल के साधन होना ;

(2) परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिये तथा राख के निपटान के

लिये पर्याप्त भूमि उपलब्ध होना ;

(3) भू-वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से कार्यस्थल सुदृढ़ होना ;

(4) जनसंख्या की सघनता तथा प्रदूषण समस्याओं जैसे पर्यावरण संबंधी पहलू ; तथा

(5) अन्य संबंध बातें जैसे—जिन कोयला खानों के साथ परियोजनाओं को लिग किया जायगा उन खानों के विकास का स्तर संबंधित क्षेत्र में विद्युत की समग्र रूप से मांग तथा सप्लाई, सम्बद्ध प्रणाली तार-जाल की स्थिति तथा निर्माण-गति-विधियां शुरू करने के लिये निर्माण स्थलों की तैयारी की स्थिति ;

(ग) देश में फिलहाल, 4 सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र पहले ही कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं । ये हैं:—सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (उत्तरी क्षेत्र), कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र), रामागुडम सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (दक्षिणी क्षेत्र), तथा फरक्का सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) । कहलगांव सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) पेंच सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र) तथा तलचेर सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट अब तैयार की गई हैं ।

Proposal to increase the Commercial Content in T.V. Programme

234. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to encourage public and private sector organisations to take up sponsored programmes on television to help the opening up of a second channel;

(b) whether Government have accepted the proposal to increase the commercial content in T.V. programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have sought foreign Government's collaboration in the field of colour television?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN JOSHI): (a) Some proposals for the production of programmes by public and private sector organisations for sponsorship on TV have been received. These are being considered. The question of opening a second channel is not necessarily linked with telecast of sponsored programmes.

(b) and (c). The commercials are accepted keeping in view the availability of required facilities, studio time, and equipment etc. Due to constraints on each T. V. Centre's production capacity, it is not possible to increase the commercial content for the present. Efforts are, however being made to augment the existing facilities at TV centres so that more commercials could be accepted.

(d) No, Sir.

Financial and other Commitments on Production of a Film on 'Gandhi'

235. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Government have finally permitted a foreign producer, Sir Richard Attenborough to produce a historical film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi—the Father of the Nation;

(b) if so, the final commitments with regard to (i) financial commitments, (ii) Loans, (iii) Commissions, (iv) contributions from Indian public sector, film producers' organisations, private banking, institutions etc.;

(c) the financial involvement and commitment of the foreign currency in producing the above Film;

(d) what other rights, conditions and counter checks have been agreed to authenticate the life of Mahatma Gandhi;

(e) what liberty or latitude in twisting the history or personalities or events of Mahatma Gandhi on historical facts has been allowed to Lord Attenborough in the production of the above film; and

(f) whether Government are aware of very strong criticism and opposition by Gandhians, historians, literary persons etc. to this move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financial participation by India in the production will be limited to Rs. 5 crores; with a possible overcall

of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, through the national Film Development Corporation which will be supported by Rs. 1.2 crore from Government by way of equity in the first instance and raise Rs. 3 crores as loan from banks on Government guarantee. Private investors from film industry have been invited to invest in the project up to Rs. 98 lakhs.

(c) The foreign investors are contributing S 15 millions approximately.

(b) and (e). The film very largely depicts an authentic account of the life of Mahatma Gandhi. However, certain minor deviations have been made from known facts in the interest of drama and in order to bring out the essential nature of Gandhiji's achievements. The producer will make a specific statement at the outset of the film to this effect.

(f) Yes, Sir.

कोयला खानों में अग्निकांड

236. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन कोयला खानों के नाम क्या है जिनमें आग लगी हुई है ;

(ख) आग को बुझाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(ग) बिहार में ऐसी कोयला खानों के नाम क्या है जहां आग से कोयला जल रहा है ;

(घ) समूचे देश में आग से कितना कोयला बर्बाद हो गया है ; और

(ङ) कोयला खानों में कोयला जल जाने के कारण, कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ¹(श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

जीवन-रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

237. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

श्री सूर्यनारायण सिंह :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री बे० ए० राजन :

श्री जी० एस० रेड्डी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार जीवन-रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्य बढ़ायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औषधियों के नाम क्या है और प्रत्येक औषधि के मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जायेगी और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबोरे सिंह) :

(क) सरकार ने औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के मुताबिक औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो के रिपोर्ट पर आधारित मूल्य नियंत्रित जीवन रक्षक औषधों के मूल्य में समायोजन की स्वीकृति देने का निर्णय लिया है। इन समायोजनों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ औषधों के मूल्य में वृद्धि और अन्य औषधों के मूल्य में कमी हो सकती है।

(ख) औषधों के नाम और अब तक स्वीकृत संशोधित मूल्यों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। अगस्त, 1979 में घोषित पेट्रोलियम के मूल्य में वृद्धि आदि जैसे कच्चे मालों की लागत में वृद्धि

को ध्यान में रखते हुए औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो द्वारा लागत अध्ययन

के आधार पर वृद्धि की मंजूरी दी गई है।

Statement
ड्रग्स से संबंधित विवरण पत्र

क्रम संख्या	ब्लक ड्रग्स का नाम	पुनरीक्षण में पाले का मूल्य रु./कि० ग्राम	पुनरीक्षण के बाद का मूल्य रुपये/कि० ग्राम	प्रतिशतता वृद्धि
1.	पेथी डाइन एच०सी०एल०	1050.00	1522.24	45.00
2.	पेथेलाइल सल्फाथियाजोल	173.00	183.25	9.00
3.	एसिटामिडोलाइड	350.00	564.56	61.00
4.	एफिडाइन एच० सी० एल०	405.00	487.56	20.00
5.	फोलिक एसिड	2496.07	2631.62	4.00
	(कैंपिब प्रयोग के लिये)	2536.40		
	(दुसरो को भी बिक्री के लिये)			
6.	सल्फामिडोलाइड	102.25	172.97	69.00
7.	सल्फामिडोलाइड सोडियम	102.25	113.10	11.00
8.	सल्फाडिमीडाइन	161.41	178.56	11.00
9.	क्लोरमफेनीकल सोडियम सक्सीनेट	(स्वदेशी उत्पादन के लिये कोई मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया)		1024.45
10.	स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन सल्फेट	475.00 (पूल्ड)	660.75 (पूल्ड)	39.00
11.	क्लोरमफेनीकल पावडर	460.00 (पूल्ड)	622.00 (पूल्ड)	35.00
12.	क्लोरमफेनीकल पालमीटेट	460.00 (पूल्ड)	860.00 (पूल्ड)	75.00
13.	प्रोकेन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड	114.00	158.83	39.00
14.	विटामिन बी ₂	935.48 (पूल्ड)	1100.00 (पूल्ड)	18.00

रतलाम में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करना

238. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रतलाम में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा कारखाना उज्जैन में भी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) गैस पर आधारित छः अतिरिक्त प्रस्तावित उर्वरक प्लांटों के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान की सिफारिश करने के लिये एक स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की गई है, इनमें से एक प्लांट मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है। प्लांट के निश्चित स्थान के बारे में चयन समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार को प्राप्त होने के बाद निर्णय किया जायेगा।

Production by Fertiliser Factory of Phulpur

239. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

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

(a) the date on which the Fertiliser Factory of Phulpur run by IFFCO started production, upto what period the production was carried on the quantity produced;

(b) the date on which the factory was closed down and the reasons therefor;

(c) the cost of construction of the above mentioned factory; and

(d) the steps taken for the re-commissioning of the factory and the date by which it is expected to be recommissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Phulpur plants started production of ammonia and urea on 10th and 15th October, 1980, respectively. The plants operated upto 18th October, 1980 and produced 4638 tonnes of ammonia and 1215 tonnes of urea.

(b) The plants had to be closed down on 18th October, 1980 due to shortage of naphtha arising mainly out of closure of Barauni Refinery.

(c) The estimated cost of the plants is Rs. 193.5 crores.

(d) The plants will be re-commissioned as soon as supply of naphtha on sustained basis is assured. Efforts are being made in this direction.

Taken over of Manibhadra and Tik-karpada Projects in River Mahanadi, Orissa

240. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are proposing to take up Manibhadra and Tikarpada Projects in River Mahanadi in Orissa to fully control flood and to provide additional irrigation and power;

(b) if so, what are the proposals now under consideration of Government after the experience of the recent heavy floods in Mahanadi; and

(c) whether Brutang Irrigation Project in Orissa has received the attention of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). As flood control and irrigation are State subjects, there is no proposal of the Central Government to take up Manibhadra and Tikkarpada Projects in Orissa. The Government of Orissa has reported that a proposal to provide irrigation to 3.57 lakh acres by Manibhadra Lift Scheme is under investigation by the State Government, and an outline plan for utilisation of water resources of Mahanadi basin is under preparation. The State Government has also undertaken surveys for the Brutang Irrigation Project, but no Project Report for this has been received by the Central Government as yet.

Fall in Production of Life-Saving Drugs

241. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of life-saving drugs has fallen considerably during the current year 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements during the current year and the measures to be taken to meet the long-term demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been some shortfall in the production of certain life-saving bulk drugs during the current year (April—September 1980) as compared to the corresponding period last year. The shortfall in production is reportedly due to a number of reasons, such as, water

and power problems, labour unrest, limited availability/non-availability of some raw materials (like Ethyl Acetate, Calcium Chloride, Benzene etc.) and of packing raw materials, equipment breakdown in some units, escalations in the cost of inputs etc.

Government monitor the production of life-saving bulk drugs. In specific cases of constraints in production brought to its notice, Government take remedial measures to the extent possible, as for instance (i) in respect of non-availability of packing materials, Government reduced Customs duty on the import of aluminium foil and allowed its liberal imports by including it under OGL; (ii) Government arranged needed imports of canalised bulk drugs to supplement indigenous production; (iii) a more liberal Policy of distribution of canalised drug items has been put into effect; (iv) applications for industrial licence/registration letters are cleared on expeditious basis and (v) Government have decided the procedure to be followed for giving price adjustments for bulk drugs and have already revised the price of some essential bulk drugs based on the reports of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which take into account the escalation in the cost of inputs due to the hike in petroleum prices in 1979.

Producers in All India Radio

242. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5071 on the 22nd July, 1980 regarding proposal for gradation of Producers of All India Radio and state:

(a) how many Producers have been appointed for Garahwali and Kuma-yuni Programmes at Najibabad and Lucknow Stations of AIR;

(b) what is the total strength of the Producers in All India Radio and how many persons have been given selection grade so far;

(c) what are the promotional avenues of this category and any senior grade is under consideration for them; and

(d) whether Government proposes to appoint senior Producers for dialects, i.e., for Garahwali and Kumayuni?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) One Producer has been appointed for Garahwali and Kumayuni programmes at All India Radio, Najibabad. No Producer has, however, been appointed for these programmes at All India Radio, Lucknow.

(b) The total strength of Producers in the All India Radio as on 1-4-1980, is 215. Twenty-seven Producers have so far been given the selection grade.

(c) The Producers are eligible for being considered for promotion as Deputy Chief Producers in accordance with the Prescribed Recruitment Rules. The Government had appointed a Cadre Review Committee in 1977 to study the cadre structure of programme services of All India Radio. The Committee has, *inter alia*, recommended the creation of a new cadre of Senior Producers. The report submitted by this Committee is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

पटना में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

243. श्री आर० एल० पी० वर्मा :

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू :

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

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार राज्य की राजधानी पटना, औद्योगिक शहर रांची और घनबाद/बोकारो में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) क्या दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों को स्थापित किये जाने के मामले में बिहार को पीछे रखा जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो पटना और रांची में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) . बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर में एक दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र पहले ही कार्य कर रहा है। पटना में पूर्णरूपेण दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को छठी "योजना" (1980-85) के प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, इस स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन "योजना" की स्वीकृति, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्र को "इनसेट" के माध्यम से कवर करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। इसको अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। संसाधनों की कमी के कारण छठी "योजना" के दौरान रांची घनबाद/बोकारो में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बिजली की कटौती का कृषि, उद्योग तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं पर भाव

244. श्री दौला राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य-वार बिजली की कितनी मात्रा की कटौती की जा रही है और किस-किस तारीख से ;

(ख) बिजली की कटौती का कृषि उद्योग तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ेगा ;

(ग) बिजली की कटौती के क्या कारण हैं और उसको रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या किसी वैकल्पिक योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ड) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रबंध किये जायेंगे कि कृषि क्षेत्र में बिजली की कटौती न की जाये और किसानों को दिन में बिजली की सप्लाई की जाये।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) राज्यवार वर्तमान अधिसूचित विद्युत कटौतियाँ/प्रतिबंध उपाबन्ध-I में दिए गए हैं। जिस तारीख से ये विद्युत कटौतियाँ आरंभ की गई हैं वे तारीखें भी उपाबन्ध-I में दी गई हैं।

(ख) यद्यपि विद्युत कटौतियों/प्रतिबंधों से औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, परन्तु विद्युत कटौती/प्रतिबंध से कृषि पर इतना बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि उनकी आवश्यकताएं सामान्यतः पूर्ण रूप से पूरी की जाती हैं। इन प्रतिबंधों के कारण अन्य जनसुविधाओं पर भी कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

(ग) विद्युत की उपलब्धता और आवश्यकता के बीच अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए विद्युत कटौतियाँ करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। मानसून के फैल हो जाने के कारण जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से विद्युत उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है। कभी-कभी यूनितों की जबरन बन्दियों, चालू की गई नई यूनितों के सुस्थिर होने में लगने वाले लम्बे समय, नई यूनितों को चालू करने में विलम्ब, कोयले की कमी, आदि के कारण ताप विद्युत उपलब्धता कम हो जाती है। जबकि मानसून का आना पूर्ण रूप से प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है फिर भी विद्युत उपलब्धता में बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए ताप विद्युत उत्पादन को इष्टतम करने और नई परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र चालू करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं। चालू की गई नई यूनितों का शीघ्र सुस्थिर होना सुनि-

श्चित करने के लिए भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) कुछ राज्यों में छुट्टियों के दिनों को अलग-अलग दिनों में करना, उद्योगों का प्रचालन रात्रि के दौरान करना, जबकि सामान्यतः विद्युत उपलब्ध होती है आदि भी आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ड) कृषि के लिए विद्युत सप्लाई को पहले ही प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को प्रतिदिन 8 से 10 घंटे की न्यूनतम सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

विवरण

1-11-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार लागू विद्युत कटौतियाँ/प्रतिबंध

1—ऊत्तरी क्षेत्र

1.1 दिल्ली

1 जनवरी, 1978 से लगाई गई निम्न-लिखित कटौतियाँ अभी लागू है :—

(1) सभी निम्न वोल्टता और उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ताओं पर 10% की ऊर्जा कटौती।

(2) सभी घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं पर 10% की ऊर्जा कटौती।

(3) नीयोन साइन के प्रदर्शन, सजावटी लाइटों, विज्ञापनों तथा फव्वारों के चलाने पर प्रतिबंध।

(4) जुलाई, 1979 के मध्य से वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों के कार्य के घंटे 1900 बजे तक सीमित कर दिए गए हैं।

(5) केवल उन इमारतों को छोड़कर जहाँ पर संवातन का और कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं था, होटलों, वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों तथा बहुमंजिली इमारतों में सांध्यकालीन व्यस्ततमकालीन अवधि में

वातानुकूलन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था ।

- (6) 21 जुलाई, 1980 से औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की साप्ताहिक छुट्टी भिन्न-भिन्न दिवसों पर कर दी गई है ।

टिप्पणी :—मद 6 को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त कटौतियों का सख्ती से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा था ।

1.2 हरियाणा

4 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी ।

- (1) कृषि (ट्यूबवैल) उपभोक्ताओं को दो समूहों में विभाजित कर दिया गया था तथा प्रत्येक समूह को एक दिन छोड़कर 14 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती थी ।
- (2) औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को 1800 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच विद्युत का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं थी ।
- (3) 800 बजे से 1100 बजे के बीच तथा 1500 बजे से 1700 बजे के बीच शहरी उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती थी ।

टिप्पणी :—12 अक्टूबर, 1980 से ग्रामीण फीडरों और शहरी फीडरों पर से प्रतिबंध हटा लिए गए थे ।

1.3 पंजाब

30 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

- (1) ग्रामीण फीडरों में दो समूहों में 14-14 घंटे की विद्युत कटौतियां ।
- (2) कोल्ड स्टोरेज के भारों का प्रबंध करने वाले सभी ग्रामीण फीडरों को 3 फेस विद्युत 16 घंटे प्रतिदिन तथा सिंगल-फेस विद्युत 4 घंटे प्रतिदिन सप्लाई की गई थी ।

- (3) सभी शहरी/औद्योगिक फीडरों से बिजली प्राप्त करने वाले एक शिफ्ट वाले उद्योगों को सप्ताह में 6 दिन 1700 बजे से 0300 बजे (अगला दिन) विद्युत दी जाती थी ।

- (4) औद्योगिक काम्पलेक्सों में स्ट्रीट लाइट पर तथा अग्राहातों में रोशनी पर 50% कटौती ।

- (5) सामान्य तौर पर क्रमशः दो पारियों तथा तीन पारियों में कार्य करनेवाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को सप्ताह के सभी दिनों में 1700 बजे से लेकर 0300 बजे तक (अगला दिन) विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी ।

- (6) आवास तथा कार्यालय रोशनी वाले उपभोक्ताओं को 17 घंटों के लिए अलग-अलग समय पर विद्युत सप्लाई ।

- (7) मिनी इस्पात संयंत्रों को 2200 बजे तथा 0800 बजे (अगला दिन) के बीच विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती थी ।

- (8) 5 एच०पी० अथवा कम भार वाले सामान्य, घरेलू, वाणिज्यिक, औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं वाले सभी औद्योगिक/शहरी फीडरों को कोल्ड स्टोरेज, आटा चक्कियों तथा बर्फ कारखानों को 17 घंटों के लिए अलग-अलग समय में विद्युत सप्लाई ।

1.4 जम्मू और कश्मीर

21 सितम्बर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी :—

- (1) कृषि, जल सप्लाई उपभोक्ताओं को प्रातः और सायं व्यस्ततम कालीन अवधि के दौरान विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी ।

(2) औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को 1700 बजे से 0900 बजे (अगलादिन) के बीच विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी।

(3) घरेलू और वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं पर (औसतन) 3 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती।

नोट :—उपरोक्त विद्युत प्रतिबंध 6 अक्टूबर, 1980 से हटा लिए गए हैं।

1.5 राजस्थान

11 अक्टूबर, 1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंध लागू थे :—

(1) 125 के० वी० ए० से अधिक भार वाले सभी बड़े उद्योगों पर 50% कटौती।

(2) ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को अलग-अलग समय पर 13 घंटे/प्रतिदिन सप्लाई।

नोट :—ऊपर मद सं० (1) में उल्लिखित कटौती 5 एम० वी० ए० और इससे अधिक सम्बद्ध भार वाले उद्योगों पर 26 अक्टूबर 1980 से लागू की गई थी।

1.6 उत्तर प्रदेश

16-7-1980 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

(1) (क) 33 के० वी० और अधिक पर विद्युत प्राप्त करने वाले और अपनी मांग के 66.67% या इससे अधिक के बराबर के पठित उत्पादन वाले सभी बड़े और भारी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं पर 100%।

(ख) उपरलिखित 1 (क) के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले अन्य सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता अपनी अधिकतम मांग को 33.33% कटौती करेंगे।

(2) 200 बी०एच०पी०/100 के वी०ए०/75 किलोवाट तक भार रखने वाले सतत और गैर-सतत सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता तथा कपड़ा मिलों को अपनी अधिकतम मांग में 33.33% कटौती करनी पड़ती थी।

(3) 33 के.वी. और कम पर विद्युत प्राप्त करने वाली भट्टियों/प्रेरक भट्टियों/रोलिंग तथा रोलिंग मिलों को रात्रि के दौरान 8 घंटे प्रतिदिन बिजली प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी।

(4) सभी गैर सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योगों के लिए साप्ताहिक छुट्टी के दिनों को अलग-अलग करना और प्रतिदिन 1700 बजे से 2100 बजे के दौरान व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध।

(5) केवल शहरों के अतिरिक्त, जहां पर केवल 1 घंटा प्रतिदिन कटौती लगाई गई थी, 20,000 से अधिक आबादी वाले सभी शहरों/इलाकों में 3 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती लागू की गई थी।

(6) 10,000-20,000 के बीच की आबादी वाले सभी शहरों/इलाकों में 18 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती लागू थी।

(7) चार ग्रुपों में ग्रामीण फीडरों पर 18 घंटे प्रतिदिन कटौती तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध।

(8) स्वतंत्र फीडरों वाले कोल्ड स्टोरेज को 16/18 घंटे प्रतिदिन विद्युत प्राप्त करने की अनुमति थी।

नोट : नीचे दिए गए कुछ उद्योगों के मामले में मद सं० 1(क), 1(ख) तथा (2) में बताई विद्युत कटौती में ढील दी गई थी :—

नहीं की है, शेष अवधि के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती लागू नहीं की गई।

2. पश्चिमी क्षेत्र

(क) उर्वरकों, सीमेंट, चीनी, वनस्पति तथा औषधि यूनिटों पर कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं थी।

2.1 गुजरात :

अक्तूबर, 1980 में निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थीं :—

(ख) जूट मिलों, स्पिनिंग मिलों तथा रेयन मिलों सहित विद्युत कपड़ा मिलों पर 33.30% विद्युत मांग कटौती के बजाए 25% विद्युत मांग कटौती।

(1) सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले सतत तथा गैर सतत प्रक्रिया उद्योगों पर 30% से 40% विद्युत मांग कटौती।

(ग) नए उद्योगों पर 5 वर्ष के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं, तथा उन उद्योगों पर जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी

(2) सभी उच्च वोल्टता तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले गैर सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योगों की शाम की छुट्टी की अवधि तथा साप्ताहिक छुट्टी के दिनों को अलग-अलग करना।

2.2 मध्य प्रदेश :

निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौती/प्रतिबंध लागू थे:—

(क) उच्च वोल्टता उपभोक्ता

उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणी	1-10-79 से प्रतिशत ऊर्जा कटौती	23-1-80 से प्रतिशत मांग कटौती
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1. अस्पताल, जल संबंधी कार्यों, कोयला, कृषि पम्पसेट, डाक-तार, आकाशवाणी, सरकारी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, रेलवे स्टेशनों तथा निर्यात अभिमुखी उद्योग
2. दुग्ध डेरी, सुरक्षा पेपर मिलों, बैंक नोट प्रेस, सुरक्षा प्रतिष्ठापनों बालकों स्मेल्टरों, खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने वाले उर्वरक, रेलवे ट्रैक्शन, नेपा मिलें तथा सीमेंट	15	20
3. पेस्टीसाइड्स, बी० एस० पी०, कापर खाने, बी० एच० ई० एल० तथा अन्य खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने वाले उद्योग	25	25
4. विस्फोटक, औद्योगिक गैसों, अनुसन्धान प्रतिष्ठापन, केबल तथा कन्डक्टर उद्योग, अलकोहल उद्योग, रेलवे लोका शैड आदि	25	25
5. रासायन, डाई, बुनाई, कपड़ा मिलें, कास्टिक सोडा संयंत्र, इलेक्ट्रोफ़ाफर, मिष्टान भण्डार आदि	25	30
6. रेयनज, सन्थेटिक फाइबर, ग्लास संयंत्र, छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र, न खाने योग्य तेल मिल तथा अन्य उद्योग	25	30

2. उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त बालको, बी० आई० एल०, बी० एच०ई०एल०, नेपा मिलों, कार्स्टिक सोडा संयंत्रों तथा एन० एम० डी० सी० बेलाडिला की मांग में 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान 30% कटौती की गई ।

3. छोटे इस्पात संयंत्रों/स्टील रोलिंग तथा रिरोलिंग मिलों को 1400 बजे से 2200 बजे तक उत्पादन कार्यों के लिए विद्युत सप्लाई नहीं की गई ।

4. उच्च वोल्टता वाले उपभोक्ताओं की छुट्टी के दिन अलग अलग कर दिए गए तथा एक और दो पाली (शिफ्ट) में कार्य करने वाले उद्योगों को 1400 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच कार्य करने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई ।

5. 1980 से इस अवधि के दौरान केवल रोशनी के एक प्वाइन्ट के अतिरिक्त दुकान तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठापन 19 बजे से 22 बजे के बीच विद्युत का उपयोग नहीं करेंगे ।

(ख) निम्न वोल्टता वाले उपभोक्ता तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले उद्योग :—

निम्न वोल्टता वाले वाणिज्यिक एल० एण्ड एफ० विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं तथा निम्न वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों पर ऊर्जा खपत के नाम मात्र के प्रतिबंध

2. 3 महाराष्ट्र :

5 नवम्बर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी :—

क. औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता

(1) गिरिंग, खांडसारी, चीनी, कारखानों, खनि वाले तेल मिलों पर 10% ऊर्जा कटौती है ।

(2) सिचाई तथा औद्योगिक विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं पर 1700 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच व्यस्तताकालीन भार प्रतिबंध ।

(3) 1900 बजे से 2100 बजे के बीच वाटर वर्क्सों को कार्य करने की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ।

(4) स्ट्रीट लाइटों के विद्युत भार में 50% तक कटौती की गई ।

नोट -- उपर्युक्त विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबंधों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित नियामक उपाय लागू थे :—

(1) ग्रामीण फीडरों को दो समूहों में बांटा गया है । प्रत्येक समूह को 0600 बजे से 1600 बजे के दौरान सप्ताह के सभी 7 दिनों में 5 घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई प्रदान की जाएगी । 1600 बजे से 1900 बजे के बीच प्रतिदिन ग्रामीण फीडरों को विद्युत की सप्लाई नहीं दी जाएगी ।

(2) रक्षा उद्योगों को प्रतिदिन 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान 20% की अतिरिक्त मांग तक अपनी ग्रासत मांग को सीमित करना होगा ।

उपभोक्ताओं की श्रेणी	मांग कटौती (%)	ऊर्जा कटौती (%)	9-7-80 से ऊर्जा कटौती (%)
1. सतत प्रक्रिया वाले उद्योग	22.5	35	30
2. कपड़ा उद्योग	25	35	30

1	2	3	4	5
3. सामान्य उद्योग		30	45	35
4. निम्न वोल्टता सप्लाय प्राप्त करने वाले लघु उद्योग*		—	—	—
5. आवश्यक उपभोक्ता		15	15	—
6. सेवा उद्योग		20	20	—
7. मौसमी उद्योग		—	30	—
8. छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र		22.5	—	—

*एक तथा दो पाली (शिफ्ट) वाले उद्योगों को 1700 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच विद्युत के उपयोग की स्वीकृति नहीं है।

(ख) कोकन, पश्चिमी माहाराष्ट्र, मराठवाड़ा तथा विदर्भ क्षेत्रों में स्थित कृषि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए प्रातः और सायंकालीन व्यस्ततम घंटों के लिए प्रतिबंध।

(ग) 2500 के० वी० ए० के भार से जुड़े हुए बम्बई-पूना रेल से बाहर के उद्योगों के लिए कोई विद्युत कटौती नहीं थी।

(घ) उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू हैं :—

1. घरेलू उपभोक्ता :

- श्रेणी 'क'— 300 यूनिट से कम/प्रतिमास कोई कटौती नहीं
- श्रेणी 'ख' 1000 यूनिट तक/प्रतिमास कोटा 20 % कटौती
300 यूनिट/प्रतिमास
- श्रेणी 'ग' 1000 यूनिट से ज्यादा/प्रतिमास 30 % कटौती
न्यूनतम स्वीकृत कोटा 800
यूनिट/प्रतिमास

2. औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता :

	मांग कटौती	उर्जा कटौती
श्रेणी 'क'—300 यूनिट से कम/प्रतिमास	—	20%
श्रेणी 'ख'—1000 यूनिट तक/प्रतिमास	—	20%
श्रेणी 'ग'—1000 यूनिट से ज्यादा/प्रतिमास	—	30%

3. पूर्वी क्षेत्र

3.1 पश्चिम बंगाल :

दिसम्बर, 1979 से निम्नलिखित विद्युत कटौतियां लागू थी :

- (1) जूट मिलों और सूती कपड़ा मिलों के अतिरिक्त सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की अधिकतम मांग में 23.5 % की कटौती ।
- (2) जूट तथा कपड़ा मिलों की अधिकतम मांग पर 10 % कटौती ।
- (3) सूती कपड़ा मिलों को छोड़ कर सभी औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं के लिए साप्ताहिक छुट्टी का अलग अलग दिन ।
- (4) सभी उच्च वोल्टता वाले उद्योगों को किसी भी दिन 1800 बजे से 2200 बजे के दौरान विद्युत भार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं है ।
- (5) सभी मिनी इस्पात संयंत्रों को सप्ताह के सभी 7 दिनों में 2100 बजे से 0900 बजे (अगला दिन) तक प्रचालन के लिए अनुमति थी ।
- (6) छोटे सिंचाई पम्पों, सभी मध्यम और निम्न वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं (प्रिंटिंग प्रेसों तथा आटा चक्कियों को छोड़ कर) को 1700 बजे तथा 2200 बजे के बीच विद्युत भार प्राप्त करने की अनुमति नहीं थी ।
- (7) दुकानों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों (दवाइयों, किराना तम्बाकू, पान, सिगार, चूरेदार तरल जलपान से सम्बद्ध प्रतिष्ठानों को छोड़ कर) को शनिवार, रविवार को 2030 बजे से 2230 बजे के बीच तथा अन्य दिनों में 1900 बजे तथा 2230 बजे के बीच बिजली का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं थी ।
- (8) वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों, बैंकों और घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को 0900 बजे

से 1100 बजे के बीच तथा 1700 बजे से 2200 बजे के बीच वातानुकूलन और कम कूलर चलाने की अनुमति नहीं थी ।

- (9) निमोन, मरकरी लैम्प तथा अन्य अधिक शक्ति वाली विद्युत सजावट का प्रयोग 2100 बजे तक नहीं किया जाता ।

- (10) 3.3 के० वी० तथा इससे अधिक पर सप्लाय प्राप्त करने वाले उद्योगों पर व्यस्ततमकालीन प्रतिबंध ।

Shortage of Kerosene and Diesel in Punjab

245. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Kerosene oil and Diesel in Punjab;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make regular and satisfactory supply of these in Punjab keeping in view the sowing season of Rabi Crop; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that Punjab is contributing 60 per cent food in the Central pool, his Ministry is considering the demand of Punjab for supplying more Diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No such reports have been received.

(b) The allocations of high speed diesel oil for Punjab for the months of October and November, 1980 have been made at the level 5 per cent more than the original allocations made for these months in the year 1979. Ad-hoc increases in the allocations have also been sanctioned both in October and November 1980. The State Government is required to fix sectoral priorities for different uses of diesel like agriculture, transport etc. It has been

emphasized on the State Government that the highest priority should be given to agriculture in the matter of supply of diesel. Kerosene allocations to Punjab have been made at a level of 5 per cent more than the actual sales of this product for the corresponding months of the previous year.

(c) Allocations of diesel are made on the basis of historical sales pattern of the product in that State after taking into account the overall availability and movement capability of the product.

Contract for the Ammonia Plants at Thal-Vaishet and Hazira Fertilizers

246. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government are reversing its earlier decision to award the engineering consultancy contract for the ammonia plants at Thal-Vaishet and Hazira fertilizer complexes to Pullman Kellogg of the U.S. and the Italian controlled Haldor Topsoe;

(b) if so, whether this reversal of original decision will make the state exchequer loss at least Rs. 55 crores per year; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the change in the original decision about the consultancy contract which has affected the credibility of India abroad?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) M/s. Haldor Topsoe and Pullman Kellogg have been selected as consultants for the ammonia plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The bids received from the pre-qualified consultants were evaluated by a Negotiating Committee set up by Government in September, 1978. This Committee recommended that M/s.

C. F. Braun be selected as consultants for the Thal Vaishet project. In August 1979 Government asked Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. to negotiate the contract with M/s. C. F. Braun and submit it to Government for approval. While the draft contract submitted in December, 1979 was under examination, there was a change in Government. The present Government decided to have a fresh look into the selection of consultant and set up an Expert Committee in February, 1980 to assess the relative merits of the bids received and to examine whether it was desirable to have the same consultant for both tests of plants (at Thal Vaishet and Hazira). The Committee recommended that M/s. C. F. Braun be selected as consultant for the Thal Vaishet project subject to certain improvements in the negotiated draft contract. The majority of the Committee was of the view that the risks involved in having one consultant for both the complexes was not of an acceptable degree. There was no unanimity of opinion regarding the selection of consultant for the second set of plants. Government agreed with the majority view that the risk involved in having one consultant for both the complexes was not of an acceptable degree. Government did not agree with the recommendations of the Committee that C F. Braun be selected as the consultant for the Thal Vaishet project on the grounds that they had no experience of having built and operated a plant in India, that their response in regard to transfer of technology in case only one set of plants was awarded was equivocal and that the contract offered by them suffered from legal lacunae. Government, therefore, confined its choice to the next three bidders viz. Toyo, Pullman Kellogg and Haldor Topsoe. Toyo was offering essentially the same technology as Pullman Kellogg and it was felt preferable to deal directly with the original proprietors. Government therefore, selected Haldor Topsoe and Puuman Kellogg respectively as the consultants for the Thal Vaishet and Hazira projects.

केन्द्रीय गंग नहर परियोजना के निम्नलिखित राशि

247. श्री निहाल सिंह :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की केन्द्रीय गंग नहर परियोजना के लिए 66.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है जबकि अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार परियोजना पर 100 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नहर का अधिकांश भाग रेतीला है परन्तु उसे पत्थरों तथा रोड़ों से भरा हुआ दिखाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में आ-सूचना विभाग द्वारा कोई जांच करवायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सिप्लाइ मंत्रालय में राज्य स्तरी (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :
(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप के अनुसार, मध्य गंगा नहर परियोजना की संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 106 करोड़ रुपये है जबकि सक्त परियोजना की मूल अनुमानित लागत 66.01 करोड़ रुपये थी। केन्द्र सरकार को संशोधित अनुमान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) इस किस्म की जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) राज्य सरकार का काम है कि यदि वह उपयुक्त समझे तो ऐसे मामलों की जांच करें और उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करे।

कालोल में उद्योगों को गैस का सप्लाई

248 श्री मोती भई झारकर :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कालोल में उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली गैस का, बड़े उद्योग पूरी तरह उपयोग कर रहे हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी गैस उपयोग में लाई गई ;

(ख) यदि इनके द्वारा इनकी सप्लाई की गई गैस का, पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया गया तो क्या तदनुसार उनकी गैस की सप्लाई में कटौती की जायेगी और इस प्रकार बची गैस अन्य उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी जिन्होंने इनकी मांग की है ;

(ग) कालोल गैस क्षेत्र में कितने उद्योगों की गैस की मांग विचाराधीन है और उसकी मात्रा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या कालोल गैस क्षेत्र में 0.51 लाख एस० सी० एम० डी० गैस बचाई गई हैं और वह शेष उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) क्या "इफको" के लिए उत्तरी भारी गैस क्षेत्र से गैस लाई जानी थी और यदि हां, तो यह कब लाई जायेगी और कालोल में काफी बचे उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जायेगी।

मेडोसिलम, असाइन और अर्द्धक
मंजी (श्री-प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :
(क) कलोल गैस क्षेत्र के उद्योग
अनुबन्धित मात्राओं के अनुसार गैस प्राप्त
कर रहे हैं, और यहां माना गया है कि

यहां गैस का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग कर
रहे हैं। गत तीन वर्षों में इन प्रत्येक
उद्योगों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई गैस
का उपयोग-कार व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया
है।

(आंकड़े मिलियन एस० सी० एम० मे)

उद्योग का नाम	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. इपको (मुक्त/सम्बद्ध गैस दोनों)	250.73	261.81	211.92
2. भारत विजय मिल्स	4.35	3.75	4.13
3. अहमदाबाद मैनुफैक्चरिंग एण्ड केलिको प्रिंटिंग वर्क्स	3.08	3.40	3.03
4. महेन्द्रा मिल्स	5.57	6.07	5.39
5. मेलामाइन फाइबर बोर्ड	0.41	0.44	0.54
6. मेट्रोवुड इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स	0.36	0.41	0.44
7. नवजीवन मिल्स	2.36	4.38	3.76

(ख) कभी कभी उनकी तरफ से
संचालन कारणों, अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत
आदि के कारण उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा उनकी
अनुबन्धित मात्राओं की अपेक्षा, कम मात्रा
में गैस ली जाती है। तथापि, इस अल्प-
कालिक फालतू गैस के लिए नये उप-
भोक्ताओं में से किसी को देने के लिए
वचन नहीं दिया जा सकता।

(ग) कलोल क्षेत्र के पांच उद्योगों
के व्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं जिनकी गैस
की मांग पर विचार किया जाना है --

क्रम सं० उद्योग का नाम	एस० सी० एम० डी० में मात्रा
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1. मैसर्स नटवर लाल भूखाभाई	1,500
2. मैसर्स जयहिन्द र्गर्स	2,000
3. जी० आई० डी० सी०	10,000
4. भारत रोलिंग मिल्स	5,000
5. कलोल नगरपालिका	5,000

(घ) शेष उद्योगों को सप्लाई करने
के लिए कलोल क्षेत्र में कोई फालतू गैस
उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) इस समय, उत्तरी कादी गैस
का कलोल लाकर इपको को सप्लाई करने
का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि श्री०
एन० जी० सी० उत्तर और दक्षिण
कादी क्षेत्रों से कादी में स्थित जी० आई०
डी० सी० उद्योगों को 71,500 एस०
सी० एम० डी० गैस सप्लाई करेगा।

Illegal Coal Mines in Bihar and West Bengal

249. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) the number of illegal coal mines
being operated in the State of Bihar
and West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken to stop the ope-
ration of these coal mines?

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

Vacancy in Office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar

250. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any vacancies existing in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar for the post of lower/upper division clerks;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to fill up the same and from what sources;

(c) whether appointment for the post of Bihar office will be made from the Calcutta office; and

(d) if so, why not from Bihar itself?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). There is no vacant post of Lower Division Clerk or Upper Division Clerk in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Bihar except for a short term vacancy of a post of Lower Division Clerk due to ad-hoc appointment of a Lower Division Clerk as Upper Division Clerk.

(c) and (d). The posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Offices of the Registrars of Companies are filled up through the Staff Selection Commission, Eastern Region. The posts of Upper Division Clerks in the region are filled up by promotion from amongst all the eligible Lower Division Clerks in the region.

Proposal to extend Satellite Television relaying system to remote areas

251. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The names of areas which are connected with Satellite Television relaying system;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to other remote areas of the country like Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir, Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if reply to (a) above be in the affirmative, when and if the reply be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD JOSHI): (a) to (c). The Indian National Satellite (INSAT) is expected to be launched in early 1982. Proposals for utilisation of INSAT for TV coverage are under consideration on the basis of the recommendations made by an inter-Departmental Working Group. The areas that would be covered through INSAT would depend on the approval of plan, availability of resources and relative priorities.

Electrification of Villages

252. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which have not been electrified; and

(b) by when these villages would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) According to latest reports, as on 31st August, 1980, the number of villages which had not been electrified was 3,19,629.

(b) In pursuance of the decision taken at the Conference of the Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards held in July, 1976, perspective plan proposals had been received from the various States and Union Territories, which indicated that it would be possible to electrify all the villages in the country by 1994-95, subject to availability of funds to the extent of Rs. 3,360 crores in the intervening period.

Survey of Oil-Bearing Areas by O.N.G.C.

253. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further survey of oil-bearing areas in the country has been taken up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Western and Eastern regions;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) what are the prospects of development of Godavari basin where oil and gas has been found; and

(d) the technology being employed to assess the commercial potentiality of Godavari basin?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) It is necessary to drill more exploratory wells, both onshore and offshore, before anything definite can be said about the prospects of development of Godavari basin.

(d) So far no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made in the Godavari basin. In the onshore, deep drilling on some of the locations released for exploratory drilling is being taken up. In the offshore, more wells are planned to be drilled.

Foreign Experts on Hydel Power

254. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to invite foreign experts on hydel power to visit India and evaluate the working of Indian Experts;

(b) if so, whether such foreign experts have since visited India; and

(c) if so, the details of their evaluation report, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) With a view to expediting the execution of hydro projects, it is proposed to involve foreign expertise in certain specific and selective areas of work.

(b) and (c). The proposals are under examination.

Proposals by DESU to end power shortage in the capital

255. SHRI N. P. SHEJWALKER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has made positive proposals to the Ministry for ending power shortage in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made;

(c) whether the DESU has asked the Centre to transfer the Haryana's unit in the Indraprastha Power Station and also to increase the share of Delhi in the Bairasiul Hydro-electric project now coming up in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in regard to all the suggestions of DESU in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). DESU had submitted a Project Report for the installation of 2X10 MW coal fired station as an extension of Indraprastha Power Station. The National Committee on Environmental Pollution Control did not agree to the location of the power station near the existing station from the environmental pollution angle. DESU was requested to examine a suitable alternative site. DESU proposed to have a station at Badli but this site also did not meet with the concurrence of Railways from the point of view of transport of coal.

In addition to the above, DESU has proposed installation of 2X30 MW Gas Turbines and this proposal has been referred to the Department of Petroleum for confirming the availability of fuel for the gas turbines.

(c) and (d). Government have received a proposal from DESU for transfer of Haryana's share in the Indraprastha Power Station to them. The proposal has been referred to Haryana State Electricity Board for their comments, which are awaited.

No proposal in regard to increase in the share of Delhi in the Bairasiul Hydro-electric project has been received.

Master Plan to Curb Floods in the Country

256. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether present Government have drafted any master plan to curb the floods in the country since January 1980; and

(b) if so, the main outline of the master plan and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not formulated any Master Plan to curb floods for the country as a whole as flood control is a State subject and it is for the State Government to prepare Master Plans for the flood affected areas in their respective territories. Work on preparing such Master Plans is in hand with the State Governments. However, since January, 1980, the Central Government has prepared a National Perspective for Water Resources Development in the country which will provide multipurpose benefits including that of flood control. This National Perspective has yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Visit of Minister of State to Russia

257. **SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting visited Russia during the month of October, 1980;

(b) if so, whether discussion for the operation of colour T.V. were held during her visit; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Projects Undertaken by R. E. C.

258. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state details of projects so far undertaken by the Rural Electrification Corporation State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Rural Electrification projects are formulated and also implemented by the State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Co-operative Societies and, in the States where there are no Electricity Boards, by the State Governments. Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial as-

sistance to the schemes sponsored by SEBs, etc., subject to their being financially viable and technically feasible. Up to 31st October, 1980, the Corporation has sanctioned 3,723 projects in the various States for a total loan assistance of Rs. 1286.60 crores, State-wise details of which are given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise details of rural electrification projects sanctioned by the rural Electrification Corporation upto 31-10-1980

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	8940.682
2.	Assam	62	3561.161
3.	Bihar	286	11510.501
4.	Gujarat	205	5600.964
5.	Haryana	99	2524.928
6.	Himachal Pradesh	66	2847.224
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	81	2955.879
8.	Karnataka	140	4270.359
9.	Kerala	74	1586.808
10.	Madhya Pradesh	523	16951.131
11.	Maharashtra	334	10476.770
12.	Manipur	10	655.416
13.	Meghalaya	34	1404.044
14.	Nagaland	11	627.274
15.	Orissa	237	9466.066
16.	Punjab	150	5054.469
17.	Rajasthan	309	10745.408
18.	Tamil Nadu	216	5263.617
19.	Tripura	23	721.659
20.	Uttar Pradesh	296	13880.357
21.	West Bengal	222	9615.604
TOTAL		3723	128659.540

Re-organisation of the National Thermal Power Corporation into four Regional Boards

259. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reason as to why the proposed reorganisation of the NTPC into four regional boards could not be decided upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): No proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Energy to reorganise the National Thermal Power Corporation into four regional boards. A Committee on Power, which went into the structure of the power industry, has however, suggested that all Central generation in a region should be placed under one regional generating authority. Government have not examined the suggestion so far.

