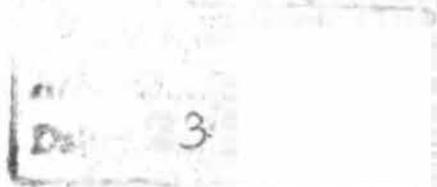


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 6, 1984/Phalgun
16, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Reports have come out in press that in November, Lok Sabha election will be called—Lok Sabha poll. Prime Minister told this to a delegation. If it is so, should not the public and the House be taken into confidence ? It has come out in the press.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कर लें, मैंने तो सुना नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बूटा सिंह जी से बात करके तय कर लेंगे।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : बुरा मत सुनो, बुरा मत देखो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वैसे ही मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल से नज़र आते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह उधर जा रहे हैं, हम नहीं देख रहे हैं।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की प्रसारण क्षमता में वृद्धि

*121. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की प्रसारण क्षमता को बढ़ाने का विचार किया गया है;

(ख) इनकी प्रसारण क्षमता कब तक और कितनी बढ़ाई जाएगी;

(ग) इस संबंध में कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या देश में कम प्रसारण क्षमता वाले दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने संबंधी कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Power of TV transmitters at Delhi, Asansol, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Trivandrum, Agartala, Bhopal, Jammu, Gauhati, Indore, Patna, Bangalore, Panaji and Nagpur is being augmented.

(b) and (c). The power of TV transmitter at Delhi will be increased to 20 KW. The power of all other transmitters will be raised to 10 KW. The work regarding installation of high power transmitters is expected to be completed during 1984-85.

(d) Yes, Sir. 26 High Power and 118 Low Power TV transmitters as per Statement I and II, are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

Statement-I

List of new transmitters being set up during VI Plan

High Power Transmitter (10 KW)

S. No.	Location	State
1.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vishakhapatnam	
3.	Gauhati	Assam
4.	Patna	Bihar
5.	Ranchi	
6.	Ahmedabad (Interim set up commissioned)	
7.	Dwarka	Gujarat
8.	Rajkot	
9.	Kasauli	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Poonch	
12.	Cochin	Kerala
13.	Trivandrum	
14.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Indore	
16.	Cuttack	Orissa
17.	Bhatinda	Punjab
18.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
19.	Allahabad (Interim set up commissioned)	
20.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Varanasi	
22.	Gorakhpur	
23.	Agartala	Tripura
24.	Asansol (Interim set up commissioned)	
25.	Kurseong	West Bengal
26.	Murshidabad	

Statement-II

Low Power Transmitters (100 KW)

S. No.	Location	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Dibrugarh	Assam
2.	Tezpur	
3.	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajamundry	
5.	Nellore	
6.	Nizamabad	
7.	Kurnool	
8.	Anantpur	
9.	Tirupati	
10.	Adoni	
11.	Cuddapah	
12.	Mehboobnagar	
13.	Karimnagar	
14.	Dhanbad	Bihar
15.	Jamshedpur	
16.	Gaya	
17.	Bhagalpur	
18.	Darbhanga	
19.	Munger	
20.	Purnea	
21.	Bettiah	
22.	Surat	Gujarat
23.	Vedodra	
24.	Bhavanagar	
25.	Navasari	
26.	Bhruch	
27.	Patan	
28.	Hissar	Haryana
29.	Bhiwani	
30.	Dharwad	Karnataka
31.	Mysore	
32.	Mangalore	
33.	Belgaum	

1	2	3
34.	Bellary	
35.	Devanagere	
36.	Shimoga	
37.	Bijapur	
38.	Raichur	
39.	Gadga Betgari	
40.	Hospet	
41.	Calicut	Kerala
42.	Cannanore	
43.	Palghat	
44.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Gwalior (since started)	
46.	Ratlam	
47.	Sagar	
48.	Burhampur	
49.	Rewa	
50.	Murwara	
51.	Bilaspur	
52.	Korba	
53.	Singrauli	
54.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
55.	Nasik	
56.	Kolhapur	
57.	Aurangabad	
58.	Sangli	
59.	Amrawati	
60.	Malegaon	
61.	Akola	
62.	Dhule	
63.	Nanded	
64.	Ahmednagar	
65.	Jalgaon	
66.	Jalna	
67.	Bhusawal	
68.	Chandrapur	
69.	Latur	
70.	Parbhani	
71.	Gondiya	
72.	Loktak	Manipur
73.	Rourkela	Orissa
74.	Berhampur	
75.	Korapur	

1	2	3
76.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
77.	Ajmer	
78.	Kota	
79.	Bikaner	
80.	Udaipur	
81.	Alwar	
82.	Ganganagar	
83.	Bhilwara	
84.	Kbetri	
85.	Jaisalmer	
86.	Bārmer	
87.	Pathankot	Punjab
88.	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
89.	Salem	
90.	Vellore	
91.	Kumbakonam	
92.	Coimbatore	
93.	Neyveli	
94.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moradabad	
96.	Aligarh	
97.	Jhansi	
98.	Sultanpur	
99.	Rai-Bareilly	
100.	Faizabad	
101.	Etawah	
102.	Behraich	
103.	Shahjahanpur	
104.	Rampur	
105.	Pauri	
106.	Farukhabad	
107.	Sambhal	
108.	Naini-Tal	
109.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
110.	Bardhaman	
111.	Siliguri	
112.	Balurghat	
113.	Shantiniketan	
114.	Kulu	Himachal Pradesh
115.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
116.	Kargil	
117.	Tura	Meghalaya
118.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (U.T.)

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने प्रसारण की जो योजना बतायी उसके अन्तर्गत अल्प शक्ति और उच्च शक्ति की क्षमता 10 किलोवाट और 20 किलोवाट क्रमशः बताई, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका कितना क्वरेज होगा? इन्सैट्र 'बी' के माध्यम से किए जाने वाले प्रसारण किन-किन केन्द्रों से होंगे और कितना रंगीन प्रसारण होगा और इस योजना के अनुसार 1984-85 के अन्तर्गत कितनी जनसंख्या इससे लाभान्वित हो सकेगी?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I will take up the last question first. We now cover 29% of the population. With the completion of the whole scheme, we propose to cover 70% of the population.

70 परसेंट पौपुलेशन का क्वरेज होगा। दूसरा सवाल आपने किया कि कितना रेंज होगा? तो लो पावर ट्रांसमीटर का रेंज 20 से 25 किलोमीटर तक है और हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर 10 किलोवाट तक का क्वरेज 80-85 किलोमीटर है। लेकिन अगर बहुत ऊँचाई पर हो तो उसका क्वरेज 100 से 125 किलोमीटर तक भी जाता है। दिल्ली का 20 किलोवाट का होगा। उसमें 200 फुट का लगाया जा रहा है। इस समय दिल्ली का क्वरेज 100 किलोमीटर है। इसके बाद दिल्ली का करीब 200 किलोमीटर हो जायेगा।

जहां तक रंगीन का सवाल है, उसमें जितने ट्रांसमीटर लगाये जायेंगे, उनकी जो कलर कैपेबिलिटी होगी, उसीके मुताबिक रंगीन ट्रांसमिशन हो सकता है। रंगीन का परसेंटेज इस बात पर डिपेंड करता है कि हमारी रंगीन देने की फैसिलिटीज किस हद तक बढ़ती हैं। जैसे-जैसे स्टूडियो बढ़ेंगे, रंगीन की इक्विपमेंट आयेगी वैसे ही रंगीन प्रोग्राम दिये जायेंगे। इस समय डिफरेंट स्टेशनज पर डिफरेंट कैपेबिलिटी है कहीं, 20 है, कहीं 25, 30, 35 या 40 परसेंट कलर की कैपेबिलिटी है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मध्य प्रदेश में जो स्टूडियो बनने वाली बात है, क्या भोपाल और

इंदौर में स्टूडियो बनाये जायेंगे? मध्यप्रदेश के कौन-से ऐसे क्षेत्र होंगे जो इस योजना से बंचित रह जायेंगे?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : भोपाल में ट्रांसमीटर 10 किलोवाट के लगेंगे, वहां स्टूडियो बनाने का प्रोग्राम भी है। मध्यप्रदेश में कौन-से जिले रह जायेंगे या कौन-से आ जायेंगे, मेरे पास टोटल कन्ट्री को पिक्चर मौजूद है, माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना है कि वे मेरे पास आ जायें, मैं उनको डिटेल् दे दूंगा।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It was reported as far as Goa is concerned that a 150-metre transmission tower would be installed there. But the subsequent reports are that the tower size or height is going to be reduced to a 100 metre. I would like to know if these reports are correct and I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that we are getting the programme from the Bombay Doordarshan, as to what are the arrangements, the hon. Minister is directing, should be made so that programmes with local content are made available to the people of that territory.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I cannot say at the moment, I am not aware, whether there is any proposal to reduce the tower size of Panaji that is going to be put in Goa. Of course, the transmitter is being raised to 10 KW. I will find out whether there is any proposal to reduce it from 150 to 100 metres. As far as towers are concerned, as I see, at Goa and other places they are under construction and we hope to complete them along with the transmitters. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : What about the second part of my question, regarding programmes with local content?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : As far as programme with local content is concerned, that will depend on the T.V. studio facilities being made at different Stations. For that also we have different programmes. Most of these transmitters, for the time being, will be tuned to Delhi. As far as Goa is concerned,

I think, there is no proposal yet to have a T.V. Programme Centre in Goa. But then a number of T.V. Programme Centres are being planned. Finally, our approach is to make as much local programme facilities as possible.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I want to know whether the Government's Films Division has undertaken a project to produce some documentary film on the Congress role in the Indian freedom movement in 1984 and whether Government intends showing this through Doordarshan in 1984.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Now that you have permitted this question, therefore I am answering it. In any case we are committed to it. It is true. It is not that the Government have decided to project the Congress ; it has decided to project the Freedom Struggle of this country starting right from 1857 onwards and the Government proposes to make a number of documentaries depicting the Freedom Struggle of this country....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Let me complete the answer....(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : That means that you are going to narrate the story of the Congress in the Freedom Struggle.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Now let me make it absolutely clear that we propose to project the Freedom Struggle, various aspects of it, various personalities, various matters, various leaders and the contributions by various groups and various sections of the people irrespective of any Party considerations and it is true that the Congress....(Interruptions)

Please wait. Let me give the answer. Therefore, the Government has definitely taken a decision to project the Freedom Struggle not only through documentaries, through AIR programmes, through exhibitions and through various things. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shri Wasnik.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is very important, Sir, ... Since you have permitted...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let me ask just one question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I have gone to the next question. If you want, you can table a separate question.

16-Point Action Plan for Implementation of Minimum Wages in the Field of Agriculture

+

*122. **SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :**
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

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

(a) whether his Ministry has recently drawn up a 16-point action plan for the implementation of minimum wages in the field of agriculture ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether separate committees will be constituted to ensure that the plan for minimum wages is implemented ; and

(d) if so, by when and to what extent Government would be able to solve the problem of minimum wages for labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b). A National Symposium on Administration of Minimum Wages in Agriculture was held at New Delhi from 7th to 9th February, 1984. A statement indicating the conclusions reached at this Symposium is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) The revision and enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture, barring a

few farms in the central sector, is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The revision, and enforcement of minimum wages is a continuing activity as wages have to be revised from time to time to give relief to the workers in this sector. Therefore, no time limit can be fixed for this purpose.

Statement

Conclusions Reached at the National Symposium on Administration of Minimum Wages in Agriculture Held at New Delhi on 7-9 February, 1984.

1. Administration of Minimum Wages in agriculture is not a regulatory but a development process and forms part of the larger and integrated effort for rural development.
2. Employment generating activities in rural areas outside agriculture and particularly in off-seasons are necessary adjuncts to this effort.
3. An important factor in improving the levels of minimum wages in agriculture is the growth of the agriculture sector itself.
4. Special attention should be given to low wage and agriculturally depressed areas in creating additional employment opportunities and improving the performance of the agriculture sector.
5. Those States in which revision of minimum rates of wages has become due are requested to take expeditious action to notify the revised rates.
6. While fixing/revising minimum wages, the basic minimum needs of the worker and his family for subsistence should be kept in view so as to enable him to cross the poverty line; the prevailing levels of wages may also have to be kept in view so that the gap between the minimum wages fixed and the prevailing rates of wages is not unduly wide.

Payment of atleast part of the wages

in kind particularly in the shape of foodgrains must be encouraged; care must, however, be taken to ensure that workers get the wages in kind in the prescribed quantities and of the right quality. Such payments in kind should invariably be at the option of the worker.

7. There should be no explicit or implicit discrimination in the rates of wages for men and women workers.
8. Keeping in view the nature of occupations and also taking note of the fact that the basic needs of rural workers are the same, there is no need for separate rates of wages to be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for agriculture and other allied scheduled employments; a single set of rates would suffice.

In fixing minimum rates of wages special attention and consideration must be given to the needs of special areas like tribal areas, hilly areas, unirrigated areas and the like.

9. The rates of wages prescribed and paid in employment generation schemes as well as in other public works should conform to the minimum wages notified in agriculture and other scheduled employments;
10. Any attempt to relate wage payments to productivity in employment generating schemes as well as in other public works must not result in wages falling below time rated minimum wages; for this purpose, if necessary, national time rated wages should be fixed where otherwise payment is of piece rate basis.
11. Reliance exclusively on the official machinery for the implementation of the minimum wages is not adequate.
12. Keeping in view the total inadequacy

of the official machinery for the purpose of implementation and the failure of the related departments to actively involve themselves in this work, there is need for strengthening the inspection machinery. It is desirable that a separate cadre is established for this purpose. Possibility of incorporating these proposals as plan schemes at least in the Seventh Plan may be considered.

Adequate funds must also be provided for promoting education of and publicity amongst the agricultural workers regarding the minimum rates of wages and other provisions and for developing skills of participation and for promoting awareness among the workers and for helping them to organise themselves. Publicity could be given through beat of drums, posters, Cinema slides, radio, television, etc. local folk media should also be used.

13. To ensure implementation, separate watchdog committees consisting of representatives of the beneficiaries as well as others must be set up at the village, block and higher levels for periodical monitoring of the implementation of minimum rates of wages and other provisions of the Act. The help of these committees as well as of voluntary organisations and social action groups must be mobilised in the efforts to organise agricultural labour and other rural poor.

14. Ultimately it is the inherent strength of the workers through their organisations that can ensure not merely proper implementation of minimum wages but also wresting wage increases over the minimum level from time to time.

Protest by workers in support of demand for payment of notified wages should not be seen as problems relating to maintenance of law and order.

15. Legislation on agricultural workers as has been done in Kerala may be enacted in all the States.

16. Penalties for offences under the Minimum Wages Act should be made stringent particularly for second and subsequent offences. The provisions in the law for claim petitions and for prosecution must be simplified. Burden of proof must be on the employer to prove that minimum wages have been paid fully in time. In the absence of such proof, there must be a presumption of guilt against the employer.

17. Studies must be undertaken of various aspects connected with the implementation of Minimum Wages Act.

18. There must be a periodical evaluation concurrent with the adjustment for revision of wages to ascertain why minimum wages are not being paid and where it is being paid what effect it has had on the rural economy, what counter-vailing forces are working in the economy and how they can be counter-acted.

19. There must also be attempts to improve the statistical information base and also steps taken for prompt and full reporting of data which can be collected and analysed for meaningful policy formulation.

20. Correct and complete information must be collected on the modes of payment of wages in kind.

21. Urgent steps should be initiated for taking up the next Rural Labour Enquiry, as the last survey related to 1974-75; such surveys should, preferably, be repeated every five years. Studies must be initiated to obtain, on a continuing basis, data regarding wage distribution, as averages at the district and State levels will not show the percentage of workers who receive wages below and above the notified levels and the extent of such deviations.

22. As fixation of minimum wages will be related to the basic needs of the workers, these needs will have to be identified and quantified and arrange-

ments made for collection of prices in respect of the relevant items. Pending detailed investigation, a suggestion was made that the basket adopted for constructing the Agricultural Workers Index and an average of two workers in a family of five may be adopted. As consumption expenditure of the lower deciles of the population shows that 50% of their expenditure is on cereals, the minimum wage can be fixed at twice the price of the appropriate quantity of cereals required to get the necessary calorific value.

23. Creation of social awareness among the rural people about their rights and obligations is an important element in the administration of minimum wages. There could be different approaches to this objective, namely, rural camps, workers education, publicity through mass media, etc. These are not mutually exclusive and could be developed concurrently. It is, however, important that these programmes may not be effective unless proper methods and techniques are adopted. Adequate attention should be given to the development of the appropriate methods and techniques through theoretical exercises and experimental projects and the functionaries employed in these activities should be properly trained therein.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : The problem of minimum wages in agriculture is a very serious problem and we have been seeing that the agricultural labour do not get their wages properly and whenever the agricultural labour in various parts of the country ask for their wages, it so happens that in the kind of feudal system that we have in our country, the people who ask for the wages are many times shot down brutally in the name that they are Naxalites. This happens in many parts of the country, particularly, in Bihar, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and so on. I would like the Minister to consider this problem very seriously and since we have initiated many kinds of land reforms and our Plans are all for the benefit of the poorer classes which mainly belong to

the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like the Minister to tell us as to what particular steps they are taking in the light of the recommendations that have been made in the Symposium.

श्री धर्मवीर : यह सिम्पोजियम 7 से 9 फरवरी तक दिल्ली में हुआ था। इसकी जो रिकमेंडेशनज़ हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश को हम लागू कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। बिहार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश से इस प्रकार के समाचार आए हैं कि जहां पर कृषि क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों को मिनिमम वेजेज़ नहीं मिलते। उसके लिए भारत सरकार, श्रममंत्री महोदय और विभाग की तरफ से विभागीय अधिकारियों का ध्यान इस तरफ बराबर आकर्षित किया जाता है। साथ-साथ एक उच्च स्तर के अधिकारी को भी बिहार में विशेष तौर पर हमने इन सब बातों का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजा है। उसकी रिकमेंडेशन आई है। उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार को लिखा गया है जैसाकि मैंने निवेदन किया था न्यूनतम मजदूरी की धारा को लागू करने का जो व्यावहारिक कार्य है वह राज्य सरकारों का है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारों को हम बराबर समय-समय पर अवगत कराते रहते हैं।

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, it will not be proper to entirely throw this responsibility on the shoulders of the State Governments. We know the Central Government have also much to do about this. In view of the Recommendation No. 12 of the Symposium, without keeping in view the total inadequacy of the official machinery for the purpose of implementation and the failure of the related departments to actively involve themselves in this work, there is need for strengthening the inspection of the machinery. I would like the Government to tell us particularly in regard to this recommendation, about the implementation, what concrete steps are they going to take and whether the steps taken will be within the time limit of the Seventh Plan ?

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कि 12 नम्बर की रिकमेंडेशन का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने

पहले निवेदन किया था, इन सारे निर्णयों के बारे में विभाग की तरफ से कार्यवाही हो रही है और उसको हम इम्प्लीमेंट कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक एडीकेट मशीनरी का ताल्लुक है, मैंने निवेदन किया था कि राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से ही हम न्यूनतम मजदूरी की धारा को लागू कर पाते हैं और राज्य सरकारें अपने यहाँ अपने ताल्लुकों में एस० डी० एम० और तहसीलदार तथा और नीचे के तमाम रेवेन्यू अधिकारियों द्वारा इसे लागू करती है हालांकि बिहार और गुजरात में हमने इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए एक नया डायरेक्टोरेट बनाया है और केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से चूँकि मजदूर इस क्षेत्र में असंगठित हैं उनको संगठित करने के लिए उनको मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट की धाराओं से अवगत कराने के लिए और उनके अधिकारों के प्रति उन्हें सजग कराने के लिए, देश में सामाजिक वातावरण बनाने के लिए 1 हजार ब्लाकों का चयन किया गया है जिसमें सैम्पल सर्वे के आधार पर एक आर्गेनाइजर की नियुक्ति की गई है जिसके माध्यम से श्रमिकों को इस बात से अवगत कराएँगे। जैसा मैंने कहा यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है लेकिन गुजरात और बिहार में सेपरेट डायरेक्टोरेट बनाया है जिसके माध्यम से मिनिमम वेजेज को लागू करने का काम कर रहे हैं। केन्द्र स्तर पर इसके लिए ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है और राज्य सरकारों की भी सलाहकार समितियाँ हैं जिनके माध्यम से यह कार्य कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ghufan Azam.
Not here. Shri Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, I am glad that Government has at long last decided to get the minimum wages fixed not once in three years but once in a year. But, in view of the fact that a majority of the tribal people and a large part of the agricultural workers do not read the newspapers firstly and, secondly, they do not know these things and the local Governments are not interested in publicising what minimum wages are being fixed, would the Government seek the good offices of the Broadcasting Ministry as also the Press, from time

to time once at least during every agricultural season to see that the wages that are fixed by the Government of India or the State Governments on the advice of the Government of India are publicised not once but once in every week during the season for the benefit of the workers so that they would know what is due to them ?

श्री धर्मवीर : मान्यवर, रंगाजी हमारे वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी अवश्य होगी कि इन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ तक मिनिमम वेजेज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जानकारी का सवाल है, यह सही है कि हम राज्य सरकारों पर आश्रित रहते हैं। (व्यवधान) जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही बताया है यह आर्गेनाइजेशन वहीँ पर बनाए जा रहे हैं जहाँ ट्राइवल्स और हरिजनों की संख्या अधिक है। चूँकि ये लोग असंगठित हैं और इनकी अपनी कोई यूनियन न होने की वजह से इनको अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक करने की आवश्यकता होती है। इसके लिए हमने यूनियन वालों तथा अन्य लोगों से भी निवेदन किया है कि वे इनको इससे अवगत करायें कि मिनिमम वेजेज क्या हैं। समय-समय पर उनका सहयोग हमको मिलता रहता है। मिनिमम वेजेज के बारे में विभाग की तरफ से, मंत्रालय की तरफ से भी इसके बारे में साक्षात्कार होते रहते हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सहयोग मिलेगा तथा सहयोग लेकर, मिनिमम वेजेज का प्रोपेगण्डा दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी हो सके इसके लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, this question has cardinal importance for our country. There are almost 5-6 crores of agricultural labourers with their families and whenever they have demanded even an increase of their minimum wages—not what has been prescribed by the Act—there are innumerable reports from Bihar, Karnataka and almost every State in the country that the land-holders have jumped on them with guns, wiped out their villages and even mass murders have taken place. It is not simply a question of publicising. So, I want to ask the Centre, what steps are they going to take in order to see that their demands are met and the merciless murders are stopped. I would like to suggest that the gun licences

of these people should be cancelled.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, whenever such reports of atrocities having been inflicted on the workers are brought to our notice, we immediately write to the concerned State Government. In certain cases I have personally written to the Chief Ministers requesting them to look into the matter and take necessary and prompt action. So far as implementation of the minimum wages in the agriculture sector is concerned Government of India is very keen about it and that is why we organised a symposium from 7th to 9th February in order to see that proper implementation of the minimum wages is ensured.

Sir, we have so many forums where we can discuss these problems. We discussed this matter at the Labour Ministers conference. Then we have got an inter-departmental Committee headed by the Labour Secretary. The meeting of this committee is held every month. Then we have also got Minimum Wages Advisory Board. There are similar boards at the State level. We have also got a monitoring cell in the Ministry to monitor the proper implementation of this Act and wherever we find there is non-implementation we bring it to the notice of the advisory boards immediately. In addition to that we are sending our senior officers to all the States periodically. They are visiting in cognito, they are having random surveys. So far as the Government of India is concerned, whatever necessary steps are necessary are being taken by us. We are taking all proper steps in all seriousness in order to see that the minimum wages for agricultural labour are implemented in letter and in spirit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I am very glad that this Symposium was held and I find from the main recommendations of the Symposium that the principles which are laid down here are very good and excellent if they could only be brought into practice. Now, Sir, I want to know one thing. There are many Central laws the day to day administration of which is actually in the hands of the State Governments. But in spite of that there is a

Central law. So I want to know whether it is a factor not that all the organisations working in this country working among agricultural labourers, irrespective of their politics—there are some owing allegiance to the ruling party also—have all unanimously demanded for many years that there should be one Central comprehensive legislation for these agricultural labourers. Either the day to day implementation may be done by the States ; but if there is a Central law, then, it strengthens the hands of the State Governments it imposes the level of implementation. Here they have said in one recommendation that an Act similar to that which is there in Kerala should be brought in all the other States also. But why not at the Centre ? Everybody is demanding an All India legislation which should be comprehensive. And they have also recommended that for implementation, don't depend on the administrative machinery. There should be implementation Committees and the Central Acts will in fact strengthen their hands by incorporating some of these recommendations. At least a statutory form could be given to these committees that would enable them to work. But instead of doing that they are saying that they are sending directives and circulars to State Governments. I want to know why a Central All India comprehensive law relating to the agriculturists—not only minimum wages but other benefits of agricultural labourers—is not being brought.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is true that some organisations have demanded Central legislation for agricultural workers. This was recommended by the Ministry and a draft legislation was also prepared. This subject was put up before the Labour Ministers' Conference. In the Labour Ministers' Conference unfortunately there was no unanimity. There were divergent opinions. Some Ministers and some States were in favour of Central legislation ; some States were not in favour. Therefore ultimately the Government of India thought that it is better to leave it to the State Governments. The States may have either their own legislation or they can have the Kerala model. It is because the agricultural conditions are not uniform throughout the country. Even in the same State it differs from one part of the State

and the other part. Therefore it was thought that it is not proper and advisable to have Central legislation. Instead, we have written to all States to have legislation like that which Kerala is having. I am told that certain States are interested in legislation, for instance, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Karnataka. They have told us that they are interested in having their own legislation and they are going ahead. So, we have brought this to the notice of the State Governments and it is for them to consider this.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मिनिमम वेजेज गरीब लेबरों के लिए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने जो मिनिमम वेजेज का कानून बनाया है, वह कानून जनता के लिए है या सरकार के लिए? जो आई० आर० डी० पी० कार्यक्रम के अन्दर पांच रुपया दिया जाता है, उसको दिलाने की सरकार क्या कोशिश करेगी?

श्री धर्मवीर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बता देना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने निर्देश दिए हैं कि चाहे कहीं भी कोई भी काम हो, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी उनको मिनिमम वेजेज दिया जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि मिनिमम-वेजेज न दिये जायें, राज्य सरकारों को इसके लिए बराबर लिखा गया है। आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० ई० पी० के सारे कार्यक्रमों में मिनिमम-वेजेज दी जाती है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कैसे दी जाती है? बिहार में चौकीदार का वेतन 90 रुपये महीना है।

श्री धर्मवीर : वह पार्ट-टाइम वर्कर है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यू० पी० में 13 रुपये है और वे सब-के-सब हरिजन हैं।

Requirement and Production of Newsprint

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*124. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Newspaper industry is facing shortage of newsprint ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the shortage ; and

(c) the total requirement of newsprint in the country and total production of the newsprint factories ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirement of newsprint for the year 1983-84 was assessed at 3.50 lakh MTs. Of this, 1.90 lakh tonnes was to be met by indigenous mills and 1.60 lakh tonnes was to be met by imports. After a mid-year review, it was decided to import an additional quantity of 20,000 tonnes of newsprint to meet the shortfall in the indigenous production.

The production of three indigenous newsprint mills from April, 1983 to January, 1984 is as under :--

Nepal	42,836 MTs
Kerala	41,445 MTs
Mysore	52,219 MTs
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Total	1,36,500 MTs

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, in the last Consultative Committee meeting the hon. Minister had assured the Members which was also published in *The Statesman* and *The Hindustan Times*, that there would be no shortage in the supply of newsprint. But always there is a complaint from the

small and regional newspaper publishers that they are not getting their quota to fulfil their requirements. So, on the basis of this I want to know what is the procedure for assessing the requirements of newsprint and I think he has assessed that 3.5 lakh MTs would be the requirement for the year 1983-84. Now, upto the end of January 1984, the production of three indigenous newsprint mills in the country is 1,36,500 MTs. But you have contemplated that the indigenous production would be about 1.90 lakh MTs. The gap is very large. Now, how are they going to compensate their requirements? At best, they would be able to produce 28,000 MTs. You have got clearance from the Finance Ministry for the import of newsprint of about 54,000 MTs. But in your reply, you have said that you are going to import only 20,000 MTs. Sir, we believe in self-reliance. What are the steps that he is going to take to meet the total requirements of the country?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, the newsprint requirements of the country are met both by imports and by indigenous production. In fact, the total production of indigenous newsprint is increasing. On the basis of our calculations and estimates, there is no shortage in the sense that whatever requirements are there in the country, we meet them both from import as well as indigenous production. If sometimes we feel that there is some shortage in indigenous production, we do ask and we have been asking for the increase in the import of newsprint. Now, on the basis of the last year's consumption, applications have been invited and on the basis of the demands by them, the total calculation is made. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no shortage and so far in most of the cases who have applied for have been disposed of. So far we have not received one case of any newspaper office closing down for want of newsprint. Those who are entitled are getting the newsprint quota. In the case of pending cases—they are pending for want of information and other facts—they will be cleared as soon as possible.

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI : What is the total installed capacity of the indigenous newsprint industry and what is the capacity utilisation? We believe in self-reliance. Keeping this in view and basing on

this while importing, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has discussed this matter with the Industry Ministry and whether he has given any concrete proposal in regard to the establishment of newsprint industry in the country because raw materials are available in plenty in our country.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Whatever points the hon. Member has raised, I will pass them on to the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : The cost of the indigenous newsprint is higher compared to the imported newsprint. Because of this, the leading newspapers as well as the small newspapers are finding it difficult to pull on. In view of this, will the Minister take suitable action either to reduce the price of the indigenous newsprint or to liberalise the import policy in respect of newsprint.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : It is true that there is a gap between the price of imported newsprint and the indigenous newsprint, but the newspapers which consume upto 300 tonnes have got the choice to get the indigenous newsprint or the imported one. The newspapers which consume beyond 300 tonnes, get the newsprint on 50 : 50 basis, that is half imported and half indigenous. Obviously, the newspapers prefer to have imported newsprint, because that is cheaper, but our idea is to keep a balance between the two keeping the various interests in view, and how best to meet the requirements. In fact, the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance are of the view that the pool price should be fixed, but so far no final decision has been taken; it is under consideration. While the newspapers want to have more imported newsprint because of the gap in price, the Government cannot ignore the indigenous angle.

Import of Bulk Drugs Affecting Indigenous Drug Capacities

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*125. **SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have increased the import of a number of bulk drugs for which there are adequate production capabilities in the country and the indigenous capacities for these drugs are being under-utilized ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Import of bulk drugs by Government through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (S.T.C.) has progressively decreased in the last 3 years.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत साफ था। हो सकता है कि कुल आयात में कमी हुई हो लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न था कि ऐसी अनेक बल्क औषधियों के आयात में वृद्धि की है, जिनकी पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता देश में विद्यमान है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कुछ ऐसी बल्क औषधियां हैं, जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता देश में मौजूद है लेकिन उनका आयात होता है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : आप बल्क ड्रग की बात कर रहे हैं, उन के नाम बताइए, तो मैं जानकारी दे सकता हूँ। जनरलटी की क्या मैं बात करूँ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैंने साफ प्रश्न पूछा है कि कुछ बल्क ड्रग्स का आयात बढ़ाया गया है।

श्री बसंत साठे : 'कुछ' का मतलब मैं क्या समझूँ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : 'कुछ' का मतलब नहीं समझते लेकिन कुछ का आयात बढ़ा होगा और कुछ का कम हुआ होगा। उनको आप बता सकते हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : कई हजार दवाइयां देश में बिक रही हैं। मैं कुछ के बारे में बता सकता हूँ। आप नाम बताएं, तो मैं बता दूंगा।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं आपको नाम बताता हूँ।

Erthomycin, doxycycline aspirin, chloroquin, salbutamol, dapsone, vitamin A, analgin, pethidine, vitamin C and vitamin K.

इनका आयात बढ़ा है।

श्री बसंत साठे : नहीं बढ़ा है। आपने जो नाम लिये हैं, हकीकत यह है कि केनेलाइज्ड आइटम्स जो हैं, उनमें ये दवाइयां आती हैं। आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं पूरे नाम ही पढ़ देता हूँ :

Ampicillin anhydrous, chloramphenicol powder, chloramphenicol palmitate, vitamin C, tetracycline, doxycycline, erythomycin, Vitamin D3, Vitamin P, Vitamin K and Vitamin E acetate.

These are the bulk drugs which are canalised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are these wild animals or domestic animals ?

श्री बसंत साठे : डोमेस्टीकेटिड। विटामिन 'ए' नहीं।

जैसाकि मैंने कहा कि पहले जो हम 1978-79 में इम्पोर्ट करते थे, उस समय 24 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट किया करते थे। अब वह घटकर 4 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गया है। इतना कम इम्पोर्ट हो गया है। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि इम्पोर्ट घट गया है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 24 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट करने की बात कही है और यह कहा है कि अब 4 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि आप देश में ही उत्पादन क्षमता पर पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बल्क ड्रग्स की जो हमारी उत्पादन क्षमता है, क्या उससे हमारी क्षमता के मुताबिक पूरा उत्पादन हो रहा है ? यदि नहीं तो किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कम हो रहा है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : जो हमने चार करोड़ रुपये की दवाइयां मंगाई हैं उनमें सारी दवाइयां आ जाती हैं। अगर किसी विशिष्ट दवाई के बारे में आप जानना चाहते हैं तो आप जब नोटिस देंगे तो

में उसकी जानकारी दे दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय, चालू मिक्सचर पिला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम्पाऊण्ड पिला रहे हैं।

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : We have so many diabetic patients including MPs and Ministers. We are very much concerned about these patients. There are resistant cases even for insulin which is available in our country. We have not yet made any attempt to manufacture monocomponent insulin which can be advocate for resistant cases. Either we have not yet made any attempt to manufacture the monocomponent insulin or import the bulk quantity of monocomponent insulin to be made available in this country. What is your reaction to this? Are you going to manufacture monocomponent insulin immediately or to import the bulk drug of monocomponent?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Firstly, not being a doctor nor a diabetic patient, I do not know what is the reaction and acceptance of insulin itself. But, supposing it is and you think that this monocomponent is desirable, we would be very happy if any one in India can manufacture this essential bulk drug and go upto the formulation. We would like to encourage them.

National Policy for Generation and Distribution of Power

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

(a) whether the All India Power Engineers Federation has brought it to the notice of the Government that unless a national policy for generation and distribution of power was adopted, the target for additional installed capacity would not be achieved ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to formulate such a national policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The All India Power Engineers' Federation had presented a memorandum in 1980 to the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power. The memorandum contained, inter alia, the following main suggestions :—

- (i) Power should be a Central subject.
- (ii) Development of hydro power should be accorded the greatest emphasis. Flowing water should be declared as a national resource.
- (iii) Thermal power stations should be located near coal pit-heads, and units should be of adequately large sizes.
- (iv) Nuclear power is bound to occupy an important place in future power development.
- (v) Installation of large captive power plants should be discouraged.
- (vi) Power planning should be on the basis of a 15 years perspective.
- (vii) There should be a three tier organisational structure in the power sector comprising of Central, Regional and Area Electricity Boards.