दिल्ली में सीवेज कुकिंग गैस की पूर्ति

260. श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की कुछ कालोनियों को सस्ती दरों पर सीवेज कुकिंग गैस उपलब्ध कराने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) ओखला सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से उपलब्ध होने वाली गैस की सम्भावित मात्रा से कब तक तथा किन कालोनियों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी): (क) और (ख)- ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मेरे मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Committee to reduce pending work in Courts

261. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to recommend measures to reduce pending work in Courts;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made and Government action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). An Inter-Departmental Committee of three Officers are examining the recommendations made by the Law Commission in their 77th, 78th and 79th Reports with a view to formulating concrete proposals for Government's approval. Their report is awaited.

Supply of Crude and other Petroleum Products to help India

262. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia, Bulgaria and other countries visited by him along with the President of India in October this year, have promised to supply crude and other petroleum products to help India to meet the short supply that is likely to accrue to India owing to the Iraq-Iran conflict; and

(b) if so, the extent of crude and oil supplies promised by each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In order to make up the shortfall caused

in the supply of imported crude oil and petroleum products, we have approached a number of countries including USSR and Bulgaria. Whereas some have made firm commitments, response from others is awaited. It would not be in national interest to divulge further details.

Comments of State Governments on the National Flood Commission Report

263. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 133 on 17th June, 1980 regarding report of the National Flood Control Commission and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received the reaction and comments of the State Governments on the National Flood Commission report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures are being taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Comments on the National Flood Commission Report have been received so far from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and partially from West Bengal Government. The recommendations of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog were also considered in the recent meeting of the 5th State Irrigation Ministers' Conference held at Bangalore from—10 12 November, 1980. The Conference supported the view of the Working Group on Flood Control for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 constituted by the Planning Commission to broadly endorse the main recommendations of the National Flood Commission. The Conference urged the State Governments through a Resolution to expeditiously send their views/comments on the Report of the National Flood Commission within a period of 2 months.

यमुना परियोजना से विद्युत पैदा करने में कठिनाई

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

(क) यमुना परियोजना से अधिष्ठापित क्षमता पर बिजली पैदा करने में किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को क्या सहयोग दिया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : यमुना परियोजना संबंधी कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के बीच घनिष्ठ सहयोग है। यमुना परियोजना चरण-II के चिबरी विद्युत केन्द्र (4×60 मेगावाट) के चार उत्पादन यूनिटों में से यूनिट सं० 3 और 4 के स्टेटर वाइंडिंग में 1977 में खराबी आ गई थी जिसे 1978 के आरंभ में ठीक किया गया था। खराबियों के तकनीकी पहलुओं की जांच करने और उपचारी कार्रवाई सुझाने के लिए, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष ने उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड तथा भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल् लि० के साथ परामर्श करके एक समिति गठित की थी। इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1978 में प्रस्तुत की थी।

वाइंडिंग के इन्सुलेशन में बार-बार होने वाली खराबी को ध्यान में रखते हुए परियोजना प्राधिकारियों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि दीर्घकालिक उपाय के रूप में बिटूमन प्रकार के पुराने इन्सुलेशन को बदलकर

एषोक्सी प्रकार की उस्मारोधी वाईडिंग के साथ जेनरेटरों के पुनः इन्स्यूलेट किया जाए। यूनिट सं० 2 के जेनरेटर स्टेटर वाईडिंग को बदल दिया गया है तथा इन यूनिटों को अभी हाल ही में पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है। बिजली घर की तीन अन्य यूनिटों (यूनिट सं० 1, 3 और 4) के जेनरेटरों की पुनः वाईडिंग करने के कार्य को सोपानबद्ध रूप में हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है। सप्लाई पर निर्भर करते हुए यह कार्य 2-3 वर्षों में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त सिविल इंजीनियरी के विचार से, चिबरी विद्युत केन्द्र के संचालन में और अधिक सुधार करने के विषय में जांच करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अप्रैल, 1979 में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का भी गठन किया है। विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, यमुना चरण-चार का कुलहल बिजली घर (3×10 मेगावाट) 1978 में यमुना नदी में आई अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ों के समय बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गया था। इस विद्युत केन्द्र की भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज की सहायता से अब मरम्मत कर दी गई है तथा सभी तीनों यूनिटों को क्रमशः जनवरी, 1980, अप्रैल 1980 तथा अक्तूबर, 1980 में पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है।

Nationalisation of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Project

265. SHRI KUSHMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the real implications of delay in the nationalisation of project of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.; and

(b) the role of the A.P. State Government so far towards this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (CH. DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for the nationalisation of M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited.

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is a co-promotor of the Company.

Traces of Oil in Mahanadi Basin

266. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India has found traces of oil in the Mahanadi basin;

(b) if so, the location where this has been found; and

(c) out of 18,000 sq Kms. which has been assigned to Oil India for exploration how much of the area has been surveyed and the prospect of oil find in this region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited has been assigned an exploration licence area of 18,800 Sq. Kms. (12,000 Sq. Kms. offshore and 6,800 Sq. Kms. onshore) in the Mahanadi Basin. Aeromagnetic survey has been carried out in the entire area. No oil has been discovered in this area so far.

प्रमुख सिचाई परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण किए जाने में विलम्ब

267. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपे इन समाचारों की ओर दि

गया है कि 100 से भी अधिक प्रमुख सिचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने में होने वाले विलम्ब के कारण उन पर लगभग 5,500 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त खर्च आएगा और यदि इन परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा कर लिया जाता तो 1 करोड़ 35 लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिचाई हो सकती थी ; और

(ख) इस से संबंधित तथ्य क्या हैं, विलम्ब के कारणों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या की जाएगी ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों की ओर दिलाया गया है। इन परियोजनाओं के मूल अनुमानों और सशोधित अनुमानों के बीच लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपए का अन्तर है। यदि ये परियोजनाएं समय पर पूरी कर ली गई होती तो लगभग 51 लाख हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त क्षमता सृजित हो जाती। लेकिन इन परियोजनाओं की लागत के बढ़ जाने का एकमेव कारण निर्माण में विलम्ब होना नहीं है विलम्ब के कुछ मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय आबंटन का उपलब्ध न होना।

(2) राज्यों द्वारा बहुत सी परियोजनाओं का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल वित्तीय बल्कि प्रबंधकीय और तकनीकी साधन भी बंट गए।

(3) परियोजनाओं की लागत में भारी वृद्धि हो जाना, जिसका कारण श्रम, सामग्री, उपस्करों, फालतू कल-पुर्जों, भूमि आदि की कीमत में होने वाली आम भारी बढ़ोत्तरी थी।

(4) परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिए जाने से पहले उनका पूरी तरह से अन्वेषण न किया जाना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके क्रियान्वयन के दौरान परियोजनाओं के स्कोप में भारी परिवर्तन होना, जिनमें जल-निकास प्रबंध और कमान क्षेत्रों को बाढ़-सुरक्षा प्रदान करना भी शामिल है।

(5) भूमि प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई।

(6) सीमेंट, इस्पात, विस्फोटको, मशीनरी, अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जों, विदेशी मुद्रा, आदि जैसी दुर्लभ सामग्रियों का उपलब्ध न होना।

(7) परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के दौरान आने वाली कठिनाइयां जैसे प्रतिकूल भू-वैज्ञानिक स्थिति, अभूतपूर्व और असामयिक बाढ़ें, आदि।

(8) परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अपेक्षित निर्माण, डिजाइन और अन्य संगठनों की स्वीकृति मिलने में विलम्ब।

इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में जो कुछ नीतियां अपनाई जा रही हैं, वे हैं : निर्माण-सामग्री के लिए अग्रिम आयोजन करके, परियोजना-संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाकर और निर्णय के लिए उच्चस्तरीय तंत्र की स्थापना करके सभी निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों को समय-वद्ध रूप से पूरा करने पर जोर देना।

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र का
विकसित किया जाना

268. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी की पटना केन्द्र के चहुंमुखी विकास तथा

उसे शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदवेन एम० जोशी):

(क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी पटना के लिए एक मात्र स्वीकृत योजना 2 संगीत स्टूडियो, 1 नाटक स्टूडियो, 1 वार्ता स्टूडियो, 2 पार्श्व स्टूडियो, 2 डबिंग रूम और एक रिकार्डिंग रूम तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित सुविधाओं से युक्त नए स्थायी स्टूडियो के निर्माण के लिए है। इन नए स्टूडियो के दिसम्बर, 1983 तक तैयार हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों के लिए पेंशन

269. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे:

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में 15 जुलाई 1980 के अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 4235 के दिए गए उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन के लाभ कब दिए जायेंगे और अंतिम निर्णय लेने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) युवकों और नई प्रतिभा को अवसर देने के लिए आकाशवाणी और

दूरदर्शन के इस श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सरकार द्वारा सेवा निवृत्त न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को तरफ उन सभी कलाकारों को एक श्रेणी में न मिलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जहां कार्य नियमित है ; और

(घ) क्या प्राडक्शन संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति की वे सब सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं होती जो नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को उपलब्ध है ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं और यह विसंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदवेन एम० जोशी):

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों, जो इस समय संविदा कर्मचारी हैं, को नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बदलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यदि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो गया तो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट स्वतः ही पेंशन पाने के पात्र बन जायेंगे।

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को सुविधायें 58 वर्ष की आयु तक दी जाती हैं। इस आयु को 60 वर्ष की आयु तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है ताकि उनकी प्रतिभा और अनुभव का, दक्षता के अनुरूप अधिकतम सीमा तक उपयोग किया जा सके।

(ग) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य को मोटे तौर पर पांच श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है। इसलिए उन सभी को एक ही श्रेणी में मिलाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) निर्माण संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित भर्ती

नियमों के अनुसार पदोन्नति के अवसर प्राप्त हैं। नियमित कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए विभिन्न भर्ती नियम निर्धारित हैं। तथापि, कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने के कार्य में रत आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की पदोन्नति के अवसर बढ़ाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Shortage of Coal in the country

270. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in the country;

(b) whether this shortage is due to shortage of wagons or less production; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove this shortage as it has considerably affected the economic growth in the various spheres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There is some shortage in the availability of coking coal and certain grades of superior coal from Raniganj coalfields mainly due to lower production following the law and order problem, labour strikes, power shortage which has affected the coal production in the mines in Bihar-Bengal region. All other grades of coal are available in plenty. The pithead stocks as on 1-11-80 exceed 12.9 million tonnes. The main impediment however in making coal available to the consumers is the inadequate transport capacity.

(c) The steps taken to improve the coal availability to the consumers include close coordination between the Railways and coal industry at all operational levels, release of coal by

road to the consumers against the shortfall in the movement of coal by Railways. Further, the movement of coal by Railways and coal production are also being monitored at the highest level in the Government by a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Composition of Benches of Supreme Court and High Courts

271. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to change the terms and composition of the benches of the High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Benches of the Supreme Court and the High Courts for hearing different kinds of matters are constituted by the respective Chief Justices.

Load Shedding in the Capital Since January, 1980

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

(a) whether there has been any load shedding in the Capital since January, 1980;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) whether any area of the Capital has been exempted from load shedding and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of load shedding effected in Delhi since January,

1980 upto end October, 1980 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Month	No. of days shedd- ing re- sorted to	Shedding in MW— Hr
1	January, 1980	12	2237
2	February, 1980	04	1164
3	March, 1980	01	0065
4	April, 1980	10	3405
5	May, 1980	18	10332
6	June, 1980	12	7008
7	July, 1980	7	3606
8	August, 1980	15	6286
9	September, 1980	8	2701
10	October, 1980	5	1849
11	November, 1980 (upto 14th)	1	22

(c) No specific area is exempted from load shedding except the essential services like major Hospitals, Water Works, major pumping stations, Railway Stations, Telephone Exchanges etc. and the areas connected on the feeders to the above essential services, as it is not possible to segregate essential and non-essential consumers fed from the same distribution mains.

Shortages of Furnace Oil

274. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to meet domestic shortages of furnace oil; and

(b) the approximate daily requirements and availability of furnace oil for domestic and industrial sectors separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The indigenous availability of furnace oil/low sulphur heavy stock from the crude processed in the refineries in the country is not adequate to meet fully the demand of the product in the country. Furnace oil is imported into the country to the extent of about 20 per cent of the current annual demand of about 7.5 million tonnes for these two products. Steps have been taken for sufficient imports of furnace oil to meet fully the demand for the product.

(b) There is hardly any consumption of furnace oil in the domestic sector and it is exclusively consumed in the industry and power sectors. The daily average requirements of furnace oil/low sulphur heavy stock in the country at present is computed to be at 20548 tonnes. Excepting temporary locational shortages of short durations, the availability of the product by and large matches the requirement.

Approval for the Fertilizer Project at Thal vaishet

275. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval for the Fertilizer Project at Thal Vaishet has been received;

(b) if so, when the Project is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any activity for the construction of the Project has been started; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The project was approved by Government in May, 1979.

(b) The project is likely to be completed in 1984-85.

(c) and (d). Work on the project has been started and arrangements have been firmed up for provision of infrastructural facilities, like water, power, coal, railway facilities, etc. Land for the factory has been acquired and civil works are in progress. Agreement has been entered into with M/s. Foster Wheeler Power Products Ltd., UK, for the steam generation plant. Action is also in progress in regard to various off site facilities. An expenditure of about Rs. 34 crores has been incurred on the project as on 30-9-1980.

बिहार में बक्सर-कोचवार तटबंध योजना पर चल रहे कार्य की प्रगति

276. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बक्सर-कोचवार तटबंध योजना पर कितना काम शेष रह गया है ; और

(ख) इस योजना का काम कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान अंसारी)

(क) बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि कुल 203.8 किलोमीटर लम्बे बक्सर कोइलवार तटबंध के 99.8 किलोमीटर लम्बे हिस्से और कुल 128 बाढ़-रोधी स्लुइसों में से 125 स्लुइसों को अभी तक पूरा किया जाना बाकी है ।

(ख) इस स्कीम के 1984-85 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Talks between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka about Hegenekal Hydel Power Project

277. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the results of talks held between the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka about Hegenekal Hydel Power Project; and

(b) whether it has been cleared by the Central Government after these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The meeting held on 18-9-1980 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Irrigation, attended by the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry, discussed only issues concerning sharing of Cauvery Waters. Further discussions are to be held.

(b) Does not arise.

Offer from Foreign Companies to Supply Power Units

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

(a) how many foreign companies have offered to supply power units and for which particular projects:

(b) is it true that BHEL workers have protested against acquiring of foreign goods when BHEL was ready to supply them for new power projects like Neyveli; and

(c) what steps have been taken to stop import of such material that is possible to produce in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Import Policy of the Government of India

allows for invitation of global tenders for import of power generating equipment irrespective of the fact whether the equipment is manufactured indigenously or not. The recommendations made on the basis of these global tenders are considered by an Empowered Committee constituted in the Department of Heavy Industry under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry), which examines the recommendations before according final clearance. Some State Electricity Boards have followed this procedure and invited global tenders against which offers have been made by foreign companies. In addition, some foreign firms have made commercial offers or offers in principle for supply of power generating equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While considering proposals for import based on global tenders, the capacity of indigenous manufacturers to supply the required equipment within the stipulated time is kept in view.

Coal Production and Losses Suffered by Coal Companies

✓ 279. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of coal produced during the last ten months by different companies;

(b) whether the coal Companies are running a heavy loss;

(c) if so, the total loss of each company during the last ten months; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the output of coal and to reduce/avoid losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The quantity of coal produced during the per-

iod January—October, 1980 is as follows:

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	174.03
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	166.12
Central Coalfields Ltd.	219.31
Western Coalfields Ltd.	227.42
North Eastern Coalfields	4.59
Coal India Limited	791.47
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	10.64
Tata Iron & Steel Company	17.37
Indian Iron & Steel Company	5.37
Damodar Valley Corporation	0.81
Total : (All India)	895.66

(b) and (c). The annual accounts of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the year 1979-80, have not yet been finalised. The losses for the subsequent period can be known only after the annual accounts for the year 1979-80 have been prepared and audited.

(d) Following steps have been taken to increase the output of coal and reduce losses:

(i) The production of coal is being stepped up by removing infrastructural constraints like supply of power, explosives and diesel to the colliery.

(ii) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

(iii) By exercising control on manpower and improvement in productivity.

(iv) Improvement in utilisation of equipment and economy in the use of stores.

However the main reason for the losses suffered by the Coal India is the unremunerative price of coal.

राजस्थान को डीजल का अ.वंटन

280. श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 के महीनों के दौरान, डीजल की कितनी मात्रा दी गई है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन्हीं महीनों के दौरान राजस्थान को डीजल की कितनी मात्रा दी गई है ;

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को डीजल दिए जाने के लिए क्या मापदंड अपनाया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सूखे से ग्रस्त राज्यों में रबी की फसल को बढ़ाने के लिए डीजल का कोटा बढ़ा दिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो कैसे और राजस्थान के लिए डीजल का कोटा किस हद तक बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया गया है ; जहां इस वर्ष सबसे अधिक सूखा पड़ा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) राजस्थान को जनवरी से अक्टूबर, 1980 के महीनों में आवंटित की गई हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच० एस०

डी०) आयल की मात्राओं के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

माह	आंकड़े मीट्रिक टनों में
माह	आवंटन
जनवरी, 80 . .	32300
फरवरी, 80 . .	36770
मार्च, 80 . .	40000
अप्रैल, 80 . .	39000
मई, 80 . .	39000
जून, 80 . .	42000
जुलाई, 80 . .	42000
अगस्त, 80 . .	36800
सितम्बर, 80 . .	44100
अक्टूबर, 80 . .	39853

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों में एच. एस. डी. की मासिक आवंटन की प्रणाली केवल अक्टूबर, 1979 से आरम्भ की गई थी। राजस्थान के लिए अक्टूबर, 1979 के लिए 41377 मीट्रिक टन का एच. एस. डी. का आवंटन था।

(ग) एच० एस० डी० का आवंटन करने समय विभिन्न तथ्यों जैसे उत्पादन की कुल उपलब्धता उसकी पिछली बिक्री और परिवहन क्षमता को ध्यान में लिया जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां। राजस्थान के एच० एस० डी० के अक्टूबर, 80 माह के मूल आवंटन को 1653 मीट्रिक टन और बढ़ा दिया गया था।

जलविद्युत स्रोतों संबंधी राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशें

281. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि जल स्रोतों के उपयोग सम्बन्धी विषय को केवल केन्द्रीय विषय घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और ख. विद्युत पर राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने अन्तराष्ट्रीय जल विवादों के निपटारे के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है क्योंकि इसमें काफी समय लगता है। अन्तर-राज्यीय जल निपटारे में लगने वाले इस असाधारण विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए समिति ने एक विकल्प यह सुझाया है कि जल को राष्ट्रीय साधन घोषित किया जाना चाहिए तथा राज्यों के बीच जल का आवंटन करने की अध्यारोही शक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी जानी चाहिए। विभिन्न राज्यों के प्राधिकारियों तथा संबंधित अन्य केन्द्रीय एजेंसियों से परामर्श करके इस पहलू का अध्ययन करना होगा।

Rise in Import Bill

282. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rise in the import bill on account of crude oil since 1973 and the amount of foreign exchange country had to pay on account of its imports;

(b) whether in view of the heavy crude import bill Government have

drawn up any plan to accelerate the pace of oil exploration in the country to attain self-sufficiency; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The value of our total crude imports and the amount of foreign exchange paid has been of the following order:—

(In Rs. Crores)				
Year	Value		Increase in import bill	
1973	.	244.6	..	
1974	.	899.1	654.8	
1975	.	992.0	92.6	
1976	.	1145.6	153.6	
1977	.	1258.9	113.3	
1978	.	1243.9	..	
1979	.	1786.8	542.9	
1980	.	3000.0 (estimated)	1213.2	

(b) and (c). All attempts are being made to intensify our exploration activities and plans are being made for exploitation of our established reserves to attain self-sufficiency. Our exploration policy will be pursued vigorously with a view to making an inventory of our hydrocarbon reserves.

Reclamation of Land by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation

283. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons for whom land is proposed to be reclaimed by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation during the year 1980-81; and

(b) the number of persons for whom land has been reclaimed during the period January to October, 1980 along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) 2,275 acres of land are proposed to be reclaimed by the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation during the year 1980-81 on which about 570 families are expected to be settled..

(b) 775 acres of land have been reclaimed by Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation upto October, 1980, on which 200 families will be settled. The land reclamation work is being done in the Dundakaranya Project area.

Broadcast of Folk Songs and other Tribal Cultural Activities

284. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have failed to broadcast folk songs and other tribal cultural activities of tribal people from States;

(b) whether Government contemplate to open special cells or sections for encouraging tribal dialect from tribal concentrated areas and States;

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for Government's policy being indifferent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (d) There is no proposal before the Government at present to open special calls or sections for encouraging tribal dialect from tribal concentrated areas and States.

A.I.R. Stations having sizeable tribal population in their programme zones to broadcast news and informational programmes in tribal dialects. If the tribal population in the programme zone is not significant, programmes are limited to the broadcast of folk and traditional music only. So far as the Stations situated in tribal areas are concerned, tribal language broadcasts get the major share of the transmission time. In view of this, the need for setting special cells has not been felt

Establishment of a High Court Bench in Hubli-Dharwar Area

285. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for establishing a High Court Bench in Hubli-Dharwar Corporation Area in Karnataka; and

(b) what action have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Karnataka Chamber of Commerce and Industry represented in 1978 that a Bench of the Karnataka High Court may be established at Hubli. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) The Government of India are not considering the representation.

Flood Control Measures in Kalahandi (Orissa)

286. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the background of this year flood havoc in Kalahandi, Koraput dis-

trict of Orissa by the river Bansa-
dhera what flood control measures
have been proposed by the Union
Government;

(b) has any such flood control pro-
gramme been finalised; if so, what is
the financial estimate of the cost there-
of; and

(c) when the implementation of the
programme will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI
Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The in-
formation is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Tests and Inspections of Steel and Steel Products

287. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tests and
inspections of steel and steel products
made during the current financial
year by the Metallurgical Inspectorates
at Jamshedpur and Burnpur and their
sub-centres;

(b) the number of cases where ex-
pert opinion furnished on metallic fail-
ure and defects analysis to various
Departments of the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to
modernise the Metallurgical Labora-
tories, if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT
JHA AZAD): (a) Information is being
collected and will be placed on the
table of the House.

(b) The Information is being collect-
ed and will be placed on the table of
the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The requirement of
Laboratories are being assessed for
framing proposals for modernisation.

Power Shortage in Karnataka

288. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA-
RY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karna-
taka State will continue to be deficit
in power even after the completion of
Kalinadi Hydel Project and the Rai-
chur Thermal Station;

(b) if so, whether Government are
considering a proposal to set up ther-
mal plant in the State to meet the
power shortage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-
RAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Kalinadi
Hydro Electric Stage I and Raichur
thermal station are likely to be com-
pleted by 1984-85. The power supply
position in the State in the year 1984-85
is given below:

Peak Demand—MW	2197
Peak Availability—MW	1967
Surplus (+) (Deficit)	—(230)
Energy Requirement—Mkwh	13438
Energy Availability—Mkwh	10351
Surplus (+) (Deficit)	—(3087)

Karnataka will thus have some de-
ficit in power during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). A project proposal for
extension of Raichur Thermal Power
Station by 1x210 units has been receiv-
ed in Central Electricity in September,
1980 and is under examination.

Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Industry

289. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) whether there has been large scale under utilization of capacity in the fertiliser industry;

(b) if so, the total annual production capacity of each fertilizer plant; and

(c) production of each plant during the last three years and steps taken to obtain optimum production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There has been some under utilization of capacity in the fertilizer industry.

(b) and (c). The capacity and annual production of the fertilizer plants during the past three years is given in the attached statement.

Steps taken to optimise the production include removal of inbuilt constraints by plant improvement programmes, debottlenecking schemes, installation of captive power generation facilities and augmenting the supply of feedstock and inputs.

Statement

Plant wise capacity and Production of fertilizers in terms of nutrients namely nitrogen and P_2O_5 during the Years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

I. NITROGEN

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity	1977-78 production	1978-79 production	1979-80 production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Public Sector :				
Nangal	80	55.3	70.6	62.7
Nangal Expansion	152	3.3*	56.7	67.1
Bhatinda	235	Not in Production		52.8
Panipat	235	Not in Production		64.6
Sindri	219**	9.3	Not in Production	23.1

*Indicates trial production. Plant was commissioned only in 1978-79.

**Capacity before 1977-80 was 90,000 tonnes of the old plant which was closed for fertilizer production in 1978-79.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gorakhpur	131	88.7	88.0	51.1
Namrup-I	45	45.3	39.5	28.3
Namrup-II	152	54.0	74.9	50.1
Durgapur	152	51.1	37.8	53.5
Barauni	152	38.1	52.8	46.5
Trombay	90	85.7	85.9	86.1
Trombay IV	75	..	25.7	41.3
Udyogamandal	82	50.3	50.6	51.0
Cochin I & II	192	85.2	102.3	112.5
Rourkela	120	72.0	68.2	52.5
Neyveli	70	41.2	38.0	47.8
Madras	176	136.1	162.0	140.0
By Products	24	19.6	22.0	21.0

B. Private Sector

Baroda	236	173.5	165.7	173.9
Vizag	84	55.2	67.0	60.7
Kota	152	120.1	115.3	116.0
Kanpur	207	196.4	185.3	153.6
Goa	171	146.4	119.7	150.5
Tuticorin	258	182.1	144.5	222.0
Mangalore	156	72.0	121.1	106.2
Varanasi	10	4.6	4.2	0.6
Ennore	16	8.6	8.1	7.3
By Products	4	3.1	2.3	2.3

C. Cooperative Sector :

Kandla/Kalol	215	203.1	231.8	179.2
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II. PHOSPHATE (P₂O₅)

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity	1977-78 production	1978-79 production	1979-80 production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Public Sector :				
Trombay	45	37.6	40.7	38.3
Madras	112	95.9	106.0	89.8
Cochin II	114	29.0	43.7	40.7
Trombay IV	75	Not in production	25.7	41.3
Khetri	90	6.0*	12.7	4.5
Udyogamandal	44	26.8	27.8	28.4
SSP Units	29	15.2	18.9	11.2
Sindri	150	2.0**	2.5**	8.4
B. Private Sector :				
Baroda	50	40.6	36.4	36.1
Vizag	104	65.3	69.1	72.4
Goa	42	34.8	30.9	27.3
Tuticorin	51	17.7	31.0	47.0
Ennore	10	10.9	10.0	9.1
SSP Units	187	134.4	139.2	142.4
C. Cooperative Sector :				
Kandla	127	153.8	175.4	159.8

*Production under trial runs.

**Production under trial runs ; the plant went into commercial production in 1979-80.

Improving Transmission of A.I.R. Port Blair

290. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the broadcasts of A.I.R. Port Blair are not audible in the entire Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and time and again representations have been made to Government to instal a high power transmission set for improving broadcasts of AIR Port Blair;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate to take and when;

(c) whether Government are considering to have satellite system to provide television facilities to the remote and inaccessible areas for better communication of mass media; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The reception in the Islands will, however, improve considerably when the present temporary antenna is replaced by the directional antenna system, work on which is already in hand.

(b) To improve the coverage further, a scheme for installation of a 100 KW MW transmitter at Port Blair has been included in the approved 6th Plan (1978-83). Implementation of this scheme will be taken up as soon as financial sanction is issued.

(c) and (d). The Indian National Satellite, expected to be launched in early 1982, can be deployed for providing TV service in remote and inaccessible areas of the country. However, taking into account the optimum viewing time and availability of only two transponders in the INSAT, plans are under consideration to cover the Island areas through terrestrial system only. The plans are

yet to be approved and their implementation will depend upon the availability of resources, allocation of funds etc.

Oil Exploration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether in view of continuous increase of crude oil price Government propose to explore oil possibilities in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands vigorously;

(b) whether natural gas in large quantities is available in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, if so, details of action being taken to tap it commercially; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is continuing its efforts to explore oil gas possibilities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) ONGC drilled an exploratory well in the Eastern Shelf of Andaman where gas was struck on testing in June 1980. The gas flowed at a rate of 1.8 lakh cubic metres per day through $\frac{1}{2}$ " choke. Further operations had to be suspended due to the on-set of monsoons.

ONGC has a plan to take up drilling of an exploratory well in the Western Shelf of Andaman from December 1980 to be followed by an assessment well in the Eastern Shelf where gas has already been discovered.

Further drilling programme to determine the commerciality of the hydrocarbon deposits in the area will depend on the processing and interpretation of the data which will be obtained from these wells.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation at Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar

292. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two units of Rehabilitation and Reclamation Organisation at present stationed at Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar, are lying idle, consisting of about 30 very costly foreign-built tractors/bulldozers.

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to utilise these costly machines;

(c) whether the said machinery are require by the border Roads Organisation or the Andaman P.W.D. for Road construction etc.;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Rehabilitation propose either to hand over these materials to Andaman or the Border Roads Organisations for use or to take back these machineries to mainland; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the gradual completion of rehabilitation schemes in the country, these units are no longer required.

(c) to (e). The Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the Border Roads Development Board have indicated that these machineries are not required by the Andaman Administration or by the Border Roads Development Board. They were asked again recently and have confirmed that there is no change in the position.

Offers have been made to the Irrigation and Forest Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking over these machineries even free of cost, alongwith the staff. Transferring the machine-ise to mainland being a very expensive proposition, these machineries are proposed to be disposed of on as is where is basis.

Scheme for Sluice Gate-cum-Bridge Across River Khirori

293. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ. No. 1883 on 3rd March 1975 regarding scheme for sluice gate-cum-bridge across River Khirori and State:

(a) whether further discharge data required for formulation of the scheme of sluice gate cum-bridge across river Khirori between Hariharpur-Kaligaon and near Muraitha has since been collected;

(b) if so, detailed thereabout;

(c) whether Darbhanga District consultative and Development Committee meetings held on 9th August 1980 had decided for undertaking the above projects; and

(d) what are the schedule and other details for these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of Embankment of River Kamla Beyond Jayanagar in Bihar

294. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3587 on 9th December

1974 regarding extension of the embankments beyond Jayanagar in Bihar and state:

(a) whether data for extending the Kamla embankments beyond Jayanagar in India to Mirchaya in Nepal have since been collected and if so, the details of the steps and schedule for completing embankment extension;

(b) whether there was an agreement with the Government of Nepal for this embankment extension; if so, the details thereabout; and

(c) whether the Government of Nepal have constructed a barrage at Godar which will turn Eastern and Western Kamla canals useless; if so, whether it is proposed to have a multi-purpose dam over Kamla at Sesapani or at least a storage reservoir above weir at Jayanagar; if so, details thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

295. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a final decision to make a film on Mahatma Gandhi by the British Actor Richard Attenborough;

(b) if so, whether he has also selected the cast for some of the prominent roles in the film; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost of the production of the film including the foreign exchange component thereof and how much amount is to be paid by the Government of India;

(d) whether some finances are also being made available by private film producers; if so, who are they;

(e) whether the script has been vetted by Government or by some private agencies in view of the tirade of criticism against the project; and

(f) how long will it take for the film to be completed and when is first likely to be exhibited either in India or abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some selections have been made Others are in the process of being made.

(c) The cost of the production will be approximately \$ 21 million (Rs. 17 crores approximately). Government of India's contribution to the project will be limited to Rs. 5 crores through the National Film Development Corporation (N.F.D.C.).

(d) Private investors from the Indian film industry have been invited to invest in the project through an N.F.D.C.—partnered company being set up for this co-production.

(e) The script of the film was examined by eminent people in India who have been associated with interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's life and message for a long time.

(f) Shooting of the film is expected to commence toward the end of November, 1980 and is expected to be completed by middle of May, 1981. Processing and printing will take some more time. The film is likely to be released by the first quarter of 1982.

Thermal Power Stations Near Coal Pit Heads

296. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up new Super Thermal power stations near coal pit heads;

(b) if so, in which regions these will be located;

(c) their capacity and capital outlay involved and when these are likely to start generation of power;

(d) whether these will be built by using indigenous equipment or international tenders have been invited; if so, the broad details thereof; and

(e) whether any financial assistance is being obtained from the World Bank in this behalf; if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Feasibility reports in respect of three large thermal projects at the pit heads of coal proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector have been prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation. These feasibility reports would have to be techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority after which investment decisions would be required. In addition expansion of the existing super thermals at Korba and Ramagundam have also been proposed. The expansion of capacity at Singrauli upto 2100 MW has already been approved. The feasibility reports of new projects pertain to the Western and Eastern Region respectively. The expansion schemes proposed pertain to the Western and Southern region respectively. The expansion scheme for the Northern region at Singrauli has already been approved. Details of capacity, capital outlay and time-frame for starting generation can be firmed up only

after the techno-economic appraisal has been completed.

The source of equipment for these projects has not been finalised, nor has the extent of financing by the World Bank been decided for the new projects.

Caprolactum Crisis in Nylon Industry

297. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nylon industry is heading for a caprolactum crisis in the wake of a sharp fall in the indigenous production and non-clearance of import applications by Government;

(b) whether the output of caprolactum production has dropped by nearly 40 per cent recently resulting in the slashing of deliveries to nylon producers by the Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation;

(c) whether Government are also having a second thought to ban the import of Polyester filament yarn; and

(d) whether the production of this high-profit yielding yarn is monopolised by few firms only in the country and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No Sir. Imports are being allowed to the extent considered necessary. Stocks in the country are quite high.

(b) The caprolactum production has not been dropped except on one month. Deliveries from September, 1980 onward have been on a much higher rate than in the earlier months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present nine parties hold Industrial Licences to manufacture polyester filament yarn. Amongst them, Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., a joint venture of Government of India and co-operatives of yarn users accounts for over 33 per cent of the overall licensed capacity.

India-Bangladesh Meeting on Natural Gas

298. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any meeting held between Government of India and Government of Bangladesh on the sale or purchase of Natural Gas this year; and

(b) if so, the results of the negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only preliminary talks to explore the possibility of import of natural gas from Bangladesh have been held between the two Governments. No firm commitments have been made by either side.

वाथलगुण्डल, मदुरै में गैस सिलिन्डरों के गोदाम में विस्फोट

299. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1980 के महीने में मदुरै (तमिलनाडु) के निकट वाथलगुण्डल में गैस सिलिन्डरों के गोदाम में हुए एक विस्फोट में 350 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और 100 व्यक्ति घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) उपयुक्त विस्फोट के कारण क्या थे ?

पेट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. सी. सेठी) : (क) से (ग). अगस्त 1980 के दौरान मदुरै (तमिलनाडु) के निकट वाथलगुण्डल में गैस सिलिन्डरों के गोदाम में कोई विस्फोट नहीं हुआ था। तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की सूचना के अनुसार, विस्फोट दिनांक 23-8-80 की मध्य रात्री में वाथलगुण्डल की एक मोहे की सामान की दुकान में हुआ था। तमिलनाडु राज्य सरकार के अनुमान के अनुसार इस विस्फोट से 42 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और 62 व्यक्ति घायल हुये थे।

Names of Gas Agencies in Delhi and Supply of Gas Units

300 SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and names of gas agencies in Delhi;

(b) the upto date number of applicants registered with each of the agencies;

(c) the number of gas units sanctioned and distributed to the registered applicants through these agencies during the last three months and the number likely to be covered during the next three months, separately; and

(d) the time by which remaining applicants registered with the agencies will be sanctioned gas units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The number of gas agencies in Delhi is 64. Their names and the number of applicants registered with them but still awaiting connections are given in the *enclosed statement*.

(c) No new gas connection is reported to have been released to the registered applicants on the waiting list during the last three months. New connections are expected to be released from early next year.

(d) The waiting lists are expected to be progressively liquidated in two/three years time when incremental product availability from Bombay High, Mathura Refinery etc. materialises.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Distributors	No. of persons on the waiting list as on 1-10-80
1	2	3
<i>Indian Oil Corporation Limited</i>		
1	Associated Trading Company	1510
2	Agro Industrial Commodities	8656
3	Amar Gas Service	23210
4	Amarghet Gas Service	13940
5	Alok Gas Company	6781
6	Anantji Gas Service	4681
7	Alka Flame	2800
8	Atul Enterprises.	10349
9	Bakson Gas Service	4573
10	B.N. Gupta & Company	11739
11	Cactus Lilly Enterprises	1304
12	D.P. Thakore & Company	2796
13	Devi Anupama Gas Service	5256

1	2	3
14	Dec Pee Enterprises	146
15	Deepti Enterprises	3100
16	Elite Agencies	508
17	Hem Gas Agency	8032
18	Jayant Gas Service	30871
19	JJ Gas Service	10042
20	Jagiyoti Enterprises	5805
21	Kanwal Gas Service	2728
22	Litts Refrigeration	889
23	L.K. Enterprises	255
24	Mars Enterprises	6335
25	Manohar Gas Service	3323
26	Mohanil Gas Service	262
27	Nath Traders	170
28	Prem Nath Motors (P) Limited	369
29	Popular Chemists	4240
30	Pearey Lals & Sons	4643
31	Payal Gas	4680
32	Parbhat Gas Service	927
33	RD Enterprises	395
34	R.K. Agencies	5640
35	Rajdhani Gas Service	9120
36	Shakti Enterprises	3693
37	South Delhi Gas Service	6712
38	Sahced Subash Gas Service	13098
39	Sanjiv Gas Service	5440
40	Sunil Enterprises	7732
41	Sukhdhan Gas Service	10753
42	Vivek Gas Service	3138
43	Vikas Gas Agency	8361
44	Vikram Enterprises	3066

1	2	3
45	Vijay Rattan Enterprises .	2915
46	War Heroes Gas Company	645
47	Aar Key Enterprises . .	2896
48	G. Lal & Sons . . .	374
49	Surjit Fuel Depot . .	500
50	Unique Enterprises . .	3927
51	Pearl Gas Service . .	..
	<i>Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited</i>	
52	Allied Gas Service . .	4529
53	Ashoka Stores . . .	4978
54	Deepak Gas Service . .	4992
55	Jwala Agencies . . .	2663
56	Khera Gas Service . .	9170
57	Modern Cookeries . .	8853
58	Rahul Agencies . . .	2654
59	Ramon Gas Service . .	2494
60	Ruchika Agencies . .	4034
61	Satish & Company . .	4044
62	U ika Agencies . . .	15813
63	United Agencies . . .	13813
	<i>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited</i>	
64	Delhi Gas Company (This distributor has 17 sub-distributors) . . .	25131

Power Shortage in the States

301. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of good rains the acute shortage of power in many

of the States continues at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this;

(c) whether in comparison to last year, the power shortage during the current year is more acute;

(d) whether any measures on war footing are being considered to overcome this power shortage which is greatly affecting the industrial growth;

(e) in how many States the power shortage is still acute; and

(f) in how many States the power shortage has been removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Power supply position has improved in a number of States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, etc. where monsoons have been satisfactory. However, in some areas, like parts of the Northern Region and Western Region etc. where monsoons have not been satisfactory, power shortages are continuing. Shortage of power is also being experienced in some of the States due to inadequacy of generating capacity and indifferent performance of thermal stations.

(c) No, Sir. In fact generation has improved.

(d) A number of measures have been and are being taken to improve further power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity;

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity;

(iii) supply of adequate quality and quantity of coal to thermal power stations;

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas;

(v) arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers; and

(vi) reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems.

(e) and (f). There are no notified energy or demand cuts in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. However, in some of the States like Rajasthan, Punjab Haryana, J and K., Assam, etc. some peak load restrictions, rostering of rural loads etc. is in force. Power supply position is however, not satisfactory in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Bihar and West Bengal.

Libya offer to overcome Oil Crisis in India

302. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Libya has offered to help India to overcome the oil crisis;

(b) if so, whether other oil producing countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had offered India to supply the crude oil and also to fulfil the requirements of India;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been signed with them; and

(d) if so, to what extent the crude oil has been purchased and supplied by them during the months of September, October, 1980, and to what extent they will be supplying the same in November, and December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). To meet our requirement of imported crude oil, we have approached a number of oil producing countries. Whereas some have made

firm commitments, response from others is awaited. It would not be in the national interest to divulge further details.

Recommendations of the Rajyadhyaksha Committee on Power

303. SHRI B. DESAI:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Rajyadhyaksha Committee on Power;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations;

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

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) The report of the Committee on Power headed by Shri Rajadhyaksha was submitted to the Minister for Energy on 4th September, 1980.

(b) The report of the Committee on Power is currently under printing in the Government Press at Nasik. The printed copies are likely to be available by the end of this month. However, 5 copies of the cyclostyled version of the report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament for use by the Hon'ble Members. A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee, is given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e). The report of the Committee covers all aspects of the power supply industry, with emphasis on the following:—

1. Planning for development
2. Project formulation and implementation
3. Operation and maintenance
4. Finance, financial management and tariffs
5. Rural electrification
6. Organisation and management
7. Research and development.

The recommendations of the report would be implemented after due consultation with the State Governments wherever necessary. Copies of the report have already been sent to the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards as an initial step.

Statement

ANNEXURES

Main Recommendations of Committee on Power

The Committee on Power has made extensive recommendations on all aspects of power supply industry. A brief summary of the main recommendations is given below:

(1) Planning for Power Development:

The Committee has suggested 15 to 20 years' time-frame for power, planning and medium term plans within the same. The emphasis is on planning for a region and not for individual states. The Committee has suggested that a greater role for the central sector in generation (i.e. 45 per cent by the year 2000) and transmission (i.e., all major transmission lines of 400 KV and even 220 KV lines of inter-state character, to be

owned and operated by the Centre) would have to be brought about. For reducing the transmission losses, the Committee has suggested progressive reduction in the transmission loss in assessing the capacity requirement and deficit of each State. Emphasis on small hydel projects has also been made.

Project implementation: The Committee has suggested the creation of a new Corporation for implementing the nuclear power projects. The formation of a National Grid under statutory Regional Electricity Authority (in place of the existing REBs) to control inter-state exchanges of power has also been suggested. A new public sector for consultancy organisation is to be created to take over CEA's present consultancy responsibilities. In respect of the manufacture of power plants, the Committee has suggested the creation of a parallel facility like BHEL (to introduce competitive element) or to bring BHEL under the control of the Department of Power.

(2) Operation and Maintenance:

The Committee has suggested 80 per cent availability factor and 58 per cent plant load factor to be achieved in all thermal stations progressively. Emphasis on training of personnel, proper industrial relations and creation of adequate spares, have been mentioned. An effective management information system should be created in the monitoring of the power stations.

(3) Financial Management and Tariffs:

The rate of return for SEBs is to be fixed at 15 per cent (including interest on Government loans) which should help in generating adequate resources for the power programme. Interest on the works on progress should be debited to revenue account and not capitalised as at present. The committee had made ex-

tensive recommendations on the principles of tariff wherein they have suggested that the tariff should not be fixed below the cost. Any subsidy for any class of consumer should come only in the form of subsidy from the State Government after the same has been voted in the State Legislature. Inverted block tariffs for domestic and commercial consumers and peak hour tariffs have been suggested. They have suggested that agriculturists and rural consumers as a class do not need subsidy and subsidy should be confined to the small marginal farmers. Flat rate of tariff for agriculture should be discontinued. The norms for efficient performance of the Boards should be fixed by a newly created Bureau of Electricity Cost and Prices.

(4) *Rural Electrification:*

100 per cent rural electrification should be brought about by 1994-95. Street lighting dues should be paid to the State Electricity Boards directly by the State Governments so that the rural areas get this essential facility. Schemes for giving loans to the rural people for wiring their houses have been suggested.

(5) *Organisation and Management:*

The Committee has made extensive recommendations for restructuring power supply industry. Statutory Regional Electricity Authorities are to be constituted in each region to own and operate the national transmission lines and load Despatch Centres and to control the inter-State exchanges of power and facilitate the smooth flow of power from central stations to all constituent States. Regional Electricity Generation Corporations are to take over the generation activity in the central sector from NTPC, NHPC and DVC. Modifications in the composition of the State Electricity Boards and proper procedures for selection of the Chairmen/Mem-

bers of the State Electricity Boards and CEA have been indicated.

(6) *Research and Development :*

The Committee has suggested substantial increase in the allocation for research and development activity in the power sector.

De-Licensing of Coal

304. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided de-licensing of coal from September 1, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and whether any conditions have been imposed on the customers;

(c) whether Union Government have also decided to review the scheme after three months of its operation; and

(d) whether the scheme will be introduced in larger collieries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). With a view to pass on the benefit of the increased coal availability, following improved coal production, to the consumers it was decided that non-coking coal from certain identified mines having large pithead stocks will be put on sale free of any restrictions from 1-9-80. Coking coals have been excluded from the purview of this scheme. Non-coking coal has been decontrolled with effect from 24-7-67. The only condition that has been imposed is that the consumer after paying for the coal either in cash or through Bank draft, has to lift the coal within 7 days of the issue of delivery order.

(c) Yes Sir. The scheme would be reviewed after a period of 3 months.

(d) Depending on the experience in the 3 months, a view to extend the scheme to larger number of mines would be considered.

Delay in the Completion/Commissioning the Power Projects

305. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the power projects whose completion has been behind schedule and the projects whose commissioning has been delayed;

(b) what are the main reasons for the delay in the completion/commissioning of these projects;

(c) the extent to which the escalation in the cost of these projects is anticipated because of delay in their completion/commissioning; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for their early completion/commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The thermal and Hydro Projects which have been delayed as per the information available, are given in the statements I and II respectively.

(b) The main reasons for delay are one or more of the following:—

1. Inadequate site investigation.
2. Inadequate funds.
3. Shortage of key construction materials like steel, cement, explosive.
4. Delay in finalising of engineering of project|appointment of consultants.

5. Delay in placement of order for aux. equipment|award of contracts.

6. Delay in Civil Works.

7. Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.

8. Non-sequential supply of main plant and equipment affecting erection.

9. Defective material supply resulting in rectification at site.

10. Delay in recruitment and posting of O&M staff.

11. Labour unrest.

12. Delay in land acquisition and inter-state aspects.

13. Geological problems.

(c) It is difficult to indicate exact escalations in cost of the on going projects as the same depends upon a number of factors. However, the revised estimates received indicate an upward trend ranging between 8 to 12 per cent per year in respect of rise in cost of material and labour.

(d) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective actions. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government.

Statement-1
THERMAL PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Projects	Capacity
<i>Northern Region</i>		
1	Panipat St. II Unit 3 & 4	(2x110 MW)
2	Panipat St. III Unit-5	(1x210 MW)
3	Faridabad Extn. Unit 3	(1x60 MW)
4	Obra St. III	(2x200 MW)
5	Anpara Unit 1,2 & 3	(3x210 MW)
6	Parichha Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
7	Tanda Unit—,1,2,3, & 4	(4x110 MW)
8	Ropar Unit—,1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
9	Kota Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
10	Badarpur St. III Unit-5	(210 MW)
<i>Western Region</i>		
11	Ukai—,Unit-5	(210 MW)
12	Wanakbori Unit 1,2 & 3	(3x210 MW)
13	Wanakbori Extn. Unit 4,5 & 6	(3x210 MW)
14	Kutch Lignite Unit 1 & 2	(2x60 MW)
15	Satpura Extn. Unit 8 & 9	(2x210 MW)
16	Korba West Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
17	Korba West Extn. unit 3 & 4	(2x210 MW)
18	Korba East	(120 MW)
19	Koradi St. III Unit 5, 6 & 7	(1x200 x 2x210 MW)
20	Nasik St. III Unit 4 & 5	(2x210 MW)
21	Bhusawal St. III Unit 3	(1x210 MW)
22	Chandrapur St. I Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
23	Chandrapur St. II Unit 3 & 4	(2x210 MW)
24	Uran Gas Turbine	(4x60 MW)
25	Trombay Extn.	(500 MW)
26	Parli Unit 3	(210 MW)
<i>Southern Region</i>		
27	Vijaywada Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
28	Raichur Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity
29	Tuticorin St. I Unit 1 & 2	(2x210 MW)
30	Tuticorin St. II Unit 3	(1x210 MW)
<i>Eastern Region</i>		
31	Patratu St. IV Unit 9 & 10	(2x210 MW)
32	Barauni 6th unit	(110 MW)
33	Barauni 7th Unit	(110 MW)
34	Muzaffarpur Unit 1 & 2	(2x110 MW)
35	Talcher Extn. Unit 5 & 6	(2x110 MW)
36	Durgapur Unit 4	(210 MW)
37	Bokaro 'B'	(1x210 MW)
38	Santaldih Unit 1, 2, 3 & 4	(4x120 MW)
39	Bandel Unit-5	(210 MW)
40	Kolaghat Unit 1, 2 & 3	(2x210 MW)
<i>North Eastern Region</i>		
41	Bongaigon Unit 1 & 2	(2x60 MW)
42	Bongaigon Extn. Unit 3 & 4	(2x60 MW)
43	Namrup Waste Head	(22 MW)
44	Chandrapur Extn	(30 MW)
45	Lakwa Gas Turbine	(3x15 MW)

Statement—II

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity
		in MW
NORTHERN REGION		
1	Bassi Extn.	6x8
2	Andhra	3x5
3	Biswa	2x3
4	Rongtong	4x0.5
5	Bhaba	3x40

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity in MW
6	Mahi Bajaj Sagar St. I & II	$1 \times 25 + 1 \times 45$ & $1 \times 25 + 1 \times 45$
7	Mukerian	$6 \times 15 + 6 \times 19.5$
8	Garhwal Rishikesh Chills	4×36 (Initially) 3 units.
9	Yamuna St. II	4×30
10	Manari Bhali St. I	3×30
11	Vishnu Prayag	4×65.5
12	Tehri	4×250
13	(Beas) Dchar Extn.	2×165
14	(Beas) Pong Extn.	2×60
15	Baira Siul	3×60
16	Salal	3×115
WESTERN REGION		
17	Ukai Left Bank Canal	2×2.5
18	Kadana P.S.S.	4×60
19	Bhira Tail Race	2×40
20	Tillari	1×60
21	Kovna Dam P.H.	2×20
22	Paithon	1×12
23	Bhanderdhara	$1 \times 10 + 1 \times 38.5$
24	Bodhghat	4×125
25	Pench	2×80
SOUTHERN REGION		
26	Srisaillam	4×110
27	Balimela D.P.H.	2×30
28	Upper Sileru St. II	2×60
29	Kalinadi St. II	
	(i) Phase I	2×135
	(ii) Phase II	$4 \times 135 + 2 \times 4.5$
30	Varhi	$2 \times 115 + 2 \times 4.5$
31	Gangavali (Bedthi)	2×105
32	Idamalayar	2×37.5
33	Kakkad	2×25

Sr.	Project	Capacity in MW
34	Idduki St. II	3 × 130
35	Kadamparai P.S.S.	4 × 100
36	Sarvalar	1 × 20
EASTERN REGION		
37	Jaldhaka	2 × 4
38	Ramman St. II	4 × 12.5
39	Subernrekha	2 × 65
40	Panchet Hill	1 × 40
41	Upper Kolab]	3 × 80
42	Rengali	2 × 50
43	Upper Indravati	5 × 120
44	Koel Karo]	6 × 115 + 1 × 20
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
45	Umium-Umtru St. IV	2 × 30
46	Lower Borpani	2 × 50
47	Dikhu	1 × 0.75 + 1 × 0.25
48	Kopili	2 × 50 + 2 × 25
49	Gumti Unit 3	1 × 5
50	Loktak	3 × 35

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes Completed and Under Completion

306. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

SWAMY INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the major and medium irrigation schemes that have been completed and those which are under completion;

(b) the number of the schemes which have been delayed beyond three years stating the reasons for the delay in their completion;

(c) the escalation in the cost because of the delay in their completion; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete the schemes in hand to avoid further escalation in their cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Since the advent of planned development from 1951, about 900 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up for execution, of which about 600 schemes have been completed.

(b) About 300 major and medium irrigation schemes are in various stages of construction. The delay is due to:—

(i) Non-availability of adequate financial allocation to individual projects.

(ii) Proliferation of projects under construction by the States resulting in thin spreading of financial managerial and technical resources.

(iii) Large escalation in costs of projects which were found to occur due to overall large-scale rise in cost of labour, materials equipment, spares, land etc.

(iv) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up of the projects resulting implementation including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas.

(v) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(vi) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, foreign exchange, etc.

(vii) Difficulties met during construction of the projects such as unfavourable geological conditions, unprecedented and untimely floods etc.

(viii) Delays in sanctioning the constructions, designs and other organisations required for Project implementation.

(c) The estimated escalation in cost of major and medium irrigation projects because of delay in their completion would be around Rs. 5,500 crores.

(d) Some of the strategies being adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) to remedy the situation are laying emphasis on completion of

all on-going schemes in a time bound manner by advance planning for construction materials, strengthening of the project organisations, setting up high level decision taking machinery etc.

Appointment of Contractors for Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit

307. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether Government have appointed contractors for the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit;

(b) if so, the manner which the contract for the Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Unit has been awarded by Government;

(c) whether Indian party (ies) was/were contenders(s) for the project; if so, the names thereof;

(d) the time taken by Government to award the contract;

(e) the estimated escalation in the cost of the project because of delay in arriving at a decision indicating the cost originally estimated and the cost likely to be incurred now on the project; and

(f) the period likely to be taken for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Engineering consultants have been selected for the ammonia and urea plants at Thal Vaishet.

(b) The selection was made after examining the relative merits of the various bids received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). While the appointment of consultants for the ammonia for plant of the Thal Vaishet Project was being finalised, there was a change of Government. The present Government, after it took office decided to have a second look at the selection of the consultants. It took some time before a final decision could be taken in the matter. The original estimates of the project prepared by the company in June, 1979 placed the cost of the project at Rs. 511.34 crores. The estimated cost of the project as of January, 1980 was roughly Rs. 681.3 crores. The latest estimates prepared by the company in September, 1980 place the cost of the project at Rs. 732.2 crores. The project is expected to be completed by 1984—85. -

Decline in Power Generation .

308. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis with regard to the extent of decline in the power generation during the last one year and the factors responsible for the decline in the performance of the power industry; and

(b) if so, result thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been no decline in power generation during the last one year. Power generation had increased by 2.1 per cent during the year 1979-80 over the preceeding year. Similarly, the total energy generation during the first seven months of 1980-81 has been 62635 million units as against 62613 mil-

lion units during the corresponding period last year.

Power generation has increased by 6.6 per cent and 7.3 per cent during September, 1980 and October, 1980 respectively over the generation in the corresponding period last year.

However, with a view to further improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country, a number of measures have been taken. These measures include:

(i) concerted efforts including evolving proper commissioning procedures for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units;

(ii) identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and preparation of Plant Betterment programmes in a time-bound time-frame at a number of thermal power stations;

(iii) organisation of Intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants;

(iv) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations;

(v) arranging assistance to the power stations in repairing/recommissioning generating units under prolonged shutdowns;

(vi) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices;

(vii) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of power stations; and

(viii) reduction of losses in transmission and distribution system.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों की हानि

309. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय ने सुझाव दिया है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में राज्य विद्युत् बोर्डों को 3,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा पूरा करना पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विद्युत् विभाग ने आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए इस सम्बन्ध की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या घाटा पूरा करने के लिए प्रशुद्ध दरों में वृद्धि की जायेगी और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम भट्टाज-ः) : (क) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत् विभाग) में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राज्य बिजली बोर्डों (अमम, मेघालय तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर को छोड़कर) को 31 मार्च, 1979 को समाप्त हुई पांच वर्ष की अधि में, सरकारी ऋणों पर व्याज, मूल्यह्रास तथा राजस्व घाटे, यदि कोई हों, के लिए व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात्, तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सरकार द्वारा दिए गए आर्थिक अनुदान की राशि को हिसाब में लेने से पहले कुल 615 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को दिए गए आर्थिक अनुदान को लेखे में लेने के पश्चात् 271 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है ।

(ख) विद्युत् प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1948 को अभी हाल ही में संशोधित किया

गया है जिसके अनुसार बोर्डों के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि बोर्ड अपना प्रचालन इस प्रकार से करें कि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण प्रम्बन्ध व्यय, आय तथा लाभ पर कर (यदि कोई हो) मूल्य ह्रास सभी ऋण पत्रों, बान्डों और ऋणों पर देय व्याज समेत राजस्व पर उचित रूप से डाले जाने योग्य सभी खर्चों को पूरा करने के पश्चात्, लेखे के किसी भी वर्ष में इतना कुल राजस्व में प्राप्त हो कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समय-समय पर तथा निर्दिष्ट अधिशेष बच रहे । इस के अतिरिक्त, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को अपनी प्रचालन कार्य-कुशलता में सुधार करने और अपनी वित्त व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए आधुनिक प्रबन्ध तकनीक अपनाने के लिए समय-समय पर सलाह दी जाती है । ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन प्रणाली हानियों आदि की भी नियमित रूप से मॉनिटरिंग की जा रही है ।

ताप विद्युत् केन्द्रों के उत्पादन तथा विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाने के लिए एक पद्धति भी तैयार की गई है और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को मार्ग-दर्शन और आवश्यक कार्यावाही के लिए भेज दी गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्यक्रम में सुधार लाने के उपाय खोजने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक उच्च स्तरीय दल विभिन्न राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के साथ श्रृंखलाबद्ध रूप में विचार-विमर्श भी कर रहा है ।

(ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड स्वायत्त-शासी निकाय हैं और राज्य सरकारों के प्रशानिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हैं तथा इन हानियों को समाप्त करने के लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो अपनी टैरिफ दरें बदलने में पूर्ण तौर से सक्षम हैं ।

Money spent on Advertisements by Government

310. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of the money spent by Government of India on advertisements account for the last five years, (year-wise); and

(b) what are the modes of Government expenditure on advertisement, item-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD JOSHI): (a) Details of advertisements released by Directorate of Advertising and visual Publicity to newspapers and periodicals during the last 5 years are as under:—

Statement

YEAR	AMOUNT
	Rs.
1975-76	2,20,68,897
1976-77	2,35,86,622
1977-78	2,34,21,669
1978-79	2,99,17,820
1979-80	2,83,31,408

(b) D.A.V.P. advertisements are released as Display and Classified advertisements details of which are given below.—

YEAR	DISPLAY	CLASSIFIED
	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76	1,69,35,726	1,11,33,171
1976-77	1,15,97,018	1,19,89,604
1977-78	85,84,182	1,48,37,487
1978-79	94,45,557	2,04,72,263
1979-80	78,49,495	2,04,81,913

Rise in Price of Crude Oil due to Middle East War

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Middle East War, the prices of crude oil have risen sharply in the OPEC countries; and

(b) how Government proposes to check further escalation of prices of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No Sir, Official prices of crude have not increased after the start of the Iraq-Iran conflict except in the cases of UAE. But spot prices of crude have increased after the start of the conflict. Government is watching the situation carefully.

Import of Crude

312. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the quantity of crude (with value) imported by Government to meet the gap between the demand and supply during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The quantity and value of crude oil imported during the last 3 years has been of the following order:—

Year	Qty. (million tonnes)	Value Rs./ (crore)
1977-78	14.5	1246.2
1978-79	14.7	1251.2
1979-80	16.1*	2186.9*

*Provisional.

Indiscipline among Workers of D.V.C.

313. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been growing indiscipline among the workers of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and that the Chairman of the Corporation was recently assaulted by the workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the growing incidents of indiscipline among the workers of DVC; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven persons involved in the assault have been suspended and charged. The DVC management have enforced punctuality by applying the 'no work no pay' rule and taken measures to curb indiscipline. For better industrial relations, intensive tours in the field areas, group meetings with the officers and the staff have been organised with a view to boosting their morale and to re-orienting their attitude towards work. High-power grievance redressal teams have been sent to field formations. As a result of these steps taken, power generation in D.V.C. is showing signs of improvement and in October 1980, generation was 15 per cent more than that in the previous month.

Government proposes to support the measures taken by the management of D.V.C. for promoting staff betterment and discipline. The Government's objective is to optimise the performance of the Corporation in national interest and in the interest of the three participating Governments

Offer by USSR for Coal Mining Technology

314. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which are already giving us know-how on coal mining since when and the extent of benefit accrued; and

(b) the comparative position of working the coal mines by Indian technology and foreign technology; (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The countries from which know-how on coal mining has been obtained and the extent of benefit accrued from their technology are as follows:—

POLAND: Poland has been assisting in development of deep underground mines in Central Jharia since 1958. Two mines are under development with new techniques of mining thick and semi steep seams with stowing as well as mechanised longwall mining without stowing. One large washery in Karanpura has been built as per Polish design and with equipment. Useful experience has also been gained in the sphere of rapid sinking of mine shafts and associated winding installations. Polish assistance has been taken for preparing a master plan for integrated development of Jharia coalfield. Polish concept of centralised mine planning and design has been effectively introduced for building the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute at Ranchi.

U.S.S.R.: The USSR has been assisting in development of large underground and opencast mining since 1958. Before nationalisation, the USSR collaboration was limited to development of two underground and one opencast mine and one large central workshop in Madhya Pradesh and one large washery in East Bokaro from concept to commissioning. After nationalisation, collaboration has been extended for development of a large deep underground mine in Ranjunga and very

large mechanised opencast mines in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Jharia. The Jharia project will have washeries also. Feasibility reports for all these mines except for Jharia have been completed jointly by U.S.S.R. and Indian Engineers. Soviet know-how in planning and design of these projects is being gainfully utilised for similar other projects. The collaboration has also been extended for implementation of these projects and for consultancy on specific mining technology problems. **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** Co-operation for mining thin seams through coal ploughs was initiated in 1976 and two units of fast moving ploughs were procured on commercial basis for exploiting good quality thin coking coal seams in Jharia. Results have been fairly encouraging and more application is envisaged.

In 1978 an agreement was signed with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for specialised training in degassification, longwall mining coal beneficiation technology and hydraulic mining. Indian engineers have been trained in F.R.G. and F.R.G. experts have been deputed to India. A mine site for trial of hydraulic mining has been identified in Jharia. The other areas of further collaboration are under examination.

FRANCE: In 1960, a team of Indian engineers were trained in France for mining thick seams with greater recovery of coal reserves without stowing. In 1965—67, a pilot project in Karanpura was successfully implemented for extraction of an eleven metre thick seam by sub-level caving using wire netting as artificial roof which continued till 1977. In 1978 more advanced French Technology for mining virgin and developed thick and steep coal seams was sought from France. Feasibility reports for application of such techniques in Jharia, Ranigunj, Karanpura and Talcher are being prepared by French agencies. Further assistance in the form of equipment and technology transfer is envisaged.

UNITED KINGDOM: British assistance has so far been limited to import

of coal mining equipment and more recently transfer of know-how in the areas of mechanised longwall mining with shearers and self advancing support. Supply of complete package of equipment and associated training of Indian personnel in longwall mining are presently being availed. Many mine engineers have been and are being trained in Britain under the Colombo Plan schemes.

CANADA: A proposal for cooperation with Canadian mining group for introduction of hydraulic mining in steep and soft coal thick seam has been finalised.

Indian technology of coal mining prior to nationalisation was mainly limited to extraction of seams lying at shallow depths by bord and pillar method with or without stowing resulting in low productivity, lower safety and lower percentage of extraction. After nationalisation, more stress has been given to mechanised opencast mining and gradual changeover from bord and pillar to mechanised longwall technology for higher productivity, safety, conservation and economy. Foreign technology for under-ground and opencast mining is being sought only in such cases where application of conventional Indian practices are proving inadequate and uneconomic. Application of each particular foreign technology is being decided after assessment of specific needs of the mining situation and the competence of the collaborating country.

Power Production in the Country

315. **SHRI PIUS TRIKEY:**
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) what is the position of power production in the country since March last year;

(b) whether there is any improvement; and

(c) if so, the extent therefor and what steps have been taken to plug loopholes in the distribution of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The All-India gross energy generation of 10525 MU during April 1979 to March 1980 was 2.1 per cent more as compared to the year 1978-79. The total energy generation in the country during the period April 1980 to October 1980 was 62635 MU as against 62613 MU during the corresponding period last year. Generation during this year is more by 22 million units as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Guidelines have been issued to the States to avoid wasteful and ostentatious use of power so as to ensure adequate supply of power to essential sectors, like agriculture, water supply, hospital, core sector industries, etc. Steps are also being

taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses and to detect theft of energy.

U.P. Power Projects Pending Clearance

316. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of U.P. Projects pending with Electricity Authority of India and his Ministry;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and

(c) the time upto which the clearance is expected to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The power projects submitted by the U.P. authorities which are still pending techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority and their status are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Present Status
	2	3
HYDRO		
1. Lakhwar Vyasi Multipurpose Project	420	This project has already been approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1976 subject to clearance of CEA and the work on this project is in progress. Replies to comments of CEA and other concerned agencies on the revised project report has recently been received from the State authorities.
2. Koteshwar Dam HEP	180	The project authorities have not yet submitted a detailed project report on the basis of detailed investigations.

1	2	3
3. Khara HEP	81	Revised project report based on the comments of Central Electricity Authority and other concerned organisations is awaited from the project authorities. This scheme involves inter-State aspects with Haryana which affects the clearance of the project.
4. Loharinag Pala HEP	282	This project report was received in March, 1980 and it has been forwarded to the concerned formations in the CEA and CWC and also to the Deptt. of Science & Technology for examination of the various technical features. Techno-economic clearance is dependent on the results of these examinations.
5. Kishau Dam Multipurpose project	600	This scheme involves inter-State aspects with Himachal Pradesh and its further processing is dependent on the resolution of the inter-State aspects.
6. Kot'ibhel Multipurpose project	1040	Replies to the comments of CEA are awaited from the project authorities.

THERMAL

1. Anpara 'B'	1000	Techno-economic examination of this project has been completed in the CEA and the coal linkage has also been confirmed.
2. Anpara 'C'	1500	The question of according techno-economic clearance to the scheme is dependent on the feasibility studies being completed and all the basic inputs fully tied up and justifications of all these schemes for meeting the load demands for specific time-frames clearly established. Presently, coal availability has been confirmed only for two additional thermal power units of 210 MW each for installation in the Northern Region upto 1989-90 in addition to coal linkage for Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station. UPSEB have indicated priority to Rosa Thermal Power Station. Ministry of Railways have been asked to examine the aspects of transportation of coal to Rosa and alternatively Jawaharpur sites to enable examination of the Rosa project further.
3. Dohrihat	420	
4. Rosa	630	
5. Parichha Extn.	420	
6. Jawaharpur	630	

Maneri Bhali Stage—II (156 MW), Pala Maneri (142.5 MW) Hydro-electric Project and Unchahar (420 MW) Thermal Project have been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority. Maneri

Bhali St. II and Unchahar Projects have been commended for investment decision to the Planning Commission. The Pala Maneri Project has also recently been approved by the C.E.A.

Decision to allow Multinationals to manufacture Drugs

317. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow multinationals to manufacture certain drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision is a departure from the 1978 policy on drugs; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons for changing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)
and (b). Drug Policy with regard to
multinational companies having more
than 40 per cent foreign equity (such
companies being known as FERA
companies or foreign companies also)
is contained in paras 13—26 of the
Statement which was laid on the
Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th
March, 1978. If a multinational or
foreign company satisfies the provi-
sions of the new drug policy, it is
granted the Letter of Intent|Indus-
trial Licence.

During 1980 (January—September)
five Letters of Intent have been
granted to the following foreign
companies:—

S. No.	Name	Letter of Intent No.	Item of manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Abbott Labs. (I) Pvt. Ltd.	LI: 324(80) dt. 26-7-80	1. Diethyl Malonate 2. Pentothal Soidum 3. Nembutal Sodium 4. Metformin 5. Chloroquin Phosphate 6. Substituted Melonic esters (except N-Butyl Malonate).
2.	M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.	LI: 455 (80) dt. 30-8-80	1. Trimethoprim 2. Formulations of Trimetho- prim.
3.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	LI: 383(80) dt. 21-8-80	1. Morantel Tartrate 2. Pyrantel Pamoate 3. Formulations of the two drugs specified above.
4.	M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.	LI: 476(80) dt. 22-9-80	1. Vitamin K ₁ (Butyl Menadione) 2. Vitamin K ₄ (Butyrate) 3. Vitamin K ₄ (Sodium Phosphate) 4. Vitamin K ₄ (Diacetate) 5. Vitamin K ₃ .
5.	Do.	LI: 478(80) dt. 23-9-80	Vitamin 'E' and its derivatives.

No Industrial Licence has, however, been granted to any foreign company during the period January—September 1980.

(c) The Drug Policy as referred to against (a) and (b) above is still being followed in the examination of Industrial Licence applications from foreign companies.

(d) Does not arise.

बिजली संकट

318. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :

श्री के० टी० कोसलराम :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बिजली का घोर संकट है, यदि हां, तो इसे दूर करने के लिए क्या योजना है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बिहार बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और यदि हां, तो बिजली के बारे में बिहार की आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या योजना है तथा कब तक आत्मनिर्भर होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों को छोड़कर जहां पर विद्युत की कुछ कमी है, अधिकांश राज्यों में विद्युत की स्थिति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक है। देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं, जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :—

(1) वर्तमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना; तथा

(2) नई उत्पादन क्षमता शीघ्र जोड़े जाने के लिए कार्रवाई करना। 1980—85 की पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 20 000 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) बिहार में प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 910 मेगावाट है जिसमें 765 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत क्षमता है तथा 145 मेगावाट जल विद्युत क्षमता है। बिहार की मांग लगभग 600—650 मेगावाट तथा लगभग 11 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। वर्तमान उत्पादन लगभग 300—350 मेगावाट और 6 से 7 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन के लगभग है। यह कम उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से विद्यमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के घटिया कार्यनिष्पादन के कारण है। राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि संयंत्र सुधार कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेकर प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर, अतिरिक्त पूर्जों की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करके और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के प्रबन्ध में सुधार करके ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठाये। 1980—85 की अवधि के दौरान लगभग 660 मेगावाट की नई उत्पादन क्षमता की यूनिटों को चाल करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Suggestion to Amend Categorisation Formula

319. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to amend its categorisation formula so that India could qualify for

crude purchase at concessional rates and on deferred payments basis;

(b) if so, whether India's proposal was discussed at O.P.E.C. meeting held during Sept, 1980;

(c) if so, the outcome of the same; and

(d) to what extent this proposal will be beneficial for India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Vienna meeting of OPEC could not carry out any conclusive discussions on this question and it was to have been considered further at an OPEC meeting in early October at Quito, Ecuador. This meeting was, subsequently, indefinitely postponed. The Baghdad Summit meeting which was to have taken final decisions in this respect has also been postponed.

(d) It would be premature to estimate the benefits at this stage.

Guidelines to State Electricity Boards to Improve Performance

320. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the instances of the Prime Minister his Ministry has sent detailed guidelines to the State Electricity Boards to improve their performances;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued;

(c) whether his Ministry had pointed out the poor plant load factor resulting in huge losses to the Boards and has instructed the Boards to strictly

work on the guidelines and make an attempt to improve generation and the plant load factor from the present level; and

(d) if so, whether after issuing these instructions any improvements in the working of power boards on above guidelines have been noticed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the important guidelines issued are as follows:

(1) A note on 'Methodology for improving generation and reliability of thermal power stations' which *inter alia* covered various aspects of organisation design, man-power planning/advance O&M recruitment, training, job specification and personnel management etc., was sent to the State Electricity Boards.

(2) Emphasis was laid on the detailed planning which should be started much ahead of breaking the ground on the site and which should be backed up by a proper monitoring and control system. Model net works for thermal projects and other planning and reporting formats were also sent.

(c) It was pointed out to the State Electricity Boards that the availability factor of many thermal power plants is about 55 per cent to 60 per cent which is comparatively low as compared to 80 per cent to 90 per cent achieved by developed countries. It was also mentioned that the overall plant utilisation factor is also lower than 50 per cent, with accompanying unreliability resulting in uncertainty.

(d) The instructions have been issued only recently and will take some time before SEBs are in position to implement the same. In view of this the improvement in performance of the SEBs will be noticed over a period of time.

Judgement of Supreme Court on the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act.

321. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have challenged the majority decision of the Five-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court striking down the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A Civil Miscellaneous Petition has been filed by the Union of India against the decision of the Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case praying for reconsideration of the matter by a larger Bench of not less than 7 Judges of the Supreme Court

(b) No, Sir. The petition is still pending.

Management in the States Electricity Boards

322. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mismanagement in the States Electricity Boards has made them Bankrupt; and

(b) if so, the reasons attributable for such crisis and what steps Central Government have taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): According to the information available with the Ministry of Energy (Department of

Power), the State Electricity Boards (excluding Assam, J&K and Meghalaya, in respect of which final accounts are not available) sustained an aggregate loss of the order of Rs. 271 crores for the five year period ending 31st March, 1979 after providing for interest on Government loans and taking into account Government subvention for rural electrification etc.

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Publicity of Achievements of Government

323. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the positive achievements of the present Government do not get proper publicity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI KUMUD BEN JOSHI): (a) and (b). The positive achievements of the Government do get proper publicity through its Media Units viz. Radio, Television, Films Division, Publications Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division. In so far as coverage in the Press is concerned, it may be stated that Government does not exercise any control over the Press. However, the Government releases through the Press Information Bureau relevant materials on Government's achievements which are made use of by the Press.

Super Thermal Power Station near Raichur

325. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether super thermal power plant is being set up near Raichur;

(b) whether the requisite equipment for the completion of the first phase of the project has been acquired; and

(c) if so, the total amount so far allocated and the progress of work as on 30th October, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Thermal Power station is being installed at Raichur with two units of 210 MW each.

(b) Though orders for Boiler and TG have already been placed and some auxiliary equipments have also been ordered, the orders for major critical equipments like coal-handling plant, H.T. switchgear, control and Instrumentation equipment, Water treatment plant, C.W. pump, Ash handling plant etc. have yet to be placed.

(c) Upto March 1980 an expenditure of Rs. 2000 lakhs had been incurred. For 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 2000 lakhs is anticipated to be incurred. The site levelling, grading and construction of colony buildings, office buildings, stores and shades is in progress. The main Civil works for Boiler and TG and fabrication of structural steel are yet to commence.

Lift Irrigation Projects in U.P.

326. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the number of lift irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh financed by the Government of India;

(b) the names of the projects;

(c) funds allotted to these projects; and

(d) the details of progress of work and achievement of targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). No. irrigation project is financed by Government of India. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are planned, investigated, formulated, constructed and financed by the State Governments themselves. A statement based on information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on Irrigation Lift Pump Canals under Major and Medium Irrigation sector in the State is, laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1335/80].

Silent Valley Project in Kerala

327. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the Silent Valley Project in Kerala;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has suggested any alternative project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In pursuance of the discussions the Chief Minister of Kerala had with the Prime Minister, it was decided to set up a Joint Committee comprising of representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala to review all the scientific information and make suitable recommendations. The Committee has not completed its task.

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

Purchase of Crude and Petroleum Products during Iran-Iraq War Crisis

328. **SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India has succeeded in her efforts to orga-

nise supplies crude and petroleum products even Iran-Iraq war crisis;

(b) if so, the details of crude and petroleum products purchased by India to meet her domestic requirements, the cost thereof and the country from where it was purchased; and

(c) the ratio of crude oil purchased from Russia and at what cost and whether Soviet Union have also assured to supply more crude to India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) There has been some dislocation in our crude imports due to Iran-Iraq war. However efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from elsewhere to the extent required. It is expected that supplies of imported crude to our refineries would be maintained.

(b) and (c). It would be contrary to international trade practices and also against our national interest to divulge further details.

Equipment to check Pollution Lying Idle at Indraprastha Power Station

329. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH. THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment worth crores of rupees to check pollution is lying idle at Indraprastha Power Station, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated 15th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons for the equipment lying idle and action proposed to be taken against those who are responsible; and

(c) the details of the steps to be taken to put the equipment in use without any loss of time and also the details of the capacity of the equipment together with its cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported that only a part of the imported equipment, which is proposed to be used for controlling air-pollution from Units 2, 3 and 4 of I.P. Station, has arrived at site so far.

The entire equipment is expected to be received at site by the end of November, 1980. By that time, the work of fabrication of indigenous parts for one unit is expected to be completed. The work of installation of anti-air pollution equipment is proposed to be started in the first week of December, 1980 by closing down each Unit for a period of about 3 months one by one. The cost of imported component of the equipment is dollars 2.1 millions F.A.S., New York plus Rs 110 lakhs representing custom, freight, insurance etc. plus Rs. 56 lakhs for indigenous components and engineering services. The installation of anti-air-pollution equipment for unit 2, 3 and 4 at I.P. Station will bring down the emission of dust at chimney level below 100 mg./NM³ which is an accepted standard in most of the Western Countries.

Production of Oil from Bombay High

330. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to spend 365 crore more to step up output at Bombay High;

(b) if so, the expected production of oil from Bombay High as a result of this expenditure and the extent to which it shall meet country's requirements in the event of Iran-Iraq war;

(c) the details of the quantity of oil imported from the Gulf countries against the contracted supply and also from Soviet Union; and

(d) whether Soviet Union has assured to supply more oil to India than contracted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Phase IV development programme of Bombay High estimated to cost Rs. 365.40 crores has recently been approved.

(b) On completion of Phase IV development programme of Bombay High, the crude production rate is proposed to be stepped up from 7 million tonnes per annum to 12 million tonnes by end 1982

(c) and (d) It would not be the public interest to divulge any information at this stage

Power Generation in the country

331. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has not been any improvement in the Power Generation in the country during the recent months;

(b) if so, what is the month-wise generation of power since June this year; and

(c) what is the Government's reaction to the bad performance of the Power Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a). No, Sir. In fact generation has improved.

(b) Total energy generation in the country, month-wise, from June, 1980 to October, 1980 is given below:

	Total energy generated (MU)
June 1980	8684
July, 1980	8994
August, 1980	9262
Sept. 1980	9465
Oct. 1980	9723

(c) A number of steps have been taken are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:

- (i) concerted efforts including evolving proper commissioning procedures for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned thermal generating units,
- (ii) identification of deficiencies in design equipments etc., and preparation of Plant Betterment programme at a number of thermal power stations. Guidelines have been sent to the power station authorities to help them in organising these programmes expeditiously.
- (iii) Organisation of intensive training programme in operation and maintenance of thermal power plants,
- (iv) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal to thermal power stations,
- (v) introduction of modern maintenance techniques including preventive maintenance practices,
- (vi) arranging visit of experts from various disciplines to power stations for suggestions for improving the performance of power stations, and

- (vii) Reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems.

Technology for colouring to check Adulteration

332. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation is exploring the possibility of producing necessary technology for colouring or dyeing kerosene in an attempt to check adulteration; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that kerosene is being mixed with diesel oil to the extent of ten to twenty per cent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the differential between the selling prices of High Speed Diesel (HSD) and kerosene the possibility of mixing of kerosene with HSD cannot be ruled out. It is however not possible to precisely indicate the percentage of such mixing.

Stock position of Oil in India

333. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what is the present stock position of oil and other petroleum products in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is not in the public interest to disclose the stock position of oil and other petroleum products in the country,

Meeting of Chief Ministers regarding sharing of the Cauvery waters

334. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry was convened by the Government to resolve the unsolved issues on sharing of the Cauvery waters; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was convened by the Union Minister of Irrigation with the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry in September, 1980 on Cauvery waters.

(b) Discussions were inconclusive. Further discussions at Chief Ministers level are proposed to be held shortly.

Restrictions on Newspapers with Communal leanings

335. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to restrict the newspapers and journals from writings which may arouse communal passions, preach violence or hurt feelings of particular community, by taking the matter to the Press Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have finalised its new advertisement policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. The matter has not been taken up so far with

the Press Council of India. However, the Chairman of the Press Council in a public statement on 22 August, 1980 had made a fervent appeal on behalf of the Press Council for exercise of restraint and moderation on the part of the Press, while reporting events and presenting comments bearing on communal relations etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The new Advertising Policy of Government was introduced from 1.10.1980.

(c) A copy of Government's Advertising Policy is laid on the Table of the House.

Advertising Policy of the Government of India

(Effective from October 1, 1980)

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and Public Sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers/journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B' Policy guidelines

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is

aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government, and in order to achieve parity of rates between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage/consideration may be given to:—

(a) Small and Medium newspapers/journals;

(b) Specialised, scientific and technical journals;

(c) Language newspapers/journals; and

(d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small, medium and big newspapers/journals are categorised as under:—

(a) Small—Upto circulation of 15,000 copies per issue.

(b) Medium—Circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 copies per issue.

(c) Big—Circulation above 50,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements the following considerations may be taken into account:—

(a) coverage of readership from different walks of life particularly in case of national campaigns.

(b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.

(c) Any other category of newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.

(d) House journals, house magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Re-

laxation, however, may be made in the case of the following:—

(a) Specialised/Scientific / technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily means for tribal readers, with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of press & Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For Quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising:—

<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Print area not less than</i>
Dailies	760 Std. Col. cms.
Weeklies & Fortnightlies	480 Std. Col. cms.
Monthlies and other periodicals	950 Std. Col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a professional and reputed accounts body or institution. However, newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue may submit a certificate from a Chartered Accountant or from the concerned District Magistrate. The circulation figures, if found incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisements besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rates

The Rate-Structure for Government Advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

Kosi High Dam at Barakhshetra

336. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7857 on the 12th August, 1980 regarding request for early execution of Barakhshetra Dam on River Kosi and state:

(a) whether uptodate project report of the proposed Kosi High Dam at Barakhshetra has since been prepared and required consent of the Government of Nepal received;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this multi-purpose High Dam Project is being included for completion in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The updated report is under finalisation.

(c) to (e) These matters can be taken up for consideration only after the report is finalised and H.M.G. Nepal's concurrence to the project is received.

Share holders of Maruti Company Limited

337. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the full list of the shareholders of Maruti Limited, the specific amounts of credits advanced by various Public Financial Institutions and assets and liabilities of the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The full list of shareholders of the company as per the Statement of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977 filed with the Official Liquidator attached to the Punjab and Haryana High Court at Chandigarh under Section 454 of the Companies Act is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1336/80].

The company is indebted to the extent of Rs. 146 lakhs to the Punjab National Bank (amount due as on 22nd July, 1977 Rs. 98 lakhs and interest for the period from 22nd July, 1977 to 13th October, 1980 Rs. 48 lakhs). The company is also indebted to the Central Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 32 lakhs (amount due as on 22nd July, 1977 Rs. 22 lakhs and interest for the period from 22nd July, 1977 to 13th October, 1980 Rs. 10 lakhs).

As per the Statement of Affairs as on 22nd July, 1977, the value of assets of the company amount to Rs. 684 lakhs. The liabilities of the company as furnished in the Statement of Affairs together with the interest on the amounts advanced by the two Banks upto 13th October, 1980 amount to Rs. 628 lakhs.

On the spot purchase of oil by India

338. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has purchased 2 million barrels of oil on the spot on 9th October, 1980;

(b) if so, what was the price India had to pay for the same;

(c) whether India has also obtained oil from other Arab countries including UAE;

(d) if so, to what extent the oil has been offered and supplied by other Arab countries; and

(e) to what extent the gap has been filled by the USSR and various other Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No Sir; however on 7th October 1980 orders were placed for a certain quantity of crude oil against tenders. It is not in the national interest to divulge any further details.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We have long term agreement on Government to Government basis with some of the oil producing Arab countries including UAE.

(d) and (e). It would be not in the national interest to divulge any further information.

Latest power situation and progress on ongoing projects in States

339. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked all the Chief Ministers of States to acquaint the Centre with the latest power situation in the State and the progress on ongoing projects;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have informed the Centre;

(c) what is the latest power position in the country at present;

(d) whether in spite of the good monsoons the power position has not improved; and

(e) names of the States greatly affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Replies from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Sikkim and Assam have so far been received.

(c) A statement showing the power supply position in the country in October, 1980 is attached.

(d) and (e). At the commencement of this monsoon year, the storage in most of the hydel reservoirs were very low due to failure of monsoons last year. The monsoon had set in time this year and most parts of the country received good inflows except parts of the Northern Region and Western Region. Consequently, the hydel generation was low during the months of April, May and June, 1980, but the hydro generation has since improved. The thermal generation during the period April to October, 1980 has exceeded the gene-

ration achieved during the corresponding period last year. It is anticipated that the generation levels both at hydro and thermal stations during the period November, 1980 to March 1981 will exceed the generation during corresponding period last year.

The following States are expected to face shortage of power in the coming months:

- (i) U. P.;
- (ii) Maharashtra;
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh;
- (iv) Karnataka;
- (v) Bihar;
- (vi) Wes Bengal.

Some other States like Punjab, J & K, Haryana, Gujarat, Assam etc. may have marginal shortage of power.

Statement

Monthwise, Statewise, regionwise-All India Power supply position indicating anticipated Requirement vis-a-vis supply during October, 1980.

Sl. No.	Region/State	October, 1980
1	2	3
Northern Region		
1. Haryana	Req. (Gwh)	344
	Supply (Gwh)	319
	Shortage (Gwh)	25
	Shortage (%)	(-) 7.3
2. Himachal Pradesh including B S L.	Req. (Gwh)	25
	Supply (Gwh)	30
	Shortage (Gwh)	(+) 5
	Shortage (%)	(+) 20.0
3. J. & K.	Req. (Gwh)	71
	Supply (Gwh)	74
	Shortage (Gwh)	(+) 3
	Shortage (%)	(+) 4.2

1	2	3	4
<hr/>			
4. Punjab	.	Req. (Gwh)	607
	.	Supply (Gwh)	543
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	64
	.	Shortage (%)	(-)10.0 (Approx.)
5. Rajasthan	.	Req. (Gwh)	358
	.	Supply (Gwh)	366
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	(+)8
	.	Shortage (%)	(+)2.2
6. Uttar Pradesh	.	Req. (Gwh)	1180
	.	Supply (Gwh)	864
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	316
	.	Shortage (%)	(-)26.8
7. Delhi	.	Req. (Gwh)	219
	.	Supply (Gwh)	229
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	(+)10
	.	Shortage (%)	(+)4.6
8. Chandigarh	.	Req. (Gwh)	20
	.	Supply (Gwh)	19
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	1
	.	Shortage (%)	(-)5
Northern Region			
		Req. (Gwh)	2824
		Supply (Gwh)	2444
		Shortage (Gwh)	380
		Shortage (%)	(-)13.5
Western Region			
1. Gujarat	.	Req. (Gwh)	834
	.	Supply (Gwh)	827
	.	Shortage (Gwh)	7
	.	Shortage (%)	(-)0.8

Sl. No.	Region/State		October, 1980
2	Madhya Pradesh	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	587 498 89 (-)15.2
7	Maharashtra	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	1746 1468 278 (-)15.9
4	Goa	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	33 31 2 (-)6.1
Western Region			
		Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	3200 2824 376 (-)11.8
Southern Region			
1	Andhra Pradesh	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	567 619 (+)52 (+)9.2
2	Karnataka	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	697 722 (+)25 (+)3.6
3	Kerala	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	273 310 (+)37 (+)13.6
4	Tamil Nadu	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	992 931 (+)61 (+)3.2
5	Pondicherry	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	16 16
Southern Region			
		Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	2455 2598 (+)143 (+)5.8
Eastern Region			
1	Bihar	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	315 172 142 (-)45.1

1	2	3	4
2.	West Bengal	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	527 455 72 (-) 13.7
3.	DVC	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	463 322 141 (-) 30.5
4.	Orissa	Req. (Gwh) Supply (Gwh) Shortage (Gwh) Shortage (%)	282 283 (+) 1 (+) 0.4

Eastern Region

Req. (Gwh)	1587
Supply (Gwh)	1233
Shortage (Gwh)	354
Shortage (%)	(-) 22.3

North-Eastern Region

Req. (Gwh)	92
Supply (Gwh)	89
Shortage (Gwh)	3
Shortage (%)	3.2

ALL INDIA

Req. (Gwh)	10158
Supply (Gwh)	9158
Shortage (Gwh)	970
Shortage (%)	(-) 9.5

Companies promoted in Delhi

340. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have been incorporated within the Union Territory of Delhi during this year so far; and

(b) the details of the promoters and shareholders of those companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). During the year 1980 so far (i.e.

from January to October 1980) 863 companies limited by shares have been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Details regarding the promoters and shareholders of these 863 companies are not readily available. The compilation of this information will entail considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results obtained. The documents from which the information is to be collected are open to the public for inspection in the office of the Registrar of Companies Delhi.

4th, 5th and 6th Units of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project

341. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the planning of the Central Government for the construction of the 4th, 5th and 6th units of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The scheme for installation of 4th, 5th and 6th unit of 210 MW each at Kola-ghat Thermal Power Station, at an estimated cost of Rs. 28673 lakhs has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority subject to the following conditions:—

(a) In the absence of definite programme of coal production and laying rail line in Sonapur Bazari area of Raniganj coal-fields, revised coal linkage (including transport) from the SLC should be obtained.

(b) Clearance from the Water Pollution Control Board of West Bengal should be obtained.

(c) Clearance from the Smoke Nuisance Control Board of West Bengal to be obtained by WBSEB.

(d) Confirmation of Govt. of West Bengal for handing over the land to CIL in Sonapur Bazari area for development of the mines.