The above issues have been considered from time to time while formulating the Five Year Plans in accordance with national policies and objectives. Under the Constitution 'Power' is included in the concurrent list. The Central Electricity Authority has prepared a National Power Plan with a 15 years perspective. While super thermal power stations are being set up at coal pit-heads, due emphasis is also being placed on development of hydro generation. Nuclear power is also being developed to the extent possible. Captive power plants are permitted to be set up only after the merits of each specific case have been examined. In regard to the organisational structure in the power sector, the Central Electricity Authority, Regional Electricity Boards, and State Electricity Boards are functioning at present. The concept of a national grid is being evolved.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Power is the basic input for the industrial development and agricultural development. At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan in 1980, the installed capacity of hydro power was 11,383.78 MW, thermal power 19,000.93 MW and nuclear power 640 MW. The total installed capacity was 31,024.71 MW.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan an additional generating capacity of 19,666 MW is evolved. So, the total achievement including the present capacity would be at the order of 50,690.71 MW. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether we have achieved the target of generating the additional power capacity of 19,666 MW. Because the present power production is not to the expected capacity and many of the agriculturists who have registered for pump sets even in the year 1975 are not able to get the supply till this day. That means even after eight years of registering the farmers are not able to get the power supply. For instance, in Tamil Nadu many farmers are not able to get the power supply. If the position is going to be like this, I do not know whether we will achieve the food production of 150 million tonnes. So, I would like to know from the Minister what action has been taken to maintain the programme about these capacities.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : In the Mid-Term Appraisal the target was revised to generate 14,500 MW and we hope to achieve the target by the end of the Plan. As far as electricity to Agriculturists is concerned, in reply to another question I had laid on the Table of the House the information about power which is being given by the Electricity Boards to the agricultural sector. However, I will supply the information to the Member separately since the question is related to policy only.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : My second supplementary is, as the Minister has already replied that they have evolved a concept of national grid to be achieved in 15 years, I would like to know, if the national grid is going to be evolved, in what respect this programme will be charted out, and whether the Central Government is going to take the entire generation programme. Or, as it is now whether the State Governments are also interested both in the genera-

tion and distribution which are entirely different. Taking into account the generation we are lagging very much behind the schedule. So, at least the Central Government should take up the generation aspect so that distribution may be done by the State Government.

Some of the recommendations given by the Rajadhyaksha Committee may not be acceptable to the Central Government because it would be very difficult, unless we amend the Constitution. If power is to be nationalised, then this subject would be taken away from the Concurrent list, and as it is the Central Government is not able to solve the problem. In view of these facts I would like to know how the programme of evolving a national grid is going to be achieved.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The Rajadhyaksha Committee has made certain recommendations which are under consideration of the Government. Some of them have been accepted by the Government and we are not in a position to accept some of them, because of the opposition from the State Government. However, as I have said, they are under consideration. About the national grid also they have made some recommendations. One of their recommendations was at least on the administration side, at the regional level, at the national level and local level. And, as I have stated in my reply, while super thermal power stations are being set up at coal pit heads, due emphasis has also been placed on development of hydro-generation. Moreover, power is a concurrent subject in our Constitution. Since the responsibility is both on the Central Government and the State Governments, a final decision about these recommendations has not been taken yet.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Nowadays, some of the States which are governed by opposition parties, are clamouring for more power. In view of this attitude of theirs, is there any possibility of having a national grid? If the State fails, the whole policy of the Central Government fails. In my State electricity was in surplus. But on account of the policy of the State Government, it has become almost bankrupt

in electricity and there is lot of shortage of electricity. In view of the subject being in the concurrent list, what steps is the Government going to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : So far electricity being in the concurrent list is concerned, that is not possible to be disturbed at this stage. Both the States and the Centre generate electricity. It is in this background only that the Centre had been taking up construction of various thermal power stations as also hydro power stations. On the question of national grid, in fact, Rajadhyaksha Committee has made a specific recommendation that all the 400 KV lines should be owned by the Centre. So far as 220 KV lines are concerned which are now in the control of the States, to the extent that they have connections with the inter-State they should be taken over in order to evacuate the power which is generated by the super thermal power stations and hydro power stations which are taken up by the Centre. There had been some difficulty about it. I have myself had one or two meetings with the Chief Ministers of the northern region to start with. The States are not prepared to forego their own transmission lines. I think it will take a little more time for me to persuade different States for the purpose of giving the control of this type of transmission lines so that in the ultimate analysis the central formula which has been evolved in order to evacuate the power from the super power stations to different States in the region, becomes a reality.

Backlog in Providing Telephone Connections

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

(a) the backlog of telephone demand at the end of 1983 as compared to the backlog at the end of 1982 ;

(b) the number of new telephone connections provided during 1983 as against the target, if any, stating the reasons for short-fall in the target ; and

(c) the time by which the entire backlog

is likely to be cleared and the manner in which it is proposed to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The backlog of telephone demand on 31st December, 1983 was 7.5 lakhs as compared to the backlog of 6.6 lakhs on 31st December, 1982.

(b) The number of new telephone connections provided during 1983, i.e. from 1st January to 31st December, 1983 was 1.5 lakhs. No target was prescribed for the calendar year 1983.

(c) Plans are being drawn to clear the entire backlog by 1990. It is proposed to augment the indigenous production of switching equipment, cables, line materials, telephone instruments etc. as well as to strengthen the administrative and technical infrastructure progressively in the 7th Plan, subject to the availability of resources and funds.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की इस समय देश में स्थिति है और दूसरे जो देश हैं उनसे हम बहुत पीछे हैं। विदेशों में जहाँ 100 फीसदी वहाँ की जनता को टेलीफोन उपलब्ध है, वहाँ हमारे देश में, 3 परसेन्ट ही उपलब्ध है, और शहरी एरिया में केवल 4 परसेन्ट उपलब्ध हैं।

जो वृद्धि की बात कही है हमारा कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रहा है और 1982 में 6.6 लाख था और जो बैक लाग था वह जा करके 1983 में 7.5 लाख हो गया, और केवल 1983 में आप 1.5 लाख टेलीफोन कनेक्शन ही दे पाये... आपने 1990 तक देश में जो बैकलाग है उसको पूरा करने की बात की है। देश में जो डेवलपमेंट होगा और उसके आधार पर लोगों को टेलीफोन के लिए डिमांड बढ़ेगी उस डिमांड के अनुसार आप लोगों को किस तरह से टेलीफोन दे सकेंगे। देहातों में टेलीफोन की सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। दो-तीन किलोमीटर से अधिक लोगों को न जाना पड़े इसके लिए आपके पास क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, the plan has been made on the assumption that there will be 11 per cent growth in the demand per year. On that basis it is stated that by 1990 we will be in a position to give telephone connection to all in urban areas whosoever wants it. In rural areas, as I stated some time back in this very House, the plan is that India will be divided into hexagons of five kilometres each and one telephone facility will be made available in every hexagon. That is the target for 1990. That work was assigned to the National Institute of Economic Growth. They have divided India into hexagons of five kilometres each and accordingly the places will be identified and telephone facilities will be made available.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है भविष्य के बारे में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। इस समय प्रतिवर्ष 2-3 लाख से ज्यादा आप टेलीफोन बनाने और देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। अगले सात साल में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा 10 लाख टेलीफोन दे पाएं प्रतिवर्ष। लेकिन पूरी जनता की आवश्यकता को आप इससे पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे। क्या गांग के अनुसार आप उस क्षमता तक पहुंचने के लिए कोई नीति तैयार कर रहे हैं। आप वह क्षमता कब तक प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, I am prepared to give all the details. We have imported equipment for 9,50,000 lines for our immediate requirement. The local production will be :

III, Bangalore	—	1.5 lakh strowger lines and 0.6 lakhs lines crossbar per annum.
III, Rai Bareilly	—	1 lakh lines of strowger equipment.
Rai Bareilly	—	2 lakh lines of crossbar equipment.
Mankapur (Gonda)	—	Five lakh lines of E 10 B (French technology).
Near Bangalore	—	Five lakh lines of E 10 B per year (French technology).

With these, the requirement is expected to be met by the year 1990.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in 1982, there was a fire in Bombay. Last year in 1983, people of Malabar Hill area celebrated the death anniversary of the telephones in particular. I would like to know, as you are going to look about the backlog, whether you are going to see that all the telephone connections which were installed in that particular exchange will be installed immediately and if not, by what period will they be installed ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, as far as the Malabar Exchange is concerned, long time back all the telephone connections were restored. They were diverted from some other places and these were

restored completely. I am talking about all those who had already had the telephones. If you are asking about the future I can tell you about the Bombay plan. We have separate plans for metropolitan cities. I can give to the hon. Member all the figures about the telephone connections which we expect to complete by next year.

Payment of Full Wages for the Duration of Lay-offs

*128. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make provision for payment of full wages as compensation for the duration of

lay-offs ;

(b) if so, from when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It defeats the very purpose of lay off
where it is justified.

MR. SPEAKER : Now no more questions
and answers. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Capacity Utilisation of Distilleries

*123. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will
the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FER-
TILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity of distilleries in
the country was mis-matched to the availa-
bility of molasses during the last three
years resulting in surplus of molasses ; and

(b) the prevailing prices of alcohol and
molasses in world market and whether
export of molasses or alcohol is beneficial
to India ?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) As per available information the
prevailing export prices from India are as
under :

Alcohol :

₹ 280 to ₹ 300 per MT (1250 litres F.O.B.)

Molasses :

₹ 45 to ₹ 50 per MT F.O.B.

To the extent of surplus availability,
export of molasses/alcohol is beneficial,
both to overcome storage/pollution pro-
blems as also for earning foreign exchange.

Production and Sale Price of Polybuta- dene Rubber

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

(a) the annual production of polybuta-
dene rubber being manufactured by the
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limi-
ted, Baroda ;

(b) the sale price of this product and
the rate of discount given to the dealers by
the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation
Ltd. ;

(c) whether price of polybutadene rubber
is priced 15 per cent to 30 per cent higher
than Styrene-butadene rubber in foreign
countries ; and

(d) the reasons for selling polybutadene
rubber at a throwaway price by the Indian
Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd., parti-
cularly when the tyre manufacturers are
indiscriminately hiking the tyre prices ?

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

1980-81	—	6,465 tonnes
1981-82	—	11,481 tonnes
1982-83	—	16,176 tonnes

(b) It ranges from Rs. 15,500 to Rs.
17,000 per tonne, depending on the grade.
No discount is given to dealers. However,
a dealer's commission upto Rs. 500/- per
tonne is allowed.

(c) It is correct that in foreign countries
price of PBR is higher than that of SBR.
The difference ranges from 2% to 11%.

(d) The price at which IPCL sells PBR
cannot be said to be throw-away price. It
is higher than the international price. In

determining its price, one factor which has been taken into account is that its production in the country started only six years back and its use by industry has to be promoted.

Hydel Power Potential of Jammu and Kashmir

*130. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Jammu and Kashmir has a hydel power potential of 20,000 Megawatts ;

(b) whether he is also aware that Jammu and Kashmir has succeeded in harnessing water resources for energy to the tune of barely 200 MWs ; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to improve the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR) : (a) to (c). According to the latest re-assessment studies carried out by the Central Electricity Authority, the total hydro-electric potential of Jammu and Kashmir is estimated at about 7350 MW at 60% load factor. Against this, hydro-electric schemes with total installed capacity of 177 MW are already under operation and schemes with total installed capacity of 809 MW viz. Salal (345 MW), Dulhasti (390 MW), Upper Sindh Stage II (70 MW) and Stakna (4 MW) are under different stages of execution, in the State.

Efforts are being made continuously for the exploitation of hydel potential of Jammu and Kashmir. In this connection, Uri (480 MW), Karnah (2 MW) and Kargil (3.75 MW) hydro-electric projects have already been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority for implementation and some more hydro-electric projects are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. Further, investigations of about 15 major and 100 mini-hydel schemes are reportedly with the State authorities.

Theft of Urea from Barauni Fertilizers Factory

*131. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that urea worth Rs. two crores was found missing from the Barauni Fertilizer Factory of the Hindustan Fertilizers ;

(b) whether an inquiry has been set up to inquire into the theft of such a large quantity of urea ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) the action taken against the officials of the fertilizer factory found involved in the theft of urea from the godowns of the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि और उत्पादन में गिरावट

*132. श्री मूल चन्द झागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कोयले के मूल्य में 400 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और उसी अवधि में श्रमिक विवादों के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में 50 लाख टन की वार्षिक कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले के मूल्य में इतनी वृद्धि और श्रमिक विवादों के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कोयले की औसत कीमत रु० 37.50 प्रति टन थी। तब से उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है जिसके कारण हैं— उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागत में वृद्धि, मूल्य ह्रास और ब्याज में वृद्धि, परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, आदि। कामगारों की मजदूरी में भी उन तीन राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौतों के कारण काफी वृद्धि हुई है जो 1-1-1975, 1-1-1979 और 1-1-1983 से लागू हुए थे। राष्ट्रीयकरण से अब तक कोयले की खान मुहाना कीमतों में छह बार संशोधन किए गए हैं और आखिरी संशोधन, औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों पर तथा अन्य सभी संगत बातों पर विचार करके, 8-1-1984 से किया गया। कोयले की वर्तमान औसत खान मुहाना कीमतें कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले के मामले में रु० 183 प्रति टन और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले के मामले में रु० 192 प्रति टन है।

कोयले का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ता रहा है। वर्ष 1973-74 के लगभग 76 मिलियन टन कोयला उत्पादन की तुलना में 1983-84 में कोयले का उत्पादन 139 मिलियन टन होने की आशा है। श्रमिक अशांति (जिसमें कानून और व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याएं शामिल हैं) के कारण वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी का जो हिसाब कोल इंडिया लि० ने लगाया है वह क्रमशः 0.63, 0.47 और 0.77 मि० टन है।

कोयला क्षेत्रों में श्रमिक विवादों के कुछ प्रमुख कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) अन्तर-यूनियन प्रतिद्वन्द्विता
- (2) गैर-कानूनी-हड़तालों के खिलाफ किए गए उपाय
- (3) काम की असुरक्षित दशाओं के बारे में आरोप

- (4) आकस्मिक कामगारों को नियमित करने की मांग
- (5) विभिन्न मांगों को पूरा करना
- (6) उच्चतम श्रेणियों में मजदूरी के भुगतान की मांग

(ग) कोयले के उत्पादन और श्रमिक विवादों से संबंधित समस्याएं हल करने के लिए निम्न-लिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

- (1) कोल इण्डिया लि० में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के लिए अपनाए जा रहे उपायों में यह बातें शामिल हैं— नई खानों में विशाल धन-राशि लगाना, पहले ही बनी खनन क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग, उन्नत तकना-लॉजी शीघ्रता से लागू करना, उपकरणों का अधिक कुशलता से प्रयोग और उनकी बेहतर देखभाल, सामग्री सूची पर कड़ा नियंत्रण और भंडार सामग्री के प्रयोग में किफायत, जनशक्ति का बेहतर उपयोग करने के लिए अनुपस्थिति की प्रवृत्ति पर नियंत्रण करना और बेहतर अनुशासन लागू करना तथा बेहतर कामगारों का पता लगाकर समुचित प्रशिक्षण के बाद उन्हें दूसरे कामों पर लगाना, दुर्लभ उत्पादन सामग्री—जैसे बिजली, विस्फोटक पदार्थ, लकड़ी, आदि—को अधिक उपलब्ध कराना, कोयले का शीघ्रता से प्रेषण करके और बेहतर वितरण-प्रणाली अपनाकर खान मुहाना स्टॉक कम करना, नई परियोजनाओं को जल्दी-जल्दी और समय से पूरा करना तथा कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार और बंगाल-बिहार कोयला क्षेत्रों में माफिया गिरोहों की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण।

- (2) कोयला उद्योग के लिए एक संयुक्त द्विपक्षीय समिति का गठन जिसमें प्रबंध-

मंडल और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों के बराबर-बराबर प्रतिनिधि हैं। यह समिति जिन विषयों पर बातचीत करती है वह हैं—मजदूरी व्यवस्था, महंगाई भत्ता और अन्य भत्ते, सेवा की दशाएँ जिनमें आवास, जलपूर्ति, चिकित्सा और शिक्षा सुविधाएँ, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और अन्य अनुषंगी लाभ, उत्पादकता, कार्यकुशलता और औद्योगिक शांति। अब तक कोयला उद्योग की संयुक्त द्विपक्षी समिति ने 11 दिसम्बर 1974, 11 अगस्त, 1979 और 11 नवम्बर, 1983 को बातचीत करके तीन राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौते किए हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक समझौता 4 वर्ष के लिए लागू किया गया था।

- (3) कंपनी स्तर, एरिया स्तर और कोलियरी स्तर पर परामर्शदात्री समितियों का गठन। इन समितियों में प्रबंधमंडल और यूनियनों के बराबर-बराबर सदस्य होंगे और यह उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, सुरक्षा और श्रम कल्याण से संबंधित मामलों पर सिफारिशें करेंगी।
- (4) कामगारों की शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई के संबंध में शिकायत दूर करने की क्रिया-विधि का पालन।
- (5) अनिर्णीत विवादों को संशोधन के जरिए और जहां आवश्यक हो वहां मध्यस्थ-निर्णय के जरिए हल करना।

Merger of Sick Units with Profit-Making-Units in Private Sector

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

(a) the number of sick units in the private sector which have been allowed to merge with the profit-making units of the same management during the past three years ;

(b) the stipulations laid down for such mergers ; and

(c) whether in a recent merger case of an undertaking in Tamil Nadu these stipulations have not been adhered to by Government, and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) During the past three years (1981-83), Central Government has approved under section 23(2) of the MRTP Act mergers of 12 sick units in private sector with interconnected profit making units ;

(b) The schemes of merger are examined in the light of preamble to the MRTP Act, 1969, and the guidelines laid down in section 28 ibid. There is no standard form of stipulations as such. However, while approving such schemes, conditions, if any, as are warranted by the facts and circumstances of the individual case are laid down.

(c) In the absence of the name of the undertaking, it is not possible to give the information sought for.

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की पीठ स्थापित करना

*134. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की पीठ स्थापित करने की बहुत समय से मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक आयोग का गठन भी किया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयोग से कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया था और आयोग की रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की खण्ड पीठ कब तक स्थापित कर दी

जाएगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ स्थापित किए जाने की मांग की गई थी। उक्त मांग से उत्पन्न सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए 4 सितम्बर, 1981 को जसवन्त सिंह आयोग का गठन किया गया था और आयोग को छह मास के भीतर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी थी। आयोग ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, समय-समय पर, समय बढ़ाने की मांग की है।

गौहाटी, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और मद्रास उच्च न्यायालयों की स्थायी न्यायपीठें स्थापित किए जाने की मांग भी की गई थी।

जसवन्त सिंह आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय बढ़ा दिए गए हैं और 14 दिसम्बर, 1983 को आयोग की अवधि एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दी गई है। आयोग से अब यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि वह इन मांगों की समीक्षा करे और रिपोर्ट दे और उच्च न्यायालयों के प्रधान स्थानों से भिन्न स्थानों पर उनकी न्यायपीठों की स्थापना के सामान्य प्रश्न के सभी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करे और इस संबंध में अनुसरण किए जाने वाले सामान्य सिद्धांतों और मापदंडों के विषय में रिपोर्ट दे। आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट 13 दिसम्बर, 1984 तक प्रस्तुत करनी है।

(घ) पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में न्यायपीठ की स्थापना के विषय में विनिश्चय आयोग द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने के पश्चात् ही किया जा सकता है।

विकास कार्यक्रमों संबंधी समाचारों का प्रसारण

*135. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने प्रसारण माध्यमों को निदेश जारी किए हैं कि वे विकास कार्यक्रमों को अधिक प्रचारित करें;

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

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कश्मीर, पंजाब, कर्नाटक और पश्चिमी बंगाल में हाल के आन्दोलनों के कारण हुई हिंसक घटनाओं का ब्यौरा भी उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रसारित किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) इस प्रकार के कोई विशिष्ट निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के समाचार बुलेटिन राजनैतिक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर समाचारों की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते। माध्यमों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, ये हैं कि प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले समाचार और फीचर अन्वेषी और व्यापक होने चाहिए और विकास तथा राष्ट्र निर्माण के समाचारों के नए क्षेत्रों का पता करने के लिए सविचार प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Electricity Facilities to SCs and STs in Rural Areas

*136. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes have not been benefited from rural electrification programme though some of the State Governments have lowered the criteria for economic viability in their case as they could not enjoy the benefits of electrification ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in some States, consumers in rural areas have to walk more than five kilometres to pay the electricity bills ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to extend the facilities in rural areas in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) It is not true that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not benefited from the rural electrification programme.

(b) Bill collection facilities in some States are at a distance of more than 5 Kms. from their village.

(c) State Governments have been advised to increase the number of bill collection facilities suitably.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के बिलों संबंधी जांच की रिपोर्ट

*137. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के बिलों की जांच संबंधी समिति की रिपोर्ट के बारे में 22 नवम्बर, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1295 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अनुष्ठार संस्थान के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा मामले की अभी

जांच की जा रही है।

महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा जिलों में टेलीफोन सुविधा

*138. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा जिलों में ऐसे प्रखण्ड मुख्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है, जहां टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वहां कब तक टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध करवा दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) "बाद" को छोड़कर चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा जिलों के सभी ब्लाक मुख्यालयों में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

(ख) नए गढ़चिरोली जिले में यह ब्लाक अभी हाल ही में बनाया गया है।

(ग) इस ब्लाक मुख्यालय में टेलीफोन सुविधा 1984-85 में प्रदान किए जाने की योजना है।

Gwalior Radio Station

*139. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to make Gwalior Radio Station more powerful ; and

(b) the time by which facilities to record programmes at Gwalior Radio Station are going to be provided ?

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

No, Sir. Even now, the whole of Gwalior district and parts of Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri and Datia districts are covered by the medium power transmitter at Gwalior.

(b) Such facilities already exist.

Non-Aligned Information Ministers Resolution to Support UNESCO

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

(a) whether the Non-Aligned Information Ministers meeting in Jakarta in January this year passed a resolution to render all support to UNESCO following U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-7839/84].

(b) Even before the resolution referred to above was passed by the Non-Aligned Information Ministers' Conference held in Jakarta, the official spokesman of the Government of India had made the following statement on 31st December, 1983 on the US decision to withdraw from UNESCO :— quote : We are saddened by this news and hope very much that the U.S. Government will find it possible to review their reported decision unquote.

The United States has given notice of withdrawal from UNESCO with effect from January, 1985 and has not yet withdrawn from the organisation.

India is presently engaged in assessing all the aspects of the matter in consultation with other countries particularly the non-aligned countries.

Progress of Biogas Programme

1389. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of bio-gas programme in the country is far from satisfactory with the number of bio-gas plants installed falling short of the set target ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that out of 1,10,000 bio-gas plants only 82,867 have been installed in the first two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) if so, the major factors responsible for not achieving the target ; and

(d) by what time the target set for bio-gas plants will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). The National Project on Biogas Development was sanctioned in November 1981 and the programme picked up fairly satisfactorily to achieve 75% of the target within a period of 1½ year in spite of problems related to creation of trained manpower, availability of cement and bank loans and lack of organisational infrastructure.

(d) For the current year the target is 75000 plants under this programme and by the end of January 1984 over 48,000 plants have been set up. It is expected that the current year's target will be achieved in full.

Sale of Non-Subsidised Kerosene

1390. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI A.K. BALAN :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent upon the abolition of dual prices for kerosene oil since March 1983, the dealers are required to sell non-subsidised kerosene oil at subsidised price, thereby causing loss to them ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider giving compensation to dealers ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Adventitious gains and losses on account of price increase or decrease have always been to the account of the dealers and distributors.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Fertilizers

1391. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the plant-wise target and quantum of fertilizers produced in India during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto December, 1983) ;

(b) whether the quantity of fertilizers produced in the country was adequate to meet the demand ;

(c) if not, the quantity of Nitrogen and P_2O_5 imported during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(d) the estimated position in this respect for the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7840/84].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The details are given below :

Year	Imports (in lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1980-81	15.10	4.52
1981-82	10.54	3.43
1982-83	4.25	0.63
1983-84 (Upto January, 1984)	4.61	0.90

(d) The quantity of imports during 1984-85 would depend on the available stock, the indigenous production and the likely consumption during the year.

Introduction of 3-Dimensional View Programme on T.V.

1392. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 3-dimensional view of pictures on T.V. screen have been made possible by scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the time that would be taken in introducing the said 3-dimensional view programme on T.V. in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Creation of 3-dimensional effect on TV has been under study and experimentation in the country and abroad. According to the information available, the developments have not reached a stage where introduction as a regular service can be considered. The system has not been introduced so far anywhere as a regular service.

(c) No time limit can be indicated at this stage.

Increase in Price of Coal since Take-over of Coal Industry

1393. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of Energy be pleased to state :

(a) the increase, at 1970-71 prices, in the price of coal since take-over of the coal industry by Government, with year-wise break-up ;

(b) the increase, at 1970-71 prices, in the wages of the miners, with year-wise break-up ;

(c) the increase in the price of material input in 1970-71, with year-wise break-up ;

(d) whether the price increase of coal is out of proportion with that of wage increase and total cost increase ; and

(e) if so, facts in detail ?

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

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को हिंदी में लिखे गए पत्र

1394. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के क, ख और ग क्षेत्र के राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान अलग-अलग कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गए;

(ख) उनमें से राज्यवार और वर्षवार अलग-अलग कितने पत्र हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए;

(ग) इन वर्षों के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय को क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को वर्षवार कितने मूल प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) इन मूल पत्रों में से राज्य-वार अलग-अलग कितने पत्र हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हुए ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में पत्र-व्यवहार में हिंदी का प्रयोग राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की व्यवस्थाओं और सरकारी कामकाज में हिंदी के प्रयोग के संबंध में गृह मंत्रालय (राजभाषा विभाग) द्वारा जारी

वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार यथासंभव किया जाता है। लेकिन मंत्रालय से जारी मूल पत्रों या हिंदी में प्राप्त पत्रों का संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों, व्यक्तियों/संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए अलग-अलग रिकार्ड रखने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और इसीलिए ऐसे आंकड़े मंत्रालय में नहीं रखे जाते।

Recruitment Rules for Departmental Engineering Staff (Civil Wing) of P and T

1395. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been great resentment amongst the departmental Engineering Staff (Civil Wing) against the Recruitment Rules, specially for effecting promotions to the higher grade ;

(b) whether the interse seniority of Group B direct recruits and departmental candidates has so far been finalised ; and

(c) if so, whether the representatives of P and T Engineering Association Class-II Civil Wing were taken into confidence while finalizing the interse seniority list and if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. However, some of the departmental officers of the Civil and Electrical Engineers have asked for amendment to the existing rules of recruitment to the grade of Executive Engineer.

(b) The interse seniority of Group B direct recruits and the Departmental candidates are being finalised as per the initial constitution clause and the recruitment Rules.

(c) Question does not arise at this stage.

Sale of Food Units by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

1396. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Hindustan Lever Ltd. all over India have demanded through their Federation that the matter of Lever-Lipton Deal in respect of the sale of 4 units of Hindustan Lever Ltd., to Lipton India Ltd. be referred to the MRTP Commission under section 22 of the MRTP Act, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commission has expressed its helplessness to do anything in the matter till a reference is made to it under the aforesaid section ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter so as to remove the apprehensions of the employees-cum-shareholders of Hindustan Lever Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Federation of Mercantile Employees' Unions and the Federation of Hindustan Lever Ltd. and/or its Associated/Allied Companies' Employees Unions have suggested that the matter relating to the sale of four undertakings by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. to M/s. Lipton India Ltd. may be referred to the MRTP Commission for an enquiry. A similar suggestion had also been made by the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha to the MRTP Commission in their letter dated 3-10-1983.

(b) In reply to the communication sent by the Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha, the MRTP Commission explained the position in their letter dated 19-10-1983 that they could assume jurisdiction in the matter only on a reference to them made by the Central Government.

(c) M/s. Lipton India Ltd. had been informed on 22-8-1983 that the acquisition of the four undertakings by them would, *prima-facie*, result in substantial expansion of their existing activities within the meaning of section 21 of the MRTP Act, 1969. The company has, however, represented that the provisions of the said section 21 of the Act

would not be applicable to their proposal. The representation is under consideration, and further action will be taken by the Government on merits.

Joint Technical Studies Undertaken by India and Quatar for Optimum Utilisation of Gas Reserves in Quatar

1397. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether joint technical studies have been undertaken by India and Quatar for optimum utilisation of the enormous gas reserves in that Gulf State ;

(b) if so, the number of Indian experts who have been engaged to work out the modalities of the co-opration ; and

(c) the details of the work proposed to be done by the two countries under the above programme ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) केन्द्रीय नियमों में संशोधन

1398. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) केन्द्रीय नियमों में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उनमें कब तक संशोधन किए जाएंगे; और

(ख) क्या उनमें श्रमिकों की भागादारी को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और इसे कब तक सम्मिलित कर लिया जाएगा ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) जी हां। नियमों के मसौदे के प्रकाशन संबंधी अधिसूचना 11 जनवरी, 1984 को जारी की गई थी। संबंधित पक्षों से टिप्पणियां मांगी गई हैं और इन टिप्पणियों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् नियमों के मसौदे को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता को प्रस्तावित संशोधनों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारी सहभागिता की योजना को पहले ही 30 दिसम्बर, 1983 को अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Chhamb in J. and K.

1399. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken till date to rehabilitate the uprooted people of Chhamb in Jammu Kashmir and since 1971 Indo-Pak conflict ; and

(b) the total amount spent and further measures envisaged for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) For looking after the relief and rehabilitation of 18,700 persons displaced from Chhamb Niabat area in J. and K. State as a result of Indo-Pak Conflict in 1971, the Government of India set up the Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority (CDPRA) at Jammu in 1974. After the closure of the last relief camp on 1.10.79, displaced persons were moved to the rehabilitation sites and were allotted house-plots in 129 Bastis set up for them and also given housing grants. Agriculturist families were given lands and other financial assistance and non-agriculturist families were given shop plots, grants and business loans according to the approved pattern. Due to inadequate availability of land, 31 agriculturist families could not be allotted any land so far, and 779 families have been allotted lands less than admissible under the approved pattern.

(b) Upto January, 1984, an expenditure of Rs. 1494.46 lakhs was incurred on relief and rehabilitation of these displaced persons. Further efforts are now directed towards the formulation of some schemes for supplementing the income of those who have not been allotted land according to the prescribed scale.

Farmers using power for irrigation dissatisfied with State Electricity Boards

1400. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers using power for irrigation are dissatisfied with the State Electricity Boards due to frequent interruptions causing damage to their operations ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their grievances ; and

(c) the number of cases formally/informally reported by the farmers with regard to delay in providing connections State-wise and the action taken by the State Electricity Board thereupon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government have asked State Governments and Electricity Boards to accord the highest priority in the matter of power supply to agricultural consumers for irrigation purposes. However, when there are unforeseen forced outages of thermal units, or when tripping of transmission lines occurs, there are interruptions in the supply of power. A minimum power supply of 6 to 8 hours per day for agricultural purposes is being ensured in all the States.

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

ओखला, दिल्ली में एक ई० एस०आई०
अस्पताल खोलना

1401. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम और

पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन फेडरेशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियन ने ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम का एक नया अस्पताल खोलने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ओखला, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 35 हजार से अधिक श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उन्हें इलाज के लिए बसई दारापुर जैसे काफी दूर पड़ने वाले स्थानों पर जाना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने इस क्षेत्र में 200 पलंगों वाला एक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल के निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया है और प्रस्तावित अस्पताल के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Telecasting of Regional Films on National T.V. Hook-up

1402. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the regional films are selected for exhibition on the national T.V. hook-up ;

(b) how their frequency is phased at various Stations and the steps taken to ensure parity for various regional films being screened by the T.V. to the viewers in different States ;

(c) whether the same sprint of the film obtained from the producers is shown at different TV stations in rotation ;

(d) the manner in which sequence of

songs from regional films are selected for being included in the weekly 'Chitramala' and whether these are relayed from all TV Stations ; and

(e) the charges paid to the producers for supplying the regional films and relevant sequences of songs included in the weekly 'Chitramala' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Regional films are not being telecast on the national network simultaneously as in the case of Hindi films. However, major Doordarshan Kendras are telecasting films every week in regional languages emanating from other regions. Regional films are telecast on rotational basis to ensure parity between different languages. However, this depends upon the availability of films in a particular language.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Songs and dance sequences from regional language films are selected by Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Kendras and sent to Delhi Doordarshan Kendra for inclusion in the 'Chitramala' which forms a part of the National Programme telecast on the National Network.

(e) The rate card for payment for regional films telecast by Doordarshan is given in the attached statement. A sum of Rs. 1025/- is paid to the Producer/Distributor per song and dance sequence included in 'Chitramala'.

Statement

Rate Structure of Regional Films for Telecast over Doordarshan

The rate of payment for telecast of regional films at TV Centres in the Region pertaining to the language of the film as also the rate of payment for telecasting with subtitles at the metropolitan centres, viz. Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Delhi, will

be the same as for Hindi films. Rates for the remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films. Only 'A' category regional films will be eligible for telecast from TV Centres outside the linguistic region.

Rate Structure of payment for Hindi Feature Films is as Follows

(i) The rate structure for payment for black and white Hindi feature films will be as under :—

Category of films	1. Delhi-Mus-soorie.	1. Calcutta	1. Srinagar	1. Raipur
	2. Bombay-Pune-Bangalore-Panaji	2. Madrass	2. Lucknow-Kanpur	2. Muzaffarpur
		3. Jalandhar-Amritsar.	3. Hyderabad	3. Gulbarga
			4. Jaipur	4. Sambalpur
				5. Nagpur
				6. 20 Low power transmitters
(In Rupees)				
	1	2	3	4
A	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
B	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
C and repeat telecast	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

(ii) Additional payment will be made for telecast of black and white film on any other independent station added in the network at the rate mentioned in col. 5 if the transmitter works on 1 KW or lower power and at the rate mentioned in col. 4 if the power of transmitter is operated on 10 KW.