(e) Confirmation from Irrigation Deptt. of West Bengal to hand-over the proposed land to WBSEB for ash disposal.

(f) Adequacy of the flood protection embankments and cost of embankments and cost of the same will have to be reviewed on receipt of advice from the CWC about the highest flood level on 1000 year flood frequency.

In respect of the above conditions, the following confirmations/clearances have been received.

(a) The Standing Linkage Committee have cleared the coal linkage for 3x210 MW Extn. units at Kola-ghat TPS in its meeting held on 19-8-1980 in the timeframe 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) The Scheme has been cleared by the Smoke Nuisance Dte. of West Bengal.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have confirmed to extend necessary assistance and take all possible measures in the matter of acquisition of land in Sonapur-Bazari area as may be formally submitted by the CIL for development of mine to be linked with Kolaghat Ext. Project.

(d) Department of Irrigation and Waterways, Government of West Bengal have given 'No objection' to hand over to WBSEB the land belonging to Irrigation and Waterways, Deptt. of West Bengal for the purpose of ash disposal for Kolaghat Thermal Extn. Project.

(d) The clearance of the Scheme from the Water Pollution Control Board of West Bengal and the provision of flood protection measures on 1000-year flood frequency basis, are awaited.

As per the tentative programme, the benefits from these units are included in the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, respectively.

Target date of commissioning the Kalaghat Thermal Power Project, West Bengal

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

(a) what was the target date for commissioning of Kalaghat Thermal Power Project, West Bengal; and

(b) what are the reasons for not commissioning K.T.P.P. within the target time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Target date of commissioning:—

Unit 1 : September, 1978

Unit 2 : March, 1979

Unit 3 : September, 1979.

(b) The reasons as assessed by the Central Electricity Authority, are:—

1. Paucity of funds & heavy floods in 1978.
2. Delay in Placement of orders for auxiliary equipment.
3. Delay in structural steel fabrication and erection.
4. Delay in award of contract for CW System.
5. Labour unrest.

Development of Calcutta TV Centre

343. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to improve and develop the T.V. Centre at Calcutta; and

(b) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for construction of a permanent studio-cum-office building with two studios (instead of one in the present interim set up) has been sanctioned.

(b) The construction work of the permanent building is in hand. The studios are expected to be commissioned by 1983.

Purchase of oil from Open Market

344. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have purchased oil in open market due to its non-availability from Iraq-Iran;

(b) if so, the quantum of oil purchased, the names of the countries from which oil has been purchased and the additional expenditure involved in it;

(c) whether with a view to stop the misuse of petrol and diesel Government would consider introducing rationing of these items; and

(d) if so, when it would be introduced and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be in the national interest to disclose any details.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce rationing of petroleum products.

(d) Does not arise.

वाराणसी को खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई

345. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली, लखनऊ आदि जैसे महानगरों में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई को नियमित रखने के लिए वाराणसी तथा ऐसे अन्य नगरों के गैस के कोटे को कम कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 9 अक्टूबर, 1980 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि वाराणसी में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छोटे नगरों में भी गैस की सप्लाई को उचित बताये रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) बरौनी शोधनशाला के लगातार बन्द रहने के कारण, बरौनी शोधनशाला द्वारा दिए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों को एल० पी० जी० की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध वैकल्पिक तथा दूर दराज के स्थानों जैसे कोयाली, बम्बई आदि से किया गया था। इन वैकल्पिक प्रबन्धों के बावजूद वाराणसी क्षेत्र में एल० पी० जी० की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. कोयाली/बम्बई से अधिक सप्लाई के लिए एल० पी० जी० की कम उपलब्धता।
2. बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप सड़कों में भारी दराजों के कारण सड़क द्वारा कोयाली/बम्बई से कानपुर को अपर्याप्त बल्क वितरण।
3. पनकी में विद्युत की अनियमित उपलब्धता के कारण सिलेंडर भरने की प्रक्रिया पर बुरा प्रभाव।

बम्बई से खाना पकाने की गैस की वर्तमान उपलब्धता में सुधार होने

तथा बम्बई से कानपुर तक उत्पाद के परिवहन के कारण स्थिति में सुधार पहले से ही दिखाई देना शुरू हो गया है। तथापि, बरौनी द्वारा पोषित क्षेत्रों में जिसमें वाराणसी शामिल है सामान्य स्थिति केवल बरौनी में पुनः उत्पादन आरम्भ करने पर होगी।

न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष पेश होने वाले वकीलों पर रोक

346. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष वकीलों के पेश होने पर कोई रोक लगाई है ;

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

(ग) सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है जिससे कर्मचारी अपने मामले न्यायाधिकरणों के समक्ष ठीक ढंग से पेश कर सकें।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी विभाग मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demand of staff of Hindustan Fertilizers at Haldia for Bonus

347. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resentment of the offi-

cers, employees and workers of Hindustan Fertilizers at Haldia on bonus issue; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what is the demand of the officers, employees and workers of the Hindustan Fertilizers, Haldia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The recognised union of Haldia Division of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation had been demanding payment of bonus for the period 1-4-72 to 31-3-79. This demand is presently under conciliation. In the meanwhile, the workers union, supported by Officers' Association, demanded bonus for the year 1979-80 and gave notice for agitational activities. After discussions, an agreement was signed by the management with the recognised union on 4-10-80 for payment of statutory bonus for 6 months for the accounting year 1979-80 without prejudice to the workers' demand for payment of bonus for the earlier period which is under conciliation.

Drilling operations at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal

348 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC conducted drilling operations at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal;

(b) if so, findings thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the allegation regarding any delay of the ONGC in this connection;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) what is the present and future plan of action of ONGC at Diamond Harbour?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The well has been completed to a record depth of 5555 metres. One object in this well has been tested and found dry. The second object is under test.

(c) and (d). Considering the experience of deeper prospecting in India, the time taken by ONGC in drilling the well could be considered reasonable.

(e) A total number of five objects were to be tested in this well. Out of these, only one has been tested so far and another is under testing. The remaining three objects are to be tested depending on the results of testing of the second object.

Data on growth of deposits with companies

349. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have compiled data on the growth of deposits generated by companies in the public and private sectors;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) if so, give the figures of (i) deposits (ii) fixed deposits and all collected by (a) Private Ltd. companies (b) Public companies (c) Corporation, from the public during the years 1978, 1979 and upto the end of October 1980;

(d) whether it is a fact that Bank deposit growth rate has been declining during the recent years; and

(e) the final decision of Government in allowing Private Ltd. and Public Ltd. Companies to collect deposits from the public and the criteria for the rate of interest offered?

THE MINISTER FOR LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) These data are not compiled by the Government.

However, the Reserve Bank of India, which regulates the acceptance of deposits by non-banking financial and miscellaneous companies and to whom the returns of deposits pertaining to non-banking non-financial companies are also required to be furnished under sub-rule (2) of rule 10 of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, undertakes periodical surveys of deposits in the non-banking corporate sector. The last of such survey as on 31-3-76 was published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for December, 1979.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Firm figures are available upto December, 1978. These show that the deposit growth of scheduled commercial banks in 1978 was 24.5 per cent compared to 21.4 per cent in 1977. Provisional figures for December, 1979 show that during 1979 the deposit growth was 17.9 per cent. During 1980 (upto 24-10-80), the deposits have increased by 10.6 per cent.

(e) Acceptance of deposits by non-banking financial and miscellaneous companies is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. Acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies, both public as well as private, is regulated by the Department of Company Affairs under Section 58A of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder. The extant law does not provide for any regulation of the rate of interest offered by companies on the deposits accepted by them.

Inspection of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies

350. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs carried out an inspection or survey of the branches and

subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereof as regards (i) number of branches and subsidiaries (ii) their capital and investment base, (iii) the profitability and (iv) nation-wise split-up of these during the last five years of each such company;

(c) how many of these branches and subsidiaries have been found violating the provisions of (i) Companies Act (ii) MRTP Act (iii) FERA (iv) any other laws or enactments; and

(d) what action has been taken against each such company or its Branches/Subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Pursuant to a specific scheme for inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies under Section 209 A of the Companies Act on a selective basis introduced in March, 1979, inspection of the branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the country is being carried out selectively in a phased manner. Under this scheme, inspection has been carried out in 15 cases so far.

(b) Particulars regarding the number of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India with nationwide split up, paid up share capital of the subsidiaries, investment base and profitability of the branches and subsidiaries for the years from 1974-75 to 1978-79 are furnished in the Statements marked collectively as Annexure—'A' hereto. Branches of foreign companies do not have separate paidup share capital earmarked for their Indian business.

(c) and (d). Out of the 15 cases of inspection referred to in part (a) above, certain violations of the provisions of the Companies Act—some of them being routine violations—and of

other laws have been noticed in 13 cases. Action taken with regard to

these cases is indicated in the Statement marked Annexure—'B' hereto.

ANNEXURE-A

I. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1974-75 TO 1978-79 WITH NATION-WISE SPLIT UP.

S. No.	Country of incorporation of the Parent company	Number of Branches at work in India				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	U.K.	301	278	276	265	189
2	U.S.A.	81	80	81	80	64
3	Japan	20	20	20	20	17
4	West Germany	12	11	11	11	5
5	Switzerland	9	8	8	8	5
6	France	7	8	8	8	7
7	Canada	7	6	6	7	6
8	Bangla Desh	6	6	6	6	6
9	Pakistan	6	6	6	6	6
10	Netherland	7	7	7	7	5
11	Hong Kong	5	4	4	5	4
12	Italy	5	5	5	5	5
13	Sweden	4	3	3	4	4
14	Australia	5	4	4	4	4
15	Belgium	3	3	3	3	3
16	Newzealand	1	1	1	1	..
17	Yugoslavia	3	3	3	3	3
18	Singapore	3	3	3	3	2
19	Uganda	3	3	3	3	3
20	Nepal	3	3	3	3	2
21	Bahama Islands	3	3	3	3	2
22	Panama	2	1	1	1	1
23	Thailand	2	2	2	2	2
24	Lebanon	2	2	2	2	2
25	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	..
26	Kenya	1	1	1	1	1
27	Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
28 Liberia	1	1	1	1	1
29 Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1
30 Philippines	1	1	1	1	..
31 Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1
32 Iran	1	1	1	1	1
33 Aden	1	1	1	1	1
34 Greece	1	1	1	1	1
35 Malaysia . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1
36 Bermuda Island . . . . .	..	..	1	1	1
37 Norway . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..
38 Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	510	481	482	473	358

II. STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1974-75 TO 1978-79 WITH NATION-WISE SPLIT UP.

S No.	Country of incorporation of the holding company	Number of Subsidiaries at work in India				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	U.K.	124	116	109	97	86
2	U.S.A.	27	25	23	24	19
3	Switzerland	10	10	9	6	6
4	Sweden	7	6	7	5	3
5	West Germany	5	4	4	5	4
6	Italy	3	2	2	2	2
7	Canada	3	3	3	3	2
8	Panama	1	1	1	1	1
9	Netherland	1	1	1	1	1
10	Bahama Island	1	1	1	1	..
11	Japan	1	1	1	1	..
12	Singapore . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..
13	Denmark . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
14	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSIDIARIES	183	171	161	146	125

III. STATEMENT SHOWING THE PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL OF THE SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

Year	Number of Subsidi- aries	Paid up share capi- tal (Rs. in Crores)
1974-75	183	305.6
1975-76	171	311.6
1976-77	161	322.3
1977-78	146	358.3
1978-79	125	360.1

IV. STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENT BASE (ASSETS) AND PROFITABILITY OF THE BRANCHES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1 Number of Branches at work	510	481	482	473	358
2 Number of branches for which data are available	308	259	220	177	141
3 Assets in India (Rs. in Crores)	2011.8	1762.2	1626.7	1837.4	2011.4
4 Profit before Tax (Rs. in Crores)	87.0	57.9	89.4	50.1	15.9
5 Profit before Tax as % of assets	4.3	3.3	5.5	2.7	0.8

V. STATEMENT SHOWING THE INVESTMENT BASE (ASSETS) AND PROFITABILITY OF THE SUBSIDIARIES OF FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1 Number of Subsidiaries at work	183	171	161	146	125
2 Number for which data are avail- able	173	161	142	137	113
3 Assets (Rs. in crores)	1519.3	1614.9	1619.7	1739.1	1662.8
4 Profit before Tax (Rs. in crores)	233.8	219.5	257.7	267.0	256.5
5 Profit before Tax as % of assets	15.4	13.5	16.0	15.3	15.4

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE-B

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Enactment to which the violation relates	Action taken
1	London Rubber Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office.
2	Malayalam Plantations (India) Limited (Formerly a Sterling company under the name Malayalam Plantations Ltd.)	Companies Act MRTTP Act	Do. Under examination
3	Roche Products Limited	Industries (Development & Regulation) Act	Referred to the Ministry of Industry for appropriate action.
4	Pfizer Limited	Companies Act Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.	After considering the Company's reply, the matter has been dropped Referred to the concerned Ministries for appropriate action.
5	Corn Products Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office.
6	International Combustion (India) Limited	Companies Act	Inspection Report was received only recently and is to be examined.
7	K.S.B. Pumps Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called through the concerned regional office.
8	Good Year (India) Limited	Companies Act	Do.
9	Indian Oxygen Limited	Companies Act	Do.
10	Sandoz India Limited	Companies Act	Do.
11	Boots Company (India) Limited	Companies Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office. However a violation of Section 205A of the Companies Act has been dropped with a warning to the company since the default has been made good.

1	2	3	4
12	Bayer (India) Limited	Companies Act Industries (Development & Regulation) Act MRTP Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office. Referred to the Ministry of Industry for appropriate action. The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.
13	DAVY ASHMORE (INDIA) LIMITED	Companies Act Income Tax Act	Company's explanation has been called for through the concerned regional office. However, violations of two sections i.e. 211 and 292 of the Companies Act have been dropped after considering the company's reply on these two violations. Referred to the Income Tax Deptt.

Decision to give new L.P.G. connections

351. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether Government had decided to give new L.P.G. (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) connections to public from October 1980;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had planned a target of 7 lakh tonnes of LPG to be made available from Bombay High and Mathura Refinery;

(c) what is the total demand of L.P.G. for domestic consumption throughout the country and what is the number of applicants on the waiting list Statewise as on 1st October 1980; and

(d) what plans have been drawn by Government to supply L.P.G. to domestic consumers to save coal, Kerosene and fire-wood?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) New LPG connections are likely to be released from the 1st quarter of 1981 synchronising with additional LPG availability from Bombay High.

(b) The present annual availability of 4 lakh tonnes of LPG is expected to reach a figure of about 9 lakh tonnes by 1982 as a result of commissioning of new facilities for production of LPG from Mathura and Koyali refineries and from the Bombay High Associated Gas.

(c) About 80 per cent of available LPG is utilised for domestic consumption in the country. Statement showing the State-wise number of applicants in the list as on 1st October, 1980/1st September, 1980 is enclosed.

(d) As per the present plans, about 12 lakh new domestic customers are expected to be given LPG connections beginning from the 1st quarter of 1981 up to March 1982. It is expected that at least 8 lakh new customers would be given connections every year in the subsequent years upto 1984.

Statement

The State-wise total number of applicants on the waiting list

Name of State/Union Territory	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. as on 1-9-80	Bharat Petro- leum Corpn, Ltd. as on 1-10-80	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd as on 1-10-80	Total
1 Andhra Pradesh	1,05,439	17,466	42,882	1,65,787
2 Assam	9,895	..	..	9,895
3 Bihar	42,574	..	..	42,574
4 Gujarat	2,30,059	1,15,840	1,00,916	4,46,815
5 Haryana	92,345	..	..	92,345
6 Himachal Pradesh	5,400	.	..	5,400
7 Karnataka	53,718	18,058	76,240	1,48,016
8 Kerala	50,135	..	.	50,135
9 Madhya Pradesh	76,419	19,226	1,03,515	1,99,160
10 Manipur	1,030	..	..	1,030
11 Meghalaya	1,210		..	1,210
12 Mizoram	412		..	412
13 Nagaland	2,130		.	2,130
14 Orissa	12,488		4,080	16,568
15 Punjab	58,604	.	7,497	66,101
16 Rajasthan	62,295	..	5,470	67,765
17 Sikkim	143			143
18 Tamil Nadu	2,36,240	..	990	2,37,230
19 Tripura	570		..	570
20 Uttar Pradesh	2,02,476	..	..	2,02,476
21 West Bengal	61,647	..	..	61,647
22 Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		..	..	..
23 Maharashtra . . . . .	..	3,68,800	6,72,356	10,41,156
24 J & K . . . . .	.	..	8,290	8,290
25 Chandigarh	20,312	..	980	21,292
26 Delhi	2,50,661	78,028	25,131	3,53,820
27 Pondicherry	9,406	..	..	9,406
28 Goa Laman & Diu . . . . .	..	11,173	17,835	29,008
TOTAL	15,85,608	6,28,591	10,66,182	32,80,381

T.V. at Amritsar, Jullundur and Calcutta

352. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are getting ready to operate colour T.V. from Jullundur, Amritsar and Calcutta; and

(b) whether it will be started by the time of the commencement of the Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken to introduce colour television in the country. The entire matter is under consideration before the Planning Commission.

Oil found in Kharsangh structure of Arunachal Pradesh

353. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil was found in Kharsangh structure of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, its commercial potential?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hoped to establish a commercial production of about 0.2 million tonnes per annum.

उर्वरक कारखानों में अमोनिया संयंत्रों की स्थापना

354. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :

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

(क) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा में

स्थापित की जाने वाली उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियों में अमोनिया संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए इंजीनियरी परामर्श देने का ठेका दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त ठेका एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की राय के विरुद्ध एक विशेष कम्पनी को दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ।

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

(क) थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा के अमोनिया संयंत्रों के लिए क्रमशः मैसर्स हल्दर टोप्से और पुलमैन किलोग का चयन किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्राप्त की गई बोलियों के तुलनात्मक गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन करने और यह जांच करने के लिए कि क्या संयंत्रों के दोनों सैटों (थाल वैशेट और हाजीरा) के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता का चयन करना वांछनीय था, सरकार द्वारा फरवरी, 1980 में गठित की गई एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि थाल वैशेट परियोजना के लिए परामर्शदाता के रूप में मैसर्स सी० एफ० ब्राउन का चयन किया जाये । समिति के बहुमत का विचार था कि दोनों कम्पनियों के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता रखने में निहित खतरा स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं था । संयंत्रों के द्वितीय सैटों के लिए परामर्शदाता के चयन के बारे में कोई एक मत राय नहीं थी । सरकार बहुमत के विचार से सहमत थी कि दोनों कम्पनियों के लिए एक ही परामर्शदाता रखने में निहित खतरा स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं

था। सरकार सी० एफ० क्राउन को वन वन्य परियोजना के परामर्शदाता नियुक्त करने के बारे में समिति की सिफारिशों से मुख्य रूप से इस आधार पर सहमत नहीं थी क्योंकि उनको भारत में किसी संयंत्र के निर्माण अथवा संचालन का कोई अनुभव नहीं था, प्रौद्योगिकी के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में जबकि संयंत्र का केवल एक ही सैट दिया जाये, उनका उत्तर संदिग्ध था और उनके द्वारा दिये गये ठेके का प्रस्ताव कानूनी दृष्टि से उपयुक्त नहीं था।

कुछ आवश्यकताएँ हैं। फिर भी दूसरी जगहों से आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर कमी को पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). डीजल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए तथा कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) इसके आयात को अधिकतम मात्रा में बढ़ाया गया है।

(2) और अधिक टैंक बैगनों को प्रयोग में लाकर रेल परिवहन में सुधार किया गया है, माल और यात्रियों आदि की सेवाओं की अपेक्षा इन बैगनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

(3) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सड़क परिवहन का अधिकतम मात्रा तक बढ़ाना।

(4) राज्य सरकारों को डीजल के सम-वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(5) चोरबाजारी, जमाखोर्ग में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध चोर-बाजारी और आवश्यक वस्तु सप्लाई अनुरक्षण अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

(6) तेल कम्पनियों को अपने फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों के पर्यवेक्षण को सख्त करने की सलाह दी गई है।

ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के कारण भारत में तेल के आयात पर प्रभाव

355. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

श्री चिरंजीलाल शर्मा :

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

(क) ईरान-ईराक के बीच लगातार युद्ध के कारण भारत सरकार द्वारा तेल के आयात पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) डीजल की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) डीजल की चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :

(क) ईरान-ईराक युद्ध के फल-स्वरूप हमारे खनिज तेल के आयात

बिहार में सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करना

356. श्री राम बिलास पातवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में किन-किन स्थानों पर सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : कहलगांव, जिला भागलपुर, बिहार में एक सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को इसका तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन पूरा करना है। इस परियोजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

Public Sector Fertilizer Factories in Madhya Pradesh

357. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer factories are to be set up in public sector in Madhya Pradesh, if so, their location;

(b) whether the fertilizer factories are proposed to be set-up at Jhabua and Mandsaur;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to set up fertilizer factories at Piploda Bagla of Ujjain District, for which it is the most suitable place; and

(d) the method of production of the proposed factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to

(d). One of the proposed six additional gas-based fertilizer plants is likely to be located in Madhya Pradesh. The exact location, ownership, etc. would be decided after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee are available.

Allocation of Diesel and Kerosene to Orissa

358. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation of diesel and kerosene to Orissa in the months of August, September, October and November, 1980, month-wise;

(b) whether allocations for these months were less than the previous eight months, month-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons why kerosene and diesel are now in acute short supply in Orissa and kerosene is selling at Rs. 4/- a litre in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of allocations of high speed diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene to Orissa for the months of August-November, 1980 are as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

	HSD	Kerosene
August, 1980	12500	6000
September, 1980	12500	6000
October, 1980	11520	6550
November, 1980	13100	5850

(b) The details of allocations of HSD and kerosene to Orissa during

the period December, 1979 to July, 1980 are as under:—

(Figures in tonnes)

	HSD	Kerosene
December, 1979 .	13432	5371
January, 1980 .	13735	5667
February, 1980 .	13420	8323
March, 1980 .	13455	6480
April, 1980 . .	15700	8520
May, 1980 . .	15770	8500
June, 1980 . .	12500	5490
July, 1980 . .	12500	5670

The HSD allocations in the earlier months were higher because of drought conditions prevalent at that time. Besides, the allocations have also been worked out with reference to sales in the corresponding months in the previous year.

(c) It will not be correct to say that kerosene and diesel are in acute short supply in Orissa. It is for the State Government to take steps for equitable distribution of diesel and kerosene and to ensure that the products are sold at controlled prices.

Thermal Power Stations facing Shortage of Coal

359. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Thermal Power Stations are facing crisis because of low stocks of coal with them; and

(b) if so, the reasons for low stocks of coal with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir. In the case of thermal power stations nearer to pitheads, no difficulty is envisaged in maintaining sufficient coal stocks. However, in the case of thermal power stations which get supply of coal by Rail, most of the power stations have not been able to get enough coal supplies to maintain adequate coal stocks. Due to constraints in availability of wagons for movement of coal. Power stations have been getting supplies of coal less than the allocated quantity.

(b) The low stock of coal is due to inadequate availability of wagons and insufficient transportation of coal to thermal power stations. The matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry.

Increase in Oil Refining Capacity

360. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

SHRI G. S. REDDI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the refining capacity in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the number of refineries operating in the country and their refining capacity—refinery-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Several schemes for expansion of refining capacity and addition of secondary processing facilities have been approved or are being processed to increase crude throughput and middle distillate yields in the various refineries.

(b) There are at present eleven operating refineries in the country. The details regarding their locations and installed capacities are given below:—

(Million tonnes)			
S. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Installed Capacity
1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Gauhati	0.85
2	Do.	Barauni	3.30
3	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Koyali	7.30
4	Do.	Haldia	2.50
5	Madras Refineries Limited	Madras	2.80
6	Cochin Refineries Limited	Cochin	3.30
7	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Bombay	5.25
8	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Do.	3.50
9	Do.	Vizag.	1.50
10	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Bongaigaon	1.00
11	Assam Oil Company	Digboi	0.50

Closure of Phulpur Fertilizer Plant

361. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Phulpur Fertilizer Plant had to be closed for want of naphtha during October, 1980;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment to total annual requirement of naphtha and coal for keeping the Plant running; and

(c) if so, the total annual requirement and steps taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of naphtha and coal to keep the Plant running uninterrupted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The estimated annual requirements of the Plant are 2.2 lakhs tonnes of naphtha and 3.2 lakh tonnes of coal. While no shortage of coal is anticipated, supplies of naphtha have been affected by the closure of the Barauni Refinery. Efforts are being made to supply naphtha from alternate sources.

Demand for Kerosene going up because of its use as adulterant for diesel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for kerosene had been going up because of its use as adulterant for diesel;

(b) whether the technology for checking adulteration is not available indigenously;

(c) whether Government are in favour to restrict consumption of oil to the transport and petro-chemical sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is not possible to say at this stage whether the demand for kerosene has been

going up in recent months because of the possibility of its being mixed with high speed diesel oil. Due to the difference in the retail selling prices of high speed diesel oil and kerosene, the possibility of adulteration of diesel with kerosene cannot be ruled out.

(b) In order to prevent adulteration of high speed diesel oil with kerosene, a proposal for colouring of kerosene is under consideration of the Indian Oil Corporation. The various technical and administrative aspects relating to the proposal are required to be examined in detail before it can be implemented.

(c) and (d). A system of making monthly allocations of high speed diesel oil and kerosene to the States and Union Territories is already in existence. The State Governments have been requested to fix priorities for different uses of diesel such as agriculture, transport, etc. They have been specifically advised to give the highest priority to agriculture in the matter of supply of diesel. As a result, supplies of diesel to transport sector would get relatively somewhat lower priority. In regard to other petroleum products, supplies are being made keeping in view the overall availability and essentiality of use of these products by the sector concerned.

Anomalies in Drug Policy

363. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to remove some anomalies in Drug Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No specific anomalies in the Drug

Policy have come to the Government's notice. All representations received in regard to the policy are duly considered.

Conference of International Commission on Irrigation Drainage

364. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Third Afro-Asian Regional Conference of the International Commission on Irrigation Drainage (ICID) was held recently in India (New Delhi); and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION, (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference focussed attention on the need for economic and social planning, data collection for integrated use of surface and ground water for irrigation and education of farmers in this direction, effective monitoring of all aspects of management of conjunctive use, identification of alternative energy sources, building up of infrastructures in the command area development like roads, marketing and processing facilities, evolving cropping patterns to suit soil and climatic conditions as well as availability of surface and ground waters, transfer of technology and monitoring of the rôle played by the extension and demonstration services to ensure total assurance to the farmers that their on-farm demands would be fully guaranteed at all times. Flexibility of group supplies at the head of the irrigation system, easy operations of Government controlled channels to meet dependably the varying requirements of farmers, determination of cut off limits of linings and volumetric allocation to farmers were some other aspects highlighted during the Conference.

Agreement with a British Producer for making a film on Gandhiji

365. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI P. J. KURIEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a agreement has been arrived between India and the noted British Actor Director Sir Richard Attenborough on Mahatma Gandhi Film; and

(b) if so, the details on sharing the profits and how the collection would be made in India by the Film Censors Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal to make a film on Gandhi has been agreed to in principle. Details of the agreement are being worked out by the National Film Development Corporation Limited with M/s. Indo British Film Co. of Sir Richard Attenborough.

(b) In principle, the profits will be shared *pari-passu*. However, the details are still being worked out.

Indelible Ink used in Elections

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the indelible ink used in Elections could be erased by using some chemicals and impersonation was possible in an organised manner on a large scale;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue identity cards for voters in future; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Election Commission has been receiving complaints from various quarters that the indelible ink used at the elections to check impersonation was not really indelible. However, nobody was able to substantiate the allegation till recently when at a demonstration held in the Commission's office on the 16th July 1980 some of the representatives of a National Political Party demonstrated that the mark made with the ink could be removed or erased superficially with the application of certain chemical solution. The National Physical Laboratory, has countered the above claim and stated that once the mark with the ink is allowed to develop fully and sufficient time is allowed for that purpose, it is not removable.

The solution that was used by the representatives of political party at the demonstration contained sodium/potassium cyanide which are dangerous health hazard and prohibited items. It is not known as to how such chemicals could be procured by any one. However, to ensure that sale of chemical solutions like sodium/potassium cyanide are effectively prohibited, the Commission has approached the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take suitable steps to check illegal sale or possession of such chemicals.

As sodium/potassium cyanide chemicals referred to above are not easily available to general public, it will not be correct to say that impersonation was possible in an organised manner on a large scale.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and Iran for import of Crude

367. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement to import crude for India has recently been arrived between Iran and India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In January, 1980 an agreement was concluded with Iran for the supply of 5 million tonnes of crude oil during 1980. No other contract for import of crude oil has been signed with that country.

Supply of electricity in Rural and Urban areas in Punjab

368. SHRI L S TUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position about the supply of electricity to Rural and Urban areas in Punjab;

(b) if the supply is short, what steps are being taken to increase the supply;

(c) whether any new project is being sanctioned in Punjab to cope with the demand/need of electricity in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a): At present the requirement of power in Punjab is about 17.3 million units against which the availability, on an average, is of the order of 14.7 million units per day. The supply to rural consumers in Punjab is being given for 10 hours per day while in the case of urban consumers, the supply is being given for 17 hours per day.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by Punjab to increase the power availability in the State. These measures include:

(i) maximising generation at Bhatinda Thermal Power Station. Apart from undertaking repairs/improvements in the plant and equipment, adequate quality and quantity of coal is being arranged to fully meet the higher thermal generation targets,

(ii) expediting the completion of the following projects which are presently under various stages of construction in the State,

S.	Name of Scheme	Benefits during	
		1980-85	1985-90
		(MW)	(A W)
1	Shanou Ext. (H)	0	..
2	Mukherian (Hydro)		117
3	Arandpur Sahib(H)	134	..
4	Ropar (Thermal)	210	210
5	DeharExt. (H) (2x135) (Punjab's share)	158.40	..
6	Pong Extn. (H) (2x60) (Punjab's share)	29.88	..
TOTAL		672.28	327.00

Punjab will also get a share of power from the Centrally owned power stations being set up at Singrauli, Baira-Siul, Salal, Narora (A), etc., and

(iii) steps are being taken to reduce the transmission and distribution losses in the State.

(c) and (d). The following schemes have been proposed by Punjab for augmenting the power availability in the State:

(i) Thein Dam
(Hydro) . . . 480 MW

(ii) UBDC-II (Hydro) . . . 45 MW

These projects have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting sanction of the Planning Commission. The benefits from these projects would, however, be available beyond 1985 to 1990, The Punjab State Electricity Board has also submitted a project report for expansion of Bhatinda thermal power station by two more units of 210 MW and the Shahpur Kandi (Hydro) project with a capacity of 94 MW. These proposals are presently under examination.

कावेरी जल विवाद

369. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कवेरी जल विवाद के सम्बन्ध में तैयार किए गए तकनीकी आंकड़ों के बारे में कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडू राज्यों तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के बीच मतभेदों के कारण गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त समस्याओं को सुलझाने में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच तकनीकी आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सिंचाई मंत्रालय के सचिव ने राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था। मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा बातचीत के अगले दौर में इन विचार-विमर्शों के सारांश पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Dandakaranya Development Authority

370. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision has been taken to wind-up Dandakaranya Development Authority; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for the proper rehabilitation of the displaced persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The displaced persons rehabilitated in the Project are provided relief and rehabilitation assistance as per prescribed norms. The agricultural families are provided with developed land, bullocks, agricultural inputs, housing, homestead well, loan for subsidiary occupation and maintenance grant during the initial period of settlement. The small trade business families are provided with business loan and houses and some agricultural land in rural areas only. Infrastructural facilities as well as civic amenities like roads, irrigation projects, tanks, tubewells, schools and medical institutions are provided by the Project for all the settlers wherever feasible and necessary.

Supply of Crude and Petroleum products

371. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

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

(a) what effective steps have been taken by his Ministry to organise supplies of crude and petroleum products from various sources following disruption of imports in the wake of Iran-Iraq conflict including the emergency spot purchases;

(b) whether next year's oil bill including the emergency spot purchases is likely to be round about Rs. 15,000 crores;

(c) whether in view of this alarming situation on oil front, Government contemplate some positive measures to break the Assam 'Oil blockade' which has resulted in the loss of crude worth several hundred crores of rupees;

(d) whether in view of the continued blockade, nearly 65,000 tonnes of crude blockaded in the pipeline would start gelling up with the onset of winter; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to operate the pipeline and safeguard it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a): There has been some dislocation in the crude imports due to Iran-Iraq conflict. However, efforts are being made to cover up the gap by arranging supplies from else where to the extent required. It would not be in the national interest to divulge any further details.

(b) No Sir, It would be premature to estimate our import bill at this stage.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose any thing at this moment.

(d) and (e). The Government are taking steps to pump freshly conditioned crude through the pipeline to displace the stagnant crude.

Reforms in Judicial System

372. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration to reform judicial system in the country as suggested by the speakers participated in the seminar held recently on higher judiciary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHRIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Committee to go into the question of Judicial Reforms is already under the consideration of the Government. The suggestions put forward by various speakers, who participated in the Seminar on Judicial Reforms organised by the Indian Association of Lawyers held in September, 1980 in New Delhi will be taken into account while doing so.

Shortage of Diesel in West Bengal

373. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is diesel scarcity in West Bengal for the last four months; and

(b) if so, the details of the supply of diesel to that State during the period July—December 1980 against the States' demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Between July and September, 1980 the sales of High Speed Diesel (HSD) oil in West Bengal were lower than the allocation in spite of adequate availability of product due to low demand. As such, there was no scarcity of this product during these months. For October 1980, the HSD allocation was made at the level 5 per cent more than the original allocation for October 1979 made for West Bengal. However, taking into account the demand for this product, the allocation for October 1980 of 28,930 tonnes was increased by 2170 tonnes. The State Government have indicated a demand of about 65000 tonnes of HSD per month.

Protection of Editors and Reporters of Newspapers

374. SHRI CHITTA MAHATHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the action taken by Government for the protection of the lives of the Editors/Reporters/Correspondents of Newspapers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): The Editors/Reporters/Correspondents like other citizens, are entitled to protection of their lives from the local administration.

Judgement of Supreme Court on Powers of Parliament to amend Constitution

375. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to seek a review of the Supreme Court's judgement restricting the Parliament's power to amend or alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have since been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to the recent case of Minerva Mills Ltd. and therefore it is stated that the Government have filed a Civil Miscellaneous petition against the judgment delivered in the case of Minerva Mills Ltd vs. Union of India (1980) 3 SCC 625 for referring the matter to a larger Bench of not less than 7 Judges for reconsideration.

Selection of Foreign Consultants for Construction Fertilizer Plant at Thal Vaishet

376. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have officially selected the foreign consultants to build India's four largest fertilizer plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira based on gas;

(b) if so, the names of the firms so selected;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 31-8-80 about the wrong choice of the firms who according to the fertilizer experts had no knowledge or experience in putting up fertilizer plants and do not have sufficient experience in the field; and

(d) whether the expert committee which made the selection was specifically asked to choose consultant firm which had experience, expertise, resources to transfer fail safe technically to FPDIL and if so, how this guideline was fulfilled by the expert committee while making the selection of the consultant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Haldor Topsoe and M/s. Pullman Kellogg have been selected as the consultants for the ammonia plants at Thal Vaishet and Hazira respectively. M/s. Snam Progetti have been selected as the consultant for the Urea plant at both places.

(c) and (d). There were six firms who were qualified to submit bids for the engineering consultancy for the Ammonia Plant based on their experience, expertise, resources to transfer technology etc. The firms now chosen are from the list. The experts committee only went into the question of relative merits of those firms who submitted bids, to recommend their choice.

Acquisition and Development of Technical know-how for introduction of Coloured T. V.

377. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Government to introduce coloured T. V. in India immediately will force the country to acquire the costly technical know-how from foreign country and also equipments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the necessary technical know-how is already be the process of development in our own country and this will be ready for commercial exploitation after nearly 3 years; and

(c) if so, what considerations have weighed with Government to rush through with a proposal which will affect adversely the progress so far made in the Indian electronic technological field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (c). A decision to introduce colour TV in the country will be taken after a careful consideration of all relevant

issues, including import of know-how and requirement and development of indigenous technology and electronics industry.

(b) No, Sir.

Conversion of present Coloured T. V.

378. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the present T.V. sets can be converted into coloured T.V. sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-UDBEN M. JOSHI): No, Sir. However, a black and white TV receiver can receive pictures (in black and white) even if transmissions are in colour.

Outcome of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

379. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADMAN: SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission meetings held in August and later on this year; and

(b) action so far taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The main subject discussed in the 20th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held at New Delhi between 29th and 31st August, 1980 was the question of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga. The Commission examined the difficulties that had prevented initiation of studies of the two proposals. The Commission noted that

the question was discussed at a high political level and that discussions at this level were expected to continue. The Commission decided to have another meeting very early to make a renewed attempt to submit its recommendations concerning augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga within the time limit specified in the Agreement. This meeting was not held before 4th November, 1980 on which the mandate given to the Joint Rivers Commission lapsed and the matter therefore, is now no longer before the Joint Rivers Commission.

The two Governments are however in touch at various political levels in order to find an early solution to the problem of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.

Consensus on Electoral Reforms

380. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have completed the consensus for the purpose of electoral reforms; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposals for electoral reforms are of far reaching nature and are required to be considered very carefully in consultation with various political parties. The whole process of arriving at final decision in the matter will require more time.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Stations

381. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the failure of the Railway to move coal supplied to thermal power stations in adequate quantities

is likely to be limiting factor for higher power generation in the coming month; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The coal stock position at some of the Thermal Power Stations is low because Railways have not been able to transport full quantity of the linked coal. The movement of coal and the stock position, however, are being closely monitored. Coal supply is unlikely to be a limiting factor for higher power generation in the coming month.

(b) Following steps are taken/being taken to meet the situation:—

(i) Thermal Power Stations having critical Coal Stocks are brought to the notice of Department of Coal and Ministry of Railways for taking necessary steps to step up Coal supply to them.

(ii) In the meeting recently held between the Minister for Energy and the Minister for Railways, it has been impressed upon the Railways to accord highest priority to the transportation of Coal to Power Houses by increasing the movement of Coal to a level of about 4000 wagons per day in the coming months to enable the Power Stations to maximise Power generation and to be able to build up sufficient Coal stock. The level of movement of Coal to the Power Stations has improved from about 2600 Wagons a day in September, 1980 to about 32,00 a day in November, 1980 which is likely to improve still further in the coming months.

(iii) Some of the erring Power Stations have also been

advised not to detain wagons for unloading of Coal unduly long period and ensure early release of Wagons to reduce the turn round time of the Wagons.

- (iv) Coal supplies to Thermal Power Stations, is being monitored by the Ministry of Energy, Railways and the Cabinet Committee on infrastructure, from time to time.

Indo-Yugoslav agreement of Information

382. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Yugoslavia signed an agreement in October, 1980 on co-operation in the field of information; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUM-
UDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir, an Indo-Yugoslav Protocol was signed on 9th October, 1980 on cooperation in the sphere of Information.

(b) The Protocol aims at co-operation in all the fields of information viz., Press, Radio, Television, Films; News Agencies, Journalist associations, News-papers, Publishing Houses and other publishing houses of the two countries.

It also provides for exchange of journalists, periodicals, publications and other information material and facilities for the performance of permanent correspondents and journalists on official stay.

It supports the establishment of co-operation in the sphere of production, trade and exhibition of films and newsreels.

It is valid initially for a period of 5 years and is extendable automatically for subsequent periods of 5 years at a time unless withdrawn by either party at least six months before its expiration.

National Water Management Board

383. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a National Water Management Board to resolve the Inter-State disputes over the sharing of river waters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station

384. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the ills of the newly constructed Badarpur Thermal Power Station;

(b) the causes of the ills; and

(c) how far BHEL is responsible for the defects of the fourth unit of Badarpur Thermal Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The newly constructed 210 MW unit at Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been facing some technical problems. The set has still not fully stabilized.

(b) The causes of the above faults are as under:—

- (i) Plant and EquipmentTH Deficiencies in design, material and manufacturing.

(ii) **Spares:** The spares ordered with the main plant and equipment have not been supplied in full so far.

(iii) **Coal:** Supply of oversized coal containing shale, stone and other foreign materials leading to frequent breakage of hammers of coal crushers.

(c) BHEL is concerned with problems relating to the turbine generator and boiler supplied by them.

Super Thermal Project at Farakka

385. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Farakka Super Thermal Project is progressing according to schedule;

(b) details of the schedule set for the year 1980-81 and the work done so far; and

(c) whether the first 200 MW unit at Farakka would be commissioned as per schedule already announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) the major milestone scheduled for 1980-81 is the order for the main plant which is progressing as per schedule so far. Procurement action for other major equipment packages is at various stages of completion. Other works namely, land acquisition, infrastructure development, earth-filling and foundation work and project engineering activities scheduled for the current year are also being carried out as per schedule. The major portion of land required for the project has been acquired and the balance is in various stages of acquisition. Arrangements for the water and power supply for construction have already been made. About 1.5 lakh cubic metres of earth-work has

been completed and foundation works have been taken up.

(c) According to the programme worked out and progress being made it is expected that the first unit would be commissioned according to schedule.

Credit agreement for the 2100 MW Farakka Project with the World Bank

386. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the latest credit agreement for the 2100 MW Farakka Project with the World Bank; and

(b) the terms on which the agreement was reached by both the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). An agreement for partly financing the 600 MW phase of the Farakka Project was signed by the Government of India and the World Bank on 11th July, 1980. The agreement provides for an IDA Credit of US\$ 225 million and an IBRD Loan of US\$ 25 million for financing the ex-works/CIF cost of major equipment such as turbo generators, boilers, electrical, coal handling, transmission and other power station equipment. These equipments are to be procured under the World Bank guidelines of International Competitive Bidding. The proceeds of the Credit and loan are to be relented to National Thermal Power Corporation by the Government of India. Some of the other salient terms on which the credit and Loan agreements were arrived at are:—

(i) in respect of the credit of US\$ 225 million:

—Government of India will pay IDA a service charge of 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to

time

—Repayment of principal amount will be in semi annual instalments commencing from October, 1990 and ending April, 2030.

(ii) in respect of the loan for US \$ 25 million:

—Government of India shall pay IBRD a commitment charge at the rate of 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time.

—Interest will be paid at the rate of 8.25 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

—Repayment of the principal amount of the loan will be over a period of 15 years in accordance with the amortization schedule set forth in the agreement.

Irrigation Potential

387. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of irrigation potential that remains idle all over the country; and

(b) the steps taken for more efficient utilisation of the potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Irrigation potential remaining unutilised to the end of June 1980 was about 3.0 million hectares.

(b) For efficient utilisation of the potential command area development programme has been taken up. 76 projects have been included in this programme and 44 command area development authorities have been so far set up covering 71 projects. Provision of proper drainage system in the command area to prevent water-logging, land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels to enable

supply of irrigation water to individual fields instead of from field to field as now, introduction of system of rotational supply of irrigation water, building up the necessary infra-structure such as roads, marketing facilities, credit arrangements, support prices for agricultural commodities etc., are some of the items covered in this programme.

Proposal to set up four autonomous regional power agencies

388. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up four autonomous regional power agencies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While no decision has yet been taken, the Committee on Power headed by Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, former Member, Planning Commission, have in their report suggested the formation of four regional electricity generation corporations in addition to NEEPCO which is already functioning in the north-eastern region. These organisations would integrate the generation activities of thermal and hydel power stations in the central sector in their respective regions. Question of creation of these bodies, would be considered at the appropriate time when the various recommendations of the Committee are taken up.

Proposal to increase storage capacity for crude and petroleum products

389. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the indi-

genous storage capacity for crude and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where additional dumps will be built?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional tankages are proposed to be built at Haldia, Mathura, Koyali, Cochin, Madras, Vizag and Bombay.

Scheme to introduce coloured T.V. telecast before Asian Games

390. SHRI MADHAVRAO SINDIA: The Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration a scheme to introduce coloured T.V. telecast before Asian Games to be held in New Delhi;

(b) what steps have so far been taken towards introduction of coloured telecasts; and

(c) the extent of funds set apart for the scheme for the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The entire matter is under consideration before the Planning Commission.

Allotment of L.P.G. and petrol-pumps dealership to Ex-Servicemen

391. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for allotting on a priority basis the dealership under the LPG distribution system and for allotment of petrol-

pumps to Ex-Servicemen especially those relieved from Short Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme(s); and

(c) the number of dealerships and petrol-pumps allotted to such Ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

बिहार में बाढ़ के लिए प्लान आर्वांटन का उपयोग

3 2. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :--

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के प्लान आर्वांटन की आधी धनराशि बाढ़ रहित कार्यों पर खर्च हो जाती है और यदि हां, तो गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान बाढ़ से कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सुनियोजित उपाय किए गए हैं/ किए जाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Publishing of advertisement vis-a-vis news in Newspaper

393. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some big newspapers publish maximum advertisement and minimum news; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. It has come to the notice of the Government that advertisement content in some big newspapers is more than the news content.

(b) The second Press Commission, which has been set up to inquire into the growth and status of the Press, is expected to study several aspects of the development affecting the Press including advertisement contents in newspapers. Government would be able to formulate its views after receipt of the Report of the second Press Commission.

Plan of action to reduce Laws Delays

394. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the plan of action suggested by the Chief Justice of India to reduce Law's delays;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions;

(c) what action has so far been taken, is Government contemplating mendations; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken is Government contemplating any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No 'plan of action' as such has been sent by the Chief Justice of India. The reactions of the then Chief Justice of India were invited in 1977 by the then Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs on certain suggestions for the clearance of arrears in Courts. The Chief Justice of India consulted the Chief Justices of the various High Courts and, after obtaining the views of the High Courts, forwarded the reactions of the Supreme Court to the Government in June, 1978. The gist of what the Chief Justice of India has said is given in the attached Statement I in respect of arrears in the High Courts and in attached Statement II in respect of arrears in Trial Courts. The matter is under examination.

(c) and (d). The suggestions include items on which action is required to be taken by the Supreme Court and the High Courts themselves without further legislative measures and those which require fresh legislation. The entire matter is being examined by an Inter-Departmental Committee of officers, who are also examining the recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission. The report of the Committee is expected to be received shortly.

Statement—I

Gist of main recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and Judges of the Supreme Court, relating to clearance of arrears in High Courts

1. All criminal matters excepting (1) appeals involving sentence for a term of 10 years or more and (2) appeals against acquittal in respect of offences punishable with death or imprisonment for life or sentence of 10 years or more, should be heard by a Single Judge.

2. Appeals valued up to Rs. 50,000; Second Appeals, Civil Revision Applications, all interlocutory matters irrespective of the question of valuation and jurisdiction and all writ petitions except habeas corpus and petitions involving interpretation of the Constitution or the Constitutional validity of any legislation, rule etc. should be exclusively assigned to Single Judge provided that the Judge may refer a case to a larger Bench if it involves any important question of law.

3. No appeal shall lie against any judgment, decree or order passed by a High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction or in the exercise of its jurisdiction under Article 227 of the Constitution to a Bench of the same Court.

4. Rule contained in the Supreme Court Rules requiring an applicant to move the High Court for leave to appeal before approaching the Supreme Court for Special Leave to Appeal should be deleted.

5. Judgments should not ordinarily be dictated in open Court if they are likely to take more than two hours.

6. Not more than four including the Chief Justice or one-third of the total number of Judges, whichever is less, shall go on inspection of the subordinate courts. No inspecting Judge except the Chief Justice shall ordinarily go on inspection during court working days except for an aggregate of three working days of the High Court in a year.

7. Printing should be dispensed with in all matters and the record should be cyclostyled.

8. For making certified copies, zerox or photostat machine should be used, and until such machines are purchased, carbon copies of the judgments duly certified should be given. Charges may be levied for zerox or photostat copies but for carbon copies there will be nominal charges.

9. In all matters in which the State or any Government Department or any public sector undertaking or a Local Authority is a party service should be effected on persons or agencies to be nominated by the parties concerned and intimated to the Registry. Such service should be treated as sufficient service on the party itself.

10. (a) Sitting List or roster should not be changed at least for a period of two months as far as possible.

(b) Judges concerned while admitting any matter, may make some note or put some identification mark to show that the matter is capable of being disposed of at an early date after service of notice on the respondent, as a short matter.

(c) The Judge who admits the matter may be properly empowered to restrict admission to a specified point or points, but the judge hearing the matter may in his discretion allow any other point also to be urged.

(d) It is desirable that the Chief Justice should, as far as possible, ensure that the Judges who are familiar with the particular type of work should be assigned that work.

11. In tax matters, reference procedure should be abolished and instead an appeal should be provided from the decision of the Tribunals to the High Court on question of law with leave of the High Court.

12. In view of the large arrears and for clearing the same, it is desirable that every High Court should have at least two *ad hoc* Judges, known for their quick disposal, immediately after their retirement as High Court Judges, until the arrears are wiped out.

13. In Second Appeals, all interlocutory matters, Civil Revision Applications, Criminal Appeals except those where the sentence exceeds six months, Oral arguments should not

ordinarily exceed three hours on the whole.

14. In all cases in which the High Court confirms a judgment under appeal it would be enough for it to give a short statement of reasons on the points argued before it, instead of a full judgment as at present.

15. Reading of judgments in court should be eliminated; only the operative order need be pronounced. In cases in which Judgment is reserved, it should be delivered ordinarily within one month after the conclusion of arguments.

16. The Court rate of interest should be raised to 12 per cent per annum on the decretal amount with a discretion to the court to award interest at a lower rate.

17. The Government should appoint special officers to deal with the litigation pending in the High Courts and explore avenues for pre-trial settlement.

18. Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure and corresponding provisions in the Municipal and/or Railways Act should be deleted.

19. Ad interim orders for injunction, receivership, etc. should not be issued without proof of service of usual notice of the application on the Advocate General or the Government Counsel on behalf of the Government.

20. The number of working days of the High Courts, i.e., 210 days, should not be increased. The daily working hours should also not be increased beyond five hours.

Statement—II

Gist of main recommendations made by the Chief Justice of India and Judges of the Supreme Court relating to clearance of arrears in the Trial Courts.

1. In civil cases the Presiding Judge should be given discretion to

have an affidavit of witness in place of his Examination-in-Chief subject to the right of the adversary to cross-examine the witness.

2. A sufficient number of Commissioners duly empowered for recording evidence should be attached to the trial courts (civil) and given the power to entertain and decide objections as to the admissibility of the evidence.

3. In Civil cases, party may not normally be allowed to examine more than two witnesses for proving the same fact.

4. In the event of a civil case being withdrawn or compromised,

(a) a refund of half of the court fees should be granted, if the case is compromised or withdrawn before the hearing of arguments;

(b) a refund of 3/4th of the court fee should be granted, if the case is compromised or withdrawn before the framing of issues.

5. Once the recording of evidence commences, the case should, as far as possible, not be adjourned and must be heard from day to day.

6. There shall be one right of appeal or revision and no more in certain matters. This is subject to the restoration of the power of the High Courts under Article 227 of the Constitution.

7. Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure and analogous provisions for notice to Government and public authorities to be deleted for avoiding needless technical defences.

8. The Limitation Act, the Evidence Act and the Procedural Codes be simplified so as to avoid technical arguments relating to non-compliance with their provisions.

9. Retired District Judges should be re-employed as District Judges to

clear the arrears in the District Courts subject to the qualification that they shall not be re-employed, after the expiration of a period of three years from the date of their retirement.

De-Recognition of D.V.C. Staff Association

395. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation Staff Association has been de-recognised by the Chairman of the Corporation;

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

(c) whether the West Bengal State Government has taken up the matter with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). One of the major maladies affecting the DVC till recently was the erosion of discipline in the organisation leading to de-moralisation of the officers and staff. Malpractices like irregular attendance false O.T.A. and LTC claims were quite common. All these things had an adverse impact on power generation which has been consistently unsatisfactory for the two year period preceding October, 1980. The plant load factor in the DVC had gone down to 34 per cent which is one of the lowest in the country. In spite of wages in the DVC being sufficiently high, there has always been some agitation or trouble over some monetary demand or other. The present Chairman tried to restore a degree of discipline in the organisation. He stopped irregular practices such as

false O.T.A. and LTC un-punctual attendance and introduced a system of no work no pay. He tried to enforce discipline not just by punitive methods but also by inspiring the staff to work better. Intensive tours in the field areas, group meetings with the officers and the staff were organised to boost their morale and to reorient their attitude towards work. High powered grievances redressal teams were sent to field formations to offer relief where relief was due. Senior personnel officers were sent out from the headquarters to the fields to look into problems and seek solutions. As a result of the steps taken power generation in the DVC has improved considerably and in October 1980 generation in the Corporation was 15th per cent more than during the previous month.

One of the local unions without appreciating the steps taken for welfare and staff betterment took umbrage to the disciplinary steps taken by Management. They also went on 2 day token strike in September, 1980 to press their demands. Their agitation and demonstration climaxed in the assault on the Chairman, DVC, which necessitated his hospitalisation for a few days. It may be mentioned that there is a Code of Discipline laid down both for management and also for unions which confers certain rights on the one hand and duties and obligations on the other hand, on both sides. An integral part of this Code is an obligation on the part of the unions not to resort to coercion intimidation and go slow. As the DVC Staff Association did not bother to observe these obligations, the rights given to this union, as a result of recognition were withdrawn by de-recognising it.

A communication has been received from Chief Minister West Bengal on the matter and the same is under examination. The management, however is keeping an open mind and if the union cooperates and do not indulge in acts of indiscipline and

rowdyism for a reasonable period the matter could be reviewed.

Statement of Bangladesh Foreign Minister on Farakka

396. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the action taken by the Central Government on the statement made on 21st August, 1980 by the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Prof. Shamsul Haq on the Farakka Issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): In its 19th meeting held in Dacca from 8th to 11th July, 1980, the Joint Rivers Commission decided to make redoubled efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution on the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga particularly keeping in view the mandate given to the Commission under the Agreement. It was agreed to continue the discussion at the Commission and where necessary at other levels towards this objective.

The Commission continued the discussions at its 20th meeting held in Delhi from the 29th to 31st August, 1980, but these were not successful. The mandate given to the Commission lapsed on 4th November, 1980, and the matter therefore is now no longer before the Joint Rivers Commission.

The two Governments however are in touch at various political levels in order to find an early solution to the problem of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga.

Schemes and Plans to control flood at Vansadhara

397. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa prepared the plan and schemes

to control the flood on river Vansadhara in Geenpur, sub-division of Koraput district;

(b) if so, the names of the irrigation-cum-flood control project on river Vansadhara which has been proposed by the Government of Orissa; and

(c) whether there is any programme prepared by the Government of Orissa to make survey and investigation of tributaries of river Vansadhara to check the flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Narmda Tribunal Award

398. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report about the decision of the Madhya Pradesh State Government going to the Supreme Court against the Narmada Tribunal Award;

(b) whether the Centre is aware that Madhya Pradesh State Government refused to accept Gujarat Government's cheque being its contribution towards rehabilitation;

(c) if reply to (a) and (b) is in affirmative, whether it is a fact that under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, the Award is binding on all the parties concerned; and

(d) if so, steps/action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government for expeditiously implement the Award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have reported that demand drafts for

Rupees ten lakhs sent by them to Madhya Pradesh in March 1980 for preliminaries concerning resettlement, as per decision of the Tribunal, have not yet been acknowledged by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal in order to implement the award, the Central Government have since constituted the machinery comprising Narmada Central Authority and a Review Committee under statutory order published in the official Gazette on 10th September, 1980. Similarly, the Government of India has also constituted Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee by Resolution dated 4th September, 1980.

Pandoh Dam Faces Grane Situation

399. SHRI CHIRANJIT LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pandoh Dam faces a grave situation as a result of the heavy deposits of silt in the reservoir which will affect onflow of water in Bhakra-Nangal Project; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Although the rate of siltation in Pandoh reservoir has been observed to be higher than anticipated, the flow of water to Bhakra Nangal Project will not be significantly affected, as the Pandoh dam is primarily a diversion dam.

(b) It is proposed to control the rate of siltation by preventing the dumping of excavated material into the reservoir during road construction activities and by proper afforestation measures in the catchment areas. The matter is being pursued with the authorities of the Himachal Pradesh Government.

Writ Petition in Supreme Court Regarding Fertilizer Plant at Sindri

400. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India sold the Coal-based public sector fertilizer plants at Sindri as scrap;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court had on a writ petition filed by the Fertilizer Corporation Workers Union, directed the Centre not to part with the possession of the plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Fertiliser Corporation of India sold obsolete and redundant parts and equipments of the old coal based plants at Sindri as these plants had outlived their life and had become uneconomical and unsafe to operate.

(c) and (d). The Supreme Court has dismissed on 13th November, 1980 the petition filed by the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union and others and upheld the sale.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 3355 DATED 8TH JULY, 1980 RE. AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARY): The Statement correcting reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3355 could not be laid on the Table of the House earlier as the Parliament had already been prorogued.

State-wise percentage of the irrigated land (1976-77 Statistics)

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territory	Gross irrigated area		Gross sown area		Percentage of gross irrigated to gross sown area	
	As per original reply	As corrected	As per original reply	As corrected	As per original reply	As corrected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan . . .	2,972	2,976	16,898	16,898	17.6	17.6
Tamil Nadu . . .	3,001	3,001	7,147	7,147	22.0	42.0
Delhi . . .	72	72	116	116	62.8	62.1

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO USQ NO. 6046 DATED 29TH JULY, 1980 RE. QUANTITY OF WATER SUPPLY FROM NARMADA IRRIGATION SCHEME.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6046 asked by Shri Chhitu Bhai Gamit in the Lok Sabha on 29th July, 1980 regarding quantity of water supply from Narmada Irrigation Scheme the words viz. "allocation of water out of the total" which were to be added after the words "districtwise/regionwise" and before the words "quantity of water" were left out through an oversight. The complete answer to Part (b) of this question will be as under:—

"(b) No, Sir. The Tribunal has not recommended districtwise/regionwise allocation of water out of the total quantity of water allocated to Gujarat".

This statement is being laid on the Table of the House as soon as the omission has been noticed.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS
12 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every one of you will be allowed to speak but all of you first please sit down. Every party leader must maintain discipline in the House.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : चार-पांच हजार लोगों को सरकार ने मारा है, उनके ऊपर एडजानमेंट मोशन होना चाहिए। डिसिप्लिन तब रहेगा, जब आप एडजानमेंट मोशन लेंगे। आपकी सरकार ने चार-पांच हजार लोगों का कतल किया है ... (व्यवधान) ... जिन्होंने मोशन का नोटिस दिया है, उनको आप ...

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I appeal to the House? In the zero hour I would allow every party leader in the House to say a few words.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Why party leaders?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not want party leaders then every one of you must in an orderly manner get up and ask for permission. That is a rule.

You must get up, take my permission before raising a point. You cannot get up as you like. No, I will not allow it. You should take my permission; otherwise I will not allow you.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर
पर खड़ा हूँ . . .

(व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you may please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request all of you please to take your seats.

Hereafter, unless all of them take their seats, anybody speaking without my permission in the House, will not be recorded. Order please.

(Interruptions)**

All of you may please take your seats. I will not allow you.

Now, only Papers to be Laid on the Table. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER OIL AND NATURAL
GAS COMMISSION ACT

* THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1139 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the

1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1959.]

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1305/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, DRAFT NOTIFICATION TO BE ISSUED UNDER COMPANIES ACT, NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, AND REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of staff) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1306/80]

(2) A copy of Draft Notification (Hindi and English versions) to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956 regarding exemption to Government Companies from the applicability of sections 225, 256 and 257 of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1307/80.]

(3) A copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 546(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1980, under sub-section (3)

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1308/80.]

(4) A copy, of the Eighty-third Report (Hindi* version) of the Law Commission on the Guardians and Wards Act, 1990 and certain provisions of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

(5) A copy of the Eighty-fifth Report Hindi *version) of the Law Commission on Claims for Compensation under Chapter 8 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(6) A copy of the Eighty-sixth Report of the Law, Commission on the Partition Act, 1893.

(7) A copy of the Eighty-seventh Report of the Law Commission on Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.

(8) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of Reports mentioned at (6) and (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1309/80]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Narmada Water Scheme (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 770(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1980 under sub-section (7) of Section 6A of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1310/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1979-80 AND PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controlled-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, for the year 1979-80, under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1311/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1312/80.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ending 30th September, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at serial No. (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1313/80.]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1979 AND 1980
AND NOTIFICATION UNDER UNION DUTIES
OF EXCISE (ELECTRICITY) DISTRIBUTION
ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to
lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following
Reports (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under article 151(1) of the
Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller
and Auditor General of India for
the year 1979—Union Government
(Commercial) Part V—Miscellane-
ous topics of interest. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT—1314/80.]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller
and Auditor General of India for
the year 1979—Union Government
(Commercial) Part VI—The Ferti-
lizer Corporation of India Limited
(Sindri Unit). [Placed in Library.
See No. LT—1315/80.]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller
and Auditor General of India for
the year 1980—Union Government
(Commercial)—Part I—Introduc-
tion. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT—1316/80.]

(2) A copy of the Union Duties of
Excise (Electricity) Distribution
Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English ver-

sions) published in Notification No.
G. S. R. 1076 in Gazette of India dat-
ed the 18th October, 1980, under sub-
section (2) of section 5 of the Union
Duties of Excise (Electricity) Distri-
bution Act, 1980. [Placed in Library
See No. LT—1317/80.]

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON NA-
TIONAL FILM POLICY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI KU-
MUDHEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of the Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Working Group on National Film
Policy. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT—1318/80.]

12.04 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the
Table the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980,
passed by the Houses of Parliament
during the last session and assented
to since a report was last made to
the House on 8 August, 1980.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table co-
pies, duly authenticated by the Sec-
retary—General of Rajya Sabha, of
the following two Bills passed by the
Houses of Parliament during the
last session and assented to since a
report was last made to the House
on 8 August, 1980:—

1. The Inter-State Water Dis-
putes (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

2. The Brahmaputra Board Bill,
1980.

12.05 hrs.

RS. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention—Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing anybody. All of you may please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my request to the Party leaders so that I would allow everyone of you to speak. But you were not yielding.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would make a request to you all....

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you listen to me for a minute? Kindly take your seats. I will call one by one. Everyone of you may raise your point of view or any other point. I will call one by one of those who have given their names for the adjournment motion. All of you please sit down. I will allow only three minutes for every Hon'ble Member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): You could have done this earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I call Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, these are very serious matters. The Hon'ble Members have given adjournment motion against indiscriminate butchering of the Muslims right within a few hundred miles of Delhi. This 'sarcar' is not taking immediate action....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Mr. Bosu to speak. If you want to speak, I will allow you also to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Therefore, Sir, this House should be failing in its duty if it does not come to the rescue of this minority people for whom these people have been shedding crocodile tears for the last so many months for catching votes. Now, my friends have given adjournment motions and others have also given. Kindly find time for discussing this motion. Let us find time for having a discussion on this very serious matter. This is my first point. My next point is that the Chief Minister, Maharashtra....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, don't raise other points. I would not allow you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With regard to the point raised by Mr. Bosu, I may point out that the Business Advisory Committee has recommended a discussion on this subject. Now, Mr. Paswan.

(Interruptions).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): If the adjournment motion is disallowed, the reason for the same should be stated.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The situation as we see today deserves an adjournment motion, a motion of censuring this gentleman who is sitting as a silent spectator *(Interruptions).*

(Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हार्जिपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नियम 60 के तहत प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है। मैंने दो एडजोर्नमेंट मोशंस दिये हैं—एक कम्युनल राइट्स पर और दूसरा प्राइस राइज पर। आप नियम 60 को पढ़िये, इसमें लिखा है—

“परन्तु जब अध्यक्ष ने नियम 56 के अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्मति देने से इंकार कर दिया हो या उसकी राय हो कि चर्चा के लिए प्रस्थापित विषय नियमानुकूल नहीं है तो वह यदि

आवश्यक समझे, उस प्रस्ताव की सूचना पढ़कर सुना सकेगा और सम्मति देने से इन्कार करने या प्रस्ताव को नियमानुकूल न ठहराने के कारण बता सकेगा।”

मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हम लोगों का एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार किया है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं स्वीकार किया है तो क्या कारण है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आप रिजेक्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आपको कारण बताना पड़ेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker need not give the reasons for rejecting an adjournment motion. It has already been said by the Speaker and that is the rule.

With regard to price rise, a discussion is going to take place.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): You must give the reasons (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker need not give the reasons; I have said that. On 30th March, 1972, Shri K. Baladhandayuthum, a former Member of this great House—I have the privilege of mentioning a great hero—raised this point in this House and I am quoting from the debates of that day:

“SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHUM: I have tabled an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have conveyed to you that I have not allowed it.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHUM: If you are rejecting it, you may read out the motion and say why you are rejecting it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, the Speaker does not explain things inside the House.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): But there are also precedents when the Speaker has given reasons for rejection.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday this point was raised and the Speaker said that the reasons cannot be claimed from him and that he would not disclose the reasons. Now, it is unfair on your part to ask me to say something about the decision of the Speaker I am very sorry. I am not going to do that. The decision of the Speaker given yesterday is final and that is on record. Nobody has any right to reject it....

(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am permitting Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to raise a point of order.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप इसको नेशन के लिए इम्पॉर्टेंट सबजेक्ट मानते हैं या नहीं ? (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I draw your attention to Direction 2 which deals with the arrangement of business. You want cooperation from the House. We want cooperation from you. The procedure which you have adopted just now, if you had adopted it earlier, all the shouting would not have been there. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): He has been saying it from the beginning. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Direction 2 says like this. (Interruptions) I support your colour T. V. Don't worry. (i) Oath or affirmation.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

(ii) President's Address to both Houses of Parliament, to be laid on the Table. (iii) Obituary references. (iv) Questions (including short notice questions)". That is what happened today. After that, it says, "(v) Leave to move motions for adjournment of the business of the House." That was the moment in which the procedure which you have just now adopted if you had adopted at that time, all the shouting would not have been there. But instead, you want to the next item on the Agenda Paper, that is, papers laid on the Table of the House, which is an item afterwards; and you brushed aside all the objections and points of orders from this side, which has really caused this trouble. Now I draw your attention to Rule 60. It is true that you have quoted from the proceedings of 1972. But I can quote several other proceedings afterwards where the Speaker had taken the trouble to explain especially when the Opposition was unanimous and the adjournment motion is a motion of the Opposition when it wants to censure the Government without moving a vote of no-confidence. "We can move a vote of no-confidence because we have got 50 members on this side. But we went to help the House to move on and, therefore, we wanted only to censure it. Therefore, the House is unanimous that a motion on the prices should be moved here, adjournment motion. If you can take the House into confidence....."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Communal riots. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would say that it is your pleasure, but it is being said in places after places that pleasure in a court and in Parliament is not the pleasure elsewhere. It is not arbitrary; it is not subjective. (*Interruptions*) It has to take into account the mood of the House and the mood of the House is that we want an adjournment motion; we do not want an ordinary motion.

Therefore, you must tell us why are you not admitting it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Again I shall quote. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) It says, "The refusal to give consent that is practice and procedure of Parliament—(*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Mr. Harihesh Bahadur, you have not raised a point of order. I am only replying to Mr. Subramaniam and to the House. It says, "The refusal to give consent is in the absolute discretion of the Speaker and he is not bound to give any reason." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: (Azamgarh): I am sorry to say that the Speaker has to use his discretion in the interest of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please convince me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, no, I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are setting a very wrong precedent. The country is agitated on communal riots. In U.P., one after another, communal riots are taking place. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You convince me. You kindly see the ruling. The Speaker yesterday said that he need not give the reasons and he made it very clear. Not only that, he has convened a meeting; immediately a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held; and in that meeting, this problem was discussed and a date has been fixed for discussion on the increase in prices. (*Interruptions*)—discussion on the motion of Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri B. V. Desai regarding continuing rise in the prices of sugar and other essential commodities. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I am going to the next subject. (*Interruptions*) I am not going to allow anybody. That is over. (*Interruptions*) Now we shall take up the calling attention. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is totally wrong. I challenge this decision. (*Interruptions*) I was sitting in the Business Advisory Committee. It was not the sugar that we had decided to discuss. (2) The members are raising the question of communal riots. It is a question of the communal riots. I want to say that we have raised the question of communal riots. Communal riots are taking place in the towns of U.P., one after another. Let the Home Minister tell us and make a statement on them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: May I ask a clarification? I want to ask whether the Speaker is bound not to disclose the reasons?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever the Speaker said yesterday holds good. I do not want to interfere in that. I cannot allow any discussion on what the Speaker said yesterday; I will not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If all of you take your seats, I can learn a lot from you; there are many senior members in the House. You allow me to learn; I am still to learn. If you allow Mr. Yadav, he may teach me. But you do not allow him.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I am standing for the last fifteen minutes and still you have not allowed me to speak. What is this that is going on? I am on an altogether different point. You say that unless proper notice is given and permission is sought, we should not speak. You are right. During the Question Hour, I sent you a letter and sought your permission. I do not know whether you received it. Had you received it you would not have skipped it over and gone to the next business. Therefore, I had to shout from here; still you did not pay heed. The question that is raised is very important. Today, along with the agenda papers, we have received a slip: "Seventh Lok Sabha, Who's

Who, On page 103, delete 'Bar-at-Law', delete 'Unmarried'." This is the correction in page 103 of Bio-data. He has given these details when he became the Minister and now he says that he is not Bar-at-law and that he is not unmarried. At that time he gave this information, had he forgotten that he was married? Why has he submitted false information to the House? The entire Opposition demands his resignation for giving false information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had sent a letter. You have been asked to see the Speaker in his Chamber.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We demand a statement from him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): What is your ruling? Is he married or unmarried? (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, a photostat copy of what I have written, I can place before the House. It is one of my PAs who, leaving aside what I have written, has put all those things there. I have a photostat copy of what I have written, with me, and I can place it before the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must appreciate it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It was very good that the Railway Minister yesterday *suo motu* made a statement in the House on the train accident where one hundred people were killed. But in communal riots in Moradabad, Aligarh, Allahabad, Kanpur and so many towns of UP, many hundreds and even thousands of people have been killed. The communal riots are still going on. The entire minority is in a state of helplessness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Yes; I am coming. The communal riots are still taking place in many towns of UP. The UP Government has totally failed to restore communal harmony in the State and they deserve to be dismissed. The UP Government and Chief Minister deserve to be dismissed. I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on the communal situation in the country, because the entire minority community is helpless. Will he make a statement in this House, so that we may know what steps the State Government are taking? This is the most urgent issue before the country and the House must get an opportunity to discuss the communal situation in the country. Let the Home Minister tell us what is the communal situation in the country. Is he in a position to tell us that? People are being killed. They are being attacked. Even the police are looting.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कोमुनल राइड्स पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन इसलिये दिया है क्योंकि सरकार की पुलिस ने कोमुनल राइड्स को पैदा किया है । आपका जवाब “ना” या “हां” में लेना चाहता हूं कि आप कोमुनल राइड्स के मोशन को जरूरी समझते है या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make it very clear. Whatever decision was taken with regard to these adjournment motions by the Speaker, that still holds good and nobody can reopen that subject. I am not permitting anybody. (Interruptions). I have allowed it for half an hour. I am not permitting anybody.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will you ask the Home Minister to make a statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot ask. Next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I am going to the next item. Calling Attention. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.... Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): I am here but I am not permitted to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very serious matter. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal says that he is not permitted to speak. I am very sorry for that.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record anything. If I have to give any decision I will tell the hon. Members from the opposition that I shall communicate their feelings to the Speaker. That is all. Now, calling attention.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I am on a point of order. You asked Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal to speak and he says that he is obstructed. I am drawing your attention to Rule 373. It says :

“The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.”

It is very clear and it is proved beyond any reasonable doubt that in this House these Members are obstructing

the proceedings of the House... (*Interruptions*) I would request you to take action against them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, or the Speaker is concerned, we shall never use this rule against our own colleagues.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I rise on a point of order under rules 56, 60 and 388 of the Rules of Procedure. We have given an adjournment motion on communal riots....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you cannot raise it. The Speaker has already given a ruling.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Minister state what steps the Government are going to take to stop communal riots. What prevents you from asking the Home Minister to state this? Why are you abdicating your own right when you are in the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot. Shri Yadav and Shri Unnikrishnan want me to direct the Minister to reply to certain issues that have been raised here. Shri Sathe has very rightly asked under what rule the Speaker can direct a Minister to make such a statement. Of course, the Minister is at liberty to make any statement. I cannot interfere with it..

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Rule 389 reads:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

So, you can tell the Minister to make a statement. There is no bar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is only the residuary power.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: On many occasions the Speaker has directed the Government to come out with a statement. This is a matter agitating the whole country. There are millions of minorities in the country....(*Interruptions*) What is wrong in asking the Minister? . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Yadav and Shri Unnikrishnan are very senior leaders. I am a very small chap. So, I would request them very humbly to meet the Speaker in his chamber and discuss this issue.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Why are you abdicating your right? You are in the Chair. Do not abdicate your right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am making a request to you, in the same way as you are making a request to me. Have I not got a right to make a request to you?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not saying that you don't have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have I not got the right to make a request to you?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made a request to you to see the Speaker with regard to this in the Chamber and discuss with him and come out with a peaceful solution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is all right. May I make a request to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got a right to make a request. I have a right to make a request to you. (*Interruptions*). 45 minutes are over. Please allow me to conduct the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*). All of you may please sit down. Now, Calling Attention. Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : महोदय,
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SALT (Manjeri): Please listen to me. (Interruptions). The Speaker give us this assurance that all those matters will be discussed, but time has not been allotted to discuss communal violence in this House. No date, no time is allotted. Why so? We want an answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been mentioned in the Business Advisory Committee and a decision has been taken.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail). But that is not binding on us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Salt, you please meet the Speaker in the Chamber, I make a request to you.

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: But you are in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am making a request to you to please meet the Speaker in the Chamber. Now, Calling Attention.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने की इजाजत नहीं मिली है इसलिए मैं सदन त्याग कर रहा हूँ ।

[At this stage, Shri R. N. Rakesh and some other Members left the House]

14.27 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OUTCOME OF THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता

हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :

“राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद की 12 नवम्बर, 1980 को नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक के निष्कर्ष ।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, National Integration Council, met on 12th November, 1980; under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It devoted itself, mainly to major issues; like preservation of communal harmony; regionalism and happenings in the North-East; role of education in promoting national integration; Centre-State relations; and language problem. Assessment of various factors, impeding the process of national integration; and the suggestions made by them to overcome these handicaps; would form the guidelines for the deliberations of the three Committees; that the Council decided to set up. The Standing Committee on national Integration, will be constantly reviewing and monitoring, the implementation of the recommendations of the National Integration Council. Another committee will focus its attention, on the maintenance of communal harmony; and will make in-depth studies of the causes of communal disturbances. The third committee will review the educational content and structure and recommend measures to make education an effective instrument for promoting secularism and national integration.

It is expected that with the co-operation and collective wisdom of its members; and Council will help in achieving the goal, of national integration.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आगे से वह वक्तव्य हिन्दी में पढ़ दिया करें, अंग्रेजी में पढ़ने का कष्ट क्यों करते हैं । सदन में दोनों ही भाषायें चलती हैं, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी । मंत्री जी

को भी बराबर इसका हक है कि वह हिन्दी में पढ़ दिया करें ।

महोदय, अपने देश में हाथ ही में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उन में से कुछ-एक का जिक्र मैं आपके सामने करना चाहता हूँ । जिस तरह से हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा पैदा हो गया है और मुरादाबाद की चर्चा अभी हो रही थी, केवल मुरादाबाद ही नहीं, अलीगढ़, कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, दिल्ली या हमारे यहां भी घटनाएँ घटी हैं । मुरादाबाद में एक नई प्रवृत्ति देखने में आई है, वह नई प्रवृत्ति यह है कि हिन्दू मुसलमान को नहीं मारते हैं और न मुसलमान हिन्दू को मारते हैं, लेकिन पुनिम हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों को मारती है । जब से यह सरकार आई है, जीत कर आने के बाद जिसका कि बहुत दावा है और दावा करती है, लेकिन उसने सब की रक्षा करने के लिए, केवल घड़ियाली आंसू बहाए हैं । मुरादाबाद में पीछे चलकर इनके आफिसरों ने अपने कुकृत्यों को छिपाने के लिए, आपने पापों को छिपाने के लिए, उन्होंने उसको हिन्दू-मुसलमान दंगे का रूप दिया है, रंग दिया है और पीछे चलकर के (व्यवधान) . . . शान्त रहिए, बहुत घड़ियाली आंसू बहा चुके हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इससे पता चलता है कि इनका एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन और इनकी पुलिस क्या है । जिस तरह से इन्होंने पुलिस और एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन का इस्तेमाल किया है, जिस तरह से इन्होंने कुकृत्य किया है, उसका यही अंजाम होना था ।

यह तो मैंने आपको हिन्दू-मुसलमान दंगे की स्थिति के बारे में बताया । अब मैं दूसरी घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ —

पटना जिले के पिपरा गांव में कास्ट-रायट हुआ । वहां पर सबर्णों ने हरिजनों के घरों को जलाया, 14 हरिजनों को ज़िन्दा जला दिया गया, जानवरों तक को जला दिया गया और . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very clear from the Calling Attention that it is about the outcome of the meeting of the National Integration Council held on 12th November, 1980 in New Delhi. What is it that you are raising so many things? And you are making a speech. Please ask question on the National Integration Council's meeting. You are raising question of communal riots: (Interruptions) we can have a general discussion on that.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं एक तीसरी घटना का जिक्र करता हूँ — संथाल परगना के गूआ नामक स्थान पर 8 तितम्बर को 13-14 आदिवासियों को मार डाला गया और यह काम बिहार मिलिट्री पुलिस ने किया । अब मैं चौथी घटना का जिक्र करता हूँ—यह आसाम की घटना है । आसाम में आग लगी हुई है . . .

श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): उपध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । मैं नियम सं० 197 (1) तथा (2) के अधीन प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ । इस में लिखा है —

“197 (1) कोई सदस्य अध्यक्ष की पूर्व अनुज्ञा से, अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के किसी विषय पर मंत्री का ध्यान दिला सकेगा और मंत्री संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य दे सकेगा या बाद के किसी समय या तिथि को वक्तव्य देने के लिये समय मांग सकेगा ।

(2) ऐसे वक्तव्य पर जब वह दिया जायगा कोई वाद-विवाद नहीं होगा । किन्तु प्रत्येक सदस्य जिस के

[श्री हरिश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

नाम में कार्य-सूची में यह मद दिखाई गई है, अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से एक प्रश्न पूछ सकेगा"

इस विषय पर कोई भाषण नहीं दिया जा सकता, प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है, लेकिन मंडल जी भाषण दे रहे हैं, प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। इन्हें प्रश्न पूछना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is completing his question now.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं कह रहा था कि आसाम और नार्थ-ईस्ट में आग लगी हुई है। आसाम जल रहा है, राष्ट्रीय एकता को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। आसाम के लोग यहां बातचीत के लिये आये थे, बातचीत हुई भी थी, लेकिन गृह मंत्री के रवैये के कारण सफल नहीं हो सकी। इस के लिये गृह मंत्री जी दोषी हैं और इन के जो एडवाइजर्स और गवर्नर वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं — वे दोषी है। अब ये वहां पर कांग्रेसी हुकूमत बनाने जा रहे हैं। कल गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि वहां पर जिस का बहुमत होगा, वह सरकार बनायेगा और बहुमत कैसे होगा—डिफेक्शन से। इस तरह से ये वहां पर जनतन्त्र कायम करना चाहते हैं। डिफेक्शन करवा कर, बहुमत बना कर आसाम में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत बना कर बे जनतन्त्र और देश की एकता को कायम रखना चाहते हैं (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन पर बोल रहा हूं। आसाम

में आग लगी हुई है और ये वहां पर आग बुझाने के बजाय कांग्रेस मंत्रि मंडल बनाने जा रहे हैं। इन का पूरा ध्यान वहां पर कांग्रेस सरकार की स्थापना पर लगा हुआ है, देश में कम्यूनल हार्मोनी और यूनिटी कायम करने पर इन का ध्यान नहीं है। सरकार अपने काम से बोले, भाषण से नहीं बोले, आज सरकार आसाम में जो काम कर रही है उस से आसाम की समस्या का हल नहीं होगा।

अब मैं नागालैंड और मिजोराम पर आता हूं। वहां पर इन्होंने लाल डेंगा को खुली छूट दे दी है। लाल डेंगा ने

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply. Even very senior members do not abide by the rules.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : वहां पर जो खतरा पैदा हो गया है, मैं उसी के बारे में बतला रहा हूं। आज नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन को खतरा पैदा हो गया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is on a specific issue, the outcome of the meeting of the National Integration Council. Is this the outcome? The subject is very clear.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): As far all those who cooperated with the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister makes a charge that "from the speeches of the Opposition leaders, I feel, they are not cooperating." is it the outcome of that? (Interruptions).

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: This is the statement of the Government:

"Assessment of various factors, impeding the process of national integration and the suggestions made by them to overcome these handicaps..."

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
हिन्दी में पढ़िये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अच्छा
हिन्दी में पढ़ देता हूँ ।

“राष्ट्रीय एकता के कार्य में रुकावट
डालने वाले भिन्न-भिन्न कारणों का
जायजा लिया गया ।”

भिन्न-भिन्न कारण क्या हैं यहीं मैं
बता रहा हूँ । राष्ट्रीय एकता के
मार्ग में क्या-क्या बाधाएं हैं, यहीं मैं
बता रहा हूँ । ये तो मैंने जो रिसेन्ट
बातें हैं, रिसेन्ट घटनाएं हैं, उन के
बारे में बताया । अब मैं इतिहास में
जाना चाहता हूँ यदि आप मेरी बातें
सुनें और सहयोग करें । इतिहास क्या
है ? आप किस ढंग से इतिहास
के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, यह आप
को बताना जरूरी है ताकि आप यह
समझ सकें कि इस का समाधान क्या
है । आप ने जो शिक्षा पद्धति चला
रखी है, आप ने जो इतिहास बनाया है,
यह भी बहुत हद तक इस के लिए
जिम्मेवार है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Dhanik
Lal Mandal and Shri Harikesh Bahadur
have to speak, and the Minister will
reply. Then we will adjourn for Lunch.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं लन्च
क. बाद कन्टीन्यू करूंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want
to continue after Lunch? All right. The
House stands adjourned for Lunch, to
meet again at 2.00 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of
the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA in the
Chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—
Contd. Outcome of the meeting of the
National Integration Council—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mandal.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : सभापति
महोदय, नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौंसिल में
प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दो बातों की ओर
इशारा किया । पहली बात उन्होंने यह
कही कि हमारा सपना क्या है । हम
किस प्रकार का देश बनाना चाहते
हैं ? सपने के तहत उन्होंने कहा कि
क्या हम एक मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान, एक
भाई-चारे का हिन्दुस्तान, जिसमें सब
भाई-भाई के रूप में रहेंगे, शांति से
रहेंगे, इस तरह का हिन्दुस्तान बनाना
चाहते हैं या हम एक ऐसा हिन्दुस्तान
बनाना चाहते हैं जो कमजोर हो और
विदेशी आक्रमण के सामने धुटने टेके ?

दूसरी बात जो प्रधानमंत्री जी ने
कही वह थी इतिहास के बारे में ।
इतिहास ने जो हम पर जिम्मेदारी डाली
है, उस काम को हमें पूरा करना है
और इसलिए यह कौंसिल की बैठक
बुलाई गई । मैं इन दोनों बातों से
सहमत हूँ और इसीलिए मैं गृह मंत्री
जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित
करना चाहता हूँ कि अपना देश पुराना
देश है, इसकी बहुत पुरानी संस्कृति है ।
इसका इतिहास बहुत पुराना है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि आपने यहां ऐसी कौन-कौन
सी चीजें हैं, जिनकी वजह से यह नेशनल
इंटीग्रेशन में बाधाएं उत्पन्न होती हैं ।
मैं 4-5 चीजों की ओर आपके माध्यम

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

से गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ : महोदय, वह है जाति, वह है धर्म या संप्रदाय, वह है भाषा, वह है इतिहास की गलत पढ़ाई और वह है गलत शिक्षा पद्धति इन पाँचों बातों की ओर गृह मंत्री जी ने कभी सोच-विचार किया या नहीं किया, मैं नहीं कह सकता, किन्तु मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इन बातों पर संजीदगी से विचार करें ।

महोदय, हमारे देश की एकता के रास्ते में जो बाधाएँ हैं वे ये हैं । क्या जाति है, साम्प्रदायिकता है, भाषा है, इतिहास की गलत पढ़ाई है और क्या गलत शिक्षा नीति, गलत शिक्षा पद्धति है ? क्या इनकी वजह से अपने देश में एकता नहीं हो रही है ? इनक निराकरण के लिए, इनके समाधान के लिए गृह मंत्री जी कौन सा सुझाव देना चाहते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय, नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन कौमिल में क्या डेर्लावरेंसम हुई ? हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं, यह गदन जानना चाहता है कि कौमिल में माननीय मंत्री जी की क्या राय हुई है ? इस देश में जातीयता को कैसे मिटाया जाए ? यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि जातीयता नहीं है । जातीयता है, जिसके पहले भी मैंने उदाहरण दिए थे ? हाल में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि किस प्रकार से जातीय दंगे होते हैं । इसलिए यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इससे आंखें मूंद कर बैठ रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । आप इसके उन्मूलन के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं, कौन-कौन से कदम उठाना चाहते हैं, यह हम लोग जानना चाहते हैं ।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार से साम्प्रदायिकता है । हम लोग अच्छी प्रकार से जानते

हैं कि आपकी दिलचस्पी इसमें रखी है । महोदय, इस देश में धर्म का एक दूसरा ही रूप हो गया है । सांप्रदायिक रूप हो गया है । एक धर्म दूसरे धर्म के विरुद्ध जहर उगलता है । यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यह मामला किस ढंग से उलझ गया है । धर्म जो कि एक सार्वभौम चीज है, उसका एक सांप्रदायिक रूप आ गया है । वह रूप इस तरह से नंगा नाच कर रहा है, 32-33 वर्ष आजादी के हो गए, लेकिन आज भी सांप्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं, जिसकी वजह से हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । उसको दूर करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय आप सुझाते हैं और क्या इंटीग्रेशन काउंसिल में ये सब बाने आई हैं ?

भाषा के मामले में सरकार के रवैये को आप देखें । बार बार यहां पर मैथिली को आठवाँ, अनुसूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए मांग की गई है । लेकिन यह सरकार चूंकि अंग्रेजी-परस्त सरकार है इस वारते यह किसी भी देशी भाषा को या देशी भाषाओं को कभी भी पनपने नहीं देना चाहती है । यह एक पटव्यव है जो रचा गया है । सरकार की नीति की वजह से भारतीय भाषाओं में झगड़े होते हैं । भारतीय भाषायें आपस में बहनें हैं, सिस्टर्ज हैं । उन में किसी प्रकार का झगड़ा नहीं हो सकता है । हिन्दी बड़ी बहन है यह ठीक है । जितनी भी अन्य देशी भाषायें हैं वे सब बहनें हैं । उन में आपस में कतई कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । लेकिन अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के लिए सरकार खुद इन भाषाओं में झगड़ा कराती है । जो झगड़े हैं इनके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है, इसकी नीतियां जिम्मेदार हैं । यह सरकार नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन की बात करती है । 33 बरस के बाद भी इस सरकार ने राजभाषा

को, राष्ट्र भाषा को, आफिशल लैंगुएज को उसका सही स्थान नहीं दिया है। राज भाषा को उसका उचित स्थान नहीं दिलाने के पीछे जो इनकी नीतियां हैं वे जिम्मेदार है और वे नीतियां यही हैं कि भारतीय भाषाओं को किस तरह से आपस में लड़ाया जाए, उन में आपस में फूट डाली जाए, उन में आपस में संघर्ष कराया जाए, अंग्रेजी के वर्चस्व को कयम रखा जाए। गृह मंत्री जी कैसी अंग्रेजी जानते हैं इसको सदन जानता है। फिर भी अगर वह अंग्रेजी का मोह छोड़ दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी को किसी पर लादा जाए। लेकिन मेरा यह आग्रह है कि अंग्रेजी को आप फौरन हटाएं। जब तक अंग्रेजी कायम है अपनी जगह पर तब तक भारतीय भाषाओं में एकता नहीं पैदा हो सकती है, तक तक भाषायी दगे होते रहेंगे। उर्दू की उपेक्षा यह सरकार करती है। आज तक इस देश में उर्दू बोलने वालों के लिए, उर्दू जानने वालों के लिए, उर्दू भाषा के लिए इस सरकार ने क्या किया है, क्या वह बना-एगी? मैथिली के लिए उन्होंने क्या किया है, मणिपुरी के लिए क्या किया है, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए क्या किया है—

सभापति महोदय : : आपने तथा श्री हरिकेश वहादुर जी ने इस में यह जानना चाहा था :

"To call the attention of the Home Minister to the outcome of the meeting of the National Integration Council held in New Delhi on the 12th November, 1980.