Details of States/Districts not having Legal Aid Committees

1403. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States and Union Territories which do not have Legal Aid Committees at District Level ;

(b) the names of districts in each of the rest of the States/U.Ts. which do not have Legal Aid Committees and the arrangements there for women in distress (due to dowry

or other family reasons) to avail of legal assistance in such districts ;

(c) whether such women are expected to be in a position (financial or otherwise) to go to other Districts/States and avail legal assistance ; and

(d) the details of the special care taken to provide legal assistance to women as a class ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

(d) Having taken cognisance of women as a special class, the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has stepped up its programme in organising para-legal training centres and also started a coordinating cell to render necessary legal assis-

tance. The following social organisations which are established exclusively to render services to women have been given grants-in-aid earmarked for legal aid :

Name of the Organisation	Amount of Grant-in-aid
1. Seva Mandir, Udaipur	Rs. 13,150
2. Indian Association for Women's Studies, New Delhi	Rs. 10,000
3. Women's Coordinating Council, Calcutta	Rs. 50,000
4. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay	Rs. 25,000
5. Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's University, Bombay	Rs. 72,000
6. Mahila Dakshata Samiti, New Delhi.	Rs. 20,000
7. SAHELI, New Delhi	Rs. 30,000
8. All India Women's Conference and Indian Association of Lawyers, New Delhi	Rs. 5,000
9. Legal Aid Centre for Women, New Delhi.	Rs. 15,000

Plan for the Release of Commemorative Stamps to Depict Freedom Struggle

1404. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a plan for the release of commemorative stamps to depict the freedom struggle in series upto 1990 ;

(b) if so, the names of the stamps along

with the description which have already been released this regard as also the names and description of those which are planned for release during the calendar year 1984 ; and

(c) whether the details of the entire series has been decided, if so, the details thereof ?

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

A series of stamps depicting land-marks in 'India's Struggle for Freedom' has been started and may continue upto 1997, the Golden Jubilee year of India's independence.

(b) In this series, stamps have so far been issued on Quit India Resolution, Mahadev Desai, Meera Behn, Hemu Kalani, Vinoba Bhave, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Vasudeo Balvant Phadke. During the year 1984, stamps in the series are proposed to be issued on Mangal Pandey, Nana Sahib, Tantya Tope, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Baba Kanshi Ram.

(c) The personalities/themes tentatively selected for further issue of stamps in this series are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

Centenary of Indian National Congress ;

Master Tara Singh ;

Kakori Case ;

Ashfaqualla Khan ;

Manabendra Nath Roy ;

Madan Lal Dhingra ;

S. Satyamurthy ;

Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru ;

Hakim Ajmal Khan ;

Shyamji Krishna Verma ;

Acharya Kripalani ;

Saifuddin Kitchlew ;

V.G. Pingle ;

Kshudi Ram Bose ;

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur ;

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan ;

Sir Henry Cotton ;

Chandra Shekhar Azad ;

Dr. Mathura Singh ;

Vanchi Iyer ;

C. Vijayaraghavachariar ;

Khan Abdus Samad ;

Pheroazshah Mehta ;

Gopal Ganesa Agarkar ;

Udham Singh ;

Chapekar Brothers.

**Opening of P.C.O. at Chakradharpur
via Harichandanpur in Keonjhar**

1405. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a public call office at Chakradharpur viz. Harichandanpur in Keonjhar District of Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal is expected to be implemented during the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The village Chakradharpur in Keon-

jhar District is not entitled to provision of long Distance Public Call Office on subsidized basis under the present policy.

**Regularisation of Services of Casual
Artists**

1406. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of production assistants, cameramen, floor assistants and lightmen working on casual basis (short term contract i.e. 14 days) in Delhi TV, Upgrah Door-darshan Kendras, Lucknow TV etc. ;

(b) the reasons for not making permanent these casual contracted staff while taking persons from out side on permanent basis ;

(c) the number of production assistants/producers appointed from 1980-84, who are related to TN administrative staff ;

(d) whether this casual staff is like bonded labour ; and

(e) when services of these casual staff artists will be regularised and will be given the seniority from the date of joining ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e). Doordarshan Kendras engage the services of persons for working on casual basis to meet essential programme requirements when the regular incumbents are absent for short spells due to leave, training etc. Such persons cannot be offered regular appointments because persons regularly appointed are available. There are well laid down procedures for regularly filling these vacancies. They can apply whenever such vacancies are advertised. Their applications will be duly considered provided they fulfil the eligibility conditions prescribed. The fact that they had been engaged on a casual basis does not confer on them any title or claim for automatic regularisation.

Incidentally, such persons are engaged for short broken periods/spells. Information regarding number of such persons in the

categories of (i) Production Assistants, (ii) Cameramen, (iii) Floor Assistants and (iv) Lighting Assistants in the different Programme Producing Kendras and those in the categories of Production Assistant and Producer in these kendras who have relatives in the administrative cadre in Doordarshan is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Telephone Lines during 1984-87

1407. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal 165,000 new telephone lines during the years 1984-87 ; and

(b) whether equipment for 99,000 lines of stored programme controlled analogine type local exchanges is being imported from Japan and equipment for 45,000 lines of digital electronic exchanges and 30,000 lines of digital local telephone exchanges is being imported from France ?

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

Study to Assess the Socio-economic Conditions of Rural Labour

1408. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any fresh study inquiry to assess the present socio-economic conditions of the rural labour, particularly unorganised labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). It has been an on-going function of the Labour Bureau, National Labour Institute and other offices under the administrative control of this Ministry to conduct socio-economic surveys of the various categories of workers both in

the organised and the unorganised sectors. In the unorganised sector the Labour Bureau has conducted surveys in respect of the following industries, generally to cover areas of concentration of the industries and not necessarily the rural areas :—

- (i) Building and Construction (Delhi-1977-1978)
- (ii) Jari Industry (Surat-Gujarat-1978)
- (iii) Fireworks (Sivakasi-Tamilnadu-1979)
- (iv) Hosiery (Punjab-1981)
- (v) Agarbathi (Karnataka-1981)
- (vi) Metalware (Moradabad-1981)
- (vii) Brick Kiln (Chandigarh-1982)
- (viii) Match (Sivakasi-Tamil Nadu)
- (ix) Indigenous Sugar (Uttar Pradesh)
- (x) Metalware (Jagadhri-Haryana)
- (xi) Brick Kiln (Punjab and Haryana)
- (xii) Rice Shelling (Punjab and Haryana)
- (xiii) Cashewnut (Kerala)
- (xiv) Bidi (1978)

Some of the survey reports have already been released and the others are still being processed.

Decision taken by Joint Indo-Soviet Working Group on Oil Industry

1409. SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the joint Indo Soviet Working Group on oil industry,

set up under the Inter-Government Joint Commission, has reviewed various issues involving Soviet-Indian co operation, and taken a number of decisions ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the protocol to this effect signed between Soviet and Indian Government ?

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

(b) Both sides have agreed to further accelerate the cooperation in the field of acquisition of seismic data and its processing, petroleum geology, interaction between the scientific and research Institutes, deputation of Soviet specialists to India and vice-a-versa and also for training the Indian Engineers and geoscientists in USSR in related fields.

Both sides reviewed the progress of drilling work at Bodra-2 in West Bengal and the progress of workover operations with work-over rigs. It was also agreed by the Soviet side for deputation of Soviet experts for work at the Institute of Drilling Technology, deputation of Instructors team to India and deputation of drilling experts to India. The sides also reviewed the progress of equipment, materials and spare parts under various contracts in force.

Legal aid to poor

1410. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

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

(a) the details of the free legal aid provided to the poor sections of the society and particularly in Adivasi areas during the year 1983 ;

(b) the number of people benefited in each State under the scheme and particularly in Gujarat ;

(c) the amount spent by Government on

the scheme during the said period in each State ;

(d) the provision made for the next year ; and

(e) how far it is successful ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

(d) Provision for Legal Aid made for the next year is Rs. 35,28,000.00.

(e) The Legal Aid movement has gained momentum in the country. It has made good progress in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory of Delhi and is picking up in other States.

Expenditure Incurred on Security Guards at the Residences of Executives, of Prominent Industrial Houses

1411. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2311 on 6th December, 1983 and state :

(a) whether Government have by now been able to exercise any check over lavish spendings by Directors of the Public Ltd. Companies on entertainment at shareholders expenses ; provision of retinue of servants and the justification for providing them security guards at their houses in the capital ;

(b) whether he will ascertain the total expenditure being incurred by the houses of Birlas, Mafatlal, J.K. Singhanian, Modis and other prominent industrial Houses on provision of security guards at the residences of their executives and lay this information on the Table of the House ; and

(c) whether the expenditure being borne by these Companies either directly or lumping it in the Security services hired by them is covered under Company Law, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The remuneration, including perks of Managing Directors and Whole-time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and their subsidiaries are regulated by the Department under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. Expenditure on entertainment and Security Guards at the houses of managerial personnel, as above, are not included as perks under the existing guidelines. However, any expenditure on entertainment or security guards incurred by a company, for the business of the company, is not prohibited or regulated under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). No such information is available and considering the effort involved it is not feasible to ascertain the required information. However, if the Hon'ble Member wants information about any specific company, the same can be ascertained and furnished.

Coal production target

1412. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for coal production for the year 1984-85 ; and

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The target for coal production for the year 1984-85 has been fixed at 152.00 million tonnes.

(b) The pro-rata target for coal production for the period April '83—February '84 and the production during this period have been as follows :

(million tonnes)

Pro-rata target
1983-84
(April '83—February '84)

Production during
the period
April '83—February '84

127.31

123.01

Non-Issuance of P.F. Statement by Sub-Regional P.F. Office, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

1413. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund Office of the concerned factory is required to supply a statement showing Provident Fund amount standing at the credit of an individual subscriber at the end of each financial year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Sub-

Regional Provident Fund Office, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) has not supplied the statement of Provident Fund Account of the subscribers concerned for the last four years bearing Factory Code No. BR/192 and 198 of Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj and Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., Sidhwalia, Gopalganj, respectively ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the defaulting authorities and ensure that the statements of Provident Fund Accounts of the subscribers concerned are issued to them before 31 March, 1984 ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the Provident Fund authorities, annual statement of accounts upto the year 1979 80 have been issued to the Provident Fund Subscribers of the two mills. The accounts for the subsequent years could not be compiled so far for want of requisite returns from the management of the two mills. Action is now being taken to obtain the wanting returns through the Provident Fund Inspectors. Further action to issue the statement of accounts will be taken on receipt of the requisite returns. Since the delay in the issue of statement of accounts is due to non-submission of the prescribed returns by the employers, the question of any official being at fault, etc. does not arise.

Increases in Rates of Electricity

1414. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise rates for consumers of electricity (light and fan) during (i) March 1977, (ii) March 1979 (iii) January 1980 and (iv) December, 1983 ; and

(b) the increases made in the above charges alongwith their dates and the revenue thus raised each time during (i) March 1977—February 1979, (ii) March 1979—December 1979 and (iii) January 1980—December 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Statement showing the State wise rates for consumers of Electricity (lights and fans) during (i) March, 1977 (ii) March, 1979 (iii) January 1980—December, 1983 and the percentage increase made in the above charges alongwith the dates of revision of tariff is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7841/84]. Based on the information received from State Electricity Boards, a statement showing the annual revenue realised from domestic consumers during the period 1977-78 to 1982-83 is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7841/84]

Revenue earnings of Coal India Ltd. from stock yard operations in Madhya Pradesh

1415. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue earnings of the Coal India Limited from the Stock Yard Operations in Madhya Pradesh till 1st August, 1983 and the earning from 1st August, 1983 till 31st January, 1984 by rail-borne movements ;

(b) which Stock Yard in Madhya Pradesh gave the maximum revenue earning to Coal India Limited till 1st August, 1983 and whether that Stock Yard is operating to day; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total revenue earnings of Coal India Ltd. from the stockyard operations in Madhya Pradesh till 31.7.83 in respect of road-borne coal was Rs. 30.40 lakhs. The revenue earnings from 1st August '83 to 31st October '83 was Rs. 14.81 lakhs in respect of Rail-borne movement. There was no rail movement to the stockyards in Madhya Pradesh before the 1st August, 1983. The data for the months of November '83, December '83 and January '84 will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Indore stockyard in Madhya Pradesh gave maximum revenue earnings to Coal India Ltd. till August, 1983. This stockyard is in operation and is handling rail-borne coal.

(c) Does not arise.

Separate Law for the Regulation of Retrenchment and Lay-Off

1416. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Go-

vernment have recently taken a decision to have a separate law for the regulation of retrenchment and lay-off ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into confidence the representatives of Unions also to have a background of the strikes which are taking place or whenever the situation of disputes arises ;

(c) whether any consideration of grades and scales of pay and wages, etc. have also been examined ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the views of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to amend the sections relating to lay-off and retrenchment in the Industrial Disputes Act on the lines of the provisions relating to closure in the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, which were recast, taking into account the observations of the Supreme Court in Excel Wear case wherein the Supreme Court had struck down Section 25-O of the Industrial Disputes Act relating to closure. In view of this, the question of consultation with the unions does not arise.

(c) and (d). The provisions relating to lay-off and retrenchment do not take into consideration the grades and scales of pay and wages, etc.

Production of Crude Oil

1417. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise production of crude oil in the Sixth Plan ; and

(b) the programmes proposed to be implemented to increase the production of crude oil during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The position regarding production of crude oil

during the first four years of the Sixth Plan is shown below :

(Fig. in MMTs)

1980-81	10.51
1981-82	16.19
1982-83	21.06
1983-84	21.47 (upto Jan. 84)

(b) The target for 1984-85 crude oil production is 29.63 MMT. The plans include programme for repair of sick wells by increasing drilling efficiency of work-over rigs, drilling of more development wells, modernisation of equipment and applying enhanced oil recovery techniques.

Conference of International Association of Energy Economists

14'8. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of International Association of Energy Economists (IAEE) was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated ;

(c) the details of the discussions held ; and

(d) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Association of Energy Economists (IAEE) is a non-official professional body whose membership consists of academics, researchers, representatives of energy related organisations, etc. in their individual capacities. Hence, there were no official delegations from different countries. However, the names of countries

from where participants came to attend the conference are given in the attached statement.

(c) The discussions in the conference were centered around a set of papers prepared by selected authors from all over the world. These papers were presented and discussed in a series of technical and plenary sessions. The papers were relating to various issues in the energy sector, like, International Energy Markets, Energy Technologies—Development and Transfer, Financial Aspects, Energy Demand, Energy Conservation, Energy Supply, etc.

(d) The conference provided a forum for discussion on important issues relating to energy. It also afforded opportunity for interaction amongst experts, researchers and leaders in the energy field from different countries.

Statement

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Finland | 15. Indonesia |
| 2. Somalia | 16. Venezuela |
| 3. Korea | 17. Australia |
| 4. Kuwait | 18. Norway |
| 5. U.S.A. | 19. Belgium |
| 6. U.K. | 20. Sri Lanka |
| 7. France | 21. Bangladesh |
| 8. Greece | 22. Singapore |
| 9. Nepal | 23. Belize |
| 10. Malaysia | 24. Fiji |
| 11. Thailand | 25. Senegal |
| 12. Canada | 26. China |
| 13. Switzerland | 27. India |
| 14. Japan | |

Handing over of ESI Hospitals to Trade Unions

1419. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :
SHRI T.S. NEGI :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to hand over the management of ESI hospitals, health, recreation, Provident Fund and gratuity to the Trade Unions ;

(b) whether suggestions have been given by some Trade Unions to Government in the above direction ; and

(c) if so, when the proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). There have been certain suggestions for nominating the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund from among the nominees of Labour Organisations but these suggestions have not been accepted by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Offers Received by EIL and ONGC for Technical Collaboration

1420. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Engineers India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission have received any offer for technical collaboration from any persons or firm ; and

(b) if so, the names of the offerers and the terms of offers and the final outcome of the offers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). These organisations keep receiving

offers for technical collaboration from a large number of foreign parties in different fields of their activities from time to time. Information can be furnished if the proposal or offer is specified.

कार्यरत तथा स्थापित किये जाने वाले तापीय बिजली घर

1421. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कार्यरत तापीय बिजली घरों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या देश में ऊर्जा की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार नये बिजली घरों को स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्माणाधीन बिजली घरों की संख्या क्या है तथा वे किन स्थानों पर स्थापित हैं ;

(घ) इन तापीय बिजली घरों के निर्माण कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ;

और

(ङ) इन बिजली घरों की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और इनके द्वारा क्षेत्रवार कितनी मांग को पूरा करने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) देश में कार्य कर रहे ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की संख्या और उनके स्थल संलग्न विवरण-I में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) से (ङ) निर्माणाधीन और स्वीकृत ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता चालू करने का संभावित वर्ष, स्थल तथा यूनिटों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण-II में दिखाई गई है । उपरोक्त विद्युत केन्द्रों से सम्बन्धित राज्यों की मांग उनकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता तब से पूरी किए जाने की संभावना है । केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के संबंध में लाभों को क्षेत्र के राज्यों के बीच बांट दिया जाएगा ।

विवरण-I

देश में मौजूदा ताप विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं०	राज्य/प्रणाली	यूनिटों की संख्या (20 मेगा० और अधिक)	क्षमता (मेगा०) 27-2-84 की स्थिति के अनुसार)
1.	दिल्ली	10	1002.5
2.	हरियाणा	5	400.0
3.	पंजाब	4	440.0
4.	राजस्थान	2	220.0
5.	उत्तर प्रदेश	31	3389.0
6.	गुजरात	17	2001.0
7.	मध्य प्रदेश	25	2602.5
8.	महाराष्ट्र	29	3985.0
9.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13	1392.5
10.	तमिल नाडु	18	1710.0
11.	बिहार	11	830.0
12.	दामोदर घाटी निगम	14	1445.0
13.	उड़ीसा	6	470.0
14.	पश्चिम बंगाल	26	1748.0
15.	एन०ई०आर० (असम)	4	180.0
	अखिल भारत	215	21815.5

विवरण-II

निर्माणाधीन/स्वीकृत ताप विद्युत स्कीमों की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता, चालू करने का संभावित वर्ष दिखाने वाला विवरण

राज्य/स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट)	1983-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

वर्ष के दौरान लाभ (मेगा०)

क्षेत्र उत्तरीय

हरियाणा

1. पानीपत चरण-1

चरण-2 $2 \times 110 = 220$

पानीपत चरण-3 $1 \times 210 = 210$

पंजाब

1. रोपड़ $2 \times 210 = 420$

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. परिच्छा $2 \times 110 = 220$

2. अनपाड़ा "क" $3 \times 210 = 630$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. वानक बोरी विस्तार	$3 \times 210 = 630$	—	—	420	210	—	—	—
5. मिक्का रिप्लेसमेंट	$1 \times 120 = 120$	—	—	—	—	120	—	—
6. साबरमती-रिप्लेसमेंट	$1 \times 110 = 110$	—	110	—	—	—	—	—
7. गांधीनगर-विस्तार	$1 \times 210 = 210$	—	—	—	—	—	210	—
मध्य प्रदेश								
1. सतपुड़ा 9वीं यूनिट	$1 \times 210 = 210$	210*	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. कोरवा पश्चिम	$2 \times 210 = 420$	420*	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. कोरबा पश्चिम विस्तार	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	420	—	—	—	—
4. बीरसिंहोड़	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	—	—	210	210	—
महाराष्ट्र								
1. चन्द्रापूर यूनिट 1 व 2	$2 \times 210 = 410$	210*	210	—	—	—	—	—
2. चन्द्रा-विस्तार	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	210	210	—	—	—
3. चन्द्रापूर विस्तार	$2 \times 500 = 1000$	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
4. ट्रोम्बे	$1 \times 500 = 500$	500*	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. पारली यूनिट 4	$1 \times 210 = 210$	—	—	210	—	—	—	—

6. उरान गैस विस्तार	$4 \times 60 = 240$	4	—	120	—	—	—
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र							
1. कोरबा एस० टी० पी०	$3 \times 210 =$						
एस०	$1 \times 500 = 1130$	420*	—	—	500	—	—
2. बोरबा एस० टी० पी०							
एस० विस्तार	$2 \times 500 = 1000$	—	—	—	500	—	500
3. विन्ध्याचल							
एस० टी० पी० एस०	$6 \times 210 = 1260$	—	—	—	420	—	420

दक्षिणी क्षेत्र**आन्ध्र प्रदेश**

1. विजयवाडा विस्तार	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	—	—	210	210
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कर्नाटक

1. रायचूर	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	420	—	—	—
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तमिल नाडु

1. सेतूर	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	—	210	—	—
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2. सेतूर विस्तार	$2 \times 210 = 420$	—	—	—	—	—	420
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र

1. रामगुण्डम $3 \times 200 + 1 \times 500$

$$= 1100$$

200*

400

—

—

500

—

2. रामगुण्डम विस्तार $2 \times 500 = 1000$

—

—

—

—

—

500

3. नेयवेली सेकिड

$$3 \times 210 = 630$$

—

—

420

—

—

—

4. नेयवेली सेकिड

$$4 \times 210 = 840$$

—

—

—

—

420

420

पूर्वीय क्षेत्र

बिहार

1. पतरातू 9 व 10 यूनिट $2 \times 110 = 220$

—

110

—

—

—

—

2. बरौली 7वीं यूनिट $1 \times 110 = 110$

—

—

—

—

—

—

3. मुजफ्फरपुर $2 \times 110 = 220$

—

110

—

—

—

—

4. तेनुघाट $2 \times 210 = 420$

—

—

—

—

210

210

दा० घा० नि०

1. बोकारो "ख" $1 \times 210 = 210$

—

—

—

—

—

—

2. बोकारो "ख" विस्तार $2 \times 210 = 420$

—

—

—

210

210

—

पश्चिम बंगाल

1. कोलाघाट	$3 \times 210 = 630$	—	210	210	—	—	—
2. कोलाघाट विस्तार	$3 \times 210 = 630$	—	—	210	210	210	210
3. डी०पी०एल० विस्तार	$1 \times 110 = 110$	—	—	110	—	—	—

4. सी०ई०एस०सी०

(टीटागढ़)

120* 60

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र

1. फरक्का एस०टी०पी०

एस० चरण-1

210 210

—

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र—

असम

1. बोंगईगाँव विस्तार

60

—

—

—

—

2. नामरूप ब्रेस्ट

22

—

—

—

—

3. लाकवा गैस

15*

—

—

—

—

4. लाकवा गैस विस्तार

15

—

—

—

—

5. बोरगोलाई

$2 \times 30 = 60$

—

—

—

30

30

6. चन्द्रपुर विस्तार

$1 \times 30 = 30$

—

—

—

—

—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

त्रिपुरा

1. बारामुरा गैस

बेस्ड टी०पी०एस० $2 \times 5 = 10$

एन० ई० सी०

1. गौरी हिल्स

$2 \times 30 = 60$

अन्डमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह

1. थर्मल

$2 \times 5 = 10$

*यूनिट चालू कर दी गई/रोल कर दी गई।

एक यूनिट चालू कर दी गई/रोल कर दी गई।

Diversification of Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts

1422. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any proposal is being worked out for diversification of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts to assure speedy justice and quick disposal of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the establishment of Tribunals for dealing with specialised types of cases. The Government have decided in principle to establish Administrative Tribunals for dealing with service matters of employees ; the States have been consulted and the matter is engaging the attention of the Government in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal has already been constituted.

Details of Employees in Occupation of Government Accommodation Owning Houses

1423. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for general poor accommodation were sanctioned house building advance and have completed the houses ;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and whether they have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them or they have sublet the same ; and

(c) details of action taken against those found violating the allotment of Government accommodation rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में तेल और गैस की खोज और ड्रिलिंग

1424. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में तेल और गैस की खोज और ड्रिलिंग के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) किन क्षेत्रों में तेल और गैस उपलब्ध होने का पता चला है ; और

(ग) उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने अब तक 17500 वर्ग किलो मीटर क्षेत्र का टोह तथा अर्ध-विस्तृत सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा मानचित्रण किया है। आगे का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय उन स्थानों के नाम बताना सम्भव नहीं है जहां तेल तथा गैस प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

Opening of Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

1425. SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges functioning at present in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government propose to open

new telephone exchanges and public call offices in Rajasthan during the year 1984 and 1985 ;

(c) the names of such places which have been selected for the purpose ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Seven hundred and seventy two Long Distance Public Call Offices and Four hundred and eighty six Telephone Exchanges are functioning at present in Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of villages where Long Distance Public Call Offices and Exchanges are proposed to be provided for 84-85 are yet to be finalised.

(d) A lump sum grant is placed at the disposal of the respective Circles, which includes all such works. A sum of Rs. Two crores for Long Distance Public Call Offices and Rs. One crore for Telephone Exchanges has been allocated for the year 1984-85.

Survey to Provide Better Distribution and Timely Availability of Petroleum Products in Tribal Areas

1426. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has undertaken a survey to provide better distribution and timely availability of essential petroleum products in tribal areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the contents of the survey report therefor ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal with his Ministry to undertake such a survey in tribal, backward and hilly areas to know the problems in detail to chalk-out the schemes and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). With a view to provide essential petroleum products particularly kerosene in the tribal and hilly areas of the country, the oil companies have already been directed to open Taluka Kerosene Depots (TKD) at places to be identified by the concerned State Governments. A number of locations in the hilly and remote areas in the States of J and K, UP, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa have since been identified and action is being taken for setting up of such depots.

Research on Job Exposure Limits for Chemicals in Common Use

1427. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.L.O. has called for research on job exposure limits for 60,000 chemicals in common use, and if so, action taken/proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether Government have information and data on some of the above 60,000 common chemicals and if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have listed these chemicals in different categories depending on their occupational danger, and if so, results thereof ; and

(d) whether Government will introduce compulsory health risk Insurance for the purpose and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). At the 224th Session of the ILO Governing Body (November 15-18, 1983) a report of the meeting of the Experts on Policies for the establishment of occupational exposure limits to chemical substances in the working environments was considered. While the Governing Body took note of the report, Government has not received the recommendations of the Director General, ILO on this.

**Sub-Committees of High Power Committee
on Soda Ash**

1428. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash decided at its first meeting held on 19 July, 1983 to form two Sub-Committees ;

(b) if so, whether the two Sub-Committees have been formed ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) when the formation of these two Sub-Committees will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The two Sub-Committees have been recently constituted.

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

Installation of Captive Power Plants

1429. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps being taken to instal captive power units for Raiyam, Sakrit and Lohat Sugar Mills and Ashoka Paper Mills and subsidise power saving devices like hand-run pumping sets etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Government have not received any specific proposal for approval regarding installation of captive power units in Raiyam, Sakrit and Lohat Sugar Mills and Ashoka Paper Mills. The proposal to subsidise devices like hand run pumps under Integrated Rural Development Programme can be considered at par with others if the proposal is economically viable.

**Requirement of News Print for 1984-85
and 1985-86**

1430. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will

the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of newsprint for domestic consumption for the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the expected domestic supply of newsprint for the years ; and

(c) how the shortage is going to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The total anticipated requirement of newsprint for domestic consumption for the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86 has been projected as under :

1984-85	3.85 Lakh tonnes
1985-86	4.00 Lakh tonnes

(b) The anticipated domestic supply of newsprint for the said years is as under :

1984-85	2.00 Lakh tonnes
1985-86	2.25 Lakh tonnes

(c) The anticipated shortage of 1.85 Lakh tonnes for 1984-85 and 1.75 Lakh tonnes for 1985-86 is to be met by imports through State Trading Corporation.

**Contract for Manufacture of Off-shore
Platform Support-cum-supply Vessel
Awarded to Norwegian Design Firm .**

1431. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract was awarded by the Oil and Natural Gas

Commission to a Norwegian design firm sometime in mid 1983 for manufacture of off-shore platform support-cum-supply vessel ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that awarding of the contract was against the country's policy to diversify its sources of technology to avoid manipulation by western firms and it not only overlooked the country's commercial interest but also restricted the opportunities for equipment procurement at competitive rates ; and

(c) if so, the reasons which weighed with Government to opt for the Norwegian design ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). ONGC has not awarded any contract to Norwegian design firm for the manufacture of offshore platforms cum-support-supply vessels in mid 1983.

The ONGC have, however, placed orders on indigenous shipyards for construction of 12 offshore supply vessels of different sizes during 1983 and these are being built by the Indian shipyards on the basis of design obtained from Ulstein, Norway, by the shipyards themselves.

**Non-availability of Life Saving Drugs
namely Emdopa and Aldomat**

1432. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of life saving vital drugs namely Emdopa and Aldomat and these are not available in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make these drugs available easily at cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). During recent months, shortages of Aldomat and Emdopa tablets were reported at some places at different points of time. The shortages were largely due to stoppage of production of Aldomat tablets in the factory of Merck Sharp and Dhone on account of industrial relations problems and consequent increase in demand of Emdopa. However, with the recommencement of production of Aldomat tablets in December, 1983 and increased production of Emdopa tablets by IDPL and Meldopa tablets by M/s. Dey's Medical Stores the shortages have been relieved. In response to Govt.'s advice, the concerned companies are reportedly rushing supplies to the places at which transient shortages are reported.

(c) The prices of the bulk drug Methyl Dopa and its formulations fixed under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979, are fair and reasonable.

Nurses and Para-Medical Staff from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Sent to Saudi Arabia on Forged Documents

1433. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that thousands of nurses and para-medical staff have been sent to Saudi Arabia for jobs on forged documents during the year 1983 from the States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter and if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of anti-tuberculosis drug
"Rifampicin"**

1434. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps to be undertaken for the manufacture of the anti-tuberculosis drug "Rifampicin" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the large-scale import at dump prices by multi-nationals has proved to be a dis-incentive for domestic manufacturing of this vital drug which is equally effective for the treatment of leprosy ; and

(c) the quantity of Rifampicin being imported and estimated demand for the drug ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government had issued 7 Industrial approvals for the manufacture of Rifampicin. Foreign Collaboration proposals were also approved wherever they conformed to the parameters of Government policy.

(b) No instance of dumping of Rifampicin has come to the notice of the Government. However, it is possible that the fall in CIF prices of Rifampicin in 1982 and 1983 had an impact on the investment in the indigenous manufacture of the drug.

(c) The 6th Plan Working Group had estimated that in the year 1984-85 Annual Demand of the drug would be 24 MT.

Imports for the last three years had been as follows :—

Year	Imports (MT's)
1980-81	8.95
1981-82	16.07
1982-83	36.90

**Production of Industrial Alcohol and
uniform price policy therefor**

1435. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total industrial alcohol production during 1983-84 (till date) as against the production in 1982-83 and to what extent the production is short of potential ;

(b) the extent of decline, if any, in the use of industrial alcohol during 1983-84 as compared to its use in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the reasons for the decline in its consumption ;

(c) whether Government consider that the multiple levies on the industrial alcohol is one of the factors which has restricted its use and production ; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated by Government to have a uniform, price policy for industrial alcohol at the national level so that full production potential of industrial alcohol is tapped and there is rapid growth in the alcohol based industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH) : (a) No separate figures of industrial alcohol production are available. However, the production of alcohol during alcohol year 1983-84 (Dec. 1983-Nov. 1984) is estimated at about 6544 lakh litres. The actual production of alcohol during alcohol year 1982-83 (Dec. 1982-Nov. 1983) was 5355 lakh litres.

(b) to (d). The consumption of alcohol for industrial purposes during alcohol years (December-November) 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 has been/is estimated as follows :—

	Qty. in lakh litres
1981-82	2228
1982-83	2183
1983-84	3736

The above figure shows that the consumption of Alcohol for industrial purposes during 1983-84 is expected to substantially increase as compared to the consumption during the preceding two alcohol years.

The consumption of industrial alcohol was slightly lower in 1982-83 as compared to that in 1981-82 due to various factors, including higher rates of duties and levies on alcohol, imposed by some States.

While the ex-factory price of ethyl alcohol is controlled under Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971, which is uniformly applicable to all distilleries in the country, factors like multiplicity of levies, charged on the ex-factory price, do effect its production and use. Government has been constantly endeavouring to impress upon the State Governments the need to rationalise levies on alcohol, used particularly for industrial purposes.

Setting up of Delimitation Commission

1436. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is vast variation in the number of voters in several Parliamentary Constituencies ; and

(b) whether steps will be taken to set up a Delimitation Commission before the next General Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The Election Commission recommended in 1981, after taking into account various representations received by the Commission to the effect that the extent of the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies which were delimited in 1976, needed re-adjustment because of various factors including also the migration of population from one district/taluk/village to another, steps might be taken for suitably amending Articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution, so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and the

various Legislative Assemblies, remained unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each State and Union Territory after every decennial census could be restored. It was initially proposed by Government to introduce and process a Bill for suitably amending the Constitution for the purpose. A Delimitation Commission, which could be set up only after necessary constitutional amendments are made, would ordinarily require a period of about two years or so to complete its work. Hence, such a Commission, even if set up may not be in a position to complete the work well in time before the next general elections due in early 1985. It has, therefore, been decided not to pursue the proposal.

दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा ब्याज का भुगतान रोका जाना

1437. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने बंगाल और बिहार सरकारों को ब्याज का भुगतान करना बन्द करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा निर्णय करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस निगम ने कुल कितनी ऋण की धन-राशि अभी विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को देनी है ; और

(घ) क्या योजना आयोग ने भी इस प्रकार के निर्णय को अपनी सहमति दे दी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) (क) से (घ) दा० घा० नि० अधिनियम की धारा 30 के अधीन भागीदार सरकारों नामशः केन्द्र सरकार और बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकारों, को दा० घा०

नि० के पूंजीगत कार्यक्रम के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करनी है। भागीदार सरकारों ने 1969-70 से दा० घा० नि० के लिए कोई योगदान नहीं किया है। अपनी वित्तीय कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए दा० घा० नि० को भागीदार सरकारों को ब्याज का भुगतान रोकना पड़ा था और इस राशि का विकास तथा विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के लिए पूंजी के रूप में उपयोग किया। योजना आयोग द्वारा ली गई बैठकों में निगम के वार्षिक योजना परिव्ययों को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के संबंध में रोके गए ब्याज को तकद आय के स्रोत के रूप में माना गया है। दा० घा० नि० ने राज्य सरकारों से कोई ऋण नहीं लिया है। दा० घा० नि० अधिनियम के अधीन भागीदार सरकारों द्वारा दी गई पूंजी वापस लौटाई नहीं जानी है।

Study on Failure in Objectives of MRTP Act to Curb Concentration of Economic Power

1438. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act has failed in its objective to curb the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power in the corporate sector, according to a study made by MRTP Commission on the subject recently ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have informed that no such study has been made by the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Enquiry Commission on Coal Mines Disaster of Hariladih Near Tharia under B.C.C. Ltd.