यह बहुत ही सीमिति सा प्रश्न है। आपने यह जानना चाहा है कि बारह तारीख को जो विचार विमर्श हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या

कहना है ? इसी तक आप अपने को सीमित रखें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : गृह मंत्री जी के दूयान में से दो वाक्य मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं।

"Assessment of various factors impeding the process of national integration and the suggestions made by them to overcome, these handicaps would form the guidelines for the deliberations of the three Committees which the Council decided to get up.

राष्ट्रीय एकता के रास्ते में ये सब बाधाएँ हैं। भिन्न भिन्न बाधाएँ हैं—

सभापति महोदय : बिन्दु बता दें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : भाषा के मामले को मैं छोड़ देता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : वह व्याख्या कर देंगे।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हमें भी व्याख्या करने का मौका आपको देना चाहिये। दोनों बातों से यह सदन बनता है। सदन दोनों पक्षों का है। सरकार का भी है और विरोध पक्ष का भी। अगर सरकार की बात ही सुननी होनी तो मैं यहां नहीं आता।

सभापति महोदय : आप भी इस प्रकार के पद पर थे और मैं भी था, इसलिए आप मेरी बात और मैं आपकी बात समझ सकता हूं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं आपको साथ सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हूं। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कह दिया है। अब मैं इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। इतिहास की जिस तरह की पढ़ाई हमारे देश में होती है उसकी वजह से विभिन्न समुदायों के

[श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल]

बीच में सामंजस्य नहीं हो पाता, समन्वय नहीं हो पाता, हार्मनी नहीं हो पाती है। गलत इतिहास की पढ़ाई होती है। मैं कुछ बातों की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने लोक-सभा डिबेट में भाग लिया था, वह लोक-सभा-डिबेट की किताब में लाया हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। इसमें लिखा है —

“कि 1826 की यन्दावी सन्धि के बाद से बर्मा ने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को आसाम दिया। इनके लिए इतिहास 1826 से शुरू होता है और इसको पढ़ने वालों के दिमाग पर यह असर पड़ता है कि यह मिजो इलाका असम में कोई परदेसी इलाका है और अंग्रेजों ने लड़ाई करते दबा इस परदेसी इलाके को भारत में मिला लिया था।”

इस तरह से गलत पढ़ाई इतिहास की यहां होती है। क्योंकि जैसा मैंने कहा प्रधान मंत्री से मैंने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इतिहास ने हम पर जिम्मेदारी डाली है। इतिहास ने जब आप पर जिम्मेदारी डाली है तो उसमें सही पढ़ाई देनी चाहिये और पूरी होनी चाहिये, अधूरी पढ़ाई नहीं। अधूरी पढ़ाई से भी अज्ञानता फैलेगी और गलत पढ़ाई से तो अज्ञानता फैलेगी ही, जिसकी वजह से अपने देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है। इसलिये आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं कि देशी और परदेशी के मामले में कैसे गलत पढ़ाई होती है। कौन देशी और कौन परदेशी यह जो इतिहास है, असम का इलाका, मिजो या नागालैंड का इलाका यह कब से इस देश में है ?

मैं उर्वसीयम गया था और वहां के गवर्नर ने एक डाक्यूमेंट दिखाया जिसमें उन्होंने दिखाया उर्वसीयम के बारे में कि कृष्ण वहां गये थे और रूकमणी उर्वसीयम की थी। आप देखें कि कृष्ण का समय कितना पुराना है और यह 1826 से आप यहां पढ़ा रहे हैं कि असम का इलाका आया है। तो इससे कितना बड़ा फर्क पड़ेगा, इसे आप समझ सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) इतिहास समझने के लिये थोड़ी बुद्धि चाहिये यह कोई साधारण चीज नहीं है। उर्वसीयम का इलाका कब से इस देश का है ? (व्यवधान) अगर मंत्री जी भी ऐसा ही करेंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा ?

मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन कर रहा था कि आप जवाब दें कि हिन्दू मुसलमानों के बारे में गलत पढ़ाई हो रही है, नार्थ-ईस्ट, उत्तर पूर्व के सीमान्त अंचल के बारे में गलत पढ़ाई होती है, नागालैंड, मिजोरम के बारे में गलत पढ़ाई होती है, अब यह नया तर्क शुरू हो गया है, असम का मामला . . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Sir, Rule 197 says very clearly that the Member can ask questions which are within the scope of the Calling Attention motion. He is making a speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am fully aware.

मंडल जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिये। लंच के पहले आप 10 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यहां मेम्बर आधा घंटा बोलते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आधा घंटा आपका भी हो रहा है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अभी नहीं हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय : आप एक दो मिनट और ले लीजिये । फिर आप मिनिस्टर से भी उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह जवाब दें । इसके बाद एक सदस्य और भी है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इतिहास के बारे में ये लोग नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं, तो न सुनें । इनको कोई मतलब नहीं है देशी, परदेशी से । आर्य, द्रविण, मंगोल, थाई से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, असम में जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उसका सम्बन्ध भाषा से है और जात से भी है, यह आप समझ लीजिये । थाई देश के जो बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वह वहां रिसर्च करवा रहे हैं । ग्रहोम जाति के लोग आये थे असम में थाई देश से । इसलिये इतिहास का सही ज्ञान होना चाहिये, लेकिन यहां गलत ज्ञान दिया जा रहा है । यह मैं आपको वार्न कर रहा हूं, चेतावनी दे रहा हूं ।

जहां तक शिक्षा पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है ; आज बच्चों के चरित्र-निर्माण की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । शिक्षा के माध्यम से सैकुलरिज्म और सर्वधर्म-सम्भाव का ज्ञान कराया जाना चाहिए । आज शिक्षा के करिकुलम में से चरित्र सम्बन्धी बातों को इस लिए निकाल दिया गया है कि वह सब धर्म है । ऐसा लगता है कि इन लोगों ने धर्म से नाता तोड़ लिया है । गलत पढ़ाई की वजह से ही यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है । शिक्षा का अर्थ केवल इनफॉर्मेशन देना ही नहीं है, बल्कि चरित्र का निर्माण और कैरेक्टर-बिल्डिंग है । और कैरेक्टर-बिल्डिंग तभी होगा, जब बच्चों की सैकुलरिज्म और सर्वधर्म-सम्भाव की शिक्षा दी जायेगी ।

पुलिस में किसी माइनोरिटी को रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया गया है ।

सभापति महोदय : कल भी इस विषय पर बहुत बेर तक विचार-विमर्श हुआ था । आज माननीय सदस्य ने आधा घंटा ले लिया है । कुछ समय दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी लेंगे । आप इस बारे में सहयोग प्रदान करें ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि मुरादाबाद के दंगों में विदेशियों का हाथ है । वह बतायें कि वह कौन सी विदेशी ताकत है और उसका माइस आपरेण्डो क्या है—किस ढंग से उसने काम किया है । क्या पुलिस में माइनोरिटीज, शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिङ्गूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जायेगा या नहीं ? क्या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करने के लिए रेसपांसिबिलिटी फिक्स की जायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : चैयरमैन साहब, आपने बहुत कृपा की है । मैं कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस के लफ्जों के बारे में आपसे प्रार्थना करा चाहता था । लेकिन आपने इस तरफ ध्यान दिया और माननीय सदस्य को पायंट आउट कर दिया कि वह सब्जेक्ट से बाहर जा रहे हैं ।

खैर, हम मंडल जी का बहुत आदर करते हैं । मुझ में थोड़ी सी वीकनेस है कि बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी रखनी चाहिए । लेकिन बैकवर्ड आदमी को भी बात फार्वर्ड करनी चाहिए । मुझे इस बात पर अफसोस हुआ कि मंडल साहब ने इर्रलिवेंट, अननेसेसरी, अनकाल्ड फार क्वेश्चन का एक बंडल लाकर रख दिया है । उस बंडल में से मैं कौन कौन सी बातें निकालूं और कौन सी न निकालूं ? मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि हाउस का कीमती टाइम ऐसी बातों में जाये, क्योंकि यह सबसे बड़ा हाउस है और यहां पर कायदे कानून से बात की

[श्री जैल सिंह]

जाती है, एक तरतीब से बात की जाती है।

मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक बहुत बढ़िया घड़ी के पुर्जे किसी गोल्ड के बर्तन में रख दें, तो वह टाइम नहीं बता सकती है। लेकिन अगर उन्हें तरतीब से रखा जाये, तो बेशक वे लोहे के बर्तन में रख दें, वे ठीक टाइम बता सकते हैं। मंडल साहब की सारी बातें बेतरतीब हैं। उनका कोई जवाब दूँ या नहीं? मेरे ख्याल में कोई फायदा नहीं है। जवाब देने के लिए मैं उनकी बातों का फायदा उठा सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता

माननीय सदस्य ने सबसे पहले कहा कि लड़ाई दंगे हुए, पहले हिन्दू और मुसलमान लड़ते थे, अब दूसरे लोग भी लड़ते हैं, पिपरा में क्या हुआ, बिहार में 14 आदिवासियों को मार दिया। उन्होंने अच्छे पाइंट्स हमें बताये। हम उसका इंतजार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वह भी ध्यान करें कि उनके जमाने में बेलछी में क्या हुआ, जहाँ 12 लोगों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। पहले भी इनकी सरकार थी और दूसरी सरकार भी स्वर्गवास हो गयी। लेकिन कई साल तक मुकदमे नहीं खतम हुए और हमारे जमाने में पिपरा गांव में एक बहुत निन्दनीय दुर्घटना हुई, दूसरे दिन हम वहाँ पहुँचे, वहाँ स्पेशल जज मुकदमे करवाया और एक भी मुजरिम को बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया। बेलछी के मुल्जिम बड़ी देर तक पकड़ें नहीं गए और अब हमने आकर मुकदमे को आगे बढ़ाया और मुजलिमों को सजा दिलाई। (व्यवधान) . .

मंडल साहब, मैंने तो आपको बड़े धैर्य से सुना, आप को भी प्रेम से सुनना चाहिए।

जमशेदपुर में मंडल साहब के जमाने में सैकड़ों आदमी नदियों में बहा दिए गए, ये इंतजाम नहीं कर सके। अब तक वहाँ बदगुमानी है, अब तक शंकायें हैं, श्रुति है, दंगे होने का खतरा है। यह पैदावार किस की सरकार की है? पहली जनता की सरकार में आप रहे, दूसरी बात, होम डिपार्टमेंट में रहे, तो अच्छा है इन को यह ख्याल आ गया कि ये बातें याद करवा दूँ।

मैं तो इतना ही कहूँगा कि वाक्यात बुरे हुए हैं और बुरे वाक्यात के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो यत्न किए हैं उनकी तो दुश्मनो को भी शंका करने पड़ेगी। इस वक़्त जब मुरादाबाद में दंगा हुआ, साजिम हुई, 13 तारीख को दंगा होता है 14 को अगले दिन तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में काले बिल्ले बाट दिए गए। क्या यह साजिम नहीं थी? हर जगह पर सुअर का मांस मस्जिदों में फँका गया, गाय का मांस हिन्दू मंदिरों में फँका गया। यह साजिम नहीं थी? साजिम थी कि हिन्दुस्तान को जला दिया जाय, हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी को जला दिया जाय। लेकिन यह कांग्रेस सरकार है इंदिरा गांधी की, यह इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार है जिस ने जलने से हिन्दुस्तान को बचाया, एक भयानक आग से बचाया। एक भयानक आग से बचाकर उस को महदूद कर दिया (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उस साजिम को तो बताइये। साजिम को देश को जानना चाहिए। साजिम को सारे देश को जानना चाहिए। अगर यह बात है, आप गृह मंत्री हैं, Let the whole country know. हम सब आप के साथ कोआप-

रेट करेंगे, आप बताइये किस ने साजिश की ? ; बताइये कौन ताकतें थीं ?

श्री जल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, वहां कौन सी ताकतें हैं ? वही जो फिरके-दारी में यकीन रखती हैं, जो कास्टिज्म में यकीन रखती हैं और मैं यह साबित कर दूंगा कि लोक दल के आदमी, भारतीय जनता दल के आदमी और बहुगुणा के आदमी इस बात में शामिल हैं (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बिल्कुल झूठी बात है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : **

आप इसे साबित करें वरना आपको इस्तीफा देना पड़ेगा । ... (व्यवधान) ... **

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अगर हम कहें कि कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कांग्रेसी लोग दंगे करवाते हैं, यह मैं उदाहरण देकर बता दूंगा ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक पाइंट आफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूं । होम मिनिस्टर ने एक दो पार्टियों का नाम लेकर बात की है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : व्यक्तियों के नाम लिये हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : होम मिनिस्टर ने यह बात की है कि मैं चाहता हूं इस के ऊपर आप चेयरमैन हैं, आप रक्षा करिये, ये पार्टियां यहां रेप्रेजेंट हो रही हैं कुछ अपने प्रोग्राम की बुनियाद पर । आप होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइये, सारे अपोजिशन के लीडर्स को बुलाइये, बैठ कर होम मिनिस्टर सारे फैक्ट्स को

खुब सारे मुल्क को यह मालूम होना चाहिए । अगर कोई पार्टी जिम्मेदार है तो हम सारे मुल्क में मिल कर के उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार हैं, वरना इस तरह की गैर- जिम्मेदारी की बात इस मुल्क का होम मिनिस्टर करे यह बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है । He must withdraw this kind of thing. You call the Prime Minister. यह कहते

हैं कि सारे मुल्क में सुअर का गोस्त फेंका गया, सारे मुल्क में गाय का गोस्त फेंका गया, सारे मुल्क में दंगे कराये गए । प्राइम मिनिस्टर को आप बुलाइये ।

Prime Minister should call a meeting of all the opposition leaders including the Home Minister and the Speaker of the House. I demand it. Or, the Speaker should call a meeting. You take my request; I am requesting as a Member of this House and Lok Dal Party. The Home Minister has made a very serious allegation.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is becoming a disgrace in the name of the country. (Interruptions)**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Let the Prime Minister call a meeting of all the leaders. It is a very serious allegation. You have to explain it to the House right now. I am demanding it. He is making an allegation, an all India conspiracy. He has no guts to name those parties; foreign forces, he says, all the time. (Interruptions). Now, he is taking shelter under all these things.

की सारे मुल्क में इस तरह की साजिश कराई ।**

इस को वापिस होना चाहिए । होम मिनिस्टर इस तरह से गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात करें, यह बात नहीं चल सकती है । People today are feeling helpless in this country. There is no law and order;

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

there is no communal harmony. Now, he is making charges on the political parties. Let him prove that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of more procedure (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): There is a commitment. You have to listen to my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me. The hon. Home Minister is quite a responsible Minister. (*Interruptions*) You would not allow me to speak. It is presumed that he has made a certain statement which is serious enough. I would expect that after listening to the reaction of some of the hon. members, he would give a suitable reply. (*Interruptions*) He has named only two parties, not other parties. (*Interruptions*) It is another matter that of late you have united, but he has named only two. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is not the question. What you are saying is not the issue. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जल सिंह : किसी बात की एक हद होती है । मेरी बात तो पूरी होने दीजिए ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You see Rule 353.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have requested the Home Minister to reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no, you see Rule 353.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is quite all right. But I have already asked him to reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You will have to expunge his remarks. You see Rule 353.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we go through the proceedings, we will see (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no, it will be reported all over the country. (*Interruptions*) You please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have a point of order. How can you rule it out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also know what is the point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You must listen to my point of order. There is a clear point of order. The rule says that no allegation of defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker. He has not given previous intimation. He has made very serious charges without any kind of intimation to you previously. So, you must expunge it from the records. Although he has not mentioned my party, that is not the question. It is a question for the entire opposition. How can you allow this to continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly listen to me? After going through the proceedings, I shall see if it should be expunged.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It is not fair to the Press; you should take a decision right now.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): He has made sweeping remarks and included Bahuguna's party; he says Lok Dal is involved in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I heard him right, he charged two parties. Let him say what he has to say and then we can see.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Either he has to prove his statement or he has to withdraw; there is no other alternative.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):

It will be published in papers; the Press cannot wait to see whether the proceedings are expunged or not.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Either you agree to expunge it right now; otherwise let the House adjourn and let the Prime Minister call a meeting; we are prepared ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give the ruling that the Press will have to wait and not publicise the matter before the matter is cleared. . . (Interruptions) Now kindly allow the Home Minister to say what he wants to say.

श्री जैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने जो बात कही है, उस पर मैं आनरेबल मੈम्बर, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, बहुत गुस्से में आ गए, लेकिन उन को (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : सभी आये

श्री जैल सिंह : सभी आये, मैं सब का आदर करता हूँ, इज्जत करता हूँ। लेकिन उन्होंने मेरी बात को समझा नहीं या मैं समझ नहीं सका। मैं अब दोबारा कहता हूँ कि जो बात मैंने कही है, जिम्मेदारी से कही है और उसको मैं साबित करूँगा। मैंने किसी पार्टी का समूचे तौर पर नाम नहीं लिया, मैंने कहा है कि इन पार्टियों के आदमी भी शामिल हैं और .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग शामिल हैं, यह भी बताइये। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : हमने कांग्रेस (आई) के आदमी भी पकड़े हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... कांग्रेस (आई) के मैम्बर भी पकड़े हैं (व्यवधान) आप तो गर्मी में आ गये ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इंकार कैसे करेंगे, आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं कि आपकी पार्टी का कोई मैम्बर शरारती नहीं है ? ... (व्यवधान) .. आप हाउस में कहिये कि मेरी पार्टी का कोई आदमी उसमें शामिल नहीं है (व्यवधान) ..

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप कहिये।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं तो कहता हूँ, मैंने कांग्रेस (आई) के आदमी भी पकड़े हैं।

.... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग दंगा कराने वाले हैं ...
The cat is out of the bag.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जैल सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, चार बार यादव जो खड़े हुए हैं, अब मेरी बात भी सुनिये। उन्होंने कहा है—**आप ने उन को नहीं रोका ...

सभापति महोदय : मैंने अगर ठीक समझा है तो इस स्पष्टीकरण के बाद "पार्टी एज सच" पर उन्होंने कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाया है। हां..... (व्यवधान) इस स्पष्टीकरण के बाद की कुछ पार्टियां हैं, जिन में एक पार्टी वह है जिस के वे खुद मेम्बर हैं, उस का भी नाम लिया है, व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन लोगों का इस में हाथ है और जब आप की दो पार्टियों का नाम लिया तो उसी रूप से लिया है। कोई पार्टी ने प्रोग्राम बना कर ऐसा किया—यह नहीं समझना चाहिए।

[सभापति महोदय]

अब इस के बाद गृह मंत्री जी आग बोले ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You should remove the restrictions on the Press.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have clarified it, and they have to put issue on the right track. I have made this observation.

श्री जैल सिंह : जब आदमी किसी गलतफहमी में फंसा जाता है, गुस्से में आ जाता है, तो दिमाग में एक ही खाना है—गुस्से का भी और अक्ल का भी । मैं चन्द्रजीत यादव जी का बहुत अदब करता हूँ । मेरे ख्याल में वह मेरी बात को पूरी हो जाने देते, उस के बाद उन को बोलना चाहिये था**

मैंने कोई अनपार्लियामेन्ट्री बात नहीं कही है । मैं अब भी कहता हूँ, कि इन पार्टियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के जो आदमी शरारत करते हैं उन को पार्टी से निकाल दें . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी निकालिये ।

श्री जैल सिंह मैं भी अपनी पार्टी से निकालूंगा । आप प्वाइंट आउट कीजिए । आप को याद होगा—शायद आप उस दिन इस हाउस में होंगे जब मैंने यह कहा था कि न हिन्दू लड़ना चाहता है, न मुसलमान, न सिख, न ईसाई, कोई भी नहीं लड़ना चाहता है । लड़ने वाला बदमाश है, गुंडा है और निकम्मा है । वह सभी पार्टियों में हो सकता है । लेकिन मैंने जिन दो पार्टियों का नाम लिया, उन के आदमियों को अगर मैं साबित न करूँ, तब चन्द्रजीत यादव जी कह सकते हैं**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): नाम दीजिये ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं नाम दूंगा ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कांग्रेस (आई) को भी शामिल कीजिये ।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप यादव जी से पूछ लीजिये, अपने लीडर से पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप भी अपनी पार्टी के लीडर है, अपनी पार्टी के नाम बतलाइये (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री जैल सिंह : चैयरमैन साहब, बात हो रही थी नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन की, लेकिन कहा चली गई, पार्टियों का इन्टीग्रेशन भी नहीं हो रहा है मुझे इस बात पर खुशी हुई कि मडल साहब को भी इन्टरेस्ट है । चूँकि जब चोधरी चरण सिंह ने इस कौन्सिल का वापकाट कर दिया तो मेरा ख्याल था कि उन का नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन में कोई इन्टरेस्ट नहीं है, चला, किसी ढंग से उन्होंने इन्टरेस्ट तो जो किया ।

मैं यह भी आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—अगर किसी सभा में, किसी मॉसायटी में कोई आदमी दिलंगी से सही बात नहीं कह सकता तो ऐसी सभा निकम्मी होगी, नाकारा होगी, उसका कोई मकसद नहीं है । नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन कौन्सिल में भी इस बात को कहा जायेगा कि जिन पार्टियों के मेम्बरों ने इस बारे में हिम्मा लिया है, अगर वे पार्टियाँ उन को अपने में नहीं निकालती तो वे पार्टियाँ उन की जिम्मेदारी ले, उन को जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी । मैंने जो बात कही है, जिम्मेदारी से कही है । मैं तो नहीं कहता—लेकिन चन्द्र जीत यादव के शान के शायी नहीं है, वह इतने

पुराने पार्लियामेन्टेरियन हैं, कि वे कहें, सभा में उठ कर कहें कि”**

उन को खुद ही वापस लेना चाहिये, आप एक्सपन्ज करें या न करें नहीं लेंगे तो मैं जोर नहीं देना हूँ . . .

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप ने जब “लोक दल” कहा तब मैंने कहा था कि यः** बेस लेस है। अब आप बदल कर कह रहे हैं . . .

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : **

श्री जैल सिंह : यादव जी, मैं जोर नहीं देना हूँ छोड़िये इस बात को।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप ने कहा कि इस तरफ के लोग इन तीन पार्टियों में हैं—कांग्रेस (आई) में, लोकदल में और भारतीय जनता पार्टी में। मैं इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता। आप पता लगाइए और लाता कर गिनाइए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री गम वतार शास्त्री : *

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं इसको बेलेंज करता हूँ। इस को ये साबित करें नहीं तो अपने शब्द वापस ले**। इस बात को इन को हाउस के अन्दर साबित करना चाहिए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप शान्ति से बैठिये। गृह मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। उनको बोलने दीजिये।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खुजराहो) : पेरा प्वान्डिट आफ आर्डर है और वह यह है कि किसी माननीय सदस्य को अगर किमी दूसरे सदस्य पर आक्षेप करना है, तो उस का स्पष्ट नाम लेकर उस के ऊपर आक्षेप किया जाए।**

(व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आप की बात समझ ली है लेकिन कभी कभी किसी बात को इग्नोर कर देना अकलमन्दी की बात होती है।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहती हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं किसी को इन्टररेप्ट नहीं करती हूँ। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का समर्थन चाहती हूँ। इस सदन में जो माननीय सदस्य चुन कर आए हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी है और उन की कोई डिगनिटी है और डिगनिटी के साथ वे बात करते . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप मुझ से सीधे बात नहीं कर सकते। आपको जो कहना है, सभापति महोदय की मफ़त कहिये और मुझे जो कहना है, मैं सभापति महोदय की मार्फत कहूँगी। आप को इतनी डिगनिटी इस सदन में रखनी चाहिए। सभी के लिए यह कह रही हूँ, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए नहीं कहा है।

सभापति महोदय : गृह मंत्री महोदय।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं जो बात कर रहा था, उस का मतलब कुछ भी हो, गर्मागर्मी हुई और मुझे इस का अफ़सोस है। गर्मागर्मी नहीं होनी चाहिए थी और यादव जी द्वारा उस का खुलासा करने लगे। मैंने तो उन से खुलासा नहीं मांगा। मेरी यह आदत नहीं और कोई आदमी अगर बुरी बात भी हम को कहता है, तो हम उस को बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं। हमारे में इतना गुर्दा है, हम इतना हौसला रखते हैं। अपनी क्रिटीसिज्म सुनने के लिए अपने खिलाफ निन्दा सुनने के लिए हम में हौसला है लेकिन हम किसी बात को करते हुए डरते

[श्री जैल सिंह]

नहीं। हम ने जीवन में यह फैसला किया है कि न किस से हम डरेंगे और न किसी को डराएंगे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . शोर शराबे से बात नहीं चलेगी। आप को यह मालूम है कि भारत में कांग्रेस (आई) का राज्य है, कुछ प्रान्तों को छोड़कर कांग्रेस (आई) का राज्य है प्रान्तों में भी कांग्रेस (आई) का राज्य है और सेन्टर में भी। एक आदमी कांग्रेस (आई) का था और हम ने उस पर शक किया और उस को पकड़ा। मैंने इसीलिए ऐसा कहा है। लेकिन हम को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह नहीं कहा कि यह हमारा मेम्बर है, इसे छोड़ दिया जाए। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अपनी पार्टी के मेम्बरों को समझाओ बुझाओ (व्यवधान) मेरी पार्टी का एक आदमी था, उसको हम ने गिरफ्तार किया और उसको कांग्रेस से निकाल दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : (आवाज़)
सारे दंगे तो पुलिस ने कराये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : धनिक लाल जी मंडल ने कुछ मुद्दों पर गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचा है, उनका वे उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : चैम्बरमेन साहब, अगर हरेक मेम्बर अपनी अपनी सीट पर बैठा हुआ अपना अपना सवाल खड़ा कर दे तो बात बनेगी नहीं। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कुछ और समय भी मिलेगा, तब और भी बातें हो सकती हैं और आपकी हर बात का जवाब देने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि उसी आदमी को डरना चाहिए जो पाप करता है। जो पाप नहीं करता, उसको कोई डर नहीं है। मैंने जो बातें कही हैं वे किसी डर से

नहीं कही हैं। किसी भी पार्टी का आदमी मेरी नजर में आयेगा, चाहे वह बड़ी से बड़ी शख्सियत क्यों न हो, उसके बारे में भी मैं कहूंगा।

मंडल जी ने एक बात और कही, जिसकी इस से कोई रिलेवेंसी नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास नये तौर पर लिखा जाना चाहिए। अगर यह नये तौर पर नहीं लिखा जाता है तो उस से भी नफरत पैदा होती है। बहुत अच्छा होता, यदि यह बात मंडल जी ने अपने जमाने में सोची होती। फिर भी अब मैं उनकी इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ और इस पर हम गौर करेंगे। यह भारत का इतिहास गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में लिखा गया था। उसमें अगर कोई गड़बड़ा हो तो उस में सुधार होना चाहिए। इस पर हम गौर करेंगे।

वे कहते हैं कि सरकार हिन्दी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती है, अंग्रेजी को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है, उसको बनाए रखना चाहती है। यह उनका ख्याल बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। लेकिन असलियत को कभी भूलना नहीं चाहिए। सरकार का आदेश है हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं को तरक्की देना, उन्नति करना। सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की, चाहे वे हिन्दी हो या उर्दू हो, सभी की ज्यादा से ज्यादा वृद्धि करना सरकार की नीति है। लेकिन इस बात को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि यह सरकार की बजह से नहीं है। भारत की आजादी के बाद से हिन्दुस्तान में इंग्लिश का फैलाव ज्यादा हुआ है, कम नहीं हुआ है। जो धार्मिक लोग हैं, एजुकेशनिस्ट्स हैं, सोशल सुधार करने वाले हैं वे सब इंग्लिश में स्पीच करते हैं। इस बात को आप रोक नहीं सकते हैं। यह भाषा दुनिया में बहुत फैली हुई जवान है, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में भी यह घर कर गयी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

भाषा को झगड़े की बात नहीं बनानी चाहिए ।

जिस प्रांतों में हिन्दी भाषा की अभी तक परवाह नहीं की गई है, हम उनको मजबूर करें, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता । परसुएशन से हम कहते हैं । भारत की जितनी भी भाषाएं हैं, खासतौर पर हिन्दी, चूंकि सारे देश में इस्तेमाल होती है, हमारे कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां पर वो कहते हैं कि हिन्दी को लागू न किया जाए । जब तक वो प्रदेश खुद नहीं कहेंगे तब तक हम उन पर भाषा ठोसेंगे नहीं और उनके जज्बात की कद्र करेंगे ।

इन्होंने आसाम की भी बात कही । उसके बारे में मैं बहुत कुछ यहां पर कह चुका हूँ । मैं नहीं चाहता कि दोबारा उसको कहा जाए ।

एक बात इन्होंने और कही और वह है सरकार के चरित्र निर्माण के बारे में । बड़ा अच्छा उपदेश आपने दिया है । वैसे तो—

“औरों को उपदेश बतावत,
आप बंदियों जैसे गठ का जूला”

यहां पर किसी को बताने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं होती, लेकिन कुछ करके दिखाने में मुश्किल होती है ।

औरों को उपदेश दे, मुख में पर है रेत,
रास बिरानी राखते, खायो घर का खेत ।

यह भक्त कबीर ने कहा है । उपदेश देना बहुत अच्छा है । मैं एक बात मंडल जी को बड़े भवब के साथ कहूंगा कि चरित्र बिल्डिंग के लिए एक बुनियादी बात है—

आपस को जो भला कहावे,
इसे भलाई नेक न आवे ।

जो आदमी अपने आपको भला कहता है और दूसरे को बुरा कहता है

उसके नजदीक भलाई नहीं आती । तो पहले अपने आपको सुधारिए । अपने आपको भला कहना और दूसरों को बुरा कहना, यह अच्छी बात नहीं लगती । चैयरमैन साहब, मुझे आशा है कि चरित्र बिल्डिंग का काम जीवन चरित्र की सारी का काम मंडल साहब आज से ही शुरू कर दें ताकि हम पर भी उसका असर हो जाए ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, जो जवाब है, उसके संबंध में मुझे कहना है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने पहले से कुछ नहीं सोचा था ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उसके बारे में ही कहना है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आधा घंटा सदस्य मण्डल जी बोले और आधा घंटा मंत्री जी बोले । हमको भी कुछ समय आप दे दीजिए ।

मान्यवर, सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह कहनी है कि भारत के गृह मंत्री के रूप में जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है वह शोभा नहीं देता । कोई भी बात जब वे कहें, वो बड़े साफ तरीके से कहनी चाहिए और प्रमाण के साथ कहनी चाहिए । कोई बात आज कह कर बाद में उसे साबित करेंगे, यह उचित नहीं है । राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् में कुछ सवाल आए थे, जिनका उन्होंने जिक्र किया है । सद्भाव बनाए रखने, प्रादेशिक तथा उत्तर पूर्व की घटनाएं, राष्ट्रीय एकता को बढ़ावा देने की भूमिका, शिक्षा की भूमिका, भाषा की समस्या जैसे बड़े-बड़े सवालों पर वक्तव्य दिया है । इस पर आपसे कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

महोदय, जिस प्रकार से गैर जिम्मेदारना आरोप विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

पर और विरोध पक्ष पर लगाए गए हैं वह बड़ी शर्म की बात है। गृह मंत्री के रूप में ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार की बातें कही जाती हैं तो मुझे इस बात में शक है कि क्या वास्तव में वे गृह मंत्री के लायक हैं ?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कांग्रेस आई के लोग इन दंगों में इनवाल्व हैं। हकीकत यह है कि जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था तब भी इनकी पार्टी के लोगों ने ही दंगे करवाए और वे ही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आज भी अपने शासन में भी इन्होंने ही पार्टी के लोग दंगे करवा रहे हैं और यही जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईद के दिन मुरादाबाद के ईदगह को इन्होंने अपनी पुलिस के द्वारा गोली चलवाकर कब्रगाह में बदल दिया, शमशान घाट में बदल दिया। सैकड़ों लोगों की हत्या इन्होंने करवाई। इस बात के लिए ये ही सबसे बड़े दोषी हैं। भारत सरकार इसकी दोषी है।

महोदय, मैं इस बात का दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में मुरादाबाद में नहीं बल्कि अलीगढ़, रामपुर, बरेली, इलाहाबाद, कानपुर, लखनऊ, आजमगढ़ का मऊ शहर, हर जगह दंगे कराये गए और दूसरे सूबों में, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर, गुजरात में, महाराष्ट्र में, उड़ीसा में आज जो दंगे हो रहे हैं और असम में हो रहे हैं, इनके लिए ये जिम्मेदार हैं। जबसे यह सरकार आई है तब से ही राष्ट्रीय एकता को तोड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी साजिश की बात कहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की इंटेलीजेंस सो रही थी जब यह साजिश हो रही थी ? आप भी सो रहे थे जब इन साजिशों की वजह से

हजारों को त्रिपुरा में कत्ल कर दिया गया, मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया; मुरादाबाद में सरकार को इस वान की खबर थी कि वहाँ पर इस तरह की कोई बात हो सकती है चूंकि वहाँ पर बीस बाईस दिन पहले ही काफी बड़ा संघर्ष हुआ था लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह इतनी निकम्मी सरकार है कि इसने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसका जवाब मैं सरकार से चाहता हूँ।

15.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : यह मामला सब-जुडिस है। ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी हो रही है। आप अनुभवी विधायक हैं। जज के सामने वे सब मुद्दे हैं और जज को फैसला देना है तो वहाँ पर आप इन सब मुद्दों को रख सकते हैं। ज्यादा विश्लेषण करना ठीक नहीं है। मुद्दे ही रखें। विश्लेषण न करें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : ईदगाह को इनकी पुलिस ने कब्रगाह बनाया। इनक्वायरी इंस्टीट्यूट करने के वाद इस पार्टी के नेनाग्रो ने तरह-तरह के बयान दिए। कभी कहा गया फारेन हैड है। कभी कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। गृह राज्य मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान के हाथ की बात कही। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जब लिख कर आया कि पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट का हाथ है तो उस बात की जांच होनी चाहिये, राज्य सभा में तब कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान इस में इनवाल्व्ड नहीं। फिर पैट्रो डालर की बात कही गई। राजनीतिक दलों के हाथ की बात कही गई। जन संघ की बात कही गई। कभी लोक दल की बात कही गई। कभी बहुगुणा की पार्टी पर इसका इल्जाम लगाया गया। कभी हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगे की बात कही गई। लेकिन गृह राज्य

मंत्री श्री मकवाना ने यह भी कहा कि हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगा नहीं है। तरह तरह के बयान दिए गए इनकी पार्टी के नेताओं की तरफ से। कभी बेलचा पार्टी का नाम लिया गया। देवेन्द्र पांडे जो हाई जे कर थे और उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में विधायक हैं उनका बयान भी है जो छपा है और उन्होंने बेलचा पार्टी का नाम लिया है। और कहा है कि एक राजनीतिक दल के नेता का हाथ है इसके पीछे यह बयान बूटा सिंह जी ने भी दिया है। इस तरह से इनके नेताओं ने तरह तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान दे कर इतना कनफ्यूशन पैदा कर दिया कि लगता है कि सरकार आत्म विश्वास खो चुकी है। सरकार अपोजीशन पर सारा ब्लेम डाल कर नेशनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनेंस निकालती है, इंडोनिशिया ला, जंगली ला बनाती है और पूरे देश के साथ इस तरह का कानून बना कर जुल्म करना चाहती है, अत्याचार करना चाहती है। इन्होंने इस तरह का कानून बनाया है और तरह तरह के आरोप लगाए हैं।

एक अत्यन्त हास्यास्पद बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री का कहना है कि अल्प संख्यक असुरक्षित नहीं हैं और असुरक्षित होते तो उनकी आबादी दुगुनी कैसे हो जाती। क्या प्रधान मंत्री को इस तरह की बात कहनी चाहिये थी।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is going to finish.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: On a Calling Attention there cannot be any debate. He can only put a question.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am on my legs. Whosoever sits here has to conduct the business in a way that everything which is scheduled to be done is conducted in time.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It should be conducted according to the rules of business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have long experience of parliamentary life. Kindly resume your seat.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस ने एक बयान जारी किया, जिसमें कहा गया कि लखनऊ की एक मस्जिद में पंद्रह हजार बम पाये गये और इसी प्रकार के बम मुरादाबाद और अलीगढ़ में प्रयोग में लाये गये थे। लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों के बाद उसने इस बात को डेनाई किया और कहा कि बम नहीं पटाखे थे। उनका एकमात्र चार्ज था कि मुसलमान देश में कम्युनलिज्म कर रहा है। सरकार और उसकी पुलिस यही साबित करना चाहती है। मुरादाबाद, अलीगढ़ और दिल्ली वगैरह में मुसलमानों का कितना बड़ा वध हुआ है। लोग जानते हैं कि वहां पर कितने लोग मरे हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि चार पांच सौ आदमी मारे गये हैं।

पुलिस ने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि मुरादाबाद में मुसलमान हथियार ले कर ईदगाह में गये थे। गृह मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें कि अगर.....

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया है कि सब-जुडिस मामले के बारे में आप बार-बार न कहें। अगर आपने कोई नई बात कहनी है, तो कहिये, नहीं तो बैठ जाइये।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मुसलमान ईदगाह में दंगा करने के इरादे से हथियार ले कर गये होते, तो व बच्चों को ले कर कैसे जाते।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do I assume that you have no more points to place before the House?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There are several points. Please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then why are you repeating the same thing time and again?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Wherever there is a kind of disturbance, they are sending armed forces throughout the country. They do not have any political solution of the problems. They have only solution through military force. Will the hon. Minister tell this House, will Military force be used to solve the problems of this country or will he have any political solution also?

I want to say ... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, आप पायंट आफ आर्डर को सुन कर उसे डिसएलाऊ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि आप पायंट आफ आर्डर सुनेंगे ही नहीं। आपको उसे सुनना चाहिए।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Do I not have the right of a point of order? You can rule that out. You are conducting the business of the House and when a point of order is raised you have got to listen to it. You can rule it out but you cannot silence the Member like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, I know that at times....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You know that point of order is not to be listened to. This is all that you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I know at times I have to listen to; and at times it has to be ignored.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: As a Presiding Officer you should know that Calling Attention is not a debate. It

cannot be converted into a debate. This opportunity has been taken by them and you have allowed them to start a debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, Mr. Tewary, will you kindly resume your seat? On Calling Attention Motion only yesterday discussion took place for more than two hours.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You can rule out my point of order. If you violate the rules of the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given a ruling. I am now asking the hon. Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You may listen and then you can rule it out afterwards. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: So, you are allowing them.

सभापति महोदय : आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उन्हें इतना टाइम दिया गया है, इस लिए आपको भी उतना ही टाइम दिया जाये। आप कोई नया मुद्दा तो लाते नहीं हैं। कितना टाइम बीत गया है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मंत्री महोदय के बयान में कहा गया है कि प्रादेशिकता और उत्तर-पूर्व की घटनाओं के बारे में नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन कौंसिल में बात हुई। जहां तक उत्तर-पूर्व की घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसके बारे में जवाब दिया। जब उनसे एक सवाल पूछा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अखबार में पढ़ लीजिए। जब हम अखबार की बात क्वोट करते हैं, तो वह कहते हैं कि अखबारों में गलत बात छपती है।

मैं उड़ीसा के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। आज उड़ीसा में भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं और देश के

विभिन्न भागों में—उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आसाम, पूरे उत्तर पूर्वी भारत में, चारों तरफ अराजकता फैली हुई है (व्यवधान)

इसी तरह से आप हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की बात को देखें। नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन में यह मामला भी आता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कफालटा में जो हुआ और बिहार में एक मठ के लोगों ने हरिजनों का सारा खेत बरबाद कर दिया, आपकी सरकार वहां पर कायम है। एक तरफ सेन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ मंत्री कहते हैं कि बंगाल की सरकार को बंगाल की खाड़ी में फेंक दिया जायेगा। त्रिपुरा की सरकार ने सेना और पुलिस की सहायता मांगी थी लेकिन उस सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए पुलिस नहीं भेजी गई जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हजारों आदमी मार दिए गए। इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। केन्द्र में इस सरकार के कायम रहते हुए राष्ट्रीय एकता का कायम होना बहुत नामुमकिन दिखाई दे रहा है। मैं अभील करता हूं आप अपने विचार को त्यागिए।

Wise Council should prevail upon this Government so that they must be able to maintain national integration for which they called a meeting of the National Integration Council recently. They are the people who are fully responsible for this kind of things which are happening today. If they were really interested and sincere about national integration they should have called all the important national leaders of this country to the meeting of the National Integration Council. I am sorry to say that Mr. H. N. Bahuguna who is one of the important national leaders had not been invited to the National Integration Council meeting. That shows they are biased and prejudiced. They want to take action against Opposition leaders. They are indulging in some kind of conspiracy against

Opposition leaders. The Home Minister has himself said that. They want to conspire; they want to put the Opposition leaders behind the bar and that is why he is not coming out with a clear statement today. (Interruptions)

सभापति महोदय कभी आप जोश में अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं, कभी फिर हिन्दी में आ जाते हैं, यह क्या बात है।

श्री हरिकश बहादुर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सब देखते हुए आप उन प्रदेशीय सरकारों को बर्खास्त करेंगे जहाँ यह दंगे हुए हैं? नारायणपुर काण्ड को लेकर प्रदेश सरकार को भग कर दिया गया था।

उड़ीसा में जो हो रहा है उसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? वहां का आन्दोलन तो भारतीयों के ही विरुद्ध है इसलिए आपको उसमें हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए। सेंटर-स्टेट सम्बन्धों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार निष्पक्षतापूर्वक क्या काम कर रही है? अल्पसंख्यकों, हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों की सुरक्षा के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? दंगों में जो लोग मारे गए हैं उनके परिवारों को पूरा मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

मंत्री जी इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

श्री जेल सिंह : सम्माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं, आप बहुत फराखदिल हैं, बड़ी बातें आप सुन सकते हैं। जो कुछ मण्डल जी ने यहां पर कहा या इससे पहले हाउस में कहा जा चुका था और जिन बातों का जवाब दिया जा चुका था उसके सिवाय कोई और नयी बात इन्होंने कही नहीं है और जो इनका

[श्री जैल सिंह]

कॉलिंग एग्जेंशन मोशन था उसके साथ इनका कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं था इसलिए मैं इनकी बात का कोई जवाब नहीं दूंगा। जो बातें मुझे कहनी थी वह मैंने कह दी हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am going to conduct the proceedings to the best of my ability. Kindly resume your seat.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these remarks will not go on record—against the Chair.

(Interruptions) *

15.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION SECOND REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

15.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is aware that for the past few years strains have been evident in the relations between countries in West Asia. This has caused us much anxiety and it has been India's endeavour to prevent any destabilisation of the entire region. Since Parliament

rose in August, a further unfortunate development has taken place in the form of an open armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The continuing war between Iran and Iraq, two countries with whom India has close and long-standing ties, is a matter of deep concern and distress to India. From the very beginning of the war, India has made it clear that it has not taken and will not take sides and has expressed its anguish at the loss of life and property being suffered by both sides. India has consistently held that disputes between countries should be settled bilaterally and by peaceful means without recourse to war. We have also expressed our deep concern that prolongation or escalation of the present conflict could have grave implications on both regional and global peace and security.

Sir, when the first news of the beginning of the war came on 22nd September, 1980 I was in New York for the UN General Assembly which had already been in session since 16th September, 1980. I immediately held consultations with several other Foreign Ministers, including those of countries that are currently members of the Security Council. The general feeling of concern voiced in these consultations resulted in the Security Council meeting on 28th September, 1980. The resolution adopted by the Council, however, did not succeed in securing a cease fire. I also took the earliest opportunity of meeting the Secretary-General of the United Nations with whom my discussions centred around the manner in which the UN could act in resolving the conflict.

I also met the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, and the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Muskie. I was assured that both the U.S. and the USSR would remain neutral in the Iran-Iraq conflict. These decisions

naturally helped in preventing the conflict from the danger of escalation and possible enlargement.

Since the resolution of the Security Council could not bring about a cease fire, the logical step was to find a solution which included a cease fire coupled with a process of negotiation to resolve the causes of the conflict. This, I regret to say has eluded the international community so far. The initiative of the Islamic Conference did not yield any result, as also the appeals of the Secretary-General of the U.N.

Meanwhile, Special Envoys of both Iran and Iraq visited India on 28-9-1980 and 8-10-1980 respectively to explain to our Prime Minister the points of view of their respective Governments. In response, we counselled restraint and brought to their attention the dangers of possible intervention and interference by outside powers and the effect that this would have on the independence and non-aligned position of both the countries. Our Prime Minister's Special Envoys have also been to both Baghdad and Tehran in order to better understand the points of view of the two sides.

At the UN General Assembly on 3rd October, 1980, I had stated that the continuing conflict between the two countries would "only weaken the solidarity of the non-aligned and developing countries". It was our belief that Iran and Iraq being themselves non-aligned countries, would perhaps be more willing to accept a group of non-aligned countries to help towards a resolution of the present conflict. However, it was obvious that no initiative could succeed unless properly timed.

Subsequently, a suggestion was made, at the instance of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, that the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries should meet in New York on 21st October, 1980 to consider the possibility of a Non-aligned initiative

The Bureau, meeting at the level of Ambassadors, decided that a Committee of Goodwill be set up to offer its good offices towards that end. Subsequently, after consultations held with all concerned, including Iran and Iraq, a seven-member Committee was constituted at the level of Ambassadors—The members being Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, PLO, Yugoslavia and Zambia. It was also decided that a meeting be held at Belgrade where the Committee would constitute itself at Ministerial level and deliberate on further details regarding its functioning: the Bureau also recommended that the Committee should visit Baghdad and Tehran.

On the morning of 30th October, I received an invitation from the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia to a meeting to be convened at Belgrade on 2nd and 3rd November, 1980. The Next day, only hours before I was due to leave for Belgrade, we received news that Iraq had objected to the inclusion of Algeria on the Committee, stating that it had reservations, in principle, to the inclusion of any Arab member, except PLO as a special case. It was also reported that Iraq had suggested a few other countries out of whom a seventh member could be selected, acceptable to Iran. However, on learning personally from the Yugoslav Foreign Minister that this last-minute development could be sorted out, and that all the other Foreign Ministers would be present at the meeting, I left for Belgrade.

Soon after my arrival in Belgrade, we received news that Iran was not in a position to accept that above mentioned proposal and insisted on Algeria being included.

The Belgrade meeting, owing to this unforeseen development, started under a cloud. As a result, we had to devote the major portion of our time to discussing the technicality of whether the six Ministers present were within their rights in constituting themselves as the Goodwill Committee. Consequently, the Foreign Minister could not pro-

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao

ceeded to the stage of discussing substantive issues. It was ultimately decided to issue and Appeal to the Governments of Iran and Iraq, in the name of the six Ministers, in the following terms:

"The Ministers are prepared, if agreed to by both Iran and Iraq, to constitute themselves as a Goodwill Committee, and function as such, or to enlarge its membership as may be acceptable to both Iran and Iraq, so as to constitute the goodwill committee. The Ministers, therefore, appealed to the Governments of Iran and Iraq in the spirit of non-aligned solidarity, to consider these alternatives and signify their agreement in order to enable the constitution and functioning of the goodwill committee.

"The Ministers are prepared to exert, in accordance with the policy and principles of non-alignment, as defined in the declarations of their heads of State and Government, utmost efforts with a view to contributing towards the commencement of a peaceful process to find a just and honourable solution to this conflict between two non-aligned countries. To this end, the Ministers are ready to visit Tehran and Baghdad on the invitation of the respective Governments or to take any other step conducive to this purpose.

"The Ministers would like to express their full respect to the Governments of Iran and Iraq."

The Balgrade meeting had to be concluded at that point. The initiative was based on the conviction that an attempt should be made to find a solution to this conflict within the non-aligned movement. In our view, the effort was worth making. The initiative is being continued and efforts are being made in order to enable the Goodwill Committee to be constituted and to undertake its intended mission. The Ministers decided to meet

again in New Delhi at the opportune time.

The Government of India is fully aware of the difficulties and complexities of the situation and the need for the emergence of circumstances more conducive to the success of the peace mission. We, however, continue to believe that we must not relent in our efforts in meeting this serious threat to regional stability and world peace.

On my way back from Europe, I stopped over briefly at Beirut to meet Chairman Yasser Arafat. I had the opportunity of benefiting from his personal assessment of the conflict and of the various mediatory efforts made so far. Chairman Arafat continued to hold the view that the non-aligned initiative had a better chance of helping to find a solution. He assured me that his effort would continue in spite of the setbacks and that he would constantly keep India informed of further developments.

Since my return, the Secretary General of the United Nations has appointed the distinguished former Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme as his special representative to go to both Iran and Iraq and try to help towards a resolution of the conflict. I can only wish him well in his endeavour.

As Members are aware, there are a large number of Indians working in Iraq and Iran in various capacities—doctors, engineers, teachers, skilled and unskilled labour etc. Their safety has been our major concern. We have taken all possible steps including arranging their repatriation to India where necessary. As a result of the Iranian bombing of Basra on 23rd September, there were some Indian casualties. As the conflict intensified, demands for the repatriation of foreigners of many nationalities mounted. Large groups of foreign nationals converged mainly on the Iran/Kuwait border from 23rd September onward. Many of these including Indian nationals, were stranded there without food and shelter or entry

and travel arrangements in the absence of Kuwaiti entry/transit visas. With inadequate facilities at the border checkpoint and the local officials unprepared for a crisis of this dimension, all foreigners crossing the border, including our nationals, initially faced hardship at this checkpoint is the desert.

I transited through Kuwait on 11th October while returning from New York after participating in the UN General Assembly session, in order to be able to obtain a first hand account of the arrangements being made to provide succour to our nationals and to facilitate their return to India. My enquiries show that after the handicaps of the first day or two, which were reported in the Indian Press, all possible arrangements were made by our Embassy in Kuwait to facilitate the reception and smooth transit of our nationals through Kuwait. A team of officials has been working practically round the clock at the checkpoint on the Kuwait-Iraq border assisting in arranging transit visas for the evacuees, supplying travel documents on the spot to those who had left them behind, arranging their shelter, medical attention and food during their stay in Kuwait, and planning their flight schedules for their return to India. I am glad to say that in extending hospitality to the Indian evacuees, the help of the local Indian community and enterprises based in Kuwait which was sought for our Embassy, was readily extended. Some of our correspondents, not to mention the Arab and the international press, had occasion to pay a visit to the checkpoints and see for themselves the arrangements made there. The manner in which this exodus from Iraq has been tackled by our Mission personnel has received very favourable mention in the press. I may mention that the help of our personnel was also availed of by nationals of other countries and it was readily forthcoming. We

have received letters from some nationals of other countries thanking our personnel for the help rendered to them.

A special cell was set up in the Ministry of External Affairs to co-ordinate all arrangements connected with the repatriation. Seventeen Air India flights, over and above the normal schedule, were operated to airlift the evacuees through Amman and Kuwait. Special teams of 3 officials each were rushed to Kuwait and Amman to assist our missions there. Our Embassy in Baghdad and our Consulate General in Basra were also strengthened despite the prevailing war situation there. Indian Embassy officials have been present at the border checkpoints on the Iraqi-Kuwait and Iraq-Jordan borders whenever evacuees have passed through, to facilitate their entry and transit to the airports. Missions were also authorised to arrange for issue of Air India tickets on credit to Indian companies wishing to repatriate their employees and lacking immediate liquidity as well as to repatriate any destitute Indians lacking means to buy air tickets. Full cooperation was extended by Governments of neighbouring countries like Jordan, Syria, Turkey, USSR, Pakistan and Kuwait for the transit of our nationals through their territories. The Central Board of Excise and Customs was requested to extend necessary facilities to the returning Indians for the import of personal baggage. A special officer was also designated to handle all queries relating to the welfare of Indian nationals caught in the war zone.

In Iran, our nationals seeking repatriation were able to do so without much difficulty through neighbouring countries like Turkey, USSR and Pakistan.

A number of Indian ships are also stranded at Khorramshahr and Basra on account of the war. There has been some damage to these but fortunately the crew of all these vessels

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

have been repatriated with the exception of three Indians, one belonging to an Indian ship and two to a Panamanian vessel, who are reported missing.

The total number of India casualties so far has been 15 killed and 25 injured.

To sum up, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to assure the Members that the Government of India has actively, but quietly, attempted to do whatever was possible to restore peace between our two valued friends and to protect and help our nationals, wherever required. We will continue to offer our good offices in whatever way that both the countries or the international community may require of us. We are prepared to play this role because we believe this conflict to be one of the most unfortunate developments that have taken place in recent times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, I would also like to add in this connection that even after the evacuation of a large number of Indian nationals from these two countries, the number those who are left behind and those who are stuck to their jobs and those who are bravely facing all the circumstances there and still are refusing to leave the country runs into thousands. This is a matter for special appreciation.

श्री रामनगोता मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है.....

सभापति महोदय : आपको मैं नियम पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ । नियम 372 इस प्रकार है :

“Rule 372: A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall

be asked at the time the statement is made.”

इसलिए कृपा कर अभी आप अपना प्रश्न ना पूछें ।

15.31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir. I beg to move the following:—

“That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1980.”

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें यह और सम्मिलित कर दिया जाए । यह जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप है, फाइव डायर प्लान है, इसको इसमें कहीं नहीं रखा गया है । यह सदन सर्वोपरि है, इसलिए सदन में उस पर भी विचार हो ।

दूसरा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अखबारों के जरिए पूरे देश में एक कन्फ्यूजन क्रिएट कर दिया है कि इस देश में जो वर्तमान लोकतांत्रिक ढांचा है, उसमें परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है या नहीं । इस पर बहस चलाई जाए । वैसे आम चीज पर तो हमारे देश में बहस चलती ही रहती है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा मेनिपुलेट करना कि देश में इस प्रकार की चर्चा हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गम्भीर बात है और इस पर भी सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री को सदन के सामने स्थिति स्पष्ट

करनी चाहिए। अखबारों में क्या कहा गया है, इससे सदन को कोई मतलब नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, तीसरी बात यह है कि आज तक भी हरिजन-आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार बन्द नहीं हुए हैं। हम लोग अभी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब कमेटी में गए थे, उस समय कई जगह जानकारी मिली कि जो लोग कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं, वही हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने वाले हैं। कमेटी में कांग्रेस के लोग भी थे और विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी थे। साउथ में एक जगह तो यहां तक शिकायत मिली कि एक स्टेट एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, स्वामीनाथन या कोई रहे हैं, उन्होंने जिसने हरिजन की हत्या की थी, उसके घर पर जा कर खाना खाया था और पुलिस को कहा कि जिस तरीके से तुम्हारे मन में आए, उस तरीके से रिपोर्ट भरवाकर भेज दो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just indicate the subject, please be brief.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दूसरी बात यह है कि 8 सितम्बर को बिहार के सिहभूमि जिले में 15 आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई, जबकि पार्लियामेंट बन्द हो चुकी थी। आदिवासियों का कोई स्पेक्समैन नहीं है। कांग्रेस के जो लोग हैं, वे डरते हैं कि अगर बोलेंगे तो रिजल्ट क्या होगा। लेकिन कम से कम आप तो चेयर पर हैं, आप को इस बात को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि अखबारों में आया, कि 15 आदिवासी थे, लेकिन हम लोगों की जानकारी के मुताबिक 30 से ज्यादा आदिवासी मारे गए हैं। इस तरह की घटनायें दिनों-दिन घट रही हैं। हरिजन आदिवासियों की हत्यायें हो रही हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर भी सदन विचार करे।

चौथा चीज मैं जो कहना चाहता हूं वह है गंगा का पुल। गंगा के पुल की लागत 23 करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई थी जो आज बढ़कर 40 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है और इसके बावजूद भी 23 करोड़ रुपये और मांगा जा रहा है। अभी स्पीकर साहब इंसपेक्शन के लिए गए थे। एक साल से काम रुका हुआ है, मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में कहा है कि सीमेंट के अभाव में काम रुका नहीं रहेगा और आज सीमेंट के अभाव में काम रुका हुआ है। सीमेंट गया भी, तो कह दिया गया कि यह सीमेंट गंगा के बगल का जो ब्रिज है, जो नेपाल की सीमा को जोड़ता है और उत्तरी पश्चिमी बिहार की सीमा को जोड़ता है, यह सीमेंट वहां के लिए है। 23 करोड़ की लागत का पुल आज बढ़कर के 60 करोड़ रु० का हो गया है, एक सबसे बड़ी कम्पनी, गेमन-कम्पनी है, उसके द्वारा काम कराया जा रहा है। 15% कम्पनी व ले पैसा मारते हैं और 15% सरकार वाले कमीशन मार जाते हैं, जबकि शर्त में लिखा हुआ है कि यदि पुल नहीं बनेगा तो उनसे 25 हजार रुपये हर्जाना लिया जाएगा। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सारे का सारा सीमेंट, सारे का सारा मैटिरियल नेपाल में सप्लाई हो रहा है और दूसरी जगहों पर जा रहा है और जो पुल 1978 में बन जाना चाहिए था, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि वह दो हजार ई० तक भी पूरा हो पाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है लेकिन देखने में यह साधारण सी बात लगती है, जिस तरीके से वहां पर बंगलिंग हो रही है, जिस तरीके से वहां पर काम हो रहा है, उस पर सदन में विचार किया जाना चाहिए था।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): Sir, I would

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

not take more time than Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the criterion. Please refer to the subject.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani) Sir, May I make a submission? ✓

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just wait, I will call you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Amendment should come first and submissions may come up later on. Amendment should have been taken up immediately after this one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait, let him finish.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, during the intersession period there was a subject-matter which filled the pages of many magazines and newspapers and it was a matter of great discussion and I find that there is no mention of it in the Parliamentary Papers and the Agenda here. I am glad that the Fertilizer Minister is here. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that this appears to be the biggest scandal of the last 33 years in this regard, awarding of a fertilizer contract to a company for Thal-Vaishet and Hazira projects. This scandal is talked about not only in this country, but all over the world. Allegations of corruption have been made and I do not know whether they are true or not. But I find that none of them has been properly rebutted. I would urge upon the Minister, and I know Mr. Sethi is never afraid of any discussion. He has never had any thing to hide. Therefore, you will agree to a full-fledged discussion on this most sticking scandal on the fertilizer contract. Sir, I hope the Minister will yield. Otherwise we will have a sort of mood of the House which will have to be reflected in the proceedings and this would lead to an unpleasant situation, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is aware.

(Interruptions)

Sir, my name is 'Swamy' I am not 'Sadhu'. For instance a man's name may be 'Brahmachari'. But he may not be a 'Brahmachari'. Sir, what we find is that persons with very holy sounding names are leaving this country, going abroad and in France they are procuring blue-prints, supplied by the French Government for the Defence Ministry here for the sale of aircraft and they are producing those blue-prints saying that 'you must negotiate with me, not with the Government of India, only when I clear, will the Government of India accept'. It is a fact that the French Ambassador has gone to the Prime Minister and protested against the involvement of certain constitutional authorities, which is strictly speaking wrong. This person should actually be in Hardwar or some other place where a lot of upsara are there. But here he is directly intervening in Governmental decision-making affairs. I would like the hon. Minister to bring forward a discussion on the issue of Defence contracts during the last 10 months.

My second submission is that the Jawaharlal Nehru University is closed and is being closed because of the strike by students and now the students have been asked to vacate today. This is terrible. Why do the students suffer on account of the acting Vice-Chancellor's trigger-happy mentality? Therefore, I would like you to have a full-fledged discussion on the state of affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and I am sorry to say that the Members of the C.P.I. have tried to capture that university and convert the Centre of excellence into a hot-bed of corruption and nepotism and political skullduggery and so on. Therefore, it is necessary to have a full-fledged discussion on Jawaharlal Nehru University because it is closed on a very trifling matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given a notice of amendment to the motion. But it appears from the report that a

decision has been taken by the Committee in this matter. Do you want to move your amendment or not?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I want to move my amendment now. Sir, at the outset, I must first say that a little unhappy procedure has been adopted. When the motion was moved by the Hon. Minister of State, immediately after the motion, permission has not been granted to move the amendment to the motion. Thereafter, submissions could have started so that the entire House could have made all the submissions on the motion as well as the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing unusual has been done, but because of the confusion here, the papers were mixed up. There is no intention of by-passing any hon. Member, I can assure you Mr. Banatwalla. You please move your amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

"That the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to provide for the earliest discussion on communal riots as per motion No. 17 admitted under rule 189."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have this report of the Business Advisory Committee and a long list of business is given. The Business Advisory Committee has been pleased to recommend also a particular date for discussion on the motion regarding the rise in price. We are thankful to the Business Advisory Committee. However, it is shocking that with respect to discussion on communal riots, the Business Advisory Committee has simply recommended that the discussion may be held during the current session. The Session will end, is expected to end, on the 19th of December. For such an explosive situation the entire House is agitated on this. The entire House is agitated on the particular issue. Yesterday, I had given an adjournment motion. Though the hon. Speaker did not give his

consent to the adjournment motion on communal riots given by me, he was pleased to say that these matters will be discussed. We, from the Muslim League, therefore, did not stage any walk out yesterday; we patiently waited for the Report of the Business Advisory Committee. Now, it is shocking to know that on such an explosive matter, with reference to communal riots and a situation which even demands immediate dismissal of the U.P. Government, the Business Advisory Committee has failed to show any sign of urgency. May I now impress upon this House the importance and the urgency of this particular issue, the delicate issue? May I also impress upon this House the massacre that took place in Moradabad on Muslims who assembled for prayer? The Business Advisory Committee recommends that this matter will be discussed some time during the current session which is expected to last by the 19th of December. I, therefore, strongly feel that the Report must go back to the Business Advisory Committee and the Business Advisory Committee should fix up the earliest possible time to take up this discussion.

Only today, the hon. member Shri Chandrajit Yadav made a suggestion to the hon. Home Minister to make a statement *suo-motu* on the subject. I wonder why he made that suggestion? I will not mince matters. Let the nation know that while the Government prefers to make a statement on the railway accident *suo-motu*, it has not cared even to make a statement on such an explosive situation where massacre has taken place. Therefore, I have a very specific amendment. My amendment is not for a discussion on any statement that the government may hereafter make; my amendment is that the Business Advisory Committee should fix up time on motion No. 17 which is our motion to take the whole situation into consideration.

Mr. Chairman, even today the administration is tinkering with this

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

explosive problem in a very dangerous manner. Just to give you an example and finish the matter over there, I may say only two days back we had a news item by the UNI dated 14th November saying that explosions and stabbings took place in Moradabad according to a police officer in Moradabad. Immediately thereafter, UNI circulated this story and the Superintendent of Police, Moradabad denies this; not only he denies it, but he says action will be taken against rumour-mongers. I ask, what action has been taken against the police officer who tried to spread this rumour? What action has been taken against the UNI which circulated such an explosive story?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I raise a very strong objection against this. Only five minutes should be given to him. He has taken more time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, I will conclude by appeal to each and every member of this House to rise above party politics and to see that the Report goes back to the Business Advisory Committee and the Business Advisory Committee should fix the earliest possible time that is available for discussion, a thorough discussion on this particular subject. I hope my amendment will be acceptable to the government.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay-North-West): You will allow other Members to express themselves for or against this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not send your name. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): I would point out that 'communal riots' is one of the items included for discussion.

I could understand the emotions of Shri Banatwalla. This matter is already under consideration of the Business Advisory Committee. Yesterday we had a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee which consists of representatives of all political parties. I will convey the feelings of Shri Banatwalla to the Business Advisory Committee, what he has said on the floor of the House.

About the point raised by Shri Ram Bilas Paswan, this matter was also discussed and Shri Chandrajit Yadav who belongs to his party is a Member of that Committee. That is discussion on the framework of the Five Year Plan.

Another point was raised by my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Nobody will mistake him to be a Swami...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Another Brahmachari?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: How can I say? I am not competent to give you a certificate whether you are a Brahmachari or not. His Point will be placed before the Business Advisory Committee. All the points made by hon. Members here in the House will be put before the Business Advisory Committee. I request Shri Banatwalla to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am sorry; the report has to go back to the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I want a division.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: May I make a request to him? This matter has been discussed and on no occasion a division had been asked for on the report of the Business Advisory Committee. I appreciate

his emotions but I assure him that this matter will again be placed before the Business Advisory Committee. The item is already there under discussion and I request him not to insist upon a division.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: A division has been claimed. Can a debate go on, according to the rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to provide for the earliest discussion on communal riots as per motion No. 17 admitted under rule 189."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1]

[16 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Das, Shri R. P.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Horo, Shri N. E.
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Masudal Hossain Shri Syed

Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Roy, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.

Tirkey, Shri Pius

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur
Chandradhari Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Dabhi Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jaideep Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Kailash Pati, Shrimati
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
 Nagaratnam, Shri T.
 Nagina Rai, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Natarajan, Shri Cumbum N.
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rajamallu, Shri K.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhela
 Reddy, Shri G. Narasimha
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Varma Shri Jai Ram
 Velu, Shri A. M.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Zail Singh, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Ayes—38; Noes—80.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

“That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th November, 1980.”

The motion was adopted

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, Shri Bhim Singh, Shri Sunil Maitra, and Shri E. K. Imbichibava;

NOES: Shri Maganbhai Barot, Shri Suder Singh, Shri Sobeng Tayeng, Chavan, Shri Naval Kishore Sharma, Shri Satish Prasad Singh, Shri Kris Shri B. V. Desai, Shri Dileep Singh Santosh Mohan Dev, Prof. Satya Deo S. B. Patil, Shri K. Brahmanandagam, Shri Nathuram Shakyawar, Shri Jalif Abbasi, Shri Arif Mohammed pathi Gounder, Shri K. B. S. Mani, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

G. L. Dogra, Shri Ranjit Singh, Shri Laxman Karma, Shri S. B. Shri D. L. Baitha, Shri Zamul Basher, han Dutt, Shri Modhusudan Vairale, Bhuria, Shri B. R. Nahata, Shri Singh, Shri Mohd. Astar Ahmed, Shri Reddy, Shri N. Kudanthai Ramalin-Syed Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Kazi Khan, Shri Tariq Anwar, Shri Sena-Shri Subhash Chandra Yadav and

16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(i) COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The recent escalation of communal violence in several parts of the country, particularly in Moradabad which is still simmering in communal fires for three months since the unprovoked firing upon Muslims at EID prayers on 13th August, 1980, demands serious attention of the Government. While the entire situation needs a number of long-term measures, some steps need to be taken urgently.

The continuous barrage of concocted and untrue reports have ever since kept the fires burning. The involvement of even police officials and national news agencies in circulating such reports is shocking and needs stern action. Recently on 25th October, 1980 a news item was flashed by the PTI with date-line from Lucknow to the effect that according to a police official 15,000 hand-bombs had been recovered from an underground factory inside a mosque in old Lucknow and that such bombs had been used in Moradabad and Aligarh. The news later proved totally incorrect. I urge upon the Government for deterrent punishment against the police official responsible and the concerned PTI officials for the most reckless manner in dealing with and in circulating the inflammatory story.

The plight of the innocent victims of communal fury is pathetic. Let the Government without any further delay, undertake compensation and occupational rehabilitation of those who have suffered. Urgent steps are needed to restore the economy of the craftsmen and help the uprooted labour.

While the guilty have to be dealt, with sternly, the harassed have also to be saved from the current indiscriminate arrests and the plethora of fabricated cases, through having a quick screening of all cases by an impartial machinery. As a result of this screening, action be taken against the officials responsible for fabrication of cases. Further, a lot of damage has been done during curfew hours. The Central Government should ensure that immediate action be taken against police officials posted in areas where loot and arson occurred during curfew hours, for their criminal failure to enforce curfew and protect life and property. The continuing delay in dealing with cases of dereliction of duty, as also in taking action against those responsible for the aforesaid 13th August massacre, is injurious to the proper functioning of law and order machinery.

(ii) Re TWO RAILWAY DIVISIONS LOCATED IN KERALA.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): *Train services were disrupted recently as a result of strike by a section of employees under Trivandrum Division demanding transfer of Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line to Madurai Division from Trivandrum Division.

The Trivandrum Division of Railways come into existence in response to a long standing demand of the people of Kerala. There is an apprehension that the lines under Olavakkede (presently Palghat Division) Division will be taken out and a separate division will be formed either in Karnataka or in Tamilnadu. The strike resorted to by a section of the employees has only heightened the apprehension.

The people of Kerala apprehend that if the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line is taken out of the Trivandrum Division, it would affect its very existence as it has just enough mileage of lines under it to exist as a division. The

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

Trivandrum division has created a new hope that the people of Kerala who have been neglected already in the matter of railway development, will also be able to achieve progress. Moreover, this line provides much better service to the passengers than when it was under the Madurai division.

It is highly regrettable that a section of railway employees should have started an agitation for transfer of Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line to Madurai Division.

It is quite natural for the people of Kerala to entertain the apprehension that if this line is taken out of Trivandrum Division, the Division itself would be wound up.

Therefore, while requesting the Government that it should not yield to the agitators I would appeal to the government to assure the people of Kerala that the two railway divisions Palghat and Trivandrum of Kerala will remain intact and thus dispel the apprehension from the minds of the people.

(iii) OUTBREAK OF ENCEPHALITIS IN BIHAR.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):

बिहार के कई जिलों में और खास कर पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में एन्सिफलाइटिस के रोग से सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो गई है तथा रोग का प्रसार जारी है। सरकार की ओर से कोई समुचित प्रभावकारी कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं कि रोग का निवारण तथा प्रसार पर रोकथाम हो।

अस्तु, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि अविलम्ब ऐसी कार्रवाई की जाए कि जनता की जान बचाई जा सके। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इस बात पर अविलम्ब कार्रवाई करें।

(IV) VIVEKANANDA ROCK MEMORIAL AT KANYAKUMARI.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): The Vivekanand Rock Memorial at Kanyakumari attracting between 3000 and 10,000 visitors including foreigners every day is likely to be closed for visitors in the first week of December, 1980, for want of ferry services. Kanyakumari harbour area which was leased out by the Government to the Memorial has been progressively encroached up on by the local fishermen during the past four years. Despite repeated representations, the Central and State Governments failed to take any action.

The fishermen were obstructing desilting operations in the area. The launch and the boats being used to carry visitors are not allowed even to be repaired.

A memorial to Swami Vivekanand is situated on the rock in the sea at Kanyakumari. The memorial is situated on the rock in the sea at before he went to Chicago. The Central and the State Governments had given grants for the Memorial in lakhs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to save the Memorial from being closed for visitors.

(V) POWER SHORTAGE IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्धि चंद्र जैन (बाड़मेर):

देश में अक्टूबर एवं नवम्बर, 1980 माह में बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के उपरान्त भी राजस्थान राज्य में गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर एवं जवाहर सागर में वर्षा की कमी से पानी कम आने के कारण एवं कोटा अणु बिजलीघर की प्रथम इकाई में बार-बार यान्त्रिक त्रुटियों के कारण बंद हो जाने के कारण भयंकर संकट है। इस संकट में और वृद्धि होगी जब गांधी

सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर एवं जवाहर सागर में दो माह में और पानी कम हो जायगा । अणु बिजलीघर की दूसरी इकाई ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है परन्तु प्रथम इकाई के परिणामों को देखते हुए दूसरी इकाई के परिणामों के बारे में आशावादी नहीं हो सकते । अतः राजस्थान प्रान्त की कृषि एवं औद्योगिक उत्पादन का भविष्य अंधकार मय है । केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा विभाग दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहां कि विद्युत् के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, से विद्युत् शक्ति प्राप्त कर उपरोक्त वर्णित भयंकर नाजुक स्थिति से बचा सकता है । अतः केन्द्रीय विद्युत् एवं ऊर्जा विभाग का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(VI) POOLING SYSTEM IN MARKETING OF CARDAMOM

SHRI CUMBUM N NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): About 70 per cent of the cardamom growers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are settled in the Cumbum Valley situated within my Parliamentary constituency, Periyakulam. I learn with much anxiety about the contemplated schemes to introduce the pooling system of marketing in Cardamom, as it would be detrimental to the interest of the growers, on the following amongst other reasons:

The cardamom holding are smaller in extent.

The small cardamom growers are depending solely on the income that is fetched from these small holdings.

In pooling, 34 grades of cardamom, both superior quality and inferior quality are mixed together and thus lose its value for quality. The unit value of exchange earnings will invariably go down. As the grower will get only an average price under the system of pooling, there will be no incentive to produce better quality of cardamom.

The pooling system will necessitate the fixation of a floor price. This will incapacitate the exporters to bargain for higher price. But there will be no such problem in other cardamom producing countries of the world.

The present system of sale of cardamom is through public auctions. The Cardamom Board controls the auctioners and the proper records are maintained at the auction centres. The direct sales can be effected only through dealers licensed by the Cardamom Board. This will show that the present system will not give way for evasion of tax.

Pooling would encourage a class of middle men, who will mop off substantial share of the profit, which is rightly due to the producers. On account of the formalities inevitable in the pooled system, the small holders would be compelled to seek the aid of middle men.

If pooling is introduced, the time lag between delivery of crop and payment of price would be considerable in the case of cardamom and this would cause much financial difficulties to the producer.

The important market for cardamom is the Middle East countries. They prefer Green-Bold capsules of cardamom. The colour and size of cardamom is reduced by storage. The maximum period by which the green colour of cardamom can be maintained is six months, even by scientific methods of storage. The pooling will result in considerable value loss between the time of pooling and eventual sale in foreign markets.

The cumbersome procedures involved in the system of pooling will create a lot of hardships to the growers. The administrative and establishment charges for the working of pooling system will be an additional burden on the grower. I demand dropping further steps in introducing the pooling system.

16.12 hrs.

TERRITORIAL ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Committee on Subordinate legislation of Sixth Lok Sabha in its Twentyfirst Report recommended that the rules framed by the Central Government should be laid before both Houses of Parliament. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Committee and this Bill is introduced in the House to see that the recommendations are made part of the Act. This is a technical Bill and it does not require much of discussion. I would request hon. House to consider it favourably.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): Mr. Chairman, I support the Territorial Army Amendment Bill, because it will provide Parliament an opportunity to discuss the fate of the personnel of the territorial army when the Government frame rules regarding them, as they will be placed before Parliament under this amending Bill.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to make certain points regarding the territorial army for the consideration of the Government. Though the territorial army implies participation of the people in the defence of the country, in the course of the development of our defence, this force did not get its proper due from the Government. They should get their proper importance. But Government are afraid of the participation of the people. So, they depend on mercenary type of

forces. That is why they are not developing the people's force for defence purposes. They depend on the mercenary type of forces which were formed by the imperialists. But the Territorial Army should get more importance in the defence. They are the second line of defence, but they should get the chance in the first line of defence more and more in future. So, their case should be considered more sympathetically and they should get more importance in our defence.

Secondly, this Territorial Army played an important role at the time of natural calamities and at other times. They play an important role in the war time and at the same time when there are any natural calamities, they also play an important role. But they are ill-equipped with the instruments and other things. They are not able to get important training. So, they are not able to discharge their duties properly. If all young people of our country are given military training, a better training, and if they are asked to join this Army, then a people's force will be developed and defence will be less expensive but more effective in the real sense of the people's defence. So, this Territorial Army should get better equipment on the lines as the military gets.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, may I make a submission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one hour's time. Let the new Member get a chance.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The Territorial Army should maintain good relation with the people. But we have seen that this Army has been used against the people. During Locomen's strike and Posts & Telegraphs strike, these people are used against the people. So, they cannot be the real friends of the people, they can only be the enemies of the people. This attitude should be changed and this force should be utilised in a proper manner and their other facilities, their allowances, their recruitment procedure and other things, should be looked into so that

this force could be utilised and assigned a role in the national life properly and on the basis of this amendment, the rules will be framed for the betterment of the Territorial Army and I hope they will be able to play a better role in our defence. So, I support this amendment as it will provide a chance for the Parliament to discuss regarding the fate and the role of the Territorial Army.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Sir, this belated action of the Defence Ministry to incorporate in the Territorial Army Act of 1948 a provision for laying before the Parliament the rules framed under that Act calls for serious attention of this august House.

Sir, the Territorial Army is not simply a citizens' force consisting of civilians who are eager to play a role in the defence of the country as the officers in the Defence Ministry have tried to make out in the Report of the Ministry of Defence. As you know, under Section 6(a) of the Territorial Army Act, the Government can require any male person of 21 years or above serving in the Government or in public utility service to perform military duty. The persons so required can be compelled to report themselves at the time and place as directed by the authority. As in the regular Army there are in the Territorial Army Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers, Medical Units, Infantry Battalions etc. Again the Territorial Army is liable to perform military duty and to support and supplement the regular Army on the battlefield within the territory of India. When on duty the Territorial Army forces are subject to the Army Act of 1950 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. Not only that, if an officer or a Member of the Territorial Army commits offence under the Army Act, he will be taken in to military custody and will be tried and punished by the military authority. So far as the Territorial Army is concerned, it is a part and parcel of our regular army.

Now under Section 14 of the Act the Parliament has delegated powers to the

Government—i.e. the Ministry of Defence to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

14(aaa) says—that Government shall have power to prescribe manner and period for which and the conditions subject to which any person may be required to perform compulsory service in the Territorial Army.

Then (h) empowers the Government to make rules to provide for any other matter which under the Act is to be or may be prescribed.

This is an omnibus provision by which such wide powers have been delegated by the Parliament to make rules that may not, sometimes, be sought to be prescribed by the Act. All the rules framed under Section 14 must be subject to the scrutiny by the Parliament so that Parliament can decide whether the rules framed are really made for the purpose. The Parliament cannot scrutinise these rules unless there is a provision in the Act for laying the rules before Parliament.

Since 1974 i.e. for the last six years this august House through its Committee on Subordinate Legislation has been repeatedly telling the Defence Ministry to take steps to incorporate in the Act a provision for laying before the Parliament the rules framed under Section 14. But the Officers in the Ministry of Defence have been showing disrespect amounting to contempt of this House by repeatedly refusing to carry out the direction of this august House made through the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Not only this but also the language used by these officers in reply to the several reminders given by the Lok Sabha Secretariat is highly objectionable and sometimes it is insulting.

I may refer to page 15 para 49 of the Twentyfirst Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

“...the question of making amendment to the Territorial Army Act, 1948 to incorporate a provision therein for laying the rules/amendments

[Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi]

framed under the said Act, on the Table of the House of Parliament, had already been considered on more than one occasion and replies were sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat under this Ministry Office Memorandum No. 28(1)74-D(G.S.II) dated the 28th September, 1974 and 20th March, 1975 stating that there had not been any occasion to bring forward any legislative measures to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948 and hence it had not been possible to incorporate the said provision therein, as recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation."

Such is the audacity of the Defence Ministry Secretariat that they flatly say that they cannot carry out the direction of our Committee on Subordinate Legislation as there is no occasion to do it. This august House can well ask the question—who are these officers sitting in the Defence Ministry Secretariat who tell this House that it is not this august House but they will decide the occasion on which steps will be taken to amend the Act as required by this House? Not only that. As if they are superior to Parliament they have expressed displeasure at the repeated reminders made by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

I may further quote from the same reply:

"...even though an amendment as recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has not been made to Territorial Army Act, 1948, Ministry of Defence have kept in view the need to lay on the Table of the House such Rules, Regulations, etc. framed under the said Act, as were considered of sufficient public importance."

The bureaucrats in the Ministry of Defence seem to arrogate to themselves that it is not this august House but it is they who have the powers to decide as to whether the rules are or are not of sufficient public importance.

Again, I quote:

"In the light of the position explained above, it has not been found necessary to incorporate a provision in the Territorial Army Act in regard to the laying of the rules framed thereunder on the Tables of the Houses of Parliament. The matter has again been examined and as the position remains unchanged, it is not proposed to bring forward any legislative measure to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948 to incorporate the said provision therein at this stage. However, as and when any amendment to the Act is considered necessary in future, steps would also be taken to incorporate a provision therein for the laying of all rules framed thereunder."

Look at the arrogance of the officers of the Defence Ministry. They say, they do not find it necessary to incorporate a provision in the Territorial Army Act for laying of the rules before the Parliament. They say, they will take steps only then they think it necessary to lay the rules before the Parliament. I have not heard of more serious a contempt of this august House than this.

It is also argued in the reply, in their communication dated 28th August, 1978, by the Ministry of Defence that amending an Act of Parliament involves considerable administrative and procedural work both in the Government and in the Parliament and that they will bring the amendment proposed by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation as and when any other substantive amendment to the Territorial Army Act will be made. It is very amusing to hear this argument of the officials of the Ministry of Defence that a short and simple amendment of only eight lines which is found verbatim in several Acts of Parliament will involve considerable administrative and Parliamentary work. The provision in the various Acts of Parliament for laying of rules before the Parliament confers upon the Parliament the right to amend, modify or annul the orders which are

framed in pursuance of the power delegated under those Acts.

Thanks to our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is a staunch believer in parliamentary democracy, that at her instance, now this Bill to amend the Territorial Army Act has been brought by the hon. Minister of State for Defence in pursuance of the longstanding desire of this august House. The Prime Minister has rightly rejected the argument of the officials of the Ministry of Defence that this amendment can be brought only after some substantive amendment is made in the Act. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister of State for Defence in respect of the officers who have used disrespectful language in their reply and who have by repeatedly refusing to carry out the direction of this august House for long four years deprived it of its right to scrutinise the rules framed under the power delegated by Parliament.

During the Janata regime, red-tapism had been rampant in every department of the Government, including the Defence Department. Red tapism is another name of stagnation. 'Red tape' is heartless and ruthless and if the Government will not tame red-tape, the 'red tape' will tame the Government. I hope that then Hon. Minister of State for Defence will beware of this 'red tape.' With these words I support the Bill.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :

सभापति जी, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आप सबाडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन रहे हैं और आज यह क्वाएंसि-डेन्स है कि इस समय आप यहां पर प्रेजाइड कर रहे हैं। मुझे बार बार कहते हुए शर्म आती है, जो इन्होंने आब्जेक्ट्स दिए हैं, मैं समझता हूं जब डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर यहां पर बात करेंगे तो थोड़ा अफसोस जाहिर करेंगे। आज से बीस साल पहले लोक सभा ने कह दिया था और आप आज बीस साल के बाद कह रहे हैं कि हमको छठी रिपोर्ट

से मालूम हुआ। आप देखें कि छठी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया है।

छठी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"They are surprised that their recommendation made in paras 36-37 of Third Report (First Lok Sabha) for incorporation of a provision in Acts for laying of rules framed thereunder before Parliament, though accepted by Government, has not been kept in view while bringing Amending Bills subsequent to the presentation of that Report to the House on the 3rd May, 1955."

पहली लोक सभा में ही आप से कह दिया गया था लेकिन हमारी कमेटीज़ की परवाह कौन करता है ?

आपकी भी जो 21वीं रिपोर्ट निकली उसमें आपने भी कहा है :

"The Committee are unhappy to note that the Ministry of Defence have failed to realise the importance of incorporating laying provision in the Territorial Army Act, 1948. The Committee find that instead of carrying out the direction of the Committee expeditiously, the Ministry have given a perfunctory reply that undertaking of legislation by way of an amendment to an existing Act of Parliament involves considerable administrative and procedural work both in Government and the Parliament. The Committee observe that here the question is more of propriety than of administrative convenience of the Ministry. The Committee further observe that the laying provision in the Acts confers on Parliament a right to amend, modify or even annul the Orders framed in pursuance of the powers delegated under those Acts. Non-incorporation of the laying provision in the Acts results in denial of such a right to Parliament."

The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to bring forward necessary amendment to the Territorial

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

Army Act to incorporate therein the 'laying provision' at their earliest but in no case later than the Autumn Session, 1979."

मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1948 के ऐक्ट के सेक्शन (14) के अन्तर्गत आपने रूल्स ऐंड रेगुलेशन्स बनाए उनको आपने सदन की मेज पर रखा या नहीं? मंशा यह थी कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को सेक्शन (14) के अन्तर्गत जो रूल्स बनाने थे उनको एग्जामिन किया जायेगा कि आया वह ऐक्ट के स्कोप में आते हैं या नहीं। आपने 1948 में ऐक्ट बना दिया और उसके बाद आज 1980 में आ रहे हैं और हमारे सामने रूल्स ले डाउन कर रहे हैं। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री अपने आप अफसोस जाहिर करे कि यह इन की गलती थी कि

We have never abdicated our powers to the authorities. Parliament does not abdicate its rights.

उन्होंने उत्तर लिखा है कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है। सर्वोडिनेट कमेटीज ने जो अपनी रिक्मेंडेशन्स दी हैं, फर्स्ट रिपोर्ट फर्स्ट लोक-सभा में उसमें कहा है कि जो भी रूल्स, रेगुलेशन्स और बाइ-लॉज बने वह सदन की मेज पर रखे जायें, ताकि पार्लियामेंट के लोग उसको देख सकें, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने वायोलेशन किया और 1980 के अन्दर आज जब नए डिफेंस मिनिस्टर आए हैं तब उन्होंने इसको उठा कर रखा है। छठी लोक सभा में यह लिखा हुआ है कि आप मेहरबानी करके अपने कानून और अपने नियम बनाइए। ये सारे ऐक्ट अगर कोई पढ़े और मेरे ख्याल से इसमें ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जनरल स्पैरो साहब बतला सकते हैं, वह मिलिटरी में रह चुके हैं कि किस प्रकार से 1948 के ऐक्ट के बाद जो आपके रूल्स बनें, सारी गवर्नमेंट की पावर उन्होंने ले ली और वे लोगों को अपनी इच्छा से भरती करते थे।

कानून इन्होंने बना लिए, जो पावर्स इनको चाहिए थी, वह इन्होंने ले ली और इन पावर्स को लेकर इन्होंने काम किया, रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशन्स बनाए, यह कोई छोटा सा दोष नहीं है।

16.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

अध्यक्ष महोदय आ गए हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1980 के अन्दर अब रूल्स ले-डाउन करके क्या करेगा हमारा डिफेंस विभाग। मेरा कहना यह है कि पार्लियामेंट कमेटीज की जो रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं, उनको कौन काम में लाता है। कोई इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। पहली रिपोर्ट, पांचवीं रिपोर्ट, छठम रिपोर्ट और 30 साल के बाद हुए कहते हैं कि कितने आफिमर्स बना दिए तथा 1948 का ऐक्ट लेकर हम 1980 में कइ रहे हैं, तो कौन इसकी प्रशंसा करेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय मौके पर आ गए हैं और वह सेफगार्ड करेंगे कि किस प्रकार हमारे राइट्स का हनन किया जाता है। रूल्स को ले डाउन करने का प्रोवीजन है, लेकिन इन्होंने 30 साल तक उनका वायोलेशन किया और हमें चलेंज किया और कहा कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है Parliament does not abdicate its rights to the subordinate officers.

इन्होंने हमारे राइट्स का इन्क्रोचमेंट किया और रूल्स बना दिए

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation cannot go into the rules, nor Parliament can go into these rules and regulations.

इसलिए यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, कोई छोटा सा सवाल नहीं है। यह टेरीटोरियल ऐक्ट का सवाल नहीं है कि एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, यह अमेंडमेंट तो पहले भी आया, आप अपनी भूल को मानिए और जो 30 साल में आपने इतने सारे रूल्स एण्ड

रैगुलेन्स बना दिए हैं, वे सारे रूल्स एंड रैगुलेन्स मैं आपको बताऊंगा (व्यवधान) आपने कौन से किए थे (व्यवधान) मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो रूल्स और रैगुलेन्स बने, वे मेहरबानी करके जो हमारी रिपोर्ट आए, उसके आधार पर आपको तुरन्त सदन में मेज पर रख देने चाहिए। सैक्शन 14 में प्रोवीजन के मुताबिक आज 30 साल के बाद आपको इस बात का ख्याल आया—आपकी बड़ी कृपा है। इन्होंने देश का बिल्कुल बंट-धार कर दिया है, क्या इस प्रकार की डिफेंस विभाग से आशा की जा सकती थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन आफिसर्स को विदा करो। ये आफिसर्स ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने 20 साल तक हमारी कोई बात नहीं सुनी, कोई परवाह नहीं की और रूल्स बनाते चले गए। पार्लियामेंट ने कुछ पावर्स सबोडिनेट लेजिसलेशन कमेटी को दी है, लेकिन इन्होंने उसको नहीं माना। सारी पावर्स खुद ले ली, रूल्स बनाते चले गये और यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी कि हम उन को एकजामिन भी नहीं कर सकते। 20 साल में इन्होंने जो गोल-माल किया है, मौका मिलेगा तो उस को हम एकजामिन करेंगे और आप को बतलायेंगे कि कितने गलत काम हुए हैं।

16.42 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. WELCOME TO CZECHOSLOVAK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members,—At the outset I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Alois Indra, Chairman of

the Federal Assembly, Madame Libuse Indrova and the Hon'ble Members of the Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Mr. Frantisek Tesar, M. P.
2. Mr. Joseph Prchal, M. P.
3. Mrs. Antonie Bajeroval, M. P.
4. Mrs. Majia Paulechova, M. P.
5. Mr. Juraj Turosik, M. P.