1439. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the enquiry commission in connection with coal mines disaster at Hariladih near Tharia under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of INDAL with Mahindra and Mahindra and Affairs of ALCAN

1440. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for merger of Indian Aluminium Co. and Mahindra and Mahindra has been studied in depth ;

(b) the steps taken to ascertain the views of the shareholders and employees of the two companies ;

(c) whether it is Government's policy to permit international giants like ALCAN to acquire controlling shares in leading Indian business houses ; and

(d) if so, whether the MRTP Commission has approved the merger proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). A joint application was made by M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDAL) and M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Limited under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969, seeking approval of the Central Government for scheme of amalgamation of INDAL with Mahindra and Mahindra Limited. The scheme was approved by the shareholders of both the companies, but pursuant to the public notice published by the companies in terms of Rule 4A of the MRTP Rules, 1970, a number of objections were

received from some of the shareholders, depositors, labour unions of INDAL and members of the public. After examining the application in depth, the same has been rejected by the Government as it was not considered expedient in public interest having regard to the objectives as set out in the Preamble to the MRTP Act and the guiding principles contained in Section 28 thereof and other facts and circumstances of the case, including the objections received against the proposal.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of the above.

**आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा हेरा फेरी
और गलत ढंग से टेंडर जारी
किया जाना**

1441. श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 फरवरी, 1984 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "आयल इण्डिया" के खिलाफ हेरा-फेरी की शिकायत शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने एक सरकारी उपक्रम आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा हेरा-फेरी और गलत ढंग से टेंडर जारी किये जाने संबंधी आरोपों की जांच कराने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हेलिस्विस स्विटजरलैंड और गल्फ हैलीकाप्टर्स, दुबई की तुलना में मोदी रबर की पेशकश 32 लाख रुपये अधिक थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति द्वारा जांच करवायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो किस प्रकार इसकी जांच कराई जा रही है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) मामले की जांच की गई है । राजस्थान भू-कम्पीय सर्वेक्षण प्रायोजना के लिये एक हैलीकाप्टर को चार्टर-किराये पर लेने के लिये आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा मांगे गये एक विश्वव्यापी निविदा के सन्दर्भ में तकनीकी दृष्टि से स्वीकार्य केवल छः प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे । मैसर्स हेलिस्विस स्विटजरलैंड की निविदा सबसे कम मूल्य की थी परन्तु मासिक तथा उड़ान शुल्कों का भुगतान 50 प्रतिशत रूपयों में तथा 50 प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा में किया जाना था, तथा संघटन तथा विघटन प्रभारों का भुगतान पूरी तरह विदेशी मुद्रा में किया जाना था । मैसर्स मोदी रबर लिमिटेड की बोली (बिड) जिसमें सारा भुगतान रूपयों में किया जाना था, मैसर्स हैलीस्विस के प्रस्ताव से लगभग 24 लाख रुपये (32 लाख रुपये नहीं जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया था) अधिक थी । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उनके प्रस्ताव में भुगतान पूरी तरह रूपयों में किया जाना था तथा उसमें कई अन्य कार्य प्रचालन संबंधी लाभ भी थे जैसे कि ज्यादा बैठने/माल क्षमता तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक तापमान में बेहतर कार्य-संचालन क्षमता इत्यादि, मैसर्स मोदी रबर से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को मैसर्स हैलीस्विस के न्यूनतम प्रस्ताव के अनुरूप बनायें तथा वे अपने कुल निविदा मूल्य को लगभग 20 लाख रुपये कम करने को राजी हो गये ।

न्यूनतम रुपये में भुगतान के प्रस्ताव के आधार पर संचालन समिति (जिसमें आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड, वित्त मंत्रालय तथा ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे) ने स्वीकृति के लिये गल्फ हैलीकाप्टर्स एण्ड एअर सर्विस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के सहयोग और भागीदारी के साथ मैसर्स मोदी रबर लिमिटेड के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन किया था । समाचार रिपोर्ट में लगाया गया आरोप सही नहीं है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह जानबूझ कर लगाया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

विडियो पर फिल्मों का सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन

1442. श्री अनन्त रामलु मल्लु : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अन्य फिल्मों की तरह विडियो पर फिल्मों के सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन को नियमित करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जनता को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) (क) और (ख) : सरकार ने पहले ही यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि विडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन पर चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं। इसलिए विडियो फिल्मों के लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए सेंसर प्रमाणपत्र आवश्यक है और प्रदर्शकों को उन सभी अपेक्षाओं का पालन करना है जो राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों ने अपने लाइसेंसिंग कानूनों में निर्धारित की हुई हैं। सेंसरशिप को छोड़कर सिनेमा का विषय राज्य विषय है और यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे विडियो पर फिल्मों के नियमित प्रदर्शन को उसी ढंग से विनियमित करें जिस ढंग से फिल्मों को विनियमित किया जाता है।

बाल श्रम कल्याण परियोजना, कलकत्ता

1443. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने कलकत्ता में बाल श्रम कल्याण परियोजना प्रायोजित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त परियोजना धन की कमी के कारण बंद होने की स्थिति में पहुंच गई है और उसके पास केवल तीन महीने तक कार्य करने लायक धन राशि रह गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को चालू

रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां। वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान, श्रम मंत्रालय ने बाल श्रमिकों की शैक्षिक प्रसुविधाओं तथा स्वास्थ्य दशाओं में सुधार करने की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में कलकत्ता में मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा शैक्षिक अनुसंधान संस्थान कलकत्ता द्वारा चलाई जा रही बाल श्रम कल्याण परियोजना प्रायोजित की।

(ख) से (घ) इस परियोजना के 2.93 लाख रुपए के कुल अनुमानित बजट में से 60 प्रतिशत अर्थात्, 1.76 लाख रुपए तक का सहायता अनुदान देने का निर्णय लिया गया था। अब तक इस संस्थान को 1.36 लाख रुपये की राशि चार किस्तों में दी गई है। 40,000/-रुपये की चौथी किस्त फरवरी, 1984 में दी गई थी और 40,000/-रुपये की पांचवी एवं अन्तिम किस्त देने के संबंध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Survey Conducted to Find Oil and Gas in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat

1444. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Saurashtra region in Gujarat to find oil and gas ;

(b) if so, the details of area surveyed ; and

(c) the findings and measures being taken to explore it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire Saurashtra area has been geologically mapped. Gravity and seismic surveys have been carried out in Chotila, Rajkot and Amreli areas. Further seismic surveys are in progress south of Rajkot and Kodinar areas. One well has been drilled to a depth of 1317 metres at Dhanduka.

(c) No hydrocarbon has been found in the area, so far.

Starting a plant of L.T.C. in Bihar

1445. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government propose to start a plant of Low Temperature Carbonisation in Bihar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this plant would produce gas, soft coke and coal-tar as well but it is being delayed ;

(c) the time by which this plant is going to be started and when it would start production ; and

(d) the reasons for Government giving a step-motherly treatment to Bihar in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Central Government.

Installation of TV Relay Centre at Kharagpur

1446. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan and programme for the installation of a Television Relay Centre at Kharagpur has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be com-

pleted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Site has been finalised and orders for transmitter and equipment have already been placed.

(b) The Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1984.

Protection of Job-Seekers from Racketeers

1448. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted some measures to protect the job-seekers from racketeers ;

(b) whether there are incidents of mal-practices prevalent in recruitment for jobs abroad ;

(c) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government in 1983-84 ; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken against the racketeers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Emigration Act of 1983 alongwith the rules made thereunder has been brought into force from 30.12.1983. Under this Act, only the recruiting agents duly registered with the Government can send the emigrants abroad.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few such complaints have been received by the Government.

(c) 105 cases have been reported to the Government during the year 1983.

(d) In the Emigration Act of 1983 and the rules made thereunder, there is a provision that anybody who cheats an emigrant shall be punishable with imprisonment for a

term not less than six months extendable upto two years and with a fine not less than Rs. 1000/- extendable to Rs. 2000/- and for every subsequent offence, the punishment will be double.

Symposium Organised on Administration of Minimum Wages in Agriculture

1449. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National symposium on administration of minimum wages in agriculture was organised by his Ministry recently ;

(b) if so, the names of participants in the Seminar ;

(c) the conclusions reached ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to organise a similar seminar on the administration of minimum wages in the industries where no revision of wages has been made and where minimum wages are not adequately paid ?

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

(b) A list containing the names of participants in the Seminar is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7842/84]

(c) Conclusions of the Symposium are in Statement-II.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Verification of Membership of E.P.F. Staff Union, Kerala

1450. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that verification

of membership of the EPF Staff Union, Kerala was conducted by his Ministry in 1981 and 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the result was communicated to the Union ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The results of verification of membership of unions operating in the Kerala Region undertaken in 1982 have been withheld pending a decision on the constitution of the Regional Joint Consultative Machinery in the E.P.F. Organisation.

Use of L.P.G. in Running of Motor Vehicles

1451. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Duliajan has experimented that L.P.G. is better than petrol in many ways for running of motor vehicles ;

(b) if so, whether Government will encourage motorists to convert their vehicles for dual fuel system ;

(c) if such a system is allowed, whether it will not hit the supply of domestic cooking gas which is already in short supply ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this direction ?

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

(b) There is a great demand for LPG in the country for domestic use, which has to be given the first priority. The surplus situation is not likely to arise in the near future and hence Government does not pro-

pose to encourage the use of LPG as an automotive fuel at present, except for research and experimental purposes.

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

Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court in South

1452. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Supreme Court Bench in South ;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

Telecommunication System in the country

1453. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has admitted that the time has come for giving higher priority to telecommunications and to make more investments to boost the system ;

(b) whether several important policy decisions, some of them at the direction of the Prime Minister, had been taken to strengthen the communication system in the country ;

(c) if so, the decisions that have been taken by Government to revamp the telecommunications system in the country ; and

(d) the number of the schemes to be introduced during the current year for its improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is essential to record high priority to the telecommunications in order to meet the fast growing demand for additional telephone facilities as well as to improve the quality of service to the users.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to include telecommunication as an industrial infrastructure for regular monitoring by the Cabinet Committee.

(d) Different proposals with regard to improving the quality of telecommunication service are under examination by the Government. In particular, special attention is being given to revamp the net-works in areas where the new electronic exchanges will be installed in order to meet the more stringent specifications of the electronic system on the quality of line-plant and to ensure a better service to the subscribers connected to these exchanges.

Workers Participation in Management in Industries

1454. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress made for effective implementation of schemes of workers participation in the management in different sectors of industries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in private sector of industry, implementation scheme is not making any headway ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for effective participation of workers in various levels of management both in private and public sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Out of 192 Central Public

Sector undertakings, 124 have reported implementation of the two voluntary schemes (of 1975 or 1977) of workers participation in one form or other. In the meantime, Government have notified on 30th December, 1983 a new scheme of workers participation.

(b) In the private sector, there has been not much progress in the implementation of the scheme.

(c) Government is continuing its efforts to make workers' Participation in Management an integral part of the industrial relations system in the country. Workers' Participation in Management is an evolutionary process and the new scheme is a step in this evolution. The Administrative Ministries/Departments have been advised to draw up a time-bound programme of one year to implement the scheme notified by Government on 30th December, 1983.

Legal Powers for Observers in Elections

1455. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has recommended increasing the legal powers of the observers to enable them to function more effectively in view of the increasing incidence of violation of the Commission's directives and the varied problems faced by them requiring immediate remedial measures on the spot ;

(b) if so, action taken thereon ; and

(c) the recommendations that have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). The Election Commission has recently recommended *inter alia*, that the Observers appointed by the Commission at the time of elections might be clothed with statutory powers, as in the case of a Deputy Election Commissioner and a Secretary to the Election Commission to issue directions on behalf of the Commission, Regional Com-

missioner to the District Election Officers, Returning Officers, Presiding and Polling Officers on the spot, subject of course, to the approval of their orders by the Election Commission. This recommendation along-with certain others received from the Commission recently is under examination of the Government.

Real Earnings of Factory Workers from 1970 to 1983

1456. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any data regarding the index of real earning of the factory workers under the Payment of Wages Act for the years 1970 to 1983 ;

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

(c) the reasons for rise and fall in the real earnings of the workers ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to protect the real earnings of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the index of real earnings of factory workers under the Payment of Wages Act upto 1978 is attached.

(c) Rise or fall in real earnings is directly related to the general price situation which is reflected in the rise or fall in the consumer price index.

(d) The Central Government has been closely reviewing the price situation from time to time and taking necessary steps to hold the price line of essential commodities. The real earnings of the workers can be protected by periodic revision of wage rates in addition to giving compensatory/dearness allowance linked to the Cost of Living Index to neutralise rise in prices. In the organised Sector, both Public and Private, where wage rates are determined usually by collective bargaining, the price-rise is taken into account in arriving at a settlement. In addition, dearness allowance is also being paid to workers periodically to neutralise

rise in cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. In the unorganised sector, where wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 decided that the wages should be revised once at least in two years or on the rise of 50 points in the Consumer Price Index

whichever is earlier. This decision has been communicated to the State Governments. The State Governments have also been requested to consider the feasibility of attaching a variable dearness allowance formula to the Minimum Wages so that the wages may be adjusted to the variation in the Consumer Price Index from time to time, as necessary.

Statement

Index Number of Real Earnings of Employee Earning less than Rs. 400 per month and Rs. 1000 per month in the Manufacturing Industries for 1962-78.

Year	Index Number of Money Earnings	All India CPI Numbers (Base shifted to 1961=100)	Index Number of Real Earnings Col. 2 × 100 col.3
1	2	3	4
<u>For Workers less than Rs. 400/- per month (Base 1961=100)</u>			
1962	106	103	103
1963	109	106	103
1964	114	121	94
1965	128	132	97
1966	139	146	95
1967	151	166	91
1968	160	171	94
1969	170	169	101
1970	180	178	101
1971	185	183	101
1972	199	194	103
1973	210	228	92
1974	207	293	71
1975	207	300	67

1	2	3	4
For workers earning less than Rs. 1000/- per month (Base 1976=100)		(Base shifted to 1976=100)	
1977	112	108	104
1978	118	111	106

N.B.—The figures relating to factory workers exclude those for Railway Workshops and Groups of Industries seasonal in Character, consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco, and Construction but include Defence Installations.

The indices on base 1961=100 can be estimated by equating 100 of 1976 series to 214.24 of the 1961 series. The estimated index on this basis for the year 1977 works out to 240.

Recommendations of Parthasarathy Committee

1457. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that among the recommendations made by the Parthasarathy Committee on news policy for broadcast media, it is said that the media should be more objective in reporting political controversies and a variety of view points should be projected in the same bulletin ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The recommendations made by the Parthasarathy Committee for news policy coverage by broadcast media on political controversies are :

(1) in reporting on political controversies the broadcast media should be guided by objectivity and fair play ;

(2) political activities should be noticed

strictly on the basis of newsworthiness. In political reporting it should be ensured that there is no bias in favour of one party or another.

(3) due representation of differing view points should be the aim.

(4) if a variety of view points cannot be projected in the same bulletin, the balance should be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

(b) These have been accepted and conveyed to All India Radio and Doordarshan for implementation.

भंडारा से जमुआ तक टेलीफोन लाइन बिछाना
और इसे गिरिडीह जिला मुख्यालय
के साथ जोड़ना

1458. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गिरिडीह जिले के राजघनवार, सुरिया, इशरी, बाजार, जमुआ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के टेलीफोन ग्राहक जिला

अधिकारियों अथवा विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों से जिला मुख्यालय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अथवा किसी अन्य एक्सचेंज के माध्यम से सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं कर सकते;

(ख) क्या उन्हें बेकार में ही टेलीफोन बिल चुकाने पड़ते हैं और इसके विरोध में कई अभ्यावेदन भेजे जा चुके हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सुरिया और घनवार से पटना गिरिडीह, हजारीबाग, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के लिए व्यापारिक प्रयोजन हेतु ट्रंक-काल बुक करने के बाद भी लाइन नहीं मिलती; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार भण्डारों (राजघनवार) से जमुआ तक सात किलोमीटर की नई लाइन बिछाकर और उसे सीधा गिरिडीह जिला मुख्यालय से जोड़कर संचार प्रणाली को अधिक उपयोगी और लाभदायक बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) उपभोक्ताओं को मिलाई गई ट्रंक-कालों से संबंधित टेलीफोन बिल तथा केवल टेलीफोन का किराया देना पड़ता है। राजघनवार को गिरिडीह के साथ जोड़ने के बारे में कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं। फिर भी, लंबी दूरी के ओपेन वायर एलाइनमेंट तथा रेलवे विद्युतीकरण केबलों के कारण कभी-कभी गिरिडीह तथा इससे दूर के स्थानों की ट्रंक काल मिलने में कठिनाई होती है।

(घ) भंडारों (राजघानवाड़) से जम्मू तक नई लाइन बिछाना तथा इसे गिरिडीह जिला मुख्यालय के साथ सीधा जोड़ना इस देहाती इलाके में ओवर-हेड इलाइनमेंट के रखरखाव में पेश आने वाली

दिवक्तों के कारण तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि, संचार प्रणाली को अधिक उपयोगी एवं लाभप्रद बनाने के उद्देश्य से इशरी बाजार से गिरिडीह और सूर्या से इशरी बाजार के बीच कैरियर प्रणाली की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Cassettes of important speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

1459. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make available certain important speeches of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the form of cassettes for the use of common man in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Consistent with copyrights, if any, All India Radio encourages commercial firms producing gramophone discs/cassettes to draw upon All India Radio's collection of recordings of the speeches of national leaders as also of songs and other forms of artistic and cultural expressions of a variety of eminent artists, for commercial use leading to wider public distribution. Under this scheme, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches entitled 'Tryst with Destiny' and 'The Light has gone out' have already been released by the Gramophone Company and are available for sale to the public. Access to and copies of the archival material of All India Radio are also allowed to recognised public bodies and individuals recommended by Universities and other responsible public institutions, for purpose of bonafide research and reference.

**Issue of Commemorative Stamp of Rao
Tula Ram**

1460. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have since been laid down in regard to the issue of special and commemorative stamps in the country ;

(b) whether any programme for the issue of such stamps has been finalised for the year 1984 and, if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether commemorative stamp on

Rao Tula Ram, a freedom fighter of 1857 is proposed to be issued during 1984, and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the tentative programme for issue of Commemorative/ Special Stamps during the year 1984 is placed at Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir. A series of stamps depicting land-marks in 'India's Struggle for Freedom' has been started from 1983, the name of Rao Tula Ram, has not been recommended for issue of a stamp in this series.

Statement

Tentative programme for issue of commemorative stamp during 1984.

Theme/Subject

Date

1

2

7th Light Cavalry

7th January.

Deccan Horse

9th January.

The Asiatic Society

15 January.

President's Review of the Fleet
(Set of 4 stamps.)

12 February.

Postal Life Insurance

1st February.

12th International Leprosy Congress

20th February.

Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

21 February.

Indo-Soviet Joint Manned Space Flight

April
(Date to be fixed).

India's Freedom Struggle (Set)

10th May

Mangal Pande

Nana Sahib

Tantiya Tope

Begum Hazarat Mahal

1

2

G.D. Birla-1st Death Anniversary

11 June.

Olympics (Set)

July

Date to be fixed.

White Winged Wood Duck

1st October.

Children's Day

14th November.

Forts of India (Set)

Date to be decided

Indian Roses (Set)

Bougain Villea (Set)

Brides (Set)

Baba Kanshi Ram

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

3rd December.

Swami Haridas

6th December.

**Time Consumed per day for Broadcasting/
Telecasting News Bulletins**

Kendra, Delhi do not telecast any news
bulletin in regional languages.

1461. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE : Will the Minister of INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased
to state the total time consumed per day for
broadcasting/telecasting news bulletins in
English/Hindi and other regional languages
in AIR and Delhi Doordarshan ?

**1984-85 के दौरान कोटा और झालावाड़
जिले के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD) :

1462. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

All India Radio

(a) Home Services Bulletin About 26
Hrs. 19 Mts.

(b) External Services Bulletin About
8 Hrs. 37 Mts.

Doordarshan

The time given for English and Hindi
Bulletins is 40 Minutes. Doordarshan

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा झालावाड़ जिलों के
प्रत्येक तहसील में 1984-85 के दौरान किन-किन
गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के कोटा जिले की अतोन
तहसील के कुज्जर, उद यूरिया तिरोड़, दिवाली,
भेसरा अलोन और अन्य गांवों को विद्युत की निय-
मित दर और उचित पूर्ति बापावेर ग्रिड से विजली
की पूर्ति में कठिनाई के कारण बरान से की जाती
है;

(ग) क्या कोटा जिले में बापावेर ग्रिड के लिए
एक "एम० वी० ए०" ट्रांसफार्मर मंजूर किया
गया है और वहां ग्यारह हजार लाइनों के लिए

खम्बे पहले ही लगा दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो $1\frac{1}{2}$ किलोमीटर की के०वी० लाइन कब तक बिछा दी जाएगी और इन गांवों को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से एक "एम० वी० ए०" ट्रांसफार्मर कब तक लगाया जाएगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (घ) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Electricity Rates in Bihar

1463. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that comparative rate of electricity

charges are highest in Bihar where other Governments have put it at lower level for the development of small industries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial action to be taken so that the small scale industries in Bihar may sustain themselves and flourish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The rates of electricity charges for Small Scale Industries charged by the Bihar State Electricity Board are the highest in the country except that of Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking. A statement indicating the average electricity rates in various State Electricity Boards/ Licensees in respect of Small Scale Industries is enclosed.

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

Statement

Estimated average electricity rates in various SEB's Licensees.

(Rates in P/kwh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board/ Licensees	Small Industries 5HP, 10% LF (272 kwh/ month)			
		Rate	Elecy. Duty	F.C.A.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.84	—	—	51.84
2.	Assam	55.00	2.00	—	57.00
3.	Bihar	84.00	2.00	—	86.00
4.	Gujarat	38.23@	1.12	16.70	56.05
5.	Haryana	32.00	4.00	—	36.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	4.00	—	34.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	2.70	—	22.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	40.00	4.50	—	44.50
9.	Kerala	23.86	2.39	—	26.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh				
	Urban	46.00	1.50	—	47.50
	Rural	42.00	1.50	—	43.50
11.	Maharashtra	44.25	1.00	—	45.25
12.	Orissa	40.00	6.33	2.22	48.55
13.	Meghalaya	67.00	1.00	—	68.00
14.	Punjab	30.00	5.00	2.40	37.40
15.	Rajasthan	34.00	6.00	—	40.00
16.	Tamil Nadu				
	Madras	65.00	—	—	65.00
	Other areas	60.00	—	—	60.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	2.00	1.283	53.283
18.	West Bengal	60.00	1.50	—	61.50
19.	Ahmedabad	40.71	1.19	32.1599	74.0599
20.	BEST	59.332	1.00	34.24	94.572
21.	Bombay (Suburban)	51.14	1.00	32.45	84.59
22.	CESC	39.00	1.50	26.80	67.30
23.	DESU	35.00	3.00	—	38.00

@ :—5P/kwh rebate is allowed for consumption exclusively during night hours (10 PM to 6 AM day)

Construction Work of 30 MW Captive Power Plant of Haldia Unit of H.F.C

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

1464. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(d) whether an investment decision has been arrived at in this respect ;

(a) whether construction work of 30 MW captive power plant of the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has started ;

(e) whether funds have been released for the construction of the 30 MW captive power plant in the Haldia unit of H.F.C. ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have approved in November, 1981 setting up of a 30 MW captive power plant at Haldia with a cost of Rs. 29.04 crores. The present total requirement of power for Haldia for running ammonia, urea and NPK plants through modified route is 32 MW and the present availability of power from grid, gas turbine and steam plant is around 32 MW. In view of the resource constraints as well as repeated mechanical break-downs, it has been decided not to go in for additional investment for the captive power plant at this stage but rather to concentrate all efforts and resources in the commissioning of ammonia, urea and nitro-phosphate plants.

(e) to (g). In view of the reply given for parts (c) and (d) above, the questions do not arise.

Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers in States

1465. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum wages fixed for agricultural workers are seldom enforced in many States ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in most States there is no separate machinery for enforcement of the wage rates ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture through proper enforcement of machinery in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. According to reports available, most of the State Governments have taken necessary steps to ensure payment of wages fixed by them.

(b) While States have made arrangements for enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture, it is felt that the existing machinery is not adequate in many States.

(c) The State Labour Minister's Conference held in July 1980 recommended that the following steps should be taken for better enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture :

- (i) implementation of the minimum wages in agriculture should be pursued vigorously as an item of the 20-Pt. Programme ;
- (ii) there should be a separate machinery for implementation of labour laws in general and implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at district and taluk levels. Such machinery should take the assistance of the Revenue, Panchayat and other Departments, depending on the conditions in individual States ;
- (iii) tripartite committees should be formed at different levels within the State to oversee the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture ;
- (iv) the workers education programme should be intensified in rural areas to bring about an awareness among the agricultural workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages payable by the employer under the Minimum Wages Act ;
- (v) steps should be taken to promote the organisation of labour in rural areas which would facilitate the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture.

These recommendations have been communicated to all the State Governments. Additionally, the States and Union Territories have also been requested—(i) to give wide publicity to the statutory minimum

wages through TV, Radio and Press as also through the medium of Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads ; (ii) to devote greater attention to the enforcement of minimum wages in vulnerable areas where there is a concentration of agricultural workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; (iii) that the enforcement of minimum wages should be coordinated with the implementation of the various programmes, namely National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, etc. and (iv) the existing enforcement machinery should be strengthened wherever necessary.

Uniformity in Paid Holidays in Small Scale Sector, Organised Industries and Government Employees

1466. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers in the small scale sector enjoy less number of paid holidays than those enjoyed by the workers in organised industries ;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take to bring the workers of small-scale sector at par with those of the organised sector in regard to paid holidays ; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix the yearly paid holidays for all industrial workers on an uniform basis like those of the Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no uniformity in the pattern of National and Festival paid holidays for industrial workers. The question of grant of National and Festival holidays is governed by the laws enacted by the State Government in this regard and where there is no law, by State Government notifications in consultation with the employers and workers organisations of the State.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Closure of Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Panambur (Karnataka)

1467. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the joint Sector Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers at Panambur in Karnataka State has been shut down indefinitely due to drastic power cut ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 2000 workers would be rendered jobless if the situation continued in the Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have initiated in this regard to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Fertilizer factory of Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has been completely shut down since the evening of 5th February, 1984 because of a power cut imposed by State Electricity Board.

(b) and (c). The Company has informed that all employees are presently engaged on maintenance work and other activities. In case, however, the shut down continues much beyond the middle of this month about 520 workers may have to be laid off. The Government has requested the State Government to restore requisite supply of power to Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. The Company also propose to put up a captive power plant to avoid loss due to power cuts in the future.

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में मंडलीय अभियन्ता टेलीफोन का कार्यालय खोलना

1468. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने अल्मोड़ा में मंडलीय अभियन्ता, टेलीफोन का कार्यालय खोलने

का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कार्यालय द्वारा कब तक कार्य शुरू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वी०एन० गडगिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। निर्धारित कार्यभार संबंधी मानदंडों के आधार पर इस प्रस्ताव का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

समाचार-पत्र कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में वृद्धि के लिए कार्यवाही

1469. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार-पत्रों और समाचार एजेन्सियों के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी को सरल और युक्तिसंगत बनाने संबंधी बहु-चर्चित पालेकर अवार्ड वर्ष 1974-75 के आय-व्यय आंकड़ों पर आधारित था ;

(ख) क्या समाचार-पत्रों की बिक्री बढ़ जाने के कारण समाचार-पत्रों का लाभ कई गुना बढ़ गया है, जबकि दूसरी ओर मूल्यों के बढ़ जाने के कारण कर्मचारियों की वित्तीय स्थिति काफी कमजोर हो गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार समाचार पत्र कर्मचारियों की मजूरी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) पालेकर अधिकरणों ने अपनी सिफारिशों के प्रयोजन के लिए समाचार पत्रों के संबंध में वर्ष 1977, 1978 तथा 1979 तथा समाचार

एजेन्सियों के संबंध में 14-7-78 से 31-12-79 तक के लिए औसत सकल राजस्व को ध्यान में रखा था।

(ख) से (ग) इस समय, समाचार पत्र कर्मचारियों की मजूरी बढ़ाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, पालेकर अधिकरण ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि लेखा वर्ष 1982 के बाद पिछले 3 वर्षों के औसत कुल राजस्व के आधार पर नियोजक या कर्मचारी समाचार-पत्रों के पुनः वर्गीकरण की मांग कर सकते हैं।

जहां कहीं भी कर्मचारी ऐसा समझते हैं कि राजस्व में हुई वृद्धि के कारण उनकी मजूरी में बढ़ोत्तरी किए जाने का औचित्य है, वहां वे इन अधिकरणों की इस सिफारिश का सहारा ले सकते हैं।

Revenue Earned by Posts and Telegraphs Department

1470. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue earned from post cards results in a loss to the Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the estimated revenue and net gain from common items like inland letters, letters, foreign postage, telegrams, local/trunk telephones and registered articles ?

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

(b) The tariff of Post Cards is kept less than the actual cost as a policy because this is used widely by the common man.

(c) The estimated revenue and net gain/loss for inland letters, letters and registered articles are given below. In respect of other items, this information is not separately available.

(figures in Crores of Rs. Approx)

Name of the Article	1983-84	
	Estimated Revenue	Net gain (+) Net loss (-)
Inland letters	31	(-) 29
Letters	128	(+) 21
Registered articles	70	(-) 42

Abolition of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

1471. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Assembly of Andhra Pradesh has adopted resolution in favour of abolition of the Upper House of the Legislature ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have forwarded the resolution for appropriate action by the Central Government ; and

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

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

(c) Government have not found it possible to agree to the proposal for undertaking legislation for abolition of the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh. -

वर्ष 1982-83 में निर्मित फिल्में

1472. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कुल कितनी

फिल्में प्रदर्शित की गयीं;

(ख) ये फिल्में किन-किन भाषाओं में बनी थीं तथा प्रत्येक भाषा में कितनी फिल्में बनी थीं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है कि भारत में कितनी फिल्में निर्मित या प्रदर्शित की गयीं। तथापि, लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए इसके द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों के बारे में यह भाषा-वार आंकड़े रखता है। यह सूचना कैलेंडर वर्षवार के आधार पर रखी जाती है। 1982 और 1983 के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों की भाषावार संख्या निम्नानुसार है :--

क्रम संख्या	भाषा.	प्रमाणीकृत फिल्मों की संख्या	
		1982	1983
1	2	3	4

1.	असमिया	5	4
2.	बंगला	49	49
3.	भोजपुरी	3	11

1	2	3	4
4.	बृजभाषा	1	—
5.	अंग्रेजी	1	1
6.	गुजराती	39	27
7.	हिन्दी	148	132
8.	कन्नड़	51	72
9.	कोंकणी	1	—
10.	मैथिली	1	—
11.	मलयालम	117	112
12.	मालवी	1	—
13.	मराठी	24	20
14.	नेपाली	2	2
15.	उड़िया	9	12
16.	पंजाबी	6	19
17.	राजस्थानी	3	4
18.	तमिल	141	128
19.	तेलुगु	154	134
20.	उर्दू	7	4
21.	गढ़वाली	—	1
22.	हरियाणवी	—	1
23.	खासी	—	1
24.	मणिपुरी	—	3
25.	संस्कृत	—	1
26.	मूक	—	1
27.	कश्मीरी	—	1
28.	तुलु	—	1
	कुल :	763	741

Setting up of Telephone Trunk Exchanges in Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. in Gujarat

1473. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had entered into an agreement with a French public sector company for setting up two factories for manufacturing electronic digital switching (EDS) system to improve on the telecommunication network in the country ;

(b) whether the Centre had already set up in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras trunk exchanges with latest electronic digital technology ;

(c) if so, whether telephone trunk exchanges with latest electronic digital technology will be set up at Ahmedabad, Baroda, etc. in Gujarat in order to improve tele-com network in Gujarat ; and

(d) if so, when such exchanges are likely to be introduced ; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. has entered into an agreement with a French Public Sector Company for setting up a large Digital ESS factory at Mankapur (Gonda) U.P. and another agreement to expand existing Palghat factory of Indian Telephone Industries for manufacturing Electronic digital trunk automatic exchanges.

(b) No, Sir. Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges of analogue type only has been installed at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) and (d). Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges are planned to be set up at Rajkot and Surat in Gujarat. There is no proposal at present to set up trunk exchanges with latest digital technology at Ahmedabad and Baroda. However, Ahmedabad has already got a Crossbar Trunk Automatic Exchange which is serving Baroda also.

Complaints of bad coal by Maharashtra State Electricity Board

1474. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Coalfields Ltd., has supplied bad quality of coal to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for its power plants, over which the latter had objected ; and

(b) if so, whether any formal complaint was lodged by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The quality of coal supplied to the power stations of Maharashtra State Electricity Board has, by and large, conformed to the boiler parameters. There have however, been some complaints mainly regarding size and moisture content. For supply of coal of proper size, coal handling plants are being set up. One of the reasons for presence of moisture in the coal was that water had to be sprayed to quench the fires in the huge stocks that have accumulated at Kampti-Inder due to less off-take by MSEB on account of their ropeway not functioning properly. MSEB has been asked to take necessary action for repair of the ropeway.

बोकारो शहर और औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र के बीच टेलीफोन की सुविधा

1475. श्री धर्मवीर सिन्हा :
श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो शहर और औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र के बीच कोई टेलीफोन सुविधा नहीं है जबकि बोकारो शहर की जनसंख्या 5 लाख है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुविधा

उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। बोकारो शहर और औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र के बीच टेलीफोन सुविधा है।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Upgradation of Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in Orissa

1476. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) the number of proposals received for the upgradation of branch post offices and sub post offices in Orissa in 1984-85 ;

(b) the names of the post offices in different Districts of the State of Orissa proposed to be upgraded during 1984-85 ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 21 proposals for upgradation of post offices in 1984-85 received so far.

(b) and (c). District-wise names of proposals received so far is given below :

Cuttack	1. Antre
	2. Chatra
	3. Tinimuhani
	4. Santrapur
	5. Kanikapara

Puri	1. Khandagiri
	2. Nagpur

Ganjam	1. Babanpur
	2. Sorada
	3. Balisira

Balasore	1. Baran Batali Gadu
	2. Andhuan
	3. Kadabarang

Dhankanal	Jharpada
Balangir	Mangal
Kalahand	Bhela
Phulbani	Gultinga
Keonjhar	Kesuderapal
Mayurbhanj	1. Anila 2. Michuapada

There is also a proposal for upgrading Uditpur PO to a Head Office. These proposals are in various stages of examination and the actual upgradation will take place after removal/relaxation of the economy orders on the creation of posts.

वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत एक नया क्षेत्र "कोटमा" का गठन

1477. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत सोहागपुर क्षेत्र को दो हिस्सों में विभाजित करके एक नया कोटमा क्षेत्र बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रशासनिक सुविधा को देखते हुए नए बनाए गए कोटमा क्षेत्र में शहडोल जिले के हसदेव क्षेत्र को कोलफील्ड्स में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) हसदेव एरिया, जिला शहडोल के कोयला क्षेत्र को नए बनाए गए कोटमा एरिया में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Neyveli Complex in Tamil Nadu

1478. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to establish a T.V. Station at Neyveli Complex has been cancelled ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) if not, the likely date of installation of a T.V. station at Neyveli Complex in Tamil Nadu ?