The Delegation arrived here this morning and will be in India for about a week. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Federal Assembly, Government and the freindly people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

TERRITORIAL ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य रक्षा मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं उस का मैं वास्तव में स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे अन्य सभी साथियों ने भी इस का स्वागत किया है। यह बिल बड़े महत्व का बिल है। हमारे डागा साहब और अन्य साथियों ने जो भाषण दिए सभी ने इस बात को कहा कि यह बिल बड़ा महत्व रखता है। समय समय पर हमारे जितने भूतपूर्व रक्षा मंत्री हुए हैं, चाहे बाबू जगजीवन राम जी हो, बंसी लाल जी हो या चरण सिंह हों—सब ने टैरिटोरियल आर्मी की गौरवमय गाथा गाई है, इस के शौर्य का बखान किया है, लेकिन आज प्रश्न यह है कि इस के शौर्य और रंग-रूप का बखान करने के झालावा हम ने इस

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

के लिए क्या किया है, इन की शिक्षा-दीक्षा, ट्रेनिंग इन की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, इन के वेतन आदि के लिए हम ने क्या किया ? जब पाकिस्तान और भारत का युद्ध हुआ था, उस समय राजस्थान, पंजाब और अन्य प्रदेशों की सीमाओं पर इस सेना ने हमारे राष्ट्र की बहुत बड़ी सेवा की थी। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन की समस्याओं पर बड़ी गहनता से, गम्भीरता से, विशाल हृदय से विचार करें और वास्तव में एक व्यापक बिल लायें जिस में इन की सभी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इस आर्मी को देश की रक्षा की सैकण्ड पंक्ति के रूप में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं तो इस में अन्य दलों के साथ एकरूपता लाने के लिए जरूरी है कि उन सब को इस में मिला कर इस को ज्यादा मजबूत किया जाय। आज आप के कई दल अलग-अलग काम कर रहे हैं—जैसे होम गार्ड है, सी० आर० पी० है, समुद्री तट रक्षक दल है, भारतीय सीमा सुरक्षा दल है, रेल्वे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है, अन्य कई दल हैं, इन सब को समाप्त कर के एक दल बनाना चाहिए जिस से कि हम एक मजबूत सैकण्ड-लाइन खड़ी कर सकें। हम इन को उच्च शिक्षा दें, अच्छा वेतन दें, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का लाभ दें—हर तरह से इन को मजबूत बना कर एक मजबूत सुरक्षा पंक्ति का रूप दें।

मैं अधिक न कहकर मंत्री महोदय से यही निवेदन करूंगा आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर के एक व्यापक बिल सदन के सामने लायें।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Territorial Army Bill as is presented by the State Minister for Defence.

From every point of view as also apropos the conditions obtaining around our country this step taken is very much in the right direction. This question of Territorial Army from the defence point of view is of utmost importance to any country in the world and it is a pleasure to note that we have started thinking—as the conditions have developed so very quickly—on the uptake in that correct direction.

Now, this Army, that is, the Territorial Army is in fact the national Army with its very broad base. Even to start with, when the hostilities take place, it is the second line of defence from weaponry and soldiery point of view. Many countries, as you would have noticed, depend so much on their Territorial Army potential and they work out certain plans which co-relate with the overall and advance thinking plan for the defence of their own region.

You can take any developed country for that matter. You may take USSR. Their regular army consists only of regular cadre of officer class and all the rest on a Territorial Army basis. They go in for training for a specified period, viz., two and a half years to three years and that means country-wise everybody is a disciplined, trained and potential soldier. Not only USSR but also USA have the method of sending all and sundry within the specified age-limit of eighteen years and above of drafting for two to three years and so on. U. K. also indulges and base their preparations very much on the Territorial Army basis. We also have developed our Territorial Army but with the changed condition, international setting that there is today, in so far as India is concerned from de-

fence point of view more of focus is required on to this particular subject.

I am not, Sir, going to indulge very much in speaking too much over the subject. It is being cleverly handled by our hon'ble Prime Minister, who is at present looking after Defence and the team working under her. On that there should be no doubt. New rules, new type of technological thoughts and this Territorial Army thinking is all on the table and I have no doubt that we are going to progress very satisfactorily in that connection.

Sir, I would just like to highlight one or two points for whatever their worth. Today's Bill is just a small fraction of a little technical change-over from one thinking to the other. It is not a detailed type of thinking but as I have said these things are being considered as to how we can enlarge the scope. For instance we have to have different types of wings also. We already have for instance—I may tell this to you for your information—the Railway Battalions. So, if something suddenly erupts during a war, any railway line can be laid by these people. And this nucleus staff structure is there already. Similar is the position regarding tanks, armoured cars, aircrafts and artillery. These wings are already there. Signal staff and engineers are also already there. We have to enlarge all these sections in such a manner that they form themselves into a huge, solid, skeleton, which, at the time of need, would become a formidable and vital force to defend our country to advantage. This is my respectful submission and I have got only one or two points as to the forward steps which I visualise the High Command and this House should take into consideration. Now the question is: How do we in our country bring about a disciplined life? Sir, you will agree with me today that we are somewhat lacking in this respect in our country. We must accept it. We have to improve upon our self-discipline, even party discip-

line and national discipline. Therefore, we have to be more disciplined all round, and ways and means have to be worked out possibly through this medium of the Territorial Army. We should give our utmost attention to this aspect.

Coming to the other point, we may have to even merge the National Cadet Corps as one of the wings of the Territorial Army. There is one other aspect which I would like to stress and it is this. We should impart proper training in our universities, in our colleges and schools, so that the whole of this working becomes fully broad-based bringing our respective defensive measures to full bloom. These are the few reflections which I would like to place before the House for its consideration. With these words I would like to congratulate the High Command and the Ministry of Defence for bringing up this little Bill which I wholeheartedly support. And I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for having provided me this time to speak on this measure.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at long last, this small piece of amendment has been brought which seeks to do away with a part of the undemocratic segment of the old Act. It is needless for me to expatiate the points which have already been well said by friends on either side of the House.

Sir, it is true that inadequacies in vital Acts are always taken advantage of by the bureaucrats. In the thirty-second year of our independence we still hear such submissions like bureaucratic preponderance in such important ministries. It really hurts a newcomer like me. It also appears that there is no smooth-sailing in this Ministry. I am happy that we have heard from many speakers today on the subject, including persons like General Sparrow, whose military performance everybody knows. There are also other speakers who have made

[Shri Ngangom Mohendra]

their submissions as to how to bring about changes in the Act.

Now, Sir, everybody has agreed or said that the Territorial Army is a second-line of defence or something like that. I come from a very far off State, Manipur, where turmoil has been prevalent since a long time. Some time back I met some senior Military Officers there who are now cracking down and who are now being engaged in some sort of partial coombing operations there in the Valley of Manipur. I asked them how they felt it like. They were not happy with the task assigned to them because they were not made for that. So, in such exigencies it would have been very much better if we had well-trained territorial army doing the job there. Since the Territorial Army personnel have ample time and opportunity to mix with the general public, much more with the common people, when they are not under training and can have a better understanding of the propensities and the feelings of the common people, as their training is undoubtedly different from that of the regular army personnel. It is not good saying merely that our Territorial Army should look more like an army Corps than a second line of defence without giving them proper assignments. Much of the things done now in Manipur or in any part of the country can be delegated to them. Of course, I do not want to attribute the delay in bringing the amendment to the new Minister who has just taken over. But still as has been said by some of our Hon. friends, something which is overdue and ought to have been brought forward in this House, has been brought forward now and I join them in supporting this Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) (Sir, I would not take much of the time of the House. We are very happy to see you in the Chair in

calm and quiet mood. Sir, many Members have expressed their resentment for not bringing forward this Bill before this House earlier. Hon. Members have also expressed their view regarding the role of this army. Sir, it is said that they are civilians in peace and soldiers in war. Now, coming to the original Act of 1920 which was later replaced by an Act of 1948, Sir, the role of this army is well-expressed in a small paragraph. The role of the force will be:

“(a) to provide a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular army;

(b) to assist in internal defence duties in a national emergency;

(c) to be responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence; and

(d) to give the youth of India an opportunity of training themselves to defence their country.”

These are the four objects visualised in this Act of 1948. If an amending Bill was delayed for these so many years, we must ask ourselves how far we have achieved or we have succeeded in achieving these objectives.

17 hrs.

There are many criticisms and suggestions on this score. But I am not going in to them now because of short of time. The Bill was introduced in 1970, the National Service Bill of 1970, by Shri K. C. Pant. I hope this energetic State Minister will look into that Bill and see how far in the present context this can be brought in. There are many problems facing this peculiar army. The modern war and technology tells us to have a strong territorial army. There are cases when this was converted into some other force. Some of the officers were thrown out; some officers were retired in 1978. There were over hundred officers who were thrown out. There should be discipline in the army. I

want to tell this House that maximum importance should be given to discipline, because there are anti-social elements who are trying to get into this force and create indiscipline. This has to be watched.

There are two classes: officer class and the enrolled class. Their family has to face untold problems and difficulties. It is high time that we look into this aspect and see that their families are given sufficient protection and help. These are the points which I like the hon. Minister to look into and see that the rules which will come before this House will be strictly followed. With these words, I once again support this amending Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Hon. Speaker, I must say that the hon. members have shown a lot of interest in this Bill and I thank them for showing interest in this amending Bill and making some valuable suggestions. This Bill is a very simple, technical and innocuous Bill. It is not a Bill which tries to create the territorial army. A Bill for that purpose was passed in 1948. This is a Bill which seeks to provide in the Act laying of the rules made by the Central Government before both the Houses. In olden days also, the rules which were framed by the Central Government were laid before both the Houses. That was done in the year 1977 and before that also, even though it was not necessary for the Central Government to lay all those rules before both the Houses.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in its 21st Report recommended that there should be a provision in the Act and this Bill is trying to provide that provision. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that the officers in the defence department did not accept the suggestions made by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. What I said was that if

the rules framed were of an important nature they would be put before both Houses of Parliament. Actually rules were put before both the Houses. Section 14 of the Act is very simple. It provides for the procedure to be followed while implementing certain suggestions made in the Act: procedure to be followed for carrying on medical examination, the forms prescribed, what kind of form should be there and how the form should be filled in, etc. Section 14 relates simply to the procedure to be followed and so it was not felt necessary probably at that time that all the rules framed for his purpose should come before the House, but....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): He is making a wrong statement; it is against the views of the Committee. That is not the point. This is not a technical point. It is mandatory on the part of the government to place the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you ask for my permission?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I appreciate the enthusiasm shown by Mr. Daga. This shows how much he is interested and I welcome it. I was saying that section 14 provides for the procedure to be followed and the rules to be made for following the procedure. Now that the Subordinate Legislation Committee recommended that they should be provided for, the recommendation is accepted and we have brought the Bill before this House. I must say that all the hon. Members have supported the Bill and it is not necessary for me to say anything more than this. At the end I thank the hon. Members for supporting the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the

Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को कैसे छोड़ दिया ? हमने थर्ड रीडिंग में नाम दिया हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उठे नहीं थे, मैंने सोचा शायद आपका मन बदल गया होगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमने नाम लिखकर दिया था, आपको बुलाना चाहिए था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उठते तो मैं समय दे देता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा नहीं, आप मेरा ध्यान दिला सकते थे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारा तो अधिकार आपने ले लिया, यह तो उचित नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो अब हो गया । अगर आप उस वक्त कह देते तो मैं रोक देता ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या मुझे हर बार उठना होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने गलती से आपकी स्लिप की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया । अगर आप जठ जाते, तो मैं आपको बुला लेता । It is just a slip. It is not intentional. I can assure you, Mr. Ramavatar Sastriji. There is no question. It is just a slip.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप हमेशा के लिए यह तय कर दीजिए कि हम बोलने के लिए उठते रहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को लम्बा करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैंने आपको बताया है कि यह इन्टेन्शनल नहीं है । आप एक बात को तूल दे रहे हैं ।

This is a slip. Not intentional. Why can't you accept it? Why can't you accept it gentleman? It is unintentional.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मुझे इससे बहुत तकलीफ हुई है । अब वह बात नहीं उठाई जा सकेगी । आखिर यह स्लिप कैसे हो गई ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is too much. This is too much now. This is exceeding the bounds. I said this is not intentional. You should accept it. It looks ridiculous on your part.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह आपत्ति की बात है । यह आपत्ति की बात क्यों नहीं है ? हम लोग अपनी स्लिप इसी लिए भेजते हैं कि स्पीकर ध्यान रखें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you accept such a simple thing? I had no intention to do it. I am a human being. I am no infallible. It is so simple. Why can't you accept it?

15.00 hrs.

BENGAL CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer, in the public interest, of the undertakings of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, for the benefit of the Hon'ble Members I would just like to recapitulate some of the history, the old history, of this Company. This Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works was founded by Acharya Profulla Ray in 1901 and the Government of India under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on the 15th December, 1977, after causing an investigation into its affairs took over the Company and this Company was taken over initially for a period of two years but this period was further extended till the 14th December, 1980. This Company has four factories, namely, Maniktala, Panihati, Bombay and Kanpur. It is engaged in the manufacture of a wide range of drugs pharmaceuticals, chemicals and other products. I have just now narrated the location of the factories. The Company has been earning profits till 1968-69. Since then there have been constant losses. In 1969-70 it lost Rs. 24 lakhs, then Rs. 25 lakhs, then Rs. 51 lakhs, then Rs. 21 lakhs, then Rs. 10 lakhs and in 1975-76 it lost Rs. 35 lakhs and in 1976-77 it lost Rs. 103 lakhs.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on the 13th December, 1977 while approving the proposals for the take-

over of this Company gave the following direction:

"Proposals for converting this Company into a government company should be submitted to the Cabinet within two months and the possibility of merging this Company with M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. should also be simultaneously examined."

This was done, Sir, and ultimately it was found that the workers of the Company i.e. M/s. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited also opposed the merger and it was found that it was not necessary and therefore the merger was not carried out. It was found by the previous Government in the deliberations on 31st August, 1978 that if a sum of Rs. 5 crores is provided immediately, then the losses could be further avoided. But it was also decided that certain loans could be converted into equity ensuring the Government holding of 51 per cent of the shares. This was examined in depth and after examining in depth these two matters in consultation with the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India—IRCI—who had suggested a reconstruction scheme, after due consideration it was felt that the nationalisation of the company would be a better course as the introduction of a scheme would be time-consuming and any amount of legal and other difficulties may be encountered. The proposal for nationalisation was again submitted to the Screening Committee of Secretaries for its consideration and this was ultimately approved in the meeting held on 6th June, 1979. Thereafter, the proposals for obtaining the approval of the Cabinet were initiated, but due to change in Government, the proposal was approved only on the 16th July, 1980 and a Bill called 'The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. (Acquisition and Nationalisation of Undertakings) Bill, 1980' was introduced on the 12th August, 1980.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

The company at present is managed by a Board of Management. Since the take-over of the company, production and sales have improved as will be seen from the figures which I am quoting. In 1977-78, the production was Rs. 422.44 lakhs, sales were Rs. 388.07 lakhs and losses were Rs. 197.53 lakhs. In 1978-79, production was Rs. 700.86 lakhs, sales were Rs. 686.90 lakhs and losses were reduced to Rs. 96.74 lakhs. In 1979-80, production went up to Rs. 841 lakhs, sales were Rs. 799 lakhs but the losses again increased from Rs. 96 to 148.23 lakhs because of the fact that about Rs. 57 lakhs had to be given extra on account of the wages.

The financial assistance which the company has received after takeover is considerable—Rs. 90 lakhs cash credit from United Bank of India and from the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Rs. 22.50 lakhs cash credit, Rs. 52.50 lakhs reconstruction/rehabilitation, Rs. 48 lakhs working capital margin and essential repairs and Rs. 50 lakhs for renewals and replacements. Therefore, the total comes to Rs. 173 lakhs. Government have upto 31-3-80 granted working capital loans to the extent of Rs. 379 lakhs and plan assistance to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. For 1980-81, Rs. 70 lakhs have been provided for capital works and Rs. 100 lakhs for working capital.

As far as the achievements after the takeover are concerned, I have pointed out that production improved considerably, sales also improved, but unfortunately, on account of increased wages and other factors, like machine being old, etc., the company could not overcome the losses completely. But there were further improvements after take-over. New tableting section with modern facilities was opened. Introduction of semi-automatic machines in capsuling section was made. After nationalisation, there is a proposal for future expansion of this company, because it has vast

areas of lands and buildings in Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur and it has immense potential for growth and high earning capacity. Therefore, it has been decided to have rationalisation of sulphuric acid plant for which an investment of Rs. 93 lakhs has been approved. Expansion of ferric alum plant will be there. Detergent slurry project will be there. Expansion of bulk drugs will be there, like Dapsone (capacity increase from 6 to 20 tonnes) and caffeine (capacity increase from 30 to 45 tonnes). Therefore, we hope that after nationalisation of the Company, it will improve considerably not only in its vastness and enlargement of production but also in profits.

In the Bill a compensation of Rs. 502 lakh has been provided. This does not include the appreciated value of the land. The Cabinet has decided that appreciated value of the land should not be taken into account. A Commissioner of Payments will be appointed soon after the Bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and is assented to by the President.

A reference has been made for the merger of SSPL. As I said before, this was considered but it was not found feasible.

With effect from 1-4-79 the scales of pay and allowances of officers and workers of the Company were revised with dearness allowance at industrial rates of DA with neutralisation at Rs. 1.30 per point.

The Company employs about 2200 workers. We hope that after nationalisation the Company will improve. In the scheme of payment, we have provided priorities. We have provided categories for the payment and the compensation will be paid in terms of the categories which are provided in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer, in the public interest of the undertakings of

the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration”.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 10 बरस से उस कम्पनी के वर्कर्स इसको नेशनलाइस करने के लिए और टेकओवर करने के लिए आन्दोलन करते आ रहे थे । अब सरकार ने निर्णय करके इसको टेकओवर किया है और उसके बाद अब नेशनलाइजेशन करने जा रहे हैं । यह मांग वर्कर्स की तरफ से उठी । पिछले 10 बरस से वर्कर्स चिल्ला रहे थे और यह मांग कर रहे थे कि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाए और टेकओवर किया जाए । यह आन्दोलन करते करते, जब वेस्ट-बंगाल में वामपंथी मोर्चे की सरकार आई, उसने वर्कर्स की इस डिमांड को फुल सपोर्ट किया, उस वक्त श्री बहुशुणा जी मंत्री थे और इस डिमांड को उन्होंने माना और उन्होंने जैसा इतिहास बताया है कि यह पुरानी कम्पनी है और यह कम्पनी डा० पी० सी० राय के नाम से मशहूर है क्योंकि उन्होंने इसको कायम किया था । उन्होंने जिस कुरबानी के साथ, मेहनत के साथ इस कम्पनी को खड़ा किया और जो-जो दवाइयां उन्होंने प्रोड्यूस की वे सारे मुल्क में बहुत पौपुलर हुई—यह बात सब जानते हैं ।

आज जब यह कम्पनी सरकार द्वारा नेशनलाइज हुई है तो मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इतने दिनों बाद सरकार ने वहां के मजदूरों की मांग को समझा और इस को नेशनलाइज किया । मैं इस मौके पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—डा० पी० सी०

राय के जमाने से, जब से यह कम्पनी स्थापित हुई, इस के वर्कर्स, हमेशा लायल रहे । इस कम्पनी पर जब जब दिक्कतें आई, वर्कर्स ने हमेशा साथ दिया, यहां तक कि वेज न मिलने पर भी वे लोग काम करने के लिए तैयार थे । कम्पनी को हर तरह से बचाने के लिए उन्होंने कोआपरेशन दिया । यहां से जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहां गया, वर्कर्स उन से जा कर मिले और उन से कहा कि हमारी 6 महीने तक कोई मांग नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा स्लोगन है कि इस को वायाबल रिया जाय, इस के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जाय, इस में हम हर तरह का कोआपरेशन देने को तैयार हैं । उसी के मूताबिक प्रोडक्शन ग्रेजुअली बढ़ता गया । उस के बाद मैनेजमेन्ट ने रा-मैटीरियल की डिफीकल्टी पेश की, लेकिन हम लोगों ने कहा कि जब तक फुल-नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हो जाता, हम इस डिफीकल्टी का भी मुकाबला करेंगे । हमारे वर्कर्स ने इतना साथ दिया कि यहां पर वेजेज दूसरी कम्पनियों के मुकाबले आधा था, फिर भी हमारे वर्कर्स काम करते रहे और कम्पनी को हर तरह से चलाने में मदद देते रहे । मुझे आज यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि अब मैनेजमेन्ट और वर्कर्स ने बैठ कर वेजेज के मामले को भी तय कर लिया है और उस के बाद प्रोडक्शन बहुत जोरों पर बढ़ी है । हम से मैनेजमेन्ट ने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, मैटीरियल कहां से लायेंगे, गवर्नमेन्ट पैसा देती नहीं है, लेकिन अब फुल टेकओवर हो जाने के बाद आप ने पैसे का एलाटमेन्ट किया है, इस से दिक्कत दूर हो जाएगी । मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वर्कर्स का सब से ज्यादा कोआपरेशन आप बंगाल कैमिकल में पायेंगे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि फुल-नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद आप मेहरबानी कर के एक

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

मर्तबा खुद फैक्टरी में जाए और वर्कर्स के कोआपरेशन को अपनी आंखों से देखें ।

एक बात मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—आप ऐसा आदमी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के रूप में भेजें जो कम्पनी को आगे बढ़ाने में ईमानदारी से काम करे । जिस तरह से वर्कर्स आज प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में कोआपरेट कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से वह भी वहां पर काम करे । ऐसे लोग न भेजे जाय जो वहां जा कर लकड़ी लगा दें ताकि प्रोडक्शन न हो । आखिर में फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय खुद एक बार वहां जा कर देखें । मैं वहां की यूनियन का प्रेजिडेंट हूँ, आज से नहीं हूँ, 15, 20 साल से प्रेजिडेंट हूँ ।

मैं इस बिल का फिर से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बसो (कोडरमा)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल कैमिकल तथा फार्मेसियाटकल वर्क्स लि० का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ । यदि इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण न किया जाता तो वास्तव में एक बड़ी विकट समस्या खड़ी हो जाती, एक तरफ दो हजार मजदूरों का प्रश्न था और दूसरी तरफ अनेक महत्वपूर्ण औषधियों के निर्माण का प्रश्न था । लेकिन इस के साथ ही एक आशंका भी पैदा होती है हम जिन-जिन बीमार या रोगग्रस्त कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण करते हैं, वे घाटे में चलती हैं जैसे कोयला उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, आज वह बहुत घाटे में चल रहा है । इसी तरह से हम कुछ अन्य उद्योगों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं जैसे

मारुति लि० है—इन सब में सरकार को पैसा लगाना पड़ता है 5 करोड़ रुपया यहां दीजिये, 5 करोड़ रुपया वहां दीजिये, हम इन का जनहित में अधिग्रहण करते हैं, लेकिन वह जनहित नहीं रहता । उस में आम जनता का टैक्स का पैसा लगाते हैं लेकिन उन को चलाने वाले गडबड़ी कर के चले जाते हैं, उन पर कोई जिम्मेदारी फिक्स नहीं की जाती । आप जितने राष्ट्रीयकृत उपक्रम चल रहे हैं उन को देखिये, प्रायः सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं और जो घाटा उन में होता है, वह सब जनता पर पड़ता है । इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि इस मामले में सावधानी बरनी जानी चाहिये और जिस अधिकारी को वहां भेजे वह दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर हो । दलगत या पक्षपात के भाव से नियुक्ति नहीं की जानी चाहिये । कम्पनी के हित को देखते हुए उत्पादन के दृष्टिकोण से और कम्पनी की निरन्तर प्रगति हो, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो आवश्यक है, उतने ही लोगों को बहाल करना चाहिए, उतनी ही नियुक्तियां करनी चाहिए । यहां पर कम्पनी कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो उपबन्ध हैं, चाहे जो भी दोषी रहा हो एक्सेस बहाली भी हो जाती है मोटीबेटेडे तरीके से और कई और तरीको से, उन सब को फिर ज्यों का त्यों सर्विसेज में मान लिया गया है धारा 14 के अन्दर यह अच्छा नहीं है और इस की जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए । कम्पनी के अधिग्रहण में जिन का हाथ रहा हो, उस को गिराने में या मैनेजमेंट को अवरोध करने में जिन का हाथ रहा हो, उन सब की कम्पनी में बहाली की गई है, उन की सर्विस बरकरार रखी जाती है । जब ऐसी बात है तो भविष्य में फिर इस कम्पनी की यही दुर्गति होगी और जितना घाटा होगा, वह आम जनता को भुगतान करना पड़ेगा ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

17-31 hrs.

मंत्री जी ने पहले बताया है कि इस पर कमेटियां बैठाई थीं और जांच पड़ताल हुई थी और कई ब्योरे, रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई थीं और उस के बाद राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न आया। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी और कम्पनियां हैं, जिन का अधिग्रहण करने से सरकार को ज्यादा मुनाफा हो सकता है, लेकिन उन को नहीं लिया जाता है। हमारे यहां बिहार में गेडे आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी है, जो कोडरमा में चल रही थी। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने दलाई लामा को वहीं पर स्थापित किया था। वह स्पंज पाइप की फैक्टरी थी और बिहार की चार फैक्ट्रियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकती थी लेकिन उस का अधिग्रहण नहीं किया गया और उस को बाइंड अप कर दिया गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक लिक्विडेटर नियुक्त कर दिया। वह कारखाना ऐसा है कि बिना पूंजी लगाए आप चाहें तो एक महीने में उस को चालू कर सकते हैं। इस को देखने के लिए कोई नहीं है लेकिन जहां जहां घाटे का व्यवसाय होगा, उस कम्पनी को अधिग्रहण कर लिया जाएगा। हमारी सरकार के कुछ वेंस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, निहित स्वार्थ हैं, उन का एक ग्रुप है, जो इस तरह की कम्पनियों को अधिग्रहण करने का सुझाव देता रहता है ताकि सरकार ऐसी कम्पनी को लें जिस में भ्रष्टाचार हो, गड़बड़ हो और करोड़ों रुपये का घुटाला हो। अगर ऐसा ही चलता रहा तो एक दिन वैसी ही स्थिति हो जाएगी जैसी कि सिन्दरी फर्टीलाइजर्स फैक्टरी को हुई है। उस की पचासों करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति को साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये में नीलाम कर दिया गया। इसी प्रकार से आप ऐसी कम्पनियों का अधिग्रहण करते रहेंगे। जो अच्छी

कम्पनी है, जिस को चलाने से तुरन्त लाभ हो सकता है और राष्ट्र का हित हो सकता है, ऐसी कम्पनी की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाएगा।

इसी तरह से सी० एम० आई० कम्पनी है, जो हमारे बिहार में हजारी बाग जिले में है। उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है। सी० एम० आई० की करोड़ों रुपये से ज्यादा की पूंजी होगी और 100 वर्ग मील में फैला हुआ मिनरल माइका का है। उस का अधिग्रहण करना चाहिए। मैंने पहले भी 1977 में पार्लियामेंट में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और मजदूरों ने भी इस के लिए कहा था लेकिन उस ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। केवल 80 लाख रुपये पंजाब मेसन्स बैंक का बकाया है और उस के लिए उस को लिया जाता है। अगर सरकार उस का अधिग्रहण कर ले, तो 70 करोड़ रुपये और उससे भी अधिक का लाभ हो सकता है लेकिन जिन कम्पनियों में घाटा होता है, उन्हीं का अधिग्रहण सरकार करती है। इसी तरह से अगर सरकार करती रहेगी, तो आम जनता को बड़े संकटों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I would submit that my name is there in the Third Reading. But I will not be present here on the 20th. So, will you kindly give me 4 or 5 minutes so that I can put forward my constructive suggestions to the Minister? I had some personal experience regarding Bengal Chemicals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should you go up to Third Reading? Today itself I will allow you to speak. Now, Mr. Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूल खन्ध डाला (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जो ये बिल आते हैं, वे सब स्टोरियो टाइप्ड बिल होते हैं। मेरे ख्याल से आपके डिपार्टमेंट में एक कापी होगी और जब भी राष्ट्रीयकरण का कोई बिल आता है, तो डिपार्टमेंट उसकी नकल करके रख देता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का आधार क्या है। क्या हम यह काम करें कि जिन लोगों की मशीन खराब है, उसको जितना पैसा देना है, दे दें।

क्या हमारा यह काम है कि जब ये लोग देखते हैं कि कम्पनी का काम खराब है उस समय हम जाकर के उसे ले लें? आपका जो 1951 का इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एक्ट है उसकी सेक्शन 15 कहती है—

Where the Central Government is of opinion that—

(b) any industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to public interest,

the Central Government may make or cause to be made a full and complete investigation.

जब आपको मालूम है और आप खुद देख रहे हैं कि बराबर 15 साल से इसका काम खराब हो रहा है, इसका डिटोरियेशन हो रहा है तो उस समय आपने इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट के नीचे इसके काम में हस्तक्षेप क्यों नहीं किया। कोई भी सरकार हो, चाहे जनता की हो या कांग्रेस की हो,

it is a question of principle.

आप क्या करेंगे कि इसको पांच करोड़ रुपये दे देंगे। लेकिन शेयर होल्डर्स की हालत क्या होगी? इसमें जो मशीन लगी हैं वे

शेयर होल्डर्स की कास्ट पर लगी हैं। जब कभी भी ऐसे बिल यहां आयें तो पूरी डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट साथ में आनी चाहिए। इस समय मंत्री जी ने मेहरबानी करके सारी बातें कह डालीं और संक्षेप में कह डालीं। हम चाहते थे कि जो कुछ बातें आपने कहीं उनकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आती जिससे हमें यह पता लगता कि आपके आफिसर्स ने इन्वेस्टिगेशन करके मशीनों की क्या हालत देखी, कितनी कीमत की वहां मशीनें थीं कितनी राशि शैअर होल्डर्स की लगी थी? इसकी लाइबिलिटीज कितनी थीं

We do not know anything.

हम लोग केवल इस पर मोहर लगा देंगे। यह सारा काम जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर होता है उसमें पूंजीपति फायदा उठाते हैं। वे बहुत होशियार होते हैं। चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के लोग हों, चाहे उधर बैठने वाले लोग हों उन सब पर वे छाये रहते हैं। जब कम्पनी की हालत खराब हो जाए तो उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करवाने का तरीका वे जानते हैं। अभी यहां कहा गया है कि वहां मशीनें बिल्कुल काम की नहीं हैं, वहां काफी हालत खराब है। आपने पांच करोड़ रुपया उन्हें देने का डिसीजन ले लिया है और डिसीजन लेने के बाद आप हमारे पास आये हैं। जब इसकी हालत बिगड़ रही थी, जब यह सिक हो रही थी तो उस समय सरकार ने चाहे वह कोई सी भी सरकार हो, कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया? इसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई उठाया गया कदम मालूम नहीं होता है। इसमें कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि शेअर होल्डर्स को पेमेन्ट की जाएगी या नहीं। मैंने इसे पूरा पढ़ा है।

मैंने इसके बारे में एक बर्ड नहीं देखा कि शेअर होल्डर्स क्या करेंगे।

Whether they will get their money or not, whom will they approach?

क्या वे बैठ कर रोयेंगे ? शेअर होल्डर्स तो कम्पनी के मालिक हैं। आप एम्पलाइज को दे देंगे और दूसरों को दे देंगे लेकिन शेअर होल्डर्स का क्या होगा ? इसमें शेअर होल्डर्स का भी अधिकार है कि वे जानें कि कम्पनी ने क्यों घाटा उठाया और उन्हें क्या मिलने वाला है ? अब आप यहां यह बिल ले आये हैं और इसको यहां से एक घंटे में आप पास करा लेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपकी तरफ से सरकार को गाइडलाइंस होनी चाहिए कि वह सारे फैंक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स बिल के साथ पेश करे। तभी तो हमें मालूम होगा। Is it a fit Company to be nationalised or not?

इसकी आप हमको हिस्ट्री बतायें। Within five minutes you want to give us the whole thing and say it is for our benefit to do it.

आपने क्या बताया है कि तीन साल से घाटा है। अभी तो मुनाफे में नहीं है। घाटे की कम्पनी आप अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से इसमें 1980-81 में भी घाटा रहेगा। इसलिए जो कम्पनी अपने हाथ में लें तो उसका आधार यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एक्ट की कोई अनुपालना नहीं होती है।

श्री भीमसिंह (झुंझुनू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने दंगल केमिकल का बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत किया।

मुझे याद है कि यह कम्पनी राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन से जुड़ी रही है। जैसा कि डागा साहब ने कहा कि जितनी भी घाटे की कम्पनियां हैं, क्या सब की सब सरकार ले लेगी। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी फैक्ट्रियों और इसके अन्दर काफी अन्तर है। दूसरी फैक्ट्रियां पैसा पास में रहते हुए भी

दिवाला निकाल देती हैं। मुझे वह जमाना याद है, जब हम खदर पहना करते थे, तो हम लोग तेल इत्यादि भी वही इस्तेमाल में लाते थे, जो देश में बना हुआ होता था और अन्य चीजें भी विलायती काम में नहीं लेते थे। जिन लोगों द्वारा इस कम्पनी की स्थापना की गई, उनका ध्येय पैसा बनाना नहीं था, बल्कि भारत के लोगों की भावना के अनुकूल चीजें बनाना था। इसके शेयर होल्डर्स पूंजीपति नहीं थे, बल्कि उनकी अपनी मेहनत की कमाई से उन्होंने यह कम्पनी खड़ी की थी। आज आप कहते हैं कि यह घाटे का सौदा है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यह घाटे का सौदा नहीं है। सरकार इस कम्पनी को अपने कब्जे में लेने जा रही है, इसलिए मैं इसको बधाई देता हूं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो शेयर-होल्डर्स हैं, उनको पैसा देने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन शेयर होल्डर्स को घाटा न हो, इनको लाभ मिल सके, इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। तीसरी बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं जो कि आपकी रिपोर्ट में दिया है कि आपने 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 को इसको टेकओवर किया था और तीन साल के शासकीय मैनेजमेंट में भी इस कम्पनी को घाटा हुआ है। क्या फिर से आप इसी प्रकार का मैनेजमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, जिन डाइरेक्टर्स ने पहले घाटा दिया है, क्या आप फिर दोबारा उन्हीं डाइरेक्टर्स को रखने जा रहे हैं, ताकि घाटा आगे चलता जाये। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए, मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also support this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there are three reasons given for taking over this company. The reasons are also repeated in the Preamble of the Bill as well.

[SHRI Xavier Arakal]

The first reason mentioned is mismanagement. If a factory is mismanaged, are we going to take it over? But the most disturbing fact mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is about the Investigation Report. I do not know how many of us have seen the Investigation Report. What are the facts mentioned in it? What are the points raised in that Investigation Report? The management was taken over on 15th December, 1977. Therefore, we have to know and we ought to be told what are the facts revealed by the investigation Report. From 15th December, 1977 to this last date, what are the efforts for improving the management of this company? How far have we improved it? This is silent, absolutely silent on this point.

But on one point I agree, that is the third point. It is said "essential for the needs of the country," I agree. Essential items should be owned, controlled managed and distributed by the Government. I stress that point. But my question is this: having allowed a private entrepreneur to start a firm, if he wilfully and intentionally causes a loss, should we follow this clause and take it over? Please refer to the Financial Memorandum. Is Rs. 5 crores a small amount of money? Since it has some immovable properties in Bombay, Delhi or Calcutta, is that the criterion for taking it over? Can we not start a new factory with this Rs. 5 crores? These are the things which the hon. Minister has to reveal.

If I remember, there was a plan to give to each State a pharmaceutical and chemical project. How many States have got it? How many States are producing these essential drugs and other items? Have we gone into this aspect? I ask this question because we are giving—I will not say giving away—over Rs. 5 crores. If I am correct, while I was listening to the introductory remarks of the

Hon. Minister, I found that a Commissioner will be appointed. According to the Financial Memorandum, para 4, Clause 16 of the Bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Payments of the Central Government, and his duties and functions are enumerated in this paragraph. Now, are we going to manage this company on deputation basis or not? If it is on deputation basis, what are the criteria—because many of the public undertakings do not have efficient Managers? I am not going to enter into the profit and loss of public undertakings; no. I am bringing this point for your serious consideration because a major factor of investment is involved in its management. We should have proper people—not just for two or three months, but properly capable and efficient Managers. I am bringing this point to your notice so that public interests will be protected properly. Now, they are producing vital and essential commodities. In our country, the Papers say, there is a shortage of essential drugs and other things—because certain firms like this start and then stop. This Rs. 5 crores, I see, is to be paid in cash. I have repeatedly said, in regard to other Bills as well, that Government should not pay them in cash. This amount should be kept in national securities for ten years. There is a reason. If this Rs. 5 crores—I am expressing my opinion—is given to them in cash, I am sure they will start another factory. Probably, after ten years, we may have to introduce another Bill to take it over. To curtail that illegal motive, my submission is that this amount should not be paid in cash.

Hon. Member Shri Daga referred to the interests of the shareholders. We have an accountability to them. In the same manner, we have an accountability to the public to make available to them proper and sufficient drugs and other essential things.

These are my submissions. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapure): Sir, I support this Bill, although it has come belatedly. This Bill should have come much earlier than today.

The name 'Bnegal Chemicals' evokes a national pride. It reminds every Indian of the great name, Acharya P. C. Roy, the great patriot, the great chemist, the great nationalist, the great scientist. This factory came up as a part and parcel of our national struggle for independence, for emancipation from the foreign yoke. We had no chemical industries in India then; and when the Indians were fighting for national independence, this factory came up. So, nationally, it should not be looked upon as other factories as stated by some friends on this side.

The Bengal Chemicals had been running not very badly. But after the advent of independence and after the clutches of Indian capitalism on all aspects of our life, the Bengal Chemicals also faced the same crisis which the other factories and other industries were facing. In order to mitigate that crisis, Government had taken over this factory on the august day of 15th December, 1977. It was good that it was taken over. After it was taken over, the Bengal Chemicals had actually produced good results. As the hon. Minister himself has stated, in 1977-78 before take-over, the production in value was something like Rs. 400 lakhs; in 1978-79, it was something like Rs. 700 lakhs; in 1979-80 it was something like Rs. 850 lakhs. So, the workers and the employees who had been clamouring for take-over who had been clamouring for nationalisation, had played their part, their patriotic part; they gave all support and actually the production increased. But not only production increased, the losses also increased. Why? Because of mismanagement. It was not the fault of nationalisation, it was not the fault of take-over. If you take over something and do not manage it properly, this is what will happen. So, do not blame take-over; do not blame nationalisation. Actually what had happened? The fact remains

that, after take-over, the Chief Executive was appointed there.

He was Mr. P. K. Rudra, a Mechanical Engineer. He was appointed there. He was a Mechanical Engineer coming from the Engineers (India) Ltd. He was appointed in the chemical factory which produced the necessary drugs and other things concerning Chemistry. He took over. But, the same old practices had been allowed to continue as they were taking place prior to take-over. That was the main reason for the losses going up and up.

Another thing is this. I can give you one example. Generally the cost of raw materials comes to 30 per cent of the finished products. It was 30 per cent in 1977 but it went up to 46 per cent of the finished products in 1978-79. The value of the raw materials which remained at 46 per cent of the finished products again went up to 58 per cent in 1979-80. So, how can you expect profits from this firm? It was due to mismanagement, callousness on the part of the management and the bureaucratic blunders that the factory suffer losses. So do not fight the take-over. That is not proper. I can give you one more example. For purchasing mutton tallow, since the same was done through a private party and not through the central agency, they suffer a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs. Even after the take-over the same old people who had been enjoying had been allowed to continue in their posts. As a result of that too they incurred losses. I support this take-over and I have got some suggestions to make. Even after nationalisation, if it is not run in a proper manner, the apprehensions honestly expressed by some persons will continue. There are persons who have shown apprehension against the nationalisation measure. If you really want to see that this firm does not incur any more losses and thereby the apprehensions of these persons are removed, then the following should be done:—

1. A complete change of the existing top management has to be made;

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

2. Some people who have the real knowledge of know-how on chemical industries should be put there and the person belonging to this party or that party or the person who has the likes and dislikes should not be put there.

3. Workers' participation in management should be ensured. The workers who have served loyally should be put there.

This factory would have been wound up a long time ago but for the patriotic workers who had been doing their work sincerely in that factory. So, I say that the workers' participation in the managerial level, in shops level, in the production level and in the operational level should be there.

There is a great possibility of integrating the production of this factory with other chemical factories of Eastern region. You have to integrate the various products in the eastern region. Lastly, Sir, as my hon. friends said, after the take-over, you have to see that those old gentlemen who had been holding the key positions and who were responsible for the losses are not allowed to remain in the existing set-up.

With these words I support this Bill hope that the firm will come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (PATNA): Shri Halder should be given the chance to speak since he is going away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, you are not available only on the 20th.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I had raised this matter of nationalisation of Bengal Chemicals several times. Under Rule 377 also I raise this matter of nationalisation of Bengal Chemicals during the last Session. I am happy that Government has nationalised Bengal Chemicals.

Comrade Choubey has mentioned that after nationalisation there should be effective management to run this factory effectively. I fully agree with him. There must be proper motivation and experience to run this chemical industry.

Sir, I will only make a few points. Supply of raw materials should be ensured. Planning for proper production and marketing should be ensured. From my personal experience I know that many distributors of Bengal Chemicals are complaining that although they placed the orders three to four months ago yet they have not received the supply of the respective products. I know cotton produced by Bengal Chemicals is very popular in the hospitals and nursing homes but they do not get the supply even twice or thrice in a year.

Sir, their glacerine soap is very popular in the Eastern region. Although their distributors placed the orders for this product in the month of August yet they have not received anything from the company. Drugs are also not supplied in proper time. So, my suggestion is that the raw-material should be ensured. Production should be planned in such a manner that throughout the year it should be supplied to the consumers and to the agents and distributors.

Sir, once Eastern region was considered to be the pioneer in chemical industry. Today it has come down. In this context I would like to urge upon the Central Government to clear the Haldia Petro-Chemical Project. You have not cleared that. I request that the project should be cleared as early as possible so that this project can be established by West Bengal government and the Eastern region will be able to come up as one of the important producers of chemicals and drugs.

Sir, you know better than me that today in our country multi-nationals are practically ruling the market even for life saving drugs. Since you have

taken over this Ministry, I do not know why they have enhanced the prices of drugs.

Sir, I would also like to know whether Government will introduce the same scales of pay as applicable to IDPL after nationalisation of Bengal Chemicals. I agree with Comrade Choubey that those who are responsible for mismanagement should be thrown out but at the same time I want a categorical assurance from the Government that none of the patriotic employees and workers will be retrenched. No retrenchment should be there of these patriotic workers and employees and officers. I want that assurance from the hon. Minister. I want to know from him whether the Government would diversify the production of this company so as to make it one of the premier drug companies one of the best drug-manufacturing organisations in this country. So, Sir, this is my submission. I can say this, that this company will become viable in the earliest possible time if the management is efficient and effective. If they do proper production planning, if they do proper planning for providing continuous supply of raw materials, and if they supply the finished

product to the market continuously in time, I can say with certainty, that within one year, this company will become quite viable. Its products are quite popular in the country. And this Drug Company can compete very favourably with any foreign multinational concern. This I can say with all the force at my command. So, I request that you should take up my suggestion and the suggestion made by hon. Members, who have made constructive suggestions. I hope and trust that Bengal Chemicals Works which was established by a great patriot and scientist, Acharya Profulla Chandra Roy, will take its rightful place as one of the premier chemical and drug companies in the country. With these words. I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two more speakers, Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. They will speak day-after-tomorrow and then the hon. Minister will reply. The House stands adjourned to meet day-after-tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 20, 1980/Kartika 29, 1902 (Saka).