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

(b) and (c). A Low Power Transmitter at Neyveli is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

L.P.G. and Kerosene/Light Diesel Oil Delears in Bombay and Pune

1479. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L.P.G. and Kerosene/Light-Diesel oil dealers in the cities of Bombay and Pune and how many of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) the normal number of L.P.G. cylinders and quantity of Kerosene oil allotted to each dealer and the number of those who are getting more than the normal number/quantity ; and

(c) the number of L.P.G. cylinders and quantity of Kerosene oil allotted to each S.C./S.T. dealer in Bombay and Pune ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Number of LPG and SKO/LDO dealers in Bombay and Pune cities are as under :

Name of the City	Total Number of LPG dealers	Number of SC/ST out of them	Total Number of SKO/LDO dealers	Name of SC/ST out of them
Bombay	110	3	92	22
Pune	26	1	18	1

(b) The prescribed ceilings on number of filled cylinders and quantity of SKO/LDO for each dealer (excluding Co-op. Societies) in Bombay and Pune vis-a-vis those whose allocations are above the ceilings are as under :

Name of the City	Prescribed ceiling of filled cylinders per month	No. of LPG dealers whose allocations are above the ceiling	Prescribed SKO/LDO quantity in KL/P.M.	No. of SKO/LDO dealers whose allocations are above the ceilings
Bombay	6,000	27	250	40
Pune	4,000	1	250	13

(c) Number of cylinders/quantity allocated to each of SC/ST dealers in Bombay and Pune is as under :

Name of the Product	Name of the city	Name of the dealers	No. of cylinders per month	Quantity of SKO/LDO allocation (KL/per month)
1	2	3	4	5
L.P.G.	Bombay	1. M/s Sainath Gas Service	2,400	
		2. M/s Anand Gas Service	3,836	
		3. M/s Borivali Gas Service	2,980	
	Pune	4. M/s Deepak Gas Service	1,250	
SKO/LDO	Bombay	1. M/s Abhudaya Kerosene Agency		

1	2	3	4	5
		2. M/s Western Kerosene Agency		302
		3. M/s Samta Kerosene Agency		259
		4. M/s Perfect Kerosene Agency		260
		5. M/s Bharati Kerosene Agency		260
		6. M/s Empee Kerobutors		250
		7. M/s Rama Kerosene Agency		250
		8. M/s Kiran Sales Corporation		343
		9. M/s V.H. Jadhav		327
		10. M/s V.E. Gadkari		324
		11. M/s Universal Oil Traders		250
		12. M/s Hindustan Oil Company		250
		13. M/s Lucky Kerosene Dealers		250
		14. M/s Shri Gemini		250
		15. M/s National Oil Company		250
		16. M/s G.R. Enterprises		250
		17. M/s Indo Oil Agency		250
		18. M/s Rajesh Agency		250
		19. M/s Vaishali Kerosene		250
		20. M/s Chima Agencies		250
		21. M/s Archana Agencies		250
		22. M/s Diamond Kerosene Agency		250
Pune		1. M/s Super Oil Agency		261

National/Zonal Wages Policy

1480. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to formulate a national/zonal wage policy to avoid the problem of migration of the traditional industries like Handloom, Bidi, sea food freezing and exporting, etc. from one State to other States due to wage disparities ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). In the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980, it was decided that while absolute uniformity in wages is not possible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States, as it might lead to flight of industry and business from one State to another. Accordingly, while fixing/ revising wages under the Minimum Wages Act, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the industry in other States especially the neighbouring ones. The decision of the Conference has been brought to the notice of all the States/Administrations for their guidance.

Law Commission Report on Mass Media

1481. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted any report on the source of information by Mass Media ; and

(b) whether Government will take any legislative measures to implement the recommendations thereof in view of the recent debate on this topic ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Law Commission has submitted its Ninety-Third Report on "Disclosure of Sources of Information by Mass Media".

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Non-Resident Equity Holding in 20 Largest Pharmaceutical Companies

1482. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY : Will

the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the twenty largest (by market share or turnover) pharmaceutical Companies in which the non-resident equity holding does not exceed 26 per cent of the total equity capital ;

(b) their annual turnover during the last ten years ;

(c) their profits before tax, the dividends and bonus issued for the same period ; and

(d) their equity capital and value of assets in 1973-74 and the present equity capital and value of assets ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) The market share of the 20 largest pharmaceuticals companies in the organised sector with non-resident equity holding, if any, not exceeding 26% based on an analysis of the sales of retail formulations of 163 major companies for the year ending October, 1983 are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). The details will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Company	Percentage in the Total Market Share
1	2	3
1.	M/s Sarabhai	5.8
2.	M/s Alembic Chemicals	...
3.	M/s Cadila Labs.	2.7
4.	M/s Ranbaxy Labs.	2.0
5.	M/s Raptakos Brett.	1.9
6.	M/s S.G. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	1.8
7.	M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.7

1	2	3
8.	M/s Unichem	1.6
9.	M/s CIPLA	1.4
10.	M/s Deys Medical	1.3
11.	M/s Themis Pharmaceuticals	1.2
12.	M/s Franco-Indian	1.2
13.	M/s East India	1.2
14.	M/s Lyka Labs	1.1
15.	M/s Fairdeal Corpn.	1.1
16.	M/s Standard Pharmaceuticals	1.1
17.	M/s Unique Pharmaceuticals	0.9
18.	M/s Wockardt Pvt Ltd	0.9
19.	M/s Biological Evans	0.8
20.	M/s Lupin Labs	0.7

Trunk Calls Booked for Lucknow from Delhi

1483. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trunk calls booked from Delhi for the stations where S.T.D. facilities are available are not matured even for six hours ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a long delay ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on 22 February, 1984 the calls booked for Lucknow were not connected even after six hours of their booking ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such abnormal delay and the action taken against those responsible for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. Out of total 433 Trunk Calls booked for Lucknow on 22nd February 1984 (106 in priority category, 212 in urgent category and 115 in ordinary category) 245 calls (83 in priority category, 97 in urgent category and 65 in ordinary category) were matured and rest 188 got cancelled due to various reasons. Out of matured calls, 132 (53.8%) matured within one hour of booking, 87 (35.5%) were matured within two hours of booking and 18 (7.3%) were matured within four hours of booking and 8 (3.2%) calls beyond four hours.

(d) Does not arise.

Number of Pending Applications for New Telephone Connection in the Country

1484. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) the number (State-wise) of applications for telephone connections pending throughout the country ; and

(b) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) State-wise waiting list of telephones in the country as on 1.1.84 is given in the attached statement.

(b) These pending applications are likely to be cleared in a progressive manner in the next five years.

Statement

Statement of Waiting List of Telephones in the Country as on 1.1.84

S.No.	Telecom Circle serving State including Telephone Districts	Waiting list as on 1.1.84
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Hyderabad, Vijayawada Telephone Districts)	43891
2.	Bihar (including Patna Telephone District)	7954
3.	Gujarat (including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Districts) Also Serving : Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Salvasa	68935
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4783
5.	Karnataka (including Bangalore Telephone District)	32288
6.	Kerala (including Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Calicut Telephone Districts) Also serving : Mahe and Lakshadweep	47015
7.	Madhya Pradesh (including Indore Telephone District)	20874
8.	Maharashtra (including Nagpur, Bombay and Pune Telephone Districts) Also Serving : Goa	222330
9.	North East : (including Gauhati Telephone District) Serving : Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh)	5335
10.	North East : (including Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Chandigarh Telephone Districts) Serving : Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	41370
11.	Orissa :	4480
12.	Rajasthan (including Jaipur Telephone District)	18672
13.	Tamilnadu (including Madras and Madurai Telephone Districts)	55294
14.	Uttar Pradesh : (including Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi Telephone Districts)	31153
15.	West Bengal : (including Calcutta Telephone District)	34423
16.	Delhi : (Delhi Telephone District)	110184

**Man-days Lost due to Strikes, Lockouts,
Closures and Lay-offs**

1485. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of man-days lost in the country due to strikes on the one hand and lockouts, closures and lay-offs on the other hand during the last four years, year-wise ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that lockouts, closures and lay-offs are the main causes for the maximum mandays lost ; if so, the steps Government are taking to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Based on the information re-

ceived at Labour Bureau, Simla, a Statement on the number of mandays lost due to strikes, lockouts and lay-offs for the year 1980 to 1983 is attached. There can be no loss of mandays due to closure.

(b) While strikes have always accounted for a larger share of mandays lost compared to lockouts, in 1982 and 1983, however, loss of mandays due to lockouts has been more than due to strikes. Both Central and State Governments have been taking steps under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to prohibit lockouts even while taking action to see that disputes in question are resolved expeditiously. In the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act of 1982 proposing or continuing a lockout deemed illegal is an unfair labour practice punishable under the Act. The Amendment Act when given effect will further reduce the incidence of illegal lockouts.

Statement

Number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1980-1983 and lay-offs during April, 1981 to May, 1983

Years	Mandays lost (in million) due to		
	Strikes	Lockouts	Lay-offs
1980	12.02	9.91	N.A.
1981	21.21	15.37	0.69**
1982(P)	10.71*	22.50	2.55
1983(P)	7.91*	17.14	1.24(PP)

N.A. = Not available.

(**) = Provisional and for the period from April, 1981 to December, 1981.

(*) = Excluding mandays lost due to Bombay Textile strike which is estimated to 44.17 million mandays in 1982 and 19.30 million in 1983.

(P) = Provisional.

(PP) = For the period from January to May, 1983.

Revised Electoral Rolls in Delhi

1486. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for the publication of revised electoral lists of the Parliamentary Constituencies of the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). The Election Commission have intimated that :

- (i) the electoral rolls of New Delhi, South Delhi Karol Bagh and Chandni Chowk Parliamentary Constituencies were revised first intensively by house-to-house enumeration with 1-1-1983 as the qualifying date and thereafter summarily with 1-1-84 as the qualifying date ;
- (ii) the rolls of East Delhi and Outer Delhi Parliamentary constituencies have been revised intensively by house-to-house enumeration with 1-1-1984 as the qualifying date ;
- (iii) the electoral roll of Sardar Parliamentary constituency was revised intensively by house-to-house enumeration with 1-1-1982 as the qualifying date and the said roll has now been revised summarily with 1-1-1984 as the qualifying date with the exception of parts thereof relating to 60 polling stations which have been revised intensively ; and
- (iv) final publication of the rolls revised as aforesaid of all the constituencies has already been made—that of the rolls revised with 1-1-1983 as the qualifying date, on 30th December, 1983,

and of all the rolls revised with 1-1-1984 as the qualifying date, (with the exception of that of Sadar Parliamentary Constituency) on 31st January, 1984 ; the rolls of Sadar Parliamentary Constituency so revised were, finally published on 14th February, 1984.

Power Shortage in Winter in J and K

1487. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in know of the fact that State of Jammu and Kashmir in general and valley of Kashmir in particular suffered a lot in winter of 1983-84 as a result of near partial breakdown in electricity flowing from Central Grid to the valley ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Centre did not stick to its promise made to the State to make good the deficiency which had resulted out of some repairs work undertaken in Jhelum Hydel Project at Baramula having adverse effects on supply of electricity in Kashmir during winter particularly from October to end of December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The State of Jammu and Kashmir has a power shortage during October to March. This is mainly due to reduction in its hydel generation consequent to reduced inflows during the winter months and simultaneous increase in requirement of power. In order to meet the power shortage in J and K during winter months, assistance is normally given to J and K from Bhakra Beas Management Board in addition to its due share and from the Central Sector stations in the Northern Region.

In order to meet the power requirement in the State during the current winter months, the actual assistance from Bhakra and Central generating stations from October, 1983 onwards has been as under :

(fig. in LU/day)

Month	Share of J and K in Bhakra	Actual supply to J and K from Bhakra	Assistance to J and K from				Total
			Bhakra	Badarpur	Singrauli	Rairasiul	
Oct. 83	3.60	10.60	7.00	2.56	2.05	1.50	13.11
Nov. 83	3.60	10.32	6.72	4.79	nil	1.50	13.01
Dec. 83	3.60	11.65	8.05	4.17	1.55	1.75	15.52
Jan. 84	3.60	12.23	8.63	1.86	2.23	1.75	14.47
Feb. 84 (upto 15th)	3.60	9.63	6.03	4.97	0.56	1.75	13.31

Thus, the actual assistance to J and K from Bhakra/Central sector generating stations from October, 1983 onwards has been about 13 to 15.5 LU per day.

New T.V. Centres in J and K

1488. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new TV centres and TV relay centres scheduled to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) when work is going to start on the installation of the proposed T.V. centres in Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(c) the total amount involved and period when these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Two High Power TV Centres at Jammu and Poonch ; and two Low Power Transmitters at Leh and Kargil are scheduled to be set up in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Sites for the High Power Transmitters have been selected and the work on the TV

Transmitter Building at Jammu has commenced. Sites for the Low Power Transmitters have been identified, transmitters and other equipments have been ordered.

(c) These projects are expected to be completed during 1984-85. Setting up of each of High Power Transmitter and Low Power Transmitter cost about Rs. 270/- lakhs and Rs. 23.6/- lakhs respectively.

Pilferage in the International Communication

1489. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lot of pilferage in the International Communications ;

(b) if so, the total loss in 1982 and 1983 to the Exchequer ; and

(c) the fool-proof methods that have been adopted for stopping undetected calls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Suggestion by ILO Expert about Minimum Wages and Socio-Economic Conditions of Agricultural Labour

1490. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Gerald Starr, an ILO expert on minimum wage administration in rural areas, while participating in a national symposium on minimum wages for agricultural labour, organised by the National Labour Institute in New Delhi on 8 February, 1984, suggested the adoption of a simple structure of minimum wage rates for agricultural workers ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the present socio-economic conditions of rural labour ?

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

(b) While various schemes of rural development and employment generation are directed at improving the socio-economic condition of rural labour, Deptt. of Labour is constantly, reviewing and taking steps to improve the enforcement of various labour laws intended for the welfare and socio-economic betterment of rural labour.

मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र

1491. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में कुल कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से कुल कितनी "काल" की गई; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं और कितने खराब पड़े हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी०एन० गाडगिल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले में काम कर रहे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की कुल संख्या 52 है तथा इन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों से पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान की गई कालों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	स्थानीय काल	ट्रंक काल
1980-81	12882	7428
1981-82	12917	5441
1982-83	13488	5559

(ख) सभी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र 1-1-1984 को सही हालत में थे तथा कोई भी खराब नहीं था।

Construction of Residential Accommodation by National Fertilizer Limited, Punjab

1492. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Fertilizers Ltd., Naya Nangal, District Ropar (Punjab) has taken up the construction of the alternate residential accommodation required for the use of those whose dwelling units would be dismantled consequent upon the construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway line in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the new construction work would be completed expeditiously in view of the urgency for the construction of the proposed Railway line and whether any high priority would be given to this work on account of this consideration ?

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

(b) Of the 24 dwelling units required as

alternate accommodation, 8 Nos. are likely to be ready for occupation by April-May, 1984 and the balance by June-July, 1984.

International Communications Year (1983)

1493. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of conferences were held in the country during the International Communication Year (1983) either by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on its own or in collaboration with leading voluntary associations like FICCI, etc. ;

(b) if so, brief outline of the recommendations made or resolutions adopted at these conferences ; and

(c) whether Government have taken note of the outcome of these conferences and would consider the major recommendations at an early date ?

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

(b) Basically, the importance of Communications as an infrastructure for development and the necessity for providing adequate priority in investment, organisation and authority were brought out.

(c) The outcome of the National Conference, held in Delhi in December, 1983 has been taken note of for any necessary considerations.

Anti-Pollution Measures taken in some Colliery Development Projects

1495. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti-pollution measures have been taken in some colliery development projects ;

(b) if so, the names of the colliery development projects where such anti-pollution measures have been taken ; and

(c) the details of the anti-pollution measures taken in the colliery development projects ?

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

Benefits of Electrification in SC/ST Dominated Villages

1496. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on Rural Electrification Programme conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has revealed that more effort is needed on the part of the State Governments to provide electricity to villages where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population dominate and also to give more incentives to the weaker sections so that the benefits of electricity are available to them ;

(b) if so, the main features pointed out in regard to the slow progress of electrification of villages by the States in the report ;

(c) how many States have not fully implemented the rural electrification programme ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take against those States which have not fully implemented the Rural Electrification Programme ; and

(e) to what extent they have been directed to implement the scheme at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the report, the main reasons for slow progress in electrification of villages by the States are organisational inadequacies, non availability of experienced and qualified engineers to work in remote areas and difficult terrains particularly in

North-Eastern States and States having hilly areas, lack of co-ordination between the Boards and other developmental agencies of the States, shortage of power supply, high cost of materials etc.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of one lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells on an All-India basis. During the first four years of the plan (1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84), 82,209 villages have been electrified and about 11.72 lakh irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised upto 31-12-1983. A Statement containing State-wise targets set for the period 1980-84 and actual achievements is enclosed.

Considering the progress made in the electrification of villages till now, the All-India target for the Sixth Plan is likely to be achieved. However, the overall progress regarding energisation of pumpsets has not been able to keep pace with targets. The progress is not satisfactory in the State of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Naga-

land, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) and (e). Review meetings are periodically held with the State Governments/State Electricity Boards to increase the tempo of work under this programme. Rural Electrification Corporation has taken various steps to accelerate the pace of progress of rural electrification programme which include :— (i) Setting up of project offices in the States to monitor the execution of on going schemes ; (ii) Setting up of a Monitoring Division at the Corporate Office for close watch over the implementation of sanctioned schemes with the help of project offices and taking corrective measures ; (iii) Modification in loaning/disbursement policy to expedite implementation ; (iv) Formulation of scheme-wise, yearwise detailed work programme by each SEB and tie up of all the inputs of funds materials and organisation (v) Setting up of a new Division to accelerate rural electrification programmes in the Gangetic Valley ; (vi) Setting up of a Division for development of weaker sections and periodic evaluation of the 20-Point Programme.

Statement

Targets and achievement (from 1-4-80 to 31-12-1983) both in respect of electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets/tubewells during the first four years of Sixth Plan viz. 1980-84

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Progress of rural electrification during 1980-84			
		Villages electrification		I.P. sets/tubewells energised	
		Target	Achievement from 1-4-80 to 31-12-83	Target	Achievement from 1-4-80 to 31-12-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,450	4,527	2,05,000	2,58,232
2.	Assam	6,712	3,611(b)	7,155	514(b)
3.	Bihar	13,550	10,348	1,41,230	32,563
4.	Gujarat	5,095	3,535	92,350	65,742
5.	Haryana	(*)	(*)	77,000	54,274

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,630	4,521	1,031	569
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,885	872	300	248
8.	Kerala	(*)	(*)	39,900	36,544
9.	Karnataka	4,520	4,456(b)	77,040	85,918(b)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13,388	12,959	1,63,270	1,31,177
11.	Maharashtra	7,410	5,663	2,00,800	2,30,122
12.	Manipur	305	194	160	16
13.	Meghalaya	750	453(b)	367	6(b)
14.	Nagaland	177	224	7	—
15.	Orissa	5,610	4,491	33,040	11,387
16.	Punjab	(*)	(*)	1,03,400	87,747
17.	Rajasthan	5,996	4,043	96,775	67,628
18.	Sikkim	88	80(b)	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	124	101	1,58,000	87,974
20.	Tripura	1,110	793(a)	860	634(a)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16,436	15,732	1,99,010	1,10,362
22.	West Bengal	7,060	5,053	26,590	4,615
Total (States)		99,296	81,656	16,23,285	11,66,272
Total (U.Ts.)		750	553	3,034	5,229
Total (All-India)		1,00,046	82,209	16,26,319	11,71,501

(a)—Progress from 1-4-1980 to 31-10-1983

(b)—Progress from 1-4-1980 to 30-11-1983

Funds Sought for Renovation of Sick Power Plants

1497. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought an outlay of Rs. 500 crores for its rehabilitation and modernisation programme of the sick power plants ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has also suggested to the Planning Commission the creation of a separate institution for financing the power sector on the lines of NABARD ;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that World Bank assistance to the power sector should be channelised through the proposed institution ;

(d) if so, the other suggestions made by his Ministry to help the sick power plants in the country ; and

(e) to what extent Government have agreed to their suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A proposal to initiate a scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations is under consideration. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 500 crores.

(b) and (c). Advisory Board on Energy has recommended the constitution of a Corporation to finance power projects. The proposal, and whether World Bank assistance can be channelised through the proposed institution, are under examination.

(d) To improve the performance of thermal power stations, a number of measures are being taken by the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority. These measures include : (i) assistance to State Electricity Boards and power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes ; (ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods of the units ; (iii) arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign

sources ; (iv) arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal ; (v) setting up task forces/roving teams for early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, and to improve operation practices in power stations ; (vi) arranging services of foreign consultants wherever considered necessary ; (vii) arranging training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of power stations ; and (viii) an incentive reward scheme for better utilisation of the available thermal capacity has been introduced.

(e) Matters regarding a Central scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations and setting up an institution to finance power projects are under Government's consideration.

Framing of Uniform Law for Payment of Wages to the Workers in Agriculture, Dairying and Animal Husbandry

1498. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the wages paid to the agricultural labourers in agriculture, dairying and animal husbandry in various States ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in such cases there are no organisational unions ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to safeguard the interest of these labourers by framing uniform laws in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Employment in agriculture as defined in Part II of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 includes, inter alia, employment in dairy farming, raising of livestock, etc. While many States have prescribed common rates of wages for all employments and operations in agriculture, some States have prescribed separate rates of wages for dairying and some States do not appear to have prescribed any rate for dairying or animal husbandry. A statement indicating the minimum rates of wages in agriculture is given in statement I. Another statement showing the rates of wages prescribed separately for dairying is given in Statement II.

Statement-I

Minimum wages in agriculture (for unskilled workers) as fixed by the Central Government and reported by the State Governments/ Administrations referred to in the answer to part (a) of Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 1498 on 6.3.84

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of Wages	Remarks
	1	2	3
			4
Central Government	19.10.83	Rs. 7.50 to 11.25 according to areas.	
Andhra Pradesh	7.9.83	Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 18.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.	
Assam	28.12.81	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.00 per day without meal or Rs. 7.00 per day with one meal, according to occupation.	
Bihar	12.04.82	5 Kg. Paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nashta or Rs. 8.50 in cash.	
Gujarat	02.10.1982	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3,200/- per year.	
Haryana	01.05.1982	Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 10.00 per day with meal	These rates have been further increased by 92 paise per day due to rise in the CPI numbers with effect from 1.7.83.

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Himachal Pradesh	01.04.1982	Rs. 8.25 per day.	Since December, 1982 wages have been increased by 12½ to 25 per cent according to areas.
Jammu and Kashmir		Minimum wages have not been fixed so far.	The State Government has undertaken a survey with a view to fix minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers.
Karnataka	02.10.1975	Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 5.60 per day according to class of operations and type of land.	These rates were further revised to Rs. 5.00 to 7.50 per day w.e.f. 1.3.82. It has been reported that the Karnataka High Court has quashed the notification revising rates of wages for agricultural worker fixed in 1982.
Kerala	01.08.1980	Rs. 7.45 per day for light work and Rs. 9.20 per day for hard work.	A Committee was constituted on 30.10.81 to advise the Government on further revision of minimum wages.
Madhya Pradesh	01.01.1982	Rs. 7.00 plus special allowance per day linked to CPI compiled half yearly.	The rate of special allowance is 45 paise per month per point for every point rise in the average CPI No. above 447 (1960=100).
Maharashtra	01.02.1983	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas.	
Manipur	01.03.1983	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas.	

Meghalaya	01.11.1983	Rs. 11.00 per day	
Nagaland	01.02.1984	Rs. 10.00 per day	
Orissa	25.12.1982	Rs. 6.00 per day.	
Punjab	01.01.1982	Rs. 11.00 per day with meals or Rs. 14.00 per day without meals	With effect from 1.7.83 the rates are Rs. 12.32 per day with meals or Rs. 15.32 per day without meals.
Rajasthan	01.04.1982	Rs. 8.05 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas.	
Sikkim		Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has not yet been extended to the State.	
Tamil Nadu	05.04.1983	Rs. 8.00 per day for employees engaged in sowing, plucking of seedlings or weeding and Rs. 10.00 to 11.00 per day for other operations.	Except where wage rates have been fixed under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labour Fair Wages Act, 1969.
Tripura	01.08.1982	Rs. 8.00 per day.	
Uttar Pradesh	13.07.1983	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 9.50 per day according to areas.	
West Bengal	13.08.1982	Rs. 10.15 per day (Adult) Rs. 7.29 per day (Child)	Due to the revision of V.D.A with effect from 14.11.1982 every adult worker will get Rs. 12.01 per day and every child will get Rs. 8.71 per day.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.07.1982	Rs. 8.00 per day.	Proposals for further revision have been notified on 8.2.84.
Arunachal Pradesh	01.06.1981	Rs. 9.00 to 10.00 per day.	These rates are under executive orders. These have been further revised with effect from 1.1.84 but the rates are not yet known.

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These minimum rates of wages are linked with consumer price index number. Neutralisation is at the rate of 4 paise per point on the rise or fall of CPI Nos. (Punjab Series).

Proposals for further revision notified on 3.12.1983.

Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 11.00 per day with meal.

12.04.1982

Chandigarh

Rs. 9 per day

August, 83

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Rs. 11.60 per day

01.03.1982

Delhi Administration

Rs. 6.75 per day

02.10.1983

Goa, Daman and Diu

There is no organised agricultural labour. Prevailing rate is Rs. 10.00 per day or so.

Mizoram

Pondicherry

Rs. 7.45 to Rs. 9.20 per day according to nature of work.

23.08.1983

(i) Mahe region

(a) For all kinds of agricultural operations except harvesting.

April, 1983

(ii) Yanam region

(b) Harvesting.

28.11.1983

(iii) Pondicherry

Adult

Non-adult

Rs. 10.00 per day

Rs. 6.30 per day

9 Kg. of Paddy

4½ Kg. of Paddy

Adult

Non-adult

Rs. 7/ per day

Rs. 4.20 per day

7 litres of paddy + Rs. 2.80 per day or Rs. 9.00 per day.

August, 1982

(iv) Karaikal

There is no agricultural workers in the Union Territory.

Lakshadweep

Statement-II

*The Rates of Wages Prescribed Separately by the States/Administrations for Dairying
Referred to in the Answer to Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred
Question No. 1498 on 6.3.84*

Name of the States/ Administrations	Date from which effective	Rates of wages per day	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Assam	28.12.1981	Rs. 8.00 or Rs. 7.00 plus one meals	—
Tamil Nadu	5.4.1983	Rs. 10.00	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	2.10.1983	Rs. 6.75	—
Pondicherry (Pondicherry region)	28.11.1983	Adult—Rs. 7.00 non-adult—Rs. 4.20	—

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been the endeavour of Government to safeguard the interests of such workers by more effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, education of workers and promotion of their organisation.

**Target for Power Generation
during 1983-84**

1499. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target of power generation for 1983-84 has been fixed ;

(b) if so, the State-wise target set for generation of power during the said period ;

(c) achievement made in this regard so far ; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target fixed ?

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The power generation target for 1983-84 has been fixed at 144325 MU.

(b) The state-wise details of power generation target for 1983-84 are given in the statement attached.

(c) The state-wise details of power generation programme and actual generation during April, 1983 to January, 1984 are given in the statement attached.

(d) The steps which are being taken to achieve the power generation programme include the following :

(i) Commissioning of additional generating capacity.

(ii) Assistance to State Electricity Boards is being given to prepare and undertake plant renovation programmes.

(iii) Requisite quality and quantity of coal is arranged to maximise generation from thermal units.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(iv) Spare parts for imported and indi-

genous units and supplies of other materials are arranged.

units and for tendering technical advice on operational matters.

(v) Roving Teams and Task Forces of CEA visit various power stations for early stabilisation of newly commissioned

(vi) An incentive scheme has been instituted for better performance of thermal units.

Statement-I

Statewise Generation Target for 1983-84

(All figures in MU)

State/System	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
1. B.B.M.B.	10550	—	—	10550
2. Delhi	—	4950	—	4950
3. Jammu and Kashmir	842	10	—	852
4. Himachal Pradesh	1520	—	—	1520
5. Haryana	—	1450	—	1450
6. Rajasthan	515	375	1580	2470
7. Punjab	865	1950	—	2815
8. Uttar Pradesh	3967	12265	—	16232
9. Gujarat	500	12050	—	12550
10. Madhya Pradesh	420	9200	—	9620
11. Maharashtra	5000	17800	1920	24720
12. Andhra Pradesh	5322	6075	—	11397
13. Karnataka	7675	—	—	7675
14. Kerala	5000	—	—	5000
15. Tamil Nadu	3877	7825	—	11702
16. Bihar	147	2700	—	2847
17. Orissa	1991	1175	—	3166
18. West Bengal	47	6525	—	6572
19. D.V.C.	146	6450	—	6596
20. Sikkim	16	—	—	16
21. Assam	—	1025	—	1025
22. Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland	600	—	—	600

Statement-II

State/Systemwise and Categorywise Details of Installed Capacity, Gross Energy Generation and Generation Target

PERIOD : 1983-1984 (April—January)

Sl. No.	State/System	Category	Capacity (MW) (As on 31-1-84)	Target of Gen. (MU)	Energy Generation (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	B.B.M.B.	Hydro	2555	9494	9775
2.	Delhi	Thermal	1030.5	4107	3512
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	22.5	10	2
		Hydro	174	752	783
		Total :	196.5	762	785
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	300	1297	1297
5.	Haryana	Thermal	415	1176	855
6.	Rajasthan	Thermal	220.0	271	464
		Nuclear	440	1220	989
		Hydro	271	431	504
		Total :	931	1922	1957
7.	Punjab	Thermal	440	1673	1799
		Hydro	200	798	799
		Total :	640	2471	2598
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	3280	9983	8814
		Hydro	1242.4	3369	3373
		Total:	4522.4	13352	12187
9.	Gujarat	Thermal	2243	9879	8927
		Hydro	300	385	846
		Total:	2543	10264	9773
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	2402.5	7281	7790
		Hydro	115.0	322	197
		Total :	2517.5	7603	7987
11.	Maharashtra	Thermal	4283	14633	12929
		Nuclear	420	1620	1661
		Hydro	1303.5	4220	5094
		Total :	6006.5	20473	19684
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	1425.5	4951	4716
		Hydro	1641.7	4653	4678
		Total :	3067.2	9604	9394

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	Hydro	1847.2	6545	6554
14.	Kerala	Hydro	1011.5	4111	2941
15.	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	1750.0	6318	6486
		Nuclear	235.0	—	257
		Hydro	1369.0	3345	2389
		Total :	3354.0	9663	9132
16.	Bihar	Thermal	875.0	2200	1834
		Hydro	150.0	130	160
		Total :	1025.0	2330	1994
17.	Orissa	Thermal	470.0	951	973
		Hydro	630.0	1586	1909
		Total :	1100.0	2537	2882
18.	West Bengal	Thermal	1926.0	5334	5125
		Hydro	41.0	39	98
		Total :	1967.0	5373	5223
19.	D.V.C.	Thermal	1445.0	5337	4910
		Hydro	104.0	136	203
		Total :	1549.0	5473	5113
20.	Sikkim	Hydro	12.0	14	19
21.	Assam	Thermal	327.5	857	797
22.	Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland	Hydro	245.2	515	453

More Powers to Nominee Directors in Corporate Sector

1500. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 392 on 20th December, 1983 regarding more powers to nominee Directors in Corporate Sector and state :

(a) the particulars of the cases relating to oppression and mismanagement referred to in part (a) of the reply dealt with by his Ministry and preventive action taken thereon ;

(b) the details of built-in-checks within

the Companies Act which had been enforced to prevent misuse of the resources of funds of a Company by its Executives and Directors and which are the Companies involved and action taken against them ;

(c) whether he is aware that the Auditors' whose appointment is in the hands of the companies' directors are unable to expose such mis-spending on companies' account ; and

(d) the effective measures Government propose to take to check such unbridled spendings by the Company Managers on various accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The following are the cases in which Central Government/Company Law Board have appointed Government Directors under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956, on account of oppression and/or mismanagement :

1. M/s. Delhi and District Cricket Association Limited.
2. M/s. W.H. Brady and Company Limited.
3. M/s. Urban Improvement Company Private Limited.
4. M/s. Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Company Limited.
5. M/s. Nuchem Plastics Limited (The Order of Company Law Board since stayed by Delhi High Court).
6. M/s. National Paints Private Limited (The order of the Company Law Board since stayed by Delhi High Court).
7. M/s. Bilaspur Spinning Mills and Industries Limited. (The order of Company Law Board since stayed by Calcutta High Court).

(b) An important built-in-check in the Act is the audit of Accounts by the qualified Chartered Accountants and their report to the shareholders. The question as to companies involved and action taken against them is too vague and cannot be replied.

(c) and (d). The statutory auditors who are subject to disciplinary jurisdiction of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are expected to expose any misspending on companies' account and if any irregularities come to light, necessary action would be taken under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Private/ Public Sector in U.P.

1501. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to set up some Fertilizer plants both in the private and public sectors in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and their capacity and when these are likely to go on stream ;

(c) whether Government have at any stage considered the economies and desirability of setting up a gas-based Fertiliser Unit in the otherwise industrially backward Mathura District in U.P. in view of the ready availability of gas from Mathura Refinery and saving on its transportation expenditure to other places ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as follows :—

Number of Plants	Locations	Sector	Capacity	Expected date of Commissioning
Four	Badaun District,	Private	1350 tonnes per day of ammonia in each plant.	The plants are expected to be commissioned between 1987 and 1989
	Bareilly District,	Cooperative		
	Shahjahanpur District,	Private		
	Sultanpur District.	State-Assisted Sector.		

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It may be clarified that the above four plants will utilise gas available off the West Coast, as the raw material.

Appointment of a Whole-Time General Manager for DESU

1502. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) since how long the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking DESU is without a whole-time General Manager ;

(b) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in appointing a whole-time General Manager in the absence of which the DESU is in utter mess and financial chaos ; and

(c) the action he proposes to take to appoint a whole-time head of DESU to improve its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The post of General Manager, DESU fell vacant on 6.6.1980 and since then the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also been performing the duties of General Manager, DESU. Efforts are being made to select a suitable person for the post.

नियोक्ताओं द्वारा भविष्य निधि का अंश जमा न कराए जाने की स्थिति में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि का भुगतान किए जाने के उपाय

1503. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नियोक्ताओं द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में भविष्य निधि का अंश जमा न कराए जाने की स्थिति में कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की राशि का भुगतान करने के संबंध में क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) ये उपाय किस तारीख से लागू होंगे ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरण, निधि छोड़कर जाने वाले सदस्यों के बारे में उनके नियोजकों की ओर बकाया राशि के होते हुए भी, दावों का निम्नलिखित सीमा तक निपटारा कर रहे हैं :—

(I) कर्मचारियों के अंशदानों के हिस्से की पूरी राशि, जो वास्तव में श्रमिकों की मजदूरी से वसूल तो की गई है, लेकिन जमा नहीं कराई गई, सदस्यों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन की विशेष आरक्षित निधि से, नियोजक से वसूली न होने पर उस समय दी जाती है, जब अन्तिम अदायगी देय हो जाती है।

(II) जिस सीमा तक नियोजक के हिस्से का अंशदान प्राप्त होता है, उस सीमा तक सदस्य को भुगतान कर दिया जाता है और बाकी का भुगतान शेष राशि के वसूल हो जाने पर किया जाता है।

मासिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

1504. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के प्रमुख नगरों में जनवरी, 1981 से जनवरी, 1984 तक (आधार वर्ष 1960=100) के मासिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें जनवरी, 1980 से दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 8 प्रमुख नगरों में मासिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के ब्यौरे दर्शाए गए हैं। जनवरी, 1984 के लिए आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

विवरण

प्रमुख नगरों में जनवरी, 1980 से दिसम्बर, 1983 (आधार वर्ष 1960 = 100) तक मासिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक

वर्ष	मास	अहमदाबाद	बंगलौर	बम्बई	कलकत्ता	दिल्ली	हैदराबाद	कानपुर	मद्रास
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980	जनवरी	358	391	376	357	396	380	366	362
	फरवरी	357	386	373	348	393	375	368	362
	मार्च	359	398	375	356	398	375	370	363
	अप्रैल	360	397	381	362	401	375	374	361
	मई	365	401	385	371	407	384	381	367
	जून	366	407	389	375	412	389	381	371
	जुलाई	371	417	399	381	423	401	389	383
	अगस्त	372	421	396	387	428	399	398	384
	सितम्बर	374	430	391	396	430	403	407	381
	अक्तूबर	379	439	400	393	438	409	405	388

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	नवम्बर	381	453	402	397	436	417	402	398
	दिसम्बर	377	449	408	379	430	414	405	404
1981	जनवरी	385	457	409	379	434	424	404	403
	फरवरी	389	468	420	384	434	428	404	409
	मार्च	393	469	423	385	438	433	405	410
	अप्रैल	406	472	435	397	448	438	412	412
	मई	418	483	442	399	453	446	420	420
	जून	427	485	450	406	461	453	429	428
	जुलाई	438	490	459	408	470	465	443	452
	अगस्त	441	505	462	412	480	465	446	457
	सितम्बर	444	508	458	423	480	473	442	455
	अक्टूबर	446	518	466	429	481	479	454	454
	नवम्बर	447	523	470	426	480	480	449	463
	दिसम्बर	443	523	469	426	474	476	440	461

1982	जनवरी	460	524	468	419	476	468	441	454
	फरवरी	465	520	469	413	474	470	442	453
	मार्च	459	516	468	416	484	462	446	448
	अप्रैल	461	514	473	422	493	465	446	447
	मई	466	517	479	430	495	470	446	444
	जून	472	520	488	437	500	476	456	452
	जुलाई	479	528	496	439	506	491	470	464
	अगस्त	494	530	506	450	521	495	490	467
	सितम्बर	491	535	498	444	513	497	483	469
	अक्तूबर	491	538	501	449	513	503	483	477
	नवम्बर	494	540	510	470	510	496	487	485
	दिसम्बर	502	549	518	466	509	493	480	489
1983	जनवरी	496	548	519	452	511	492	476	489
	फरवरी	499	549	519	451	511	494	479	509
	मार्च	499	550	518	457	519	495	482	506
	अप्रैल	505	561	532	473	527	498	497	510
	मई	525	578	547	483	533	527	495	525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	जून	535	591	559	489	536	539	517	550
	जुलाई	541	589	566	501	543	544	522	561
	अगस्त	546	598	564	513	549	545	527	562
	सितम्बर	550	599	566	516	557	551	534	557
	अक्टूबर	555	601	566	526	565	551	548	549
	नवम्बर	556	615	566	532	563	564	547	559
	दिसम्बर	557	625	569	525	561	558	536	562

संस्कृत में प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक
समाचार पत्र/पत्रिकाएं

1505. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संस्कृत में प्रकाशित हो रहे दैनिक समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनके प्रकाशन की अवधि क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : संस्कृत की पत्रिकाओं तथा नियतकालिक पत्रों के आवधिकता-वार संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

31-12-1983 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार
संस्कृत में प्रकाशित होने वाली पत्रिकाओं/
नियतकालिक पत्रों के नाम

दैनिक

1. दिग वार्ता इटावा, (उत्तर प्रदेश)
2. सुधारना, मैसूर (कर्नाटक)

साप्ताहिक

3. गाण्डीवम, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)
4. परयालोचनम, इटावा (उत्तर प्रदेश)
5. संस्कृत भवितव्यम, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)
6. युग गति, गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

पाक्षिक

7. संस्कृत साकेत, फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

मासिक

8. भारती, जयपुर (राजस्थान)
9. पैसम स्त्रीतम, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)

10. दिव्य ज्योति, शिमला (हिमाचल प्रदेश)
11. गीरवना सुधा, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)
12. परिजातम, कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
13. प्रणव परिजात, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
14. संस्कृत साहित्य, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)
15. संस्कृत मंजुषा, दिल्ली
16. सर्वगंधा, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)
17. श्री पंडित, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)
18. सुप्रभातम्, जम्मू (जम्मू व काश्मीर)
19. सर्वोदय, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

त्रैमासिक

20. अजासरा, लखनऊ, (उत्तर प्रदेश)
21. दिगदर्शिनी, पुरी (उड़ीसा)
22. गुजाराव, अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र)
23. सगारिका, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश)
24. सम्वित, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)
25. संस्कृत सम्मेलन, पटना (बिहार)
26. संस्कृत रत्नाकर, दिल्ली
27. सरस्वती सुषमा, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)

अर्धवार्षिक

28. संस्कृत प्रतिभा, मद्रास (तमिलनाडु)
29. वंग विबुधा वाणी, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)

वार्षिक

30. राष्ट्रीय पंचांग, कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल)

'Emeritus Chairman' of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.

1506. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a number of public limited companies have invented the term 'emeritus chairman' to favour their one-time Executive Chairman and provided them all the amenities and perks which he had been drawing while in whole-time employ except the salary viz., chauffeur-driven car, personal staff, lavishly furnished residential accommodation, entertainment, club membership, security guards, retinue of servants and various other luxuries of life at the shareholders' expense ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to circumvent such a flagrant violation of the existing provisions in the Companies Act by these subtle public limited companies ; and

(c) the monetary value of the various amenities and perks provided to the present emeritus Chairman of the I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta, who is now running Office in the Maurya Hotel premises, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). In M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited, Shri J.R.D. Tata has been designated as 'Chairman-Emeritus' as per published Balance Sheet of the company for the year ending 31.3.83. Similarly, in M/s. I.T.C. Limited, Shri A.N. Haksar has been designated as 'Chairman-Emeritus' as per Balance sheet of the company for the year ending 30.6.1983.

Information as to the amenities and perks enjoyed by them would be collected to examine whether there has been any violation of the provision of the Companies Act, 1956.

Details of Chairman of Bata India Limited

1507. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the monetary value of various amenities and perks paid to the non-executive Chairman of Bata India Ltd. Calcutta in the form of Chaueffer driven car, personal staff office maintenance in New Delhi, Club membership, entertainment and on various other counts ;

(b) his tenure and the manner in which he has been appointed as Chairman.

(c) whether such appointments need approval of the Company Law Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As per available records Shri M.M. Sabharwal the Chairman of Bata India Ltd. is not paid any remuneration including perquisites and benefits such as Chaueffer-driven car, personal staff, office maintenance in New Delhi, club membership, entertainment etc. He is however, paid sitting fees for attending meetings of the Board of Directors of the company.

(b) The Board of Directors of Bata India Ltd. appointed Shri M.M. Sabharwal as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 24.4.1981. As Chairman he does not have any fixed tenure and is liable to retire by rotation.

(c) No, Sir.

Review of Working of EPF Scheme

1508. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the working of Employees Provident Fund Scheme ;

(b) if not, whether such review is proposed to be made in near future ; and

(c) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Working of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme was reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam in 1980-81.

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

**Discovery of Coal Reserves during 1983-84
by Geological Survey of India**

1509. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether extensive survey had been undertaken by Geological Survey of India and discovered coal reserves in the country during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where coal reserves have been discovered ;

(c) the number of such new coal belts which were found to be economically viable coal bearing zone ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New coal deposits have been identified by GSI in Dewanganj Harinsingha Area (Birbhum District, West Bengal), Jagaldaga and Rajbar Sectors (Auranga Coalfield, Bihar), Kosala Sector (Talcher Coalfield, Orissa), Baharaband-Jalsar Sector (Sohagpur Coalfield, MP), Morga and Tara Sectors (Hasded-Arand Coalfield, MP), Pali Sector (Korba Coalfield, MP), and Kurmukel-Amgaon Sector (Mand-Raigarh Coalfield, MP).

(c) and (d). The detailed resources assessment as well as the economic viability of the resources of various coal belts are being studied.

Guidelines to Mines for adopting safety Measures

1510. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines to various mines in the country to adopt safety measures ;

(b) whether Government are aware that some mines are not taking adequate safety measures ;

(c) whether some mines in Madhya Pradesh are also not complying with safety measures to protect workmen ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the owners of such mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Managements are required to comply with the provisions of Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. In addition, the Director General of Mines Safety issues guidelines to mines managements from time to time in the form of circulars for adopting safety measures.

(b) to (d). Mines are periodically inspected by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. Arising out of this, the mine managements, including those in Madhya Pradesh, are directed to rectify defects noticed during inspection within specified time. In case of serious violations, notices and prohibitory orders under section 22 of Mines Act 1952 are issued. Where required, cases are instituted in courts of law.

डाकघर अधीक्षक, बदायूँ के विरुद्ध शिकायत

1511. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाकघर, अधीक्षक, बदायूँ के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की कितनी शिकायतें लम्बित हैं तथा

सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(ख) कितने आरोप सही पाए गए तथा तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विभागीय कर्मचारियों तथा जनता द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में पृथक् रूप से कितनी शिकायतें की गयीं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) विभिन्न संसद सदस्यों से पांच शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनकी जांच की गई है।

(ख) कोई आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ।

(ग) ऐसा पता चला है कि तीन शिकायतें विभागीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा गुमनाम/नकली नामों से भेजी गईं और दो शिकायतें एक ही व्यक्ति से प्राप्त हुई हैं।

Booklet 'Media Facilities' Published by PIB during NAM Conference

1512. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that Press Information Bureau had published a booklet entitled 'Media Facilities' for the convenience of the delegates participating in NAM Conference ;

(b) whether in the booklet on page No. 21 serial No. 36, English has been shown as the official language of India ;

(c) whether it amounts to violation of Official Language Act ; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard ?

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

(c) Appendix VI to the Booklet entitled "Media Facilities" was primarily meant to indicate the languages chosen by the participating countries for transacting business in the Conference. Out of the four languages selected by the NAM Secretariat, India had opted for English for the limited purpose of the said Conference. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a violation of the Official Languages Act.

(d) Does not arise.

Exploration and Drilling for Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

1513. SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploration and drilling for oil and gas in areas of Rajasthan State has since been completed ;

(b) the names of places where oil and gas is likely to be found ; and

(c) the amount of money spent on exploration ?

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

It is not possible at this stage to name the places where oil and gas is likely to be found.

(c) An amount of Rs. 26.42 crores (including depreciation) has been spent upto 31st March, 1983. The anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs. 4.2 crores.

Details of Distilleries and Production of Alcohol

1514. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the present number of distilleries in the country with break-up figures for different States and the production of alcohol during last three years ending December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : As per available information, there are 151 distilleries in the country. Their break-up, state-wise, is given in the attached statement.

The production of alcohol during the last three alcohol years (December-November) 1980-81 to 1982-83 had been as follows :—

		(Qty. in lakh litres)
1980-81	—	4308
1981-82	—	5154
1982-83	—	5355

Statement

States/U.Ts.	Number of Distilleries
1. Andhra Pradesh	15
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	10
4. Gujarat	7
5. Goa, Daman and Diu	8
6. Haryana	2
7. Himachal Pradesh	1
8. Kerala	4
9. Karnataka	15
10. Maharashtra	25
11. Nagaland	1
12. Orissa	5
13. Punjab	4
14. Pondicherry	1
15. Rajasthan	4
16. Tamil Nadu	8
17. Uttar Pradesh	26
18. West Bengal	5
19. Madhya Pradesh	9

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Sircila Electric Cooperative Supply Society

1515. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress and performance of the Sircila Electric Co-operative Supply Society in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ending March/June 1983 ;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Rural Electrification Corporation and Central Government to the Society so far and its performance in repayment ; and

(c) whether any enquiry was held into the functioning of the Society to know the extent of mis-utilization of borrowed funds ; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The Society, during the last three years ending March, 1983, laid a net work of 410 Kms of LT and HT lines, energised 2874 agricultural pump-sets, released 308 industrial connections and 9188 domestic and commercial services and 32 street light connections. Year-wise details are given in the attached statement. During April, 1983 to June, 1983 the Society laid 41 Kms. of HT and LT lines, energised 238 agricultural pumpsets and released 21 LT industries and 460 domestic and commercial services.

(b) Upto 31st March, 1983, Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned and released Rs. 425.73 lakhs (including Rs. 1 lakh as pre-construction loan) to the Society. Loan instalments of Rs. 73.06 lakhs have been repaid by the Society upto 31.3.1983 and another Rs. 11.37 lakhs during 1983-84 upto 27.2.1984. The Society has, so far, been regular in repayment of loan instalments. Besides, the Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs and released to the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for contribution to the share capital of the Society. The State Govt. has repaid Rs. 4.00 lakhs to REC upto 27.2.1984 against this loan. In addition, REC has also sanctioned and released Rs. 28.41 lakhs to the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in

August, 1983 for contribution to the share capital of the Society. Central Govt. funds for Rural Electrification are routed to the States, Rural Electric Co-Operatives, etc. through the R.E.C.

the Ministry of Energy, no enquiry into the functioning of this Society has been carried out so far in view of the satisfactory progress with regard to physical achievements and timely repayment of loan and interest instalments to the R.E.C.

(c) As per the information available with

Statement

Achievements of Sircilla Cooperative Electric Supply Society from 1980-81 to 1982-83

S. No.	Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total Achievements for 3 yrs.
1.	Villages (Nos.)	All villages have been electrified			
2.	11 KV lines (Kms.)	23	38	19	80
3.	LT lines (Kms.)	117	127	86	330
	Total Lines (Kms.)	140	165	105	410
4.	Transformers				
	KVA Capacity	1522	2292	1353	5167
5.	Services				
	(a) Agril.	1118	1021	735	2874
	(b) Indl. (II)	112	107	89	308
	(c) Dom./Comml.	1646	2488	5051	9188
	(d) St. Light	9	13	10	32
	Total (5)	2885	3629	5888	12402

Licence for Manufacture of Toilet Soap etc. to Hindustan Lever Ltd.

1516. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. submitted a proposal to Government for setting up a new undertaking for manufacture of toilet soap, synthetic detergents, glycerine, etc. at Uttar Kashi (UP) for clearance under MRTP Act ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from small/medium soap manufacturers against grant of licence to Hindustan Lever ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The objections will be duly kept in view while taking a decision on the proposal submitted by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. under the MRTP Act.

देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या

1517. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :

डा० कृपा सिधु भोई :

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

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्ति हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्ति पढ़े लिखे और प्रशिक्षित हैं; और

(ग) बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) और (ख) 31-12-1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज रोजगार चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों (यह आवश्यक नहीं कि उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार हों) संबंधी उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

विवरण	चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या (लाखों में)
1. सभी प्रकार के नौकरी चाहने वाले	219.53
2. रोजगार चाहने वाले शिक्षित व्यक्ति (मैट्रिक और इससे ऊपर)	108.63(अ)
3. भूतपूर्व आई०टी०आई० प्रशिक्षणार्थी	4.43*
4. शिक्षुता अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित शिक्षु	0.55*

अ=अनन्तम

*=31-12-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य देश में बेरोजगारी में उत्तरोत्तर कमी लाना है। छठी योजना में अपनाई गई रोजगार स्ट्रेटिजी और नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य इसी प्रयोजन को पूरा करना है। विभिन्न सेक्टरों संबंधी विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, कई विशेष रोजगारोन्मुख कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं, जैसे कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम। इसके अलावा, सामाजिक फारिस्ट्री, डेरी विकास, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम आदि के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रमों से भी पर्याप्त रोजगार उत्पन्न होगा। हाल ही में सरकार ने दो नई रोजगारोन्मुख योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, अर्थात् ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारण्टी कार्यक्रम और शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए योजना ।

फिल्मों में नग्नता पर अंकुश

1518. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान फिल्मों में बढ़ती हुई नग्नता की ओर दिलाया गया है जैसा कि दिनांक 5 फरवरी, 1984 के "पंजाब केसरी" में "फिल्मों में बढ़ती हुई नग्नता" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत इस संबंध में उदाहरण देकर उल्लेख किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नग्नता को रोकने के लिए इस बारे में सेंसर बोर्ड को कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सेंसर बोर्ड ने अभी फिल्मों के प्रति कड़ा रुख नहीं अपनाया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप नग्नता बढ़ रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (घ) सरकार

ने समाचार को देखा है। भारत में लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए अभिप्रेत सभी फिल्मों की जांच केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों और तदन्तर्गत जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार की जाती है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार बोर्ड, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि अश्लिष्टता, अश्लीलता और भ्रष्टता द्वारा मानवीक संवेदनशीलता क्षुब्ध न की जाए। बोर्ड अपनी जांच तथा पुनरीक्षण समितियों के माध्यम से फिल्मों की जांच करते समय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में रखता है और फिल्मों में से ऐसे अंश निकाल देता है जिनसे उपरोक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन होता है। बोर्ड को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होता है कि फिल्म को उसके समग्र प्रभाव के दृष्टिकोण से उसके पूर्ण रूप में निर्णित किया जाए। अवयस्कों के समक्ष प्रदर्शित किए जाने के लिए उपयुक्त न पाई जाने वाली फिल्मों को "ए" प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान किया जाता है। बोर्ड के विचार में जिन फिल्मों में कुछ ऐसी सामग्री होती है, जिसको 12 वर्ष की उम्र के बच्चों के अभिभावक उनके द्वारा देखा जाना पसन्द न करें, उनको चेतावनी के साथ "यू ए" प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान किया जाता है। जिन फिल्मों को बिल्कुल आपत्तिजनक समझा जाता है उनको प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने से मना कर दिया जाता है। जिन भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों को 1976 में "ए" प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान किए गए थे उनमें से 7 प्रतिशत भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों की तुलना में 1983 में 30 प्रतिशत भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों को "ए" प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान किए गए थे। इसके अलावा, 1983 के दौरान प्रमाणपत्र देने से पहले भारतीय और विदेशी दोनों प्रकार की फिल्मों में से 11,325.41 मीटर लम्बाई के अंश काटे गए। इस प्रकार यह देखा जा सकेगा कि जब फिल्में अवयस्कों के समक्ष प्रदर्शित किए जाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाई जाती तो उनमें से आपत्तिजनक सामग्री काटने या उनको "ए" प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने, या फिल्मों में कुछ ऐसी सामग्री होती है, जिसको 12 वर्ष की उम्र के बच्चों के अभिभावक उनके द्वारा देखा जाना पसन्द न करें, तो उनको "यू० ए०" प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने के लिए

बोर्ड काफी सतर्क रहा है। तथापि, बोर्ड द्वारा उचित पाबन्दियों के सीमित दायरे के अन्दर किए गए पूरे प्रयासों के बावजूद यह देखा गया है कि प्रदर्शन व्यापार में सेंसरशिप उल्लंघन होते हैं। मुख्य उल्लंघन यह है कि फिल्मों को हमेशा उसी रूप में नहीं दिखाया जाता है जिस रूप में उन्हें बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत किया जाता है। तथापि, चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के दांडिक उपबन्धों को प्रवृत्त करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों की है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से समय-समय पर यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सांविधिक उपबन्धों को कड़ाई से लागू करें। सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री ने 24-9-83 को राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उनसे कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों के विरुद्ध संयुक्त उपाय करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Telecast of Soccer Tournaments

1519. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Doordarshan through its National Programme has failed to directly telecast all the matches played in Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Tournament held in Calcutta ;

(b) the reasons why Doordarshan did not telecast national and international soccer tournaments when it telecast all the 5-day cricket test matches, series of 1-day International test matches etc. ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that this attitude of Delhi Doordarshan hurt the feelings/aspirations of crores of soccer fans in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Delhi Door-darshan relayed a live telecast from Calcutta

of all the important matches of the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Tournament. Moreover, the highlights of all the matches played in the tournament were also telecast daily in the National network at 10.00 p.m.

(b) Doordarshan is providing considerable coverage of sports events including Soccer Matches consistent with the needs of telecasting various programmes. The requirements of telecasting educational TV programmes for students had to be given due importance.

(c) It has never been the intention of Doordarshan to hurt the feeling/aspiration of the Soccer fans in the country.

Recommendations by Parthasarathy Committee on news policy for broadcast media

1520. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the observations and recommendations made by the Parthasarathy Committee on news policy for broadcast media ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : The news policy guidelines for All India Radio and Doordarshan recommended by the Parthasarathy Committee and accepted by the Government were

laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 726 on 13.7.1982.

S.T.D. Facility in District Headquarters in the Country

1521. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of District headquarters in the country where S.T.D. facility has been introduced ;

(b) the time by which all the district headquarters are likely to have S.T.D. facility ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to have S.T.D. facility in the headquarters of Parliamentary Constituencies in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : List of district headquarters having STD facilities in the country is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Plan to provide STD facilities to all the district headquarters is being progressively implemented, during the current and subsequent plans.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

List of District Headquarters having S.T.D. Facilities in the Country

Andhra Pradesh

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 2. Anantpur |
| 3. Chittoor | 4. Cuddappah |
| 5. Guntur | 6. Kakinada |
| 7. Khammam | 8. Machlipatnam |
| 9. Nalgonda | 10. Nellore |
| 11. Ongole | 12. Secunderabad |

13. Srikakulam

14. Visakhapatnam

15. Vizianagaram

16. Sangareddy

17. Warangal

18. Medhobnagar

19. Hyderabad (Rangareddy)

Assam

1. Gauhati

Bihar

1. Arrah

2. Chapra

3. Darbhanga

4. Dhanbad

5. Katihar

6. Muzaffarpur

7. Motihari

8. Patna

9. Ranchi

10. Samastipur

11. Sasaram

Gujarat

1. Ahmedabad

2. Baroda

3. Gandhinagar

4. Jamnagar

5. Mehsana

6. Rajkot

7. Surat

8. Bular

9. Bhavnagar

Haryana

1. Ambala

2. Bhiwani

3. Faridabad

4. Gurgaon

5. Hissar

6. Karnal

7. Rohtak

8. Sonapat

9. Sirsa

Himachal Pradesh

1. Mandi

2. Simla

Jammu and Kashmir

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Anantnag | 2. Baramula |
| 3. Jammu | 4. Srinagar |
| 5. Udhampur | |

Karnataka

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Bangalore | 2. Belgaum |
| 3. Bellary | 4. Hubli |
| 5. Hassan | 6. Karvar |
| 7. Mangalore | 8. Markara |
| 9. Mysore | 10. Shimoga |
| 11. Tumkur | 12. Chitterdurga |

Kerala

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Alleppey | 2. Cannanore |
| 3. Ernakulam | 4. Kalpeta |
| 5. Kottayam | 6. Kozhikode |
| 7. Malapuram | 8. Palghat |
| 9. Quilon | 10. Trichur |
| 11. Trivandrum | |

Madhya Pradesh

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Bhopal | 2. Bilaspur |
| 3. Devas | 4. Gwalior |
| 5. Indore | 6. Jabalpur |
| 7. Khandava | 8. Raipur |
| 9. Sehore | 10. Ujjain |
| 11. Sagar | |

Maharashtra

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Amravati | 2. Aurangabad |
| 3. Ahmedabad | 4. Bombay |
| 5. Jalgaon | 6. Kohlapur |

7. Nagpur

9. Pune

11. Satara

13. Wardha

15. Akola

Meghalaya

1. Shillong

Nagaland

1. Kohima

Orissa

1. Cuttack

Punjab

1. Amritsar

3. Ferozpur

5. Jalandhar

7. Ludhiana

Rajasthan

1. Alwar

3. Bharatpur

5. Jaipur

7. Kota

Sikkim

1. Gangtok

Tamilnadu

1. Chingalpet

3. Dharmapuri

5. Madras

7. Nagarcoil

8. Nasik

10. Sangli

12. Yeotamal

14. Sholapur

16. Thane (H.Q. Bombay)

2. Bhatinda

4. Hoshiarpur

6. Kapurthala

8. Patiala

2. Ajmer

4. Dholpur

6. Jodhpur

2. Coimbatore

4. Erode

6. Madurai

8. Ootacumund

9. Pudukottai
11. Salem
13. Madurai (Ramanathapuram)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Agra
3. Allahabad
5. Bulandsehar
7. Faizabad
9. Gorakhpur
11. Lucknow
13. Mirzapur
15. Muzaffarnagar
17. Rae-Bareilly
19. Saharanpur
21. Sitapur
23. Varanasi

West Bengal

1. Burdwan
3. Malda
5. Darjeeling
7. Alipur (24-Pargana)

Union Territories

1. Chandigarh
3. Goa
5. Pondicherry

10. Trichi
12. Tirunelveli
14. Vellore
2. Aligarh
4. Bareilly
6. Dehradun
8. Ghaziabad
10. Kanpur (Urban)
12. Meerut
14. Moradabad
16. Pilibhit
18. Rampur
20. Shahjahanpur
22. Unnao
24. Kanpur (Rural)

2. Calcutta
4. Coochbihar
6. Krish Nagar
8. Howrah

2. Delhi
4. Mizoram

Translation of Constitution in Urdu and Kashmiri

1522. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether up-to-date translations of Indian Constitution are available in Urdu and Kashmiri ;

(b) when the last editions of Urdu and Kashmiri translations of the Constitution were published ;

(c) whether amendments to the Constitution and new laws passed by the Parliament are simultaneously translated in these two and other regional languages for making them available to the public ; and

(d) how much time had been taken and expenditure incurred on preparing Urdu and Kashmiri texts of the Constitution and also the details of the authors who had undertaken this work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Translation in Urdu of the Indian Constitution as amended upto 1st July, 1982 was released on the 14th January, 1983 and is available. No upto date translation of the Constitution in Kashmiri is available.

(b) Translation of the Constitution in Urdu, released on 14th January, 1983, is the first edition of the Urdu translation of the Constitution published by the Official Languages Wing of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Legislative Department. The Wing has not yet been able to bring out its first edition of the Kashmiri version of the Constitution.

(c) There are no such arrangements for simultaneous translation of the amendments to the Constitution and new laws passed by Parliament into Urdu, Kashmiri and the other regional languages referred to in the question.

(d) The Urdu translation of the Constitu-

tion, which was released on the 14th January, 1983, was prepared departmentally. The earlier draft of this version was prepared by the former Official Language (Legislative) Commission. That draft was scrutinized and revised by the Official Languages Wing of the Department which was constituted in 1976 after the abolition of the said Commission. As the work was attended to along with other duties, it is not possible to indicate the exact time which had been taken or the expenditure incurred on preparing the translation.

कमजोर और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को न्याय दिलाना तथा उसके लिए राज्यों को दी गई धनराशि

1523. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री महोदय ने शिलांग में 27 अक्टूबर, 1983 को यह कहा था कि सभी वर्गों, विशेषकर कमजोर और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं; और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में किए गए प्रयत्नों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) गरीबों को सहायता देने के लिए पिछले दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि दी है और/अथवा आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को न्याय दिलाने पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और यह धनराशि किस प्रकार खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) क्या जो राशि सरकार ने बजट में इसके लिए रखी है, वह पर्याप्त है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी, हां। किए गए प्रयत्नों के ब्यौरे की जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(ग) जी हां।

Connecting all District Headquarters of Rajasthan with Jaipur by S.T.D.

1524. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI CHATURBHUI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the District headquarters of Rajasthan have not yet been connected with the State Capital, Jaipur by S.T.D. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any plan and programme of connecting all the district headquarters of Rajasthan with Jaipur by S.T.D. ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Out of the 27 district headquarters in Rajasthan, the following district headquarters have been connected with the State capital Jaipur :

(i) Ajmer, (ii) Alwar,

(iii) Bharatpur, (iv) Kota,

(v) Udaipur, (vi) Jaipur.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For the remaining 21 district headquarters, it is planned to connect them also to the State Capital Jaipur by STD. The provision of STD facility to a place involves the following :—

(i) installing automatic exchange of appropriate type, where necessary.

(ii) provision of reliable transmission medium, where necessary ;

(iii) installing new trunk automatic exchanges and expanding the existing ones ; and

(iv) installing connecting equipment at the local exchanges.

The programme is being implemented in a progressive manner.

(e) Does not arise.

Matching Provisions in M.R.T.P. Act
for Liberalised Policy of Capacity
Endorsement

1525. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not ensuring matching provisions in the M.R.T.P. Act and for the rigid attitude of the Department of Company Affairs, the consequence of which has been the virtual non-starter of the liberalised policy of capacity endorsement under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act announced in 1982 ; and

(b) the number of large industries which have enhanced their capacity under this liberalised scheme by as much as 110 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) It is not a fact that matching provisions were not available/made in or under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 in connection with the Scheme promulgated by the Ministry of Industry on 21-4-1982 for reendorsement of higher capacity. Nor is it true that the said Scheme has remained a virtual non-starter because of the alleged rigid attitude of the Department of Company Affairs. The position, in fact, is that a notification was issued under the M.R.T.P. Rules, 1970 whereunder the applications submitted under the above Scheme were treated as applications under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and the parties concerned had not, therefore, to make any separate application under the said Act. Further, Section 21(4) of the Act, as it then existed, provided for exemption to the non-

dominant undertakings under certain conditions from the requirement of obtaining approval of the Central Government in respect of their proposals. In fact, majority of the proposals submitted under the scheme as promulgated on 21.4.1982 were granted the benefit of exemption. Further, over 93% of the proposals under the above Scheme, received in the Department of Company Affairs, have already been disposed of.

(b) Re-endorsement of higher capacity was granted by 110% or more in 15 cases.

उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

1526. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में उर्वरकों का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) देश में उर्वरकों की वर्तमान आवश्यकता कितनी है और केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप उर्वरकों की प्राप्ति होती है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) देश में पांच वर्ष पश्चात उर्वरकों की कितनी आवश्यकता का अनुमान है और इसकी पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) :

(क) अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 35 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 18.4 लाख टन पी 2 ओ 5 उर्वरकों का उत्पादन होगा।

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान उर्वरकों की कुल आवश्यकता (उपभोग लक्ष्य) 48 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन, 48 लाख टन P 2 O 5 तथा 8 लाख टन K 2 O है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की 12.40 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन, 3.17 लाख टन P 2 O 5

और 1.31 लाख टन K 2 O की आवश्यकता भी शामिल है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्यों में उर्वरकों की आपूर्ति पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यकता पड़ी है अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं की आपूर्ति के लिए विशेष पुनरीक्षा भी की गई है। इस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित सभी राज्य उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त मात्रा पाएं।

(घ) उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं के हर वर्ष ब्यौरे तैयार किए जाते हैं जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों की किस्मों की खेती के लिए क्षेत्र, डाली जाने वाली उर्वरक की मात्रा आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। अब से पांच वर्ष बाद उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं की ठीक-ठीक मात्रा बताना कठिन है।

सरकार ने देश में पर्याप्त अतिरिक्त उर्वरक क्षमता के सृजन के लिए एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है। इसके बावजूद भी उर्वरकों की भविष्य की आवश्यकताएं स्वदेशी उत्पादन से जितनी कम पड़ जाएंगी, उस कमी को आयातों द्वारा पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

Short-duty Telegraphists in Central Telegraph Office, Delhi

1527. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons including woman employed as short-duty telegraphists at the Central Telegraph Office, Delhi, are being denied permanent absorption despite the fact that they have completed nine months training after putting in two years of service as casuals ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even while the employees were being trained, a large number of persons were directly recruited in 1983 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for their non-absorption permanently and the steps contemplated by Government to remove the continuous uncertainty about their future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some short duty Telegraphists who have undergone 9 months prescribed training are awaiting regular absorption.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Due to the policy decision taken by P and T Board, there had been reduction of 5% vacancies in operative cadres as a result of one time bound promotion scheme. These candidates who have undergone prescribed training will be absorbed in future vacancies against the outside quota. Till such time, they will work as 'Reserve Trained Pool' candidate as per rules.

Electricity Bills of Class I and II Officers of DESU

1528. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the electricity bills of Class I and Class II Gazetted and non-gazetted officers of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in respect of domestic and power electricity consumed by each together with units consumed during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Officers of DESU consume much more electricity than that shown in their bills ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an Inquiry Committee comprising of Members of Parliament and Members of Metropolitan Council to inquire into the matter and report to Government after ascertaining the facts and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) It is not

practical to compile the contemplated data showing the consumption of electricity and its charges etc. in respect of about 28,000 employees working in DESU covering the period of last three years even after putting in efforts and energy for months together. The amount of labour and the money involved in compiling the voluminous data are not likely to be commensurate with the results expected to be achieved.

(b) According to DESU, its Vigilance Department is looking into cases of officers in which electricity consumption bills appear to be abnormally low.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Electricity benefits of SC/ST Villages

1529. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study made by the Planning Commission recently has revealed that electricity benefits failed to reach SC/ST people in villages predominantly inhabited by SC/ST communities ;

(b) whether in the study it has also been revealed that due incentives have not been given to SC/ST also ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). It has been suggested in the study brought out by the Planning Commission that more effort is needed on the part of the State Governments to provide electricity to villages where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population dominate and also to give more incentives to weaker section so that benefits of electricity are available to them.

(c) The Govt. of India have emphasised

time and again the imperative need for accelerating the pace of rural electrification in the tribal and other backward areas. The revised 20-Point Programme includes, inter-alia, accelerated programmes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this, special steps have been taken for promoting electrification of these areas and also in extending electricity to the Harijan bastis as fast as possible. The Ministry of Energy/CEA have also advised all the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments that while formulating electrification schemes for new areas, Harijan Bastis should necessarily be simultaneously covered. Rural Electrification, Corporation, right from its inception, has recognised the need for accelerating rural electrification in the areas inhabited by weaker sections and the backward areas. Rural electrification schemes of tribal areas are accordingly eligible for loan assistance on concessional terms and conditions under the SU and RMNP categories of loan. Special schemes exclusively for electrification of Harijan Bastis are provided financial assistance under HB category. The terms and conditions on which loan assistance is given for the rural electrification schemes of tribal areas and Harijan bastis are more favourable as compared to other areas.

In Rural Electrification Projects approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance whenever provision is made for street lights in the main villages, it is obligatory on the part of the SEBs to cover adjoining Harijan Bastis. All the SEBs have been advised by the Corporation that all area electrification schemes to be financed by the Corporation should include adequate provision for extension of electricity to the tubewells and small industries of Scheduled Caste persons and other backward classes. The Corporation is providing special loans for electrification of Harijan bastis adjoining villages already electrified.

Guidelines of use of aircraft in elections

1530. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Election Commission propose to lay down any guidelines/rules in regard to the use of Aircraft by ruling and Opposition parties during elections ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken in regard thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the election law so as to bear the expenditure of such aircraft by the exchequer and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The Election Commission has intimated that at a meeting held on 3.12.83, the political parties made certain suggestions regarding use of official aircraft by the political parties during elections and that in order to formulate its recommendations, the Commission is collecting details from the State Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

Ceiling on election expenses

1531. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend the Election Rules to raise the ceiling on election expenses for Lok Sabha and Assemblies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which amendments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been received in this behalf from the Election Commission. These

proposals which allow for an increase, in general, in the limit of the election expenses have been made by the Election Commission after consultations with the representatives of the political parties at a meeting held by the Commission on the 3rd December, 1983 and also taking into account the general rise in the price levels and all other factors including increase in the number of electors.

(c) The proposals are under examination of Government and as soon as final decisions are reached, suitable amendments to the Rules, wherever necessary, will be made.

Radio Programmes by Gwalior Artists from Gwalior Radio Station

1532. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the number of artists from Gwalior given chance for the radio programmes from Gwalior Radio Station during the last three years and the number of talks given by different people from Gwalior from that Station during the same period giving details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : All India Radio, Gwalior broadcasts programmes for nearly 10 hours every day. These programmes include, music programmes as well as locally produced/organised spoken word programmes. A large number of artists, who possess the requisite grading and talkers, who possess the requisite expertise and knowledge in the subjects concerned, are invited by the station for participating in such programmes. Every effort is generally made by each Station of AIR to draw such talent from among those in the relevant service areas. But it will be difficult to indicate how many of them were from Gwalior. Moreover, the information regarding all the artists as well as the talkers who had participated in such daily programmes for a period of nearly 1100 days will involve going through an extremely large number of programme sheets and this job will take an unduly long time for completion. The result is unlikely to be commensurate with the effort involved.

Replacing Machines in Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

1533. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the type of machines provided in telephone exchanges at Bhandar (District Gwalior) and Gohad (District Bhind), Murena (District Murena)—all in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the year of manufacture of each of them and how many times they have gone out of order during the last one year.

(c) whether Government are intending to replace the machines by new ones ; and

(d) if so when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The type of machines provided at Bhandar, Gohad and Murena in Madhya Pradesh are MAX-III (strowger) Central Battery Non-Multiple and MAX-II (strowger) type respectively.

(b) Year of manufacture (installation) of Bhandar is 1965-66 Gohad-1965 and Murena-1972.

None of these exchanges went out of order during the last one year.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As none of these exchanges have completed their life span. However expansion of Bhandar Exchange is planned during 1984 and its present equipment of 35 lines is proposed to be replaced by 50 lines MAX-III equipment.

Non-Aligned Information Ministers' Resolution for Prevention of use of Media Facilities for Hostile Propaganda

1534. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Conference of Information Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Jakarta in January this year called on member countries to effectively prevent the use of their media facilities for hostile propaganda by developed countries against the N.A.M. ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in response thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise as India has never permitted the use of its media facilities for such purposes.

I.L.O. Report on World Labour and number of Economically Active Migrants

1535. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest I.L.O. report on World Labour, the global number of economically active migrants and their dependents reached the 40 million mark ;

(b) if so, the total number of economically active migrants and their dependents in India according to this report and comparative figures for USA, UK, USSR, China and Pakistan ; and

(c) how many of these migrants are illegal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to the ILO World Labour Report I, the total of 19.7 to 21.7 million active persons outside their country of nationality—which should be seen in conjunction with a similar number of dependents living with them—is a minimum estimate.

(b) The ILO Report does not identify India as in-migration country.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of Photo Transmission Service

1536. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the photo transmission service introduced between New Delhi, Bombay and Jaipur has since been extended to nine more cities ;

(b) if so, the names of those cities ; and

(c) the criteria applied in selecting them for the extension of aforesaid service ?

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

(b) The other nine cities are :

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Hyderabad
4. Jalandhar
5. Lucknow
6. Panjim
7. Patna
8. Pune
9. Trivandrum

(c) It is intended to extend photo transmission facilities to all State Capitals and other important centres of trade, commerce, industry and the Media. The 12 stations mentioned above have been selected as part of this programme.

Refining and Reprocessing Facilities for Bombay High Crude

1537. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken and proposed to be taken to provide for adequate refining and reprocessing facilities for the Bombay High Crude within the country so as to avoid export of this crude and minimise import of crude and other petroleum products and by-products ; and

(b) the nature and extent of refining, processing and reprocessing facilities required for the Bombay High crude and other crude likely to be available from other off-shore areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Apart from maximising refining of Bombay High crude in the existing plants, capacities are being created by way of expansion for absorbing the Bombay High Crude. In addition, new refineries are planned to include adequate flexibility for processing the Bombay High crude.

(b) The nature and extent of facilities for processing Bombay High and other crude are dependent on :

- (i) the crude oil's capacity to yield the products required by the country ; and
- (ii) the Secondary processing facilities to convert Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) into lighter products.

Filling up of Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

1538. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has expressed its concern over the inordinate delay in filling up the vacancies

of 75 judges in various High Courts in the wake of mounting arrears of cases ; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) When writ petition No. 6861 of 1982 filled in the Supreme Court seeking a writ/direction to the Union of India to fill up the existing vacancies of Judges in the High Courts came up for hearing before the Supreme Court on 6-2-84, the Court requested the Attorney-General to impress upon the Government the urgency of filling up the vacancies.

(b) Some proposals for filling up the vacancies in the High Courts have been received and are engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the constitutional authorities. In other cases, the States are being constantly reminded to send proposals.

Postal Research Centre under P and T Department

1539. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department carries on mail censorship through one of its wings called 'Postal Research Centre' ;

(b) if so, whether the employees belonging to the said Centre are controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(c) whether the cost therefor is borne by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Postal Research Centres have been set up, at some places in India, by the Central Government. These Centres, manned by trained Central Government personnel, essentially keep a watch on foreign mail with a view to detecting postal and other irregularities/violations.

Part of the facilities is provided by the P and T Department.

New Legislation on Lay-offs and Retrenchments

1540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government propose to bring in a new legislation in the issue of lay-offs and retrenchments ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed legislation and by when it is going to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to bring in legislation to amend Sections 25-M and 25-N of the Industrial Disputes Act relating to lay-offs and retrenchments respectively on the lines of the provisions in Section 25-O of the principal Act relating to closure as amended by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. The Bill for this purpose is expected to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Revised Plan for Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

1541. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a revised plan for the Haldia Petro-chemical complex has been submitted by the West Bengal Government for Centre's approval ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the revised project, its employment capacity and potential, sources of raw material and proposed pattern of shareholding ; and

(c) how long it will take for the Centre to sanction the project and provide allocations for it in the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the project ranges from Rs. 684.90 crores to Rs. 844.42 crores. The main raw material is naphta available from the refineries. Direct manpower requirement has been indicated as 2400 to 2600. Proposed pattern of shareholding has not been specified.

(c) The feasibility report has been taken up for scrutiny. It is too early to indicate allocation of funds for this in the Seventh Plan.

Energy Development during Seventh Plan

1542. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of energy development in the country during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether the sources like 'solar' would be fully exploited during the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Details of the prospects and plans of energy development during the Seventh Plan are presently being looked into by the Working Group on Power, Petroleum, Coal and Non-Conventional Energy Sources constituted by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Government proposes to promote further development and utilisation of solar energy and other renewable sources during the Seventh Plan. Details in this regard are being looked into by a Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission.

कोएलकारो परियोजना

1543. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :
श्री ए० के० राय :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 जनवरी, 1984 के 'जनशक्ति' के नगर संस्करण में "कोएल कारो परियोजना सरकारी क्षमता का शिकार" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या "नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन" ने इस परियोजना को छोड़ देने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से अनुमति मांगी थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ङ) यदि इस प्रकार की कोई अनुमति नहीं मांगी गई थी तो उपरोक्त परियोजना की कार्यान्विति में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार इसे कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भारिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम ने कोएल कारो परियोजना को छोड़ देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की अनुमति के लिए अनुगोध नहीं किया है । परियोजना कामियों को परियोजना स्थल तक पहुंचने देने में स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के विरोध के कारण परियोजनाओं की संरचनाओं का कार्य धीमा रहा है । राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम को परियोजना कार्यों के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित भूमि उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद परियोजना 8 वर्ष में पूरी किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा
3(3) की क्रियान्विति

1544. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधि-

नियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 नुक्तों की देश के क, ख और (ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों, संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा (3) की क्रियान्विति के प्रतिशतता का क्षेत्रवार एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी चौदह मदों सम्बन्धी कार्य को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) में दिए गए अधिकांश कागजात ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए जाते हैं । लेकिन ऐसे कागजात के जारी होने का राज्य-वार और कार्यालय-वार रिकार्ड रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और इसीलिए इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । उपर्युक्त धारा 3(3) के प्रावधानों का पालन करने और गृह मंत्रालय (राजभाषा विभाग) द्वारा सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए जारी वार्षिक कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जाते हैं । इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति की समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है ।

Request of Gujarat State to Increase
Royalty on Oil and Gas

1545. SARI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) the present rate of royalty on oil and gas being paid to Gujarat State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat State is pleading to the Centre for increasing the rates of royalty on oil and gas ;

(c) if so, since when and the details of their demand for increasing the royalty ; and

(d) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The present rate of royalty payable on crude oil is Rs. 61/- per tonne. This rate came into effect from 1.4.1981. Thereafter from time to time the Government of Gujarat have pleaded for increase in the rate of royalty. The substance of their demand is that royalty should be fixed at 20% of the international price of equivalent grade of crude oil ; since the price of crude oil has risen considerably since the last revision, the royalty should be correspondingly enhanced.

(d) Under the existing Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 royalty could not be revised in a period of less than 4 years, which will expire on 31.3.85. A bill to amend this Act has been passed by Lok Sabha and is likely to be considered by Rajya Sabha in its present Session. After such an amendment, it will become possible to revise the rate of royalty with effect from 1.4.84.

Telephone Lines in the Country

1546. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of present telephone lines in the country ;

(b) the total requirement of telephone lines in the country ;

(c) the number and location of factories which are manufacturing telephone equipment and telephone exchanges and their annual production and ;

(d) the other measures being taken to meet the increasing demand of telephone lines in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of present telephone lines working in the country as on 1.1.1984 are 25.38 lakhs.

(b) The total immediate requirement of the country is 35 lakh lines.

(c) There are two switching factories in the country with production capacity as given below :

Bangalore—1.5 lakh strowger and 0.6 lakh crossbar lines.

Rae Barelli—1.0 lakh lines strowger.

(d) It is decided to augment the production of switching equipment in the country by setting up additional factories as below :

Rae Barelli (UP)	2 lakh lines of Cross-bar equipment (Indian design) per year.
Manakapur (UP)	5 lakh lines of E-10B digital electronic equipment (French design) per year.
Near Bangalore	5 lakh lines of E-10B digital electronic equipment (French design).

Setting up of Radio Station at Keonjhar Garh

1547. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns which were identified in Orissa for the location of Radio Stations in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether Keonjhar Garh in Orissa had also been identified for the location of a Radio Station ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the establishment of the radio station in Keonjhar Garh and other towns identified for the purpose ; and

(d) the efforts made by his Ministry to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). The setting up of a local radio station with 1 KW MW transmitter, studio, Receiving Centre facilities and staff quarters at Keonjhar Garh in Orissa is an approved 6th Plan scheme. There is no proposal in the said Plan to set up new radio station in any other centre in Orissa. Progress in respect of the setting up of a local radio station at Keonjhar Garh is satisfactory and is also being closely monitored and corrective steps taken wherever found necessary.

लाजपत नगर, कानपुर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

1548. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस आशय का यह समाचार सही है कि फ्रांस की सहायता से लाजपत नगर, कानपुर में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किया जाएगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगा तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी, हां। डाक तार इंजीनियरों द्वारा फ्रांसीसी विशेषज्ञों की सहायता से इस एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जा रही है।

(ख) 10,000 लाइन के इस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज के 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की संभावना है। यह माल रोड, कानपुर में 6000 लाइन के उस उपस्कर के स्थान पर संस्थापित किया जाएगा, जिसकी अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है।

Utilization of Oil Refining Capacity to Meet the Requirements of Crude Oil

1549. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

PANDEY :

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not been equipped well enough to meet our requirement for crude oil inspite of extensive and intensive exploration ; and

(b) the extent to which oil refining capacity of the plants in the country is likely to be utilized during the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) ONGC is equipped to meet a fairly large percentage of the requirement of crude oil in the country.

(b) The oil refinery capacity of the country is expected to be utilised to the extent of about 94 percent during the year 1984.

Shortage of Urea in the Gorakhpur Unit of F.C.I.

1550. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will

the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any large scale shortage of urea in the-Silo of Gorakhpur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the reason for the shortage, the amount involved and action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India recently reported the shortage of Urea stock in Silo of Gorakhpur Unit. After taking into account the permissible handling loss of 1.5% of production, the total shortage of Urea was 5503 tonne during the year 1982-83 and 2826.46 tonne during the period 1.4.83 to 12.9.83. The above-mentioned shortages are as per the report submitted by the High Power Committee constituted by the Chairman and Managing Director, FCI. The Committee in its report have mentioned the following reasons for shortages in the stock of Urea in Silo of Gorakhpur Unit :

- (1) Incorrect procedure for measurement of Naphtha, Ammonia and declaration of production of Urea ;
- (2) Over-reporting of production ; and
- (3) Incorrect stock verification of Urea in Silo.

The Committee feels that there is not much scope of pilferage from Silo or mal-practices in despatches. The Committee has further stated that no single individual is responsible for the above loss and the management of Gorakhpur as a whole is responsible.

The Committee has recommended that write-off approval be accorded after cautioning the management to strictly follow the recommendations of the committee and to follow the procedure laid down by the Corporation for stock verification.

Regular Adjustment of Wages to Consumer Price Index

1551. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to evolve a regular adjustment of wages to consumer price index ; and

(b) if so, details of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1981 recommended, inter-alia, that a mechanism should be devised to link the minimum wages to the Consumer Price Index numbers so that they could be revised periodically without delay. This recommendation has been forwarded to all the States and Union Territories for necessary action. In pursuance of this recommendation some States have already introduced a variable dearness allowance as part of the minimum wages.

Power Projects by Tamil Nadu

1552. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the thermal and hydel projects which have been submitted by Tamil Nadu Government and which are still awaiting the approval of Central Government ; and

(b) The thermal and hydel projects which have been approved by the Centre and which are still awaiting implementation at the State level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The scheme for renovation of Ennore Thermal Power Station costing Rs. 37.64 crores has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. Other schemes received from Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement attached. Some of these schemes have inter-State aspects.

(b) Presently, there is no such scheme.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity Proposed (MW)
Thermal		
1.	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Extension Stage III	2×210
2.	North Madras Thermal Power Station	5×210
3.	Neyveli Third Thermal Power Station (Lignite based).	5×210
Hydro		
1.	Pandiar-Punnappuzha	2×50
2.	Chelatipuzha	1×60
3.	Shanmukhanadi	1×30
4.	Upper Amaravaty	1×30
5.	Chinnar Chittar Diversion Scheme	—
6.	Pykara Ultimate Stage	2×50
7.	Siruvani Micro Hydel	1×3
8.	Nellithorai	1×50

Issue of PF Accounts Statements to Cinema Workers in West Bengal

1553. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cinema workers of Kharagpur and Midnapur in West Bengal are not getting due accounts statements of their P.F. from the P.F. Office for the last eight years or more ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that cinema employees get their accounts statements every year in time ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, the position of issue of annual statement of accounts in respect of 8 cinema houses in Midnapur including 3 located in Kharagpur is as given below :

S.No.	Number of cinema houses	Year for which accounts are pending
1.	One	Since the date of coverage.
2.	One	1974-75 onwards
3.	Five	1976-77 onwards
4.	One	1979-80 onwards

(b) and (c). The accounts statement in respect of one cinema house could not be issued due to non-compliance by the employer. Action is being taken to secure compliance in respect of this cinema. In the other cases, the delay is due to either non-submission of prescribed reports/returns by the employer or pendency of work in the Regional Office of the EPF Organisation. The Provident Fund authorities are

taking necessary action to obtain the wanting returns through their Inspectors. The staff of the office are also working overtime since March, 1983 for clearing the pending accounts in the Region.

Targets achieved by Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in Sixth Plan

1554. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister

of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Plan targets for the drug and pharmaceutical industry are likely to be achieved within the period set for these targets ;

(b) whether investments in the industry have so far been made in accordance with the time schedule as envisaged in the Plan ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved so far since the beginning of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) and (c). The Sixth Plan Demands for various Bulk Drugs were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. In the light of actual consumption during last three years some of these projections are found to be over pitched while some others are under-pitched. In order to arrive at more realistic demand targets a review has been undertaken. The Annual Plan production targets and the production of Bulk Drugs in the country for the first three years of the 6th Five Year Plan are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Bulk Drugs		Formulations	
	Annual Plan Targets	Actual production	Annual Plan Targets	Actual production
1980-81	270	240	1350	1200
1981-82	280	289	1350	1430
1982-83	325	325	1425	1545

(d) Investment during Sixth Five Year Plan was expected to be of the order of Rs. 325 crores. Out of this Rs. 160 crores was anticipated in Public Sector Drug Units. The total investment during the first 3 years of the 6th Plan in Public Sector Drug Units is Rs. 58.97 crores. There had also been investment in other sectors of the drug industry. The details are not readily available.

Import of Drugs

1555. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of drugs is within the limit set for it ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

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

Review of production Targets of drugs in Public Undertakings

1556. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level meeting of the Chief Executives of all public sector undertakings under his Ministry was convened which reviewed the production targets set

for these undertakings ; and

(b) if so, outcome of the meeting regarding drug output targets ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Executives of public sector drug undertakings have been urged to take expeditious measures to improve the performance of their units.

Postal Research Centres in the Capital and other places

1557. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is running postal research centres in the Capital and several other places in the States ;

(b) whether under this research centre, letters are reportedly being censored illegally ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this allegation levelled by the Opposition Parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Postal Research Centres have been set up by the Central Government at Delhi and some other places in India essentially to keep a watch on foreign mails with a view to detecting postal and other irregularities/violations.

प्रेस परिषद् के सुझाव

1558. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या प्रेस परिषद् ने हाल ही में सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) भारतीय प्रेस परिषद विभिन्न मुद्दों पर समय-समय पर सुझाव देती रही है किन्तु परिषद द्वारा हाल के महीनों में कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव नहीं दिया गया था ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली की मतदाता सूचियों में विदेशियों के नाम शामिल करना

1559. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्रनारायण सिंह :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में भी मतदाता सूचियों में विदेशियों के नाम बड़ी संख्या में शामिल किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई तथा प्राप्त परिणामों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) निर्वाचन आयोग ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसे इस बारे में कोई शिकायत

प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी आयोग मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसर, दिल्ली से स्थिति का पता लगा रहा है। आयोग से कोई अन्य जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर वह यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Retired Officials Working in Private Companies

1560. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 11065 on 10th May, 1983 and states :

(a) whether he had since received a letter from a Member of Parliament about goings-on and doing-on of one-time Assistant/other officials of his Ministry who had taken employment after taking voluntary retirement with some private companies with whose matters they were dealing while in service ;

(b) whether they are exercising considerable influence with their erstwhile colleagues dealing with their companies' matters ;

(c) whether he had, in pursuance of Prime Minister's orders to rotate persons who had been working in vulnerable sections and posts, taken any action to rotate the Section Officer and other staff dealing with the man-made fibre industry in his Ministry who are reported to be acting hand-in-glove with these retired colleagues of theirs ; and

(d) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Copy of a letter dated 10.1.1984 from a Member of Parliament addressed to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, dealing inter-alia with an erstwhile Assistant of the Department of Petroleum was received.

(b) to (d). Transfers are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible. No instance of extraneous influence on officers or staff members, or of collusive action, as hinted at in clauses (b) and (c) have come to notice.

Purchase of Helicopters by O.N.G.C.

1561. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposed to buy some helicopters and therefore sought British Government loan therefor ;

(b) if so, the main purpose of ONGC to buy those helicopters ;

(c) the number of helicopters proposed to be purchased by ONGC ;

(d) the cost of those helicopters and the amount of loans agreed to be paid by British Government ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (e). 21 helicopters are being acquired for meeting ONGC's requirements for Offshore operations. A number of bids, including one from a British Company, have been received which are presently under evaluation. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give the details of cost etc. Indications are that British aid may also become available in support of the offer of the British Company.

Domestic Gas Supply System

1562. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of domestic gas system needs to be improved ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the improvement of the bottled gas position ; and

(c) the other measures proposed to be taken for the overall improvement of the domestic gas supply position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For absorption of the increased availability of LPG during the coming years Oil Industry plans to enrol 6 lakh new customers per year. To achieve this target 14 new bottling plants are being set up and 20 existing ones being expanded. Additionally steps have been taken to procure sufficient equipments, and commissioning of adequate number of dealers. Other infrastructural facilities, including transport facilities are being augmented.

राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली निगम द्वारा परियोजनाओं
को पूरा करने में विलम्ब

1563. श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते :
प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली निगम द्वारा शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने में सामान्यतः निर्धारित समय की तुलना में अधिक समय लगता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ग) इस विलम्ब के कारण, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बिजली उत्पादन में हानि हुई है, निगम को होने वाली हानि अनुमानतः कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम द्वारा प्रारम्भकाल से क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाथ में ली गई परियोजनाओं में से एक परियोजना, नामशः नेपाल में देवीघाट जल विद्युत परियोजना कार्यक्रम से बहुत पहले चालू की गई है और फिलहाल किसी अन्य परियोजना में विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Recognition of all India Federations of
P.F. Employees

1564. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recognition has been accorded recently to any of the All India Federations of PF employees, and if so, on what basis this recognition was given ;

(b) whether there is any basis for the allegation that the verification has not been completed in all the States ; and

(c) if not, the details of the related membership strength of the Federations on regional basis ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). On the basis of verification of the membership of unions operating in the EPFO, the All India EPF Staff Federation, New Delhi which emerged with a majority of membership has been granted recognition.

Verification was conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. It was not considered necessary to go through the verification process in Maharashtra and Bihar which had single unions operating at the regional/sub-regional level, there being no rival unions claiming recognition. No verification was possible in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh because of non-production of records by the unions concerned. In the case of Delhi where verification was in progress, the result would have made no difference to the overall majority secured by the All-India EPF Staff Federation (New Delhi) since recognised.

Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and
Hindustan Wires Ltd.

1565. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd.

and Hindustan Wires Ltd. Delhi are one and same persons ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the companies are not covered under the M.R.T.P. Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) M/s Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. and M/s Hindustan Wires Ltd. were, prima facie, considered to be attracting provisions of section 20 of the MRTP Act and were therefore advised to register their undertakings under section 26 of the MRTP Act. Both the companies have contested the Department's findings and have submitted their representations which are under examination of the Department.

Delay in Conciliatory Proceedings in the Office of Assistant Labour Commissioners

1566. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand cases are pending in the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioners and the conciliatory proceedings continue for months ;

(b) if so, the action taken by this Ministry to expedite disposal in each State ; and

(c) the number of cases reported as failures in 1983, State-wise and the steps taken thereon by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

(c) As per Statement attached.

Action on 1324 failure of conciliation reports has already been taken under Section 12(5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

662 reports are under consideration.

Statement

Statement showing the number of failure of Conciliation reports received Union Territory/State wise during 1983

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of F.O.C. Reports Received
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157
2.	Assam	002
3.	Bihar	475
4.	Chandigarh	016
5.	Delhi	105
6.	Gujarat	114
7.	Goa	013
8.	Haryana	013
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	016
10.	Karnataka	072
11.	Kerala	026
12.	Madhya Pradesh	231
13.	Maharashtra	149
14.	Orissa	031
15.	Punjab	063
16.	Rajasthan	198
17.	Tamil Nadu	077
18.	Uttar Pradesh	076
19.	West Bengal	152
	Total	1986

Bargaining Agent for Labour

1567. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry regarding Government's double standard in identifying the bargaining agent for labour ; and

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

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

(b) Shri Naval H. Tata in his address at the Association of Indian Engineering Industry Seminar has stated that where the INTUC claims to be the majority union, for example, under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Government policy would not tolerate the presence of any minority union, whereas in the case of INTUC in the Banking industry, it was suggested that it should not be excluded from the representation though it may be a minority union.

There is no statutory provision for recognition of unions and recognition is to be accorded by the management. Sanat Mehta Committee has made certain recommendations in regard to verification of membership of trade unions and for certification of bargaining agent. The recommendations are under consideration.

Number of brick kilns in the country and number of Workers Working there

1568. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of brick kilns in the country and the number of labourers in those kilns ;

(b) the nature of labour-permanent,

temporary, seasonal, contractor ;

(c) whether they enjoy benefits like other industrial labourers ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No precise information is available about the total number of kilns and the number of workers employed in the brick kiln industry. However, the information received from the various States Governments/Union Territories indicating the number of kilns and the number of workers engaged in the brick kiln industry is enclosed as statement-I. The information furnished by Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute, Bombay in regard to brick kilns registered under the Factories Act in different States/Union Territories is given in statement-II.

(b) This is a seasonal industry in which the production process usually begins after the rainy season and normally continues upto the end of May. The Brick kiln owners recruit the labourers through their agents by entering into a contract or agreement with the workers when alternative avenues of employment are not available.

(c) Being a factory benefits/protection provided under the Factories Act as well as other Central labour laws such as Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 etc. are available to the workers of the brick kiln industry.

(d) It has been decided to constitute a Tripartite Committee at the Central level to consider and formulate, if considered necessary, a separate self-contained legislation for the brick kiln industry in consideration of special features of the working of the industry and to explore the possibility of special security schemes that can be formulated for the workers in the industry.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govt./ Union Territory	Number of brick kilns	Number of workers employed
1.	Delhi Admn.	300	25000—30000
2.	Meghalaya	—	—
3.	Punjab	2000	1,00,000 (Approx.)
4.	Gujarat	299	16,241 (Approx.)
5.	Uttar Pradesh	6000	3,00,000 (Approx.)
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Small Units	Information is being collected.
8.	Goa, Daman and Diu	12	176
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Very small Units	—
10.	West Bengal	3000	2833
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Small Units	1,000 (Approx.)
12.	Maharashtra	Information is being collected.	
13.	Chandigarh Admn.	29	2470
14.	Orissa	80 (37 Regd.)	5500
15.	Pondicherry	100	Less than 10 wor- kers are working with power and less than 20 workers are working without power.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Brick kilns
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	None
2.	Andhra Pradesh	None but 8 tiles Factories registered.

1	2	3
3.	Assam	145
4.	Bihar	915
5.	Chandigarh	25
6.	Delhi	163
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	None.
8.	Gujarat	369
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2
10.	Haryana	818
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Not regd.
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Covered under Sec. 85.
13.	Karnataka	100
14.	Kerala	71
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Information not available.
16.	Maharashtra	108
17.	Manipur	Not Available.
18.	Mizoram	Not available.
19.	Meghalaya	No Brick kiln.
20.	Nagaland	Not available.
21.	Orissa	30
22.	Pondicherry	100
23.	Punjab	1765
24.	Rajasthan	83
25.	Sikkim	Not Available.
26.	Tamil Nadu	63
27.	Tripura	102
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1500
29.	West Bengal	228
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Available.
31.	Lakshadweep	No Brick Kiln.

Number of Workers Affected by Closure of Units in the Country

1569. SHRI AJIT RAG : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of closures up-to-date in the country and total number of workers affected thereby ;

(b) State-wise break-up of the closed units with dates of the closures and the number of workers affected, unit-wise/ State-wise ;

(c) the reasons of the above closures ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to open the closed units by taking over or nationalisation, to save the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, a State-wise State-

ment showing the number of closures and workers affected during 1983 is attached. Unit-wise details of closures are not maintained.

(c) Closures have variously been due to financial stringencies, shortage of raw material and power, lack of demand, mismanagement and industrial disputes.

(d) Government's policy on industrial sickness lays stress on remedial action to rehabilitate undertakings which have become sick. Under the policy, Banks and Financial Institutions are expected to take appropriate corrective action on the basis of diagnostic studies undertaken by them in each case. Government also provide necessary assistance for implementation of rehabilitation schemes prepared by Banks and Financial Institutions. Wherever, it is found that a Unit cannot be revived, Government consider whether the Units should be nationalised or any other alternative including workers' participation, can provide solution. Nationalisation could be considered only if the Unit can be made viable in a reasonable period of time and if it is in public interest to do so.

Statement

Number of closures and number of workers affected due to them during 1983(P)

Name of States/Union Territories	No. of closures	No. of workers affected
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	6,123
2. Assam	1	7
3. Bihar	5	5,930
4. Gujarat	36	10,656
5. Haryana	7	216
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	370
7. Jammu and Kashmir	..	..

1	2	3
8. Karnataka	—	—
9. Kerala	3	176
10. Madhya Pradesh	4	4,189
11. Maharashtra	35	718
12. Manipur	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	6	3,495(P)
16. Punjab	17	410
17. Rajasthan	6	1,656
18. Sikkim	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	12	514
20. Tripura	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	..	4,207
22. West Bengal	45	3,451
23. Andaman and Nicobar	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
25. Chandigarh	3	123
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	..
27. Delhi	8	526
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	1	105
29. Lakshadweep	—	—
30. Mizoram	..	..
31. Pondicherry	—	—
Total	192	42,822

(—) = Nil. (..) = Not available. (P) = Provisional.

Price of Coal

1570. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the prices of coal in March 1977 and in January 1980 and by how much they have been increased in the last four years on each occasion and when ;

(b) the coal production in each of the last three years and in the current year and also the profits and losses earned by Coal India Limited in the same period ; and

(c) the total investment of Government/ financial institutions in public sector coal mines/Coal India Limited and the returns thereon in each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) In March, 1977 the average pit-head price of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. was Rs. 64.92 per tonne and in respect of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. it was Rs. 67.65 per tonne. Since then the prices of coal have been revised four times. Date of revision and the average pit-head price on each occasion are as under :—

Date of revision	Average pit-head price per tonne of coal produced by	
	CIL	SCCL
17.7.1979	Rs. 101.18	Rs. 99.92
14.2.1981	Rs. 128.02	Rs. 136.85
27.5.1982	Rs. 145.90	Rs. 154.75
8.1.1984	Rs. 183.00	Rs. 192.00

(b) and (c). Coal production and profit earned/loss suffered by Coal India Ltd. during the last 3 years and during the current year, are as under :—

	(Rs. in crores)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (anticipated)
Coal produced by CIL (million tonnes)	100.83	109.61	114.06	123.00
Profit earned/loss suffered	(-)33.34	(+)34.20	(+)37.45*	Accounts not yet finalised.

*Excluding adjustment of contribution to/from Coal Price Regulation Account. The investment of Government in Coal India Limited as represented by equity holdings and long term loans due was Rs. 3254.88 crores as on 31.3.1983 as per the audited balance sheets of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

Number of Bidi and Cigar Workers in the Country

1571. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Bidi and Cigar

workers in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number out of them covered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 ;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of all the welfare measures for bidi workers ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to expedite the implementation of welfare measures without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Statement showing the State-wise break-up of Beedi Workers is attached. As per the definition of Beedi Workers contained in the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, all workers as indicated in the Statement are covered under the Act. Information with regard to Cigar Workers is not readily available.

(c) and (d). For providing welfare facilities to beedi workers, schemes relating to medical care, housing and education are being implemented under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. A statement indicating the details of the welfare facilities which are being provided to the beedi workers is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the total number of beedi workers in the country and number out of them covered under the beedi and cigar workers (conditions of Employment) Act—1966 State-wise

Name of the States	Total No. of Beedi Workers including Gharkhata Workers in lakhs
--------------------	---

1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2. Bihar	3.50
3. Gujarat	0.22
4. Kerala	1.50
5. Karnataka	3.00
6. Madhya Pradesh	5.00

1	2
7. Maharashtra	2.50
8. Rajasthan	0.35
9. Orissa	1.60
10. Uttar Pradesh	4.50
11. Tamil Nadu	2.00
12. West Bengal	4.50
Total	31.17

Statement

For providing welfare measures to beedi workers, the following steps have been taken :—

- 108 dispensaries at various places in the country have been established. One 10 bedded hospital at Mysore and Chest Clinic at Nimtita are also functioning ;
- For providing specialised treatment to beedi workers, beds are being reserved in T.B. hospitals/sanatoria.
- Actual charges for X-Ray, sputum examination etc. are being reimbursed to the concerned workers.
- Children of beedi workers are being paid scholarships ranging between Rs. 15/- p.m. to Rs. 125/- p.m. depending on the class in which the student is studying.
- For providing housing facilities to beedi workers two schemes are being implemented viz.
 - Build Your Own House Scheme*

Under this scheme, subsidy amounting to Rs. 1000/- and

interest free loan of Rs. 4000/- is being sanctioned to a bonafide beedi worker.

(ii) *Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section*

Under this scheme, State Governments are sanctioned subsidy to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- or 50% of the actual cost whichever is less per tenement for bonafide beedi worker.

Women Workers in Industries

1572. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total women workers in different industries of the country (industry-wise) from 1975 to 1983 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that women workers are gradually declining in different industries due to the unsympathetic attitude of the industrialists ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to protect the women workers from retrenchment ; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A statement showing information relating to employment of women in selected industries as per information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme for the period from 1975 to 1981 is enclosed (See Cols. 285-286). Figures for the year 1982-83 are not yet available.

(b) to (d). Statistics available with the Department of Labour do not show any decline in women's employment. The Government has constituted an Advisory Committee under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 to review the position from time to time.

Cooking Gas Connections

1573. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cooking gas connections in the country (State-wise) ; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to provide cooking gas connections to more people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) About 59.67 lakh connections have been given in the country upto 30.9.1983. The State-wise break-up is shown in the enclosed statement (See Cols. 287-290).

(b) Yes, Sir.

Unemployed Skilled, Unskilled Semi-skilled and Educated Persons Registered in the Employment Exchanges

1574. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of skilled, unskilled, semi-skilled and educated persons who registered their names with the Employment Exchanges during 1982-83 and upto January 1984 (State-wise) ;

(b) the number of persons provided jobs through the Employment Exchanges during the above period ; and

(c) the specific schemes of Government to provide jobs to the rural unemployed persons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The information is contained in the statement enclosed.

(b) 4.73 and 4.86 lakh persons were placed in employment during the years 1982 and 1983 respectively by the Employment Exchanges in the country.

(c) One of the important objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is the progressive reduction of unemployment in the country.

Statement
Women Employment in Industries

(In thousands)

Industry		Employment						
Code	Brief description	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Divn 0 and 1 Primary Sector								
Divn 0	0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	405.8	449.5	483.8	438.2	581.6	460.7	455.9
1	1—Mining and Quarrying	82.5	89.7	92.4	91.7	86.1	86.4	87.3
2 and 3	2 and 3—Manufacturing	453.3	514.4	525.9	572.4	572.3	563.3	594.9
4	4—Electricity, Gas and Water	10.5	10.5	11.2	12.0	13.4	16.1	17.2
5	5—Construction	66.6	59.6	57.6	58.5	59.0	63.6	59.3
6	6—Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	19.1	15.1	16.9	18.1	20.7	19.9	20.6
7	7—Transport, storage and communication	52.3	56.7	60.1	63.9	67.9	75.7	81.5
8	8—Financing, Insurance, Real estate and business service	43.4	41.9	47.6	53.7	66.0	72.0	79.7
9	9—Community, Social and Personal services	1097.7	1159.8	1198.5	1250.8	1294.2	1344.1	1396.5

Statement

State		No. of connections	
1			2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	4,64,133
2.	Assam	—	50,390
3.	Bihar	—	1,63,648
4.	Gujarat	—	5,72,126
5.	Haryana	—	1,19,992
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	20,206
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	33,302
8.	Karnataka	—	3,41,006
9.	Kerala	—	1,19,403
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3,09,607
11.	Maharashtra	—	14,37,628
12.	Manipur	—	4,655
13.	Meghalaya	—	5,426
14.	Nagaland	—	4,468
15.	Orissa	—	67,363
16.	Punjab	—	1,75,832
17.	Rajasthan	—	1,75,669
18.	Sikkim	—	2,332
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	4,81,504
20.	Tripura	—	2,927
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	5,78,349
22.	West Bengal	—	2,59,301

	1	2
Union Territories		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	593
3. Chandigarh	—	47,183
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1,360
5. Delhi	—	5,25,337
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	34,350
7. Lakshadweep	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	2,066
9. Pondicherry	—	12,094
Total :	—	59,67,184

The employment strategy and policies and programmes adopted in the Sixth Plan aim at realising this objective. The major employment oriented programmes in the rural sector include the National Rural Employment Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme including the Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-employment. Further, programmes under

Social Forestry, Dairy Development, Minimum Needs Programme, etc., would also generate substantial employment in this sector. The new Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is another landmark in the Government's efforts to provide employment to the rural unemployed persons.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges

States/Union Territories	No. on Live Register (in lakhs) as at the end of			
	1982			1983(P)
	Educated Job-seekers (Matric and above)	Skilled and Semi-skilled persons	Unskilled persons	Educated Job-seekers (Matric and above)
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.07	0.68	7.75	9.05
2. Assam	1.67	0.09	0.77	2.04

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Bihar		12.18	2.26	6.45	13.45
4. Gujarat		3.27	0.14	1.02	3.41
5. Haryana		2.12	0.15	2.13	2.16
6. Himachal Pradesh		0.99	0.12	0.52	1.12
7. Jammu and Kashmir		0.25	0.03	0.34	0.26
8. Karnataka		3.85	0.12	1.34	4.24
9. Kerala		9.82	0.84	2.61	10.90
10. Madhya Pradesh		4.38	0.26	4.26	5.39
11. Maharashtra		7.46	0.45	4.92	8.43
12. Manipur		0.74	0.06	0.07	0.80
13. Meghalaya		0.04	@@	0.04	0.05
14. Nagaland		0.01	@@	0.06	0.01
15. Orissa		1.97	0.32	1.07	2.39
16. Punjab		2.63	0.19	1.91	2.82
17. Rajasthan		1.99	0.08	1.39	2.45
18. Sikkim*					
19. Tamilnadu		7.19	0.64	2.23	6.92
20. Tripura		0.38	0.02	0.07	0.39
21. Uttar Pradesh		9.42	0.91	5.03	11.17
22. West Bengal		15.78	0.91	10.88	17.14
Union Territories					
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.03	0.01	0.05	0.03
2. Arunachal Pradesh@					
3. Chandigarh		0.41	0.05	0.29	0.45

1	2	3	4	5
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**				
5. Delhi	2.56	0.11	0.37	3.02
6. Goa	0.18	0.02	0.05	0.18
7. Lakshadweep	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
8. Mizoram	0.03	@@	0.10	0.05
9. Pondicherry	0.30	0.01	0.15	0.30
All India Total :	97.69	8.51	55.88	108.63

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

- Note : 1. @No full-fledged Employment Exchanges is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning data relating to which are yet to be received.
2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.
3. @@Figure less than one thousand.
4. P-Provisional.
5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.
6. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
7. Data relating to Skilled, Semi-skilled and Unskilled workers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.1983 have not yet been finalised.

**Assessment of National Programmes
on T.V.**

about the programmes included in National telecast ;

1575. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the programmes telecast by the National Programme on T.V.

(d) the steps being proposed to meet the requirements of multi-regional viewers over the National network ?

(b) if so, whether there are complaints

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Majority of the viewers welcome the National Programme. However, they generally desire increased regional coverage.

(d) Keeping in view the findings of the surveys conducted by Doordarshan, various steps are taken from time to time to include larger number of regional programmes in the National telecast. All Doordarshan Kendras contribute programmes in a regular basis.

Parthasarathy Committee

1576. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Parthasarathy Committee has accused the Government for violating its guidelines ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हजारीबाग, बिहार में तिलैया डेम (भुमरी तिलैया) में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

1577. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हजारीबाग और गिरिडीह औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की लाखों जनता को टेलीविजन सुविधा का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त "भुमरी तिलैया" नगर के तिलैया डेम में एक दूरदर्शन प्रसारण केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या तिलैया पहाड़ी पर

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करके लोगों को लाभान्वित किया जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) बिहार में उच्च शक्ति वाले दो ट्रांसमीटर और अल्प शक्ति वाले आठ ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। इन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर, हजारी बाग और गिरिडीह सहित राज्य के सभी 31 जिलों में पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो जाने की उम्मीद है। राज्य की लगभग 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को छठी योजना के अन्त तक दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो जाने की उम्मीद है। जिन क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है उनमें दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जाएगा।

गिरिडीह में उर्वरक कारखाना लगाना

1578. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरिडीह में बनियाडीह कोयला क्षेत्र में खनिजों पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना लगाने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वहां एक उर्वरक कारखाना शीघ्र लगाया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) छठी योजना उर्वरक कार्यक्रमों में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि नए उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से पश्चिमी तट से उपलब्ध गैस के आधार पर की जाय। उर्वरक संयंत्रों के

स्थानों का निर्णय करते समय सरकार इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर और फीडस्टाक की उपलब्धता, मांग पद्धति, उर्वरकों की परिवहन लागत और अन्य तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखती है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए गिरिडीह में उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Development of Telecommunication Service

1579. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the main constraints in the development of telecommunication service is underinvestment due to investment of only such funds as are internally generated that is, surplus over operating costs collected from customers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government, as a measure for suitable external financing contemplate to include telecom infrastructure in the core sector of Five Year Plans for the accelerated growth of telecom services with adequate financial allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Budgetary support is usually provided to meet the telecom plan outlays over and above the internal resources of the department.

(b) No, Sir.

बीड़ी श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ता

1580. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कई वर्ष पहले विभिन्न राज्यों ने बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ता निर्धारित किया था और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी-कितनी न्यूनतम मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ता निर्धारित किया था और किस वर्ष

में किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ते की दरें समान नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो अबिल भारतीय स्तर पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ते की समान दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या मूल्यों में हो रही लगातार वृद्धि को देखते हुए बीड़ी श्रमिकों की मजदूरी और भत्तों की नई दरें शीघ्र निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :

(क) से (ग) न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन राज्य सरकारें बीड़ी उद्योग के संबंध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी के निर्धारण और उनमें संशोधन करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकरण हैं। चौदह राज्यों ने इस उद्योग में न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की है। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 1000 बीड़ी लपेटने के लिए मजदूरी की दरें, मंहगाई भत्ता आदि तथा इन दरों के लागू होने की तारीख दर्शाई गई है। बीड़ी उत्पादन करने वाले मुख्य राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों की सितम्बर, 1981 में हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि बीड़ी श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी सात और आठ रुपये के बीच में निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। उनमें से अधिकांश राज्यों ने इस सिफारिश को लागू कर दिया है। इस बैठक में यह भी निर्णय लिया गया था कि जीवन निर्वाह खर्च में लगातार वृद्धि को देखते हुए, सभी राज्य सरकारों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी के पृथक अवयव के रूप में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध मंहगाई भत्ता लागू करना चाहिए और जो राज्य मंहगाई भत्ते का फार्मूला लागू करने में कठिनाई का अनुभव करते हैं, उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी में एक वर्ष के बाद संशोधन करना चाहिए। इस सिफारिश को सभी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के ध्यान में लाया गया है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	1000 बीड़ियों को लपेपने के लिए मजदूरी की दर	संशोधन करने की तारीख	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	7.05 से 7.70 रु० तक (बीड़ियों के आकार और किस्म तथा क्षेत्रों के अनुसार)	1-8-1982	
2.	असम	5.00 रु०	1-8-1977	न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव अधिसूचित कर दिए गए हैं।
3.	बिहार	8.00 रु०	24-9-1981	
4.	गुजरात	7.20 से 7.45 रु० तक, (बीड़ियों की किस्म और क्षेत्रों के अनुसार)	15-7-1981	इसके अतिरिक्त जीवन निर्वाह लागत सूचकांक पर आधारित विशेष भत्ते की अदायगी का प्रावधान है। जीवन निर्वाह लागत सूचकांक 361 के बाद प्रत्येक पांच प्वाइंटों की वृद्धि के लिए या इस उद्योग में कर्मचारियों को लागू होने वाले 361 सूचकांक से अधिक किसी भी सूचकांक के लिए मूल मजदूरी दर के अतिरिक्त देय विशेष भत्ता प्रतिदिन 0.15 रु० या प्रतिमाह 3-90 रु० होगा। जीवन निर्वाह लागत सूचकांक में

प्रत्येक पांच प्वाइंटों की कमी के लिए, जो 361 से कम न हों, विशेष भत्ता 0.15 रु० प्रतिदिन या 3.90 प्रतिमाह की दर से कम कर दिया जाएगा।

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|-----|-------------|--|-----------|--|
| 5. | कर्नाटक | 7.40 रुपये | 1-1-82 | न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों में संशोधन करने के लिए 16-5-1981 को एक समिति गठित की गई है। |
| 6. | केरल | 9.15 रु० + उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में 1950 से ऊपर प्रत्येक प्वाइंट के लिए 3 पैसे की दर से मंहगाई भत्ता | 20-10-80 | |
| 7. | मध्य प्रदेश | 7.50 रुपये | 1-1-82 | 42.00 रु० प्रति सप्ताह की दर से गारन्टी शुदा न्यूनतम मजदूरी। |
| 8. | महाराष्ट्र | 7.50 रु० से 10.00 रु० तक क्षेत्रों के अनुसार | 15-1-82 | कुछ शर्तों के अध्याधीन 4.75 रुपये प्रतिदिन की गारन्टीशुदा न्यूनतम मजदूरी। न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन करने के लिए 5-9-1983 को और प्रस्ताव अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। |
| 9. | उड़ीसा | 7.45 रु० | 31-3-1983 | |
| 10. | राजस्थान | 7.10 रु० (सादा बीड़ी)
8.75 रु० (विशेष बीड़ी) | 1-4-1982 | मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। |
| 11. | तमिलनाडु | 7.20 रु० (जदी बीड़ी)
7.00 रु० (सादा बीड़ी) | 12-3-1982 | इसके अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ता, जो मद्रास शहर के लिए वर्ष 1981 के औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बद्ध है, मद्रास शहर के लिए वर्ष 1981 के औसत उपभोक्ता मूल्य |

1	2	3	4	5
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सूचकांक के ऊपर प्रत्येक 5 प्वाइंटों की ओर वृद्धि के लिए, मंहगाई भत्ते के रूप में 2 पैसे की बढ़ोत्तरी की अदायगी की जाएगी, (मजदूरी में और संशोधन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव 15-6-1983 को अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।

12. त्रिपुरा 6.35 रु० 18-5-1982

13. उत्तर प्रदेश 7.50 रु० 1-4-1982
कुछ शर्तों के अध्वधीन 42 रुपये प्रति सप्ताह की गारन्टी-
शुदा न्यूनतम मजदूरी।

14. पश्चिम बंगाल 13.35 रु० से 3-7-1982
16 74 रु० तक

Shortage of Multi-Vitamins

1581. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : whether there has been any shortage of multi-vitamin products in the market as a direct result of fixing un-economic prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The prices of re-formulated Schedule-V Multi-Vitamin formulations fixed by the Government under the Drugs (Prices-Control) Order, 1979 are fair and reasonable. No shortage of multi-vitamin formulations on account of fixation of fair or reasonable prices or otherwise have been reported.

Pending cases in Calcutta High Court and filling up of vacancies of Judges

1582. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1532 on 1, March, 1983 regarding pending cases in Calcutta High Court and filling up of vacancies of Judges and state :

(a) the action taken by Government to dispose of more than one lakh cases pending in Calcutta High Court when the number of pending cases was 93,537, on 30th June, 1982 ;

(b) the number of pending cases as on 31 October, 1983 and number of vacancies of judges still existing ; and

(c) action taken to give relief to the distressed families of the workers removed from service due to long delay in disposal of their writs ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the Registry of Calcutta High Court, the pendency of main cases as on 30.9.83 is 1,10,201. The vacancies of Judges as on 1.3.84 are 5. Government continues to address itself to the problem of arrears. Steps taken to reduce pendency in High

Courts in general which also include Calcutta High Court are given in the attached statement.

(c) It is stated that no action to give relief is required to be taken by Government for the cases pending in Calcutta High Court except when such relief is ordered by the court in a particular case.

Statement

Steps taken to reduce pendency in High Courts

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts :—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judges of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.

(3) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 421 in February, 1984.

(4) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(5) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of

retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(6) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice ; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(7) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

(8) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

New Formula for Membership of Trade Unions

1583. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in "the Statesman", of 30 January, 1984 under the caption "Trade Unions demand new membership formula" ; and

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

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

(b) On the 30th January, 1984, Chief Labour Commissioner(Central)held discussions with the Central Workers Organisations who participated in the verification. Their objections on the provisional verified figures made available to them were heard. It has since been decided that all the organisations concerned would be given one more opportunity to sort out their points of difference. Government also has no objection to having similar talks with the representatives of AITUC and CITU who had boycotted the verification.

Renovation of Sindri Unit

1584. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the renovation and takeover of Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. has been stopped due to the late arrival of experts from foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether indigenous expertise was available ; and

(d) if so, the reasons in detail for depending on foreign experts ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member wants the information about the Coke Oven Plant of Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India. The factual position is that the renovation of the Coke Oven Plant was stopped owing to the delay in receiving the supply of refractory bricks and not due to late arrival of foreign experts.

(c) and (d). The indigenous expertise for building of coke ovens is available, but since the coke ovens of Sindri are of M/s. Carl Still West Germany design, the specialised services of one engineer of the designers are needed to ensure that the coke ovens are rebuilt according to design requirements so as to fully match with the other existing facilities.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की लम्बित योजनाएं

1585. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 फरवरी, 1984 तक केन्द्र में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास राजस्थान की, जिला-वार कितनी योजनाएं मंजूरी के लिए लम्बित हैं; और

(ख) उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) 1 फरवरी, 1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें, जो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हैं, उनकी जिला-वार संख्या निम्नानुसार है :—

उदयपुर	9
चित्तौड़गढ़	5
जयपुर	4
भीलावाड़ा	3
कोटा	3
चुरू	2
झालवाड़	2
श्रीगंगानगर	2
बूंदी	1
अजमेर	1
जोधपुर	1
सवाई माधोपुर	3
अलवर	1
बाड़मेर	1
जोड़ : 38	

अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित पड़ीं 38 स्कीमों में से 32 स्कीमें अनुमोदित की जा चुकी हैं। शेष 6 स्कीमें जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त 38 स्कीमों का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

1-2-1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुमोदन के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के पास लम्बित राजस्थान की सामान्य तथा आर०एम०एन०पी० ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की स्कीमों का ब्यौरा दिखाने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	विद्युत केन्द्र का नाम	जिले का नाम	श्रेणी	ऋण राशि	शामिल नए गांव	पम्प सैट	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	भीम	उदयपुर	ओ०बी०	30.776	28	30	अब मंजूर कर दी गई है।
2.	आमेन	वही	ओ०बी०	37.988	47	105	वही
3.	बड़गांव	वही	ओ०बी०	28.482	32	150	वही
4.	मावली	वही	ओ०बी०	63.579	71	230	वही
5.	केलवाड़ा	वही	एस०यू०	55.560	93	59	वही
6.	गोदजूगदाकोतरा	वही	आर०एम० एन०पी०	7.387	7	16	वही
7.	झदोल	वही	वही	55.418	55	150	वही
8.	खेलवाड़ा	वही	वही	79.954	100	302	वही
9.	कोटरा	वही	वही	14.804	25	27	वही
10.	चित्तौड़गढ़	चित्तौड़गढ़	ओ०बी०	66.447	95	300	वही
11.	केपसल	वही	वही	22.869	33	100	वही
12.	भासमी	वही	वही	72.050	106	400	वही
13.	बरियासदरी	वही	वही	77.557	101	400	वही
14.	भनसुरगढ़	वही	एस०यू०	24.163	23	70	वही

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	लालसोट	जयपुर	ओ०बी०	72.812	85	360	वही
16.	दयोसा	वही	वही	68.228	87	350	वही
17.	चक्सू	वही	वही	55.724	64	280	वही
18.	जयपुर के छः उप प्रभार	वही	एच०बी०	2.374	15	—	वही
19.	जहाजपुर	भीलवाड़ा	ओ०बी०	22.417	33	90	अब मंजूर की जा रही है।
20.	असिन्द	भीलवाड़ा	ओ०बी०	50.334	58	140	वही
21.	शाहपुर	वही	वही	22.779	28	75	वही
22.	कोटा डिवीजन	कोटा	एच०बी०	3.228	26	—	वही
					एच० बी० एस०		
23.	छच्छाल	वही	आर०एम० एन०पी०	36.537	32	159	राज्य विजली के पास संशो- धन के लिए लम्बित
24.	छिपाहेरड	वही	वही	57.139	62	180	वही
25.	रत्तनगढ़	चूरू	वही	51.425	45	—	मंजूरी के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।
26.	डूंगरगढ़	वही	वही	60.979	44	—	अब मंजूर कर दी गई है।
27.	डुग	झालवाड	ओ०बी०	72.079	71	320	वही
28.	बेकासमी	वही	वही	36.516	56	200	वही
29.	पदमपुर	श्रीगंगानगर	आर०एम० एन०पी०	15.258	22	—	वही

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	रायसिंह नगर	वही	वही	67.523	89	—	वही
31.	बुन्दी एस/डी	बुन्दी	एच०बी०	1.219	9	—	वही एच० बी० एस०
32.	जवेजा	अजमेर	ओ०बी०	46.619	69	204	वही
33.	ओसिन	जोधपुर	एस०यू०	82.859	37	—	वही
34.	सपुत्रा	एस० माधोपुर	आर०एम० एन०पी०	65.611	51	300	वही
35.	कोटकासिम	अलवर	ओ०बी०	25.409	22	150	रा०बि०बी० के पास संशोधन के लिए लम्बित
36.	सेहो	बाड़मेर	आर०एम० एन०पी०	99.068	19	—	मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।
37.	महुवा	सवाई माधोपुर	ओ०सी०	95.194	107	780	अब मंजूर कर दी गई है।
38.	*टोडा भीम	सवाई माधोपुर	आ०सी०	96.300	83	720	वही

*—क्र० सं० 36 और 37 की स्कीमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण सहकारिताओं के अधीन हैं।

इटली की फर्म "फेसे स्टैंडर्ड" के सहयोग से
टेलीफोन उपस्करों का उत्पादन

1586. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज

द्वारा इटली की फर्म फेसे (एफ० ए० सी० ई०)
स्टैंडर्डस के सहयोग से देश में "फेसे" डिजाइन के
टेलीफोन उपस्करों का उत्पादन करने का निर्णय
कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त टेलीफोन उपस्करों
का उत्पादन किन-किन स्थानों पर शुरू किया

जाएगा और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी तथा उत्पादन कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने, इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के प्रत्येक बंगलौर और नैनी एककों में विदेशी सहयोग से प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख टेलीफोन उपकरण और इसके 7.5 लाख महत्वपूर्ण घटक बनाने के लिए 18.33 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजीगत निवेश की मंजूरी दी है। करार लागू होने की तारीख से 12 महीने बाद उत्पादन शुरू होगा। उत्पादन की निर्धारित क्षमता इस परियोजना के पांचवें वर्ष में प्राप्त की जाएगी।

Representation of a Minority Union

1587. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government subscribe the policy of representation of a minority union in any set-up even if there is a majority union in existence in the said set up ;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any notification on the matter ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Code of Discipline which has been voluntarily adopted by the employers' and workers' organisations laying down the procedure for recognition of unions, does not provide for the representation of a minority union alongside a majority union.

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

Telephone Exchanges at Chandipur and Chaitanyapur, West Bengal

1588. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up telephone exchanges at Chandipur (Nandigram P.S.) and Chaitanyapur (Sutahata P.S.) of Tamluk Sub Division, Midnapore District, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) No potential demand for provision of new Telephone connections at the above places is registered in the waiting list justifying installation of new Telephone Exchange with a minimum number of paid connections required under the liberalised policy.

Production of Crude Oil during Sixth Plan

1589. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of crude oil during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the total quantity of crude oil production which has come from Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the current Plan period so far ;

(c) whether some new areas have been identified where petroleum exploration has been started ;

(d) if so, the name of these areas and by which year production of oil is expected in these areas ; and

(e) the details of the efforts made by Government to achieve the Sixth Plan target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The target for production of crude oil during VI Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) is 93.4 million tonnes. The total production from Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the Plan period upto January 1984 has been 69.23 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The areas where exploratory work is in progress are as under :

Onshore	Offshore
Gujarat	East Coast
Assam	West Coast
Tripura	Mahanadi Basin Off
Andhra Pradesh	Orissa Coast in
West Bengal	Bay of Bengal,
Rajasthan	North East Coast
Orissa	Extension in Mahanadi Basin.

It is not possible to indicate the time when production would be started from these areas.

(e) Efforts made to achieve the Sixth Plan production targets include repair of sick wells by increasing drilling efficiency of work-over rigs, drilling of more development wells, modernisation of equipment and applying enhanced oil recovery techniques.

Expansion of Fertiliser Industry

1590. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by Government in fertiliser Industry in the country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the production of fertiliser achieved during the current Plan period so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to make fresh investment in fertiliser Industry during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ;

(d) if so, the existing units proposed to be expanded and the areas identified for the location of new units ; and

(e) the details of the schemes proposed to be implemented thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During the first four years of the Sixth Plan 1980-81 to 1983-84, the total plan expenditure was about Rs. 1517 crores for the public and cooperative sector fertilizer programme.

(b) Year-wise production is indicated below :—

	Production in lakh tonnes	
	Nitrogen	P205
1980-81	21.64	8.41
1981-82	31.44	9.49
1982-83	34.24	9.80
1983-84 (Anticipated)	35.00	10.40

(c) During 1984-85, the outlay on the public and cooperative sector fertilizer programme is estimated around Rs. 850 crores.

(d) and (e). The outlay indicated in reply to part (c) above includes the provisions for the new public sector fertilizer plants at Paradeep in Orissa and Guna in Madhya Pradesh. Five more new fertilizer plants are to be taken up in a phased manner. They would be set up at Bareilly, U.P. (in cooperative sector), Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, Badaun and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh (in the private sector) and Sultanpur, U.P. (in the State Assisted Sector).

Statewise performance of power sector during 1983-84

1591. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK.:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reviewed the State-wise and Union Territory-wise performance report in the power sector during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details in the above matter ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase power generation capacities in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the details of the programme formulated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of State/Union Territory-wise power generation programme and actual generation during the period from April, 1983 to January, 1984 are given in the Statement attached.

During 1983-84 an additional generating

capacity of 4157 MW was planned to be commissioned against which 3503 MW has been commissioned/rolled till February, 1984.

(c) and (d). For 1984-85 it is proposed to undertake a power generation programme of the order of 156000 MU. It is also proposed to commission an additional generating capacity of about 3120 MW in 1984-85.

The measures being taken to improve power generation also include :—

- (i) improving the capacity utilisation of existing thermal units ;
- (ii) arranging visits of Task Forces for early stabilisation of the newly commissioned units ;
- (iii) arranging visits of Roving Teams of operation specialists from Central Electricity Authority to advise the power station authorities on operational techniques ;
- (iv) arranging requisite quantity and quality of coal ;
- (v) close monitoring of projects scheduled to be commissioned during 1984-85 ; and
- (vi) arranging spares and other materials from BHEL, ILK and other suppliers.

Statement

State/Systemwise/Union Territory-wise and category-wise details of installed capacity, gross energy generation and generation target*

PERIOD : 1983-84 (April-January)

S. No.	State/System	Category	Capacity (MW) (As on 31.1.84)	Target of Generation (MU)	Energy Generation (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	B.B.M.B.	Hydro	2555	9094	9775

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Delhi	Thermal	1030.5	4107	3512
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	22.5	10	2
		Hydro	174	752	783
		Total	196.5	762	785
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	300	1297	1297
5.	Haryana	Thermal	415	1176	855
6.	Rajasthan	Thermal	220.0	271	464
		Nuclear	440	1220	989
		Hydro	271	431	504
		Total	931	1922	1957
7.	Punjab	Thermal	440	1673	1799
		Hydro	200	798	799
		Total	640	2471	2598
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	3280	9983	8814
		Hydro	1242.4	3369	3373
		Total	4522.4	13352	12187
9.	Gujarat	Thermal	2243	9879	8927
		Hydro	300	385	846
		Total	2543	10264	9773
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	2402.5	7281	7790
		Hydro	115.0	322	197
		Total	2517.5	7603	7987
11.	Maharashtra	Thermal	4283	14633	12929
		Nuclear	420	1620	1661
		Hydro	1303.5	4220	5094
		Total	6006.5	20473	19684
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	1425.5	4951	4716
		Hydro	1641.7	4653	4678
		Total	3067.2	9604	9394
13.	Karnataka	Hydro	1847.2	6545	6554
14.	Kerala	Hydro	1011.5	4111	2941
15.	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	1750.0	6318	6486
		Nuclear	235.0	—	257
		Hydro	1369.0	3345	2389
		Total	3354.0	9663	9132

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Bihar	Thermal	875.0	2200	1834
		Hydro	150.0	130	160
		Total	1025.0	2330	1994
17.	Orissa	Thermal	470.0	951	973
		Hydro	630.0	1586	1909
		Total	1100.0	2537	2882
18.	West Bengal	Thermal	1926.0	5334	5125
		Hydro	41.0	39	98
		Total	1967.0	5373	5223
19.	D.V.C.	Thermal	1445.0	5337	4910
		Hydro	104.0	136	203
		Total	1549.0	5473	5113
20.	Sikkim	Hydro	12.0	14	19
21.	Assam	Thermal	327.5	857	797
22.	Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland	Hydro	245.2	515	453

*Out of 9 Union Territories, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry do not have power generation of their own and are dependent for power supply on the neighbouring States. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have power generation of their own unit mostly based on diesel generating sets. The capacity installed in these Union Territories is comparatively small and the generation from these units is meant for the limited requirements of those Union Territories. Delhi has a sizeable generating capacity and its capacity and generation performance is indicated in the statement.

Construction of T.V. Centre at Trivandrum.

1592. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :—

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of a Television Centre at Trivandrum ;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred ; and

(c) when the construction is expected to be completed ?

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Building for the TV Centre, Trivandrum is in an advanced stage of construction and is nearing completion. Construction of 126 Metre RCC Tower is in progress. 10 KW Transmitter has been received and installed. Orders for colour studio equipment have been placed.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 310.79 Lakhs has been incurred till December, 1983.

(c) Pending construction of RCC Tower,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

interim set up is being commissioned shortly.

Transmitter is expected to be commissioned on full power of 10KW during 1984-85. Studio Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86.

Non-payment of EPF amounts to the workers by the managements of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1593. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report that the workers of the closed Jute Mills of West Bengal are being deprived of their Provident Fund accumulations by the managements of those closed units ;

(b) if so, the number of workers thus being deprived of their dues ;

(c) whether necessary prosecution proceedings have been launched against those managements for contravening the provisions of the Provident Fund Act ;

(d) whether action is being taken to transfer the Trust Fund from trustees to the credit of the members' account with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner under Section 17(5) of E.P.F. Act of 1952 ; and

(e) if the replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). According to the Provident Fund authorities, four closed jute mills (two exempted and two unexempted) with about 13,200 provident fund subscribers were in arrears of P.F. dues. A statement indicating the particulars of

defaulting mills, amount due and action taken against them is enclosed (See Cols. 329-332).

(d) and (e). The exemption granted to M/s. North Brook Jute Mills, Ltd. and M/s. Shree Gourishanker Jute Mills Ltd., have not yet been cancelled and as such no action under section 17(5) can be taken at this stage.

Selection of Districts for 100 per cent Electrification

1594. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Districts were selected for 100 per cent electrification with assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the names of the Districts selected for this purpose in each State/Union Territory and whether the 100 per cent electrification has been achieved by 1982-83, as planned for the selected districts ;

(c) if so, whether any parts of the Districts were excluded from 100 per cent electrification on the grounds of paucity of funds ; and

(d) if so, the names of the Districts concerned, State-wise, which were only partly covered by this programme for 100 per cent electrification and the fate of the remaining parts which were left out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the past three years, the following 14 districts in the country were selected for 100% electrification by the State Electricity Boards with the financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation. The level of electrification achieved is indicated against each district :—

Statement

Present position

Amount in default
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. Name of the establishment

Action taken

1

2

3

4

5

1. M/s North Brook Jute Mills, Limited. (Exempted)

115.02

Prosecutions under Section 14(2A) of the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has been launched for default from 3/76—7/78 and 11/78.

The company had obtained injunction from the High Court of Calcutta restraining action, which has been recently vacated. A show cause notice been issued.

2. M/s Shree Gourishankar Jute Mills Limited. (Exempted)

76.00

Prosecutions have been filed under Section 14(2A) for default from 7/81—10/81 and under Section 406/409 IPC for default from 7/81—9/81.

Civil Rule has been obtained by the Company restraining action. The Injunction is still operative.

3. M/s Naskarpara Jute Mills Co. Limited. (Unexempted)

36.25

Prosecutions have been filed under Section 14(2A) for 5/76—12/76, 2/77—9/77 and 10/79—3/81 Cases under Section 406/409 IPC have been filed for the period 10/80—3/81.

The Company is under liquidation. A meeting of the secured creditors of the Mills under orders of the High Court of Calcutta was held on 1.9.83. The priority of payment of P.F. dues over other debts under Section 11 was stressed by the representative of RPF in the said meeting. The decision of the said meeting is still awaited.

5

4

3

2

1

The Company is under liquidation with effect from 13.8.79. The claim of P.F. has not yet been invited by the official liquidator.

Prosecutions under Section 14(2A) of the Act have been filed for 2/74—2/77. Prosecutions under Section 406/409 IPC have been filed for the period 1/73—3/76 and 5/76—8/76.

47.27

Mills.

Jute

4. M/s Premchand
(Unexempted)

State	Name of the district	Level of electrification
Maharashtra	1. Nanded	100%
	2. Chandrapur	48%
Himachal Pradesh	1. Kangra	
	(i) Kangra Tehsil	99.5%
	(ii) Palampur Tehsil	87.9%
	(iii) Nurpur Tehsil	94.2%
Madhya Pradesh	1. Chhindwara	95%
West Bengal	1. Malda	80%
	2. Nadia	96%
Andhra Pradesh	1. Guntur	100%
	2. Krishna	100%
	3. Nallore	100%
	4. Medak	100%
	5. West Godavari	100%
	6. Nizamabad	97.5%
	7. Chittor	100%
	8. Warangal	93%
Uttar Pradesh	1. Rai Bareilly	100%

(c) and (d). Rural Electrification Corporation has not indicated to any State about the paucity of funds for cent per cent electrification of the districts already selected by the SEBs. However, in the case of Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh, the SEB has taken up only three out of the four tehsils namely Kangra, Nurpur, Palampur for 100% electrification in the first phase. The Dehra Tehsil was not taken up in the first phase. However, REC has sanctioned adequate number of rural electrification schemes in Dehra tehsil to enable the Board to ensure cent per cent electrification in this tehsil.

Extension of Telecommunication Facilities with the help of INSAT-B

1595. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNI-

CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether INSAT-B is being utilized for the extension of telecom. facilities in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the regions where the facilities are being provided, extended or augmented with the help of the satellite as at present ;

(c) whether it is possible to cover additional regions under this programme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Satellite Earth Stations have been

set up at following places :

Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Shillong, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jullundur, Lucknow, Patna, Agartala in Tripura, Aizwal in Mizoram, Bhuj in Gujarat, Car Nicobar and Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gangtok in Sikkim, Imphal in Manipur, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, Kavaratti and Minicoy in Lakshadweep Island, Kohima in Nagaland, Leh in Ladakh, Panjim in Goa, Jodhpur in Rajasthan and Srinagar in J and K.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Additional Earth Stations are planned to be set up at Doda, Rajour, Poonch, Kargil in J and K, Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, Keylong, Kalpa in Himachal Pradesh, Zero Anini, Daporezo and Seppa in Arunachal Pradesh, Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, Srinagar, Garhwal, Joshimath and Uttarakashi in Uttar Pradesh, Campbell Bay, Digilipur, Maya Bunder in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Earnings from Film "Gandhi"

1596. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total realization so far received from film "Gandhi" ; and

(b) the amount so far received by Government as their share for financial advances made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The National Film Development Corporation has received Rs. 5.06 crores as its share from exploitation of the film 'Gandhi'.

(b) The Government has received Rs. 9.80 lakhs as interest on the loan advanced to the Corporation.

Regularisation of Existing Drug Capacities

1597. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has recommended regularisation of all existing drug capacities irrespective of their level of technology involved in their manufacture ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The National Drugs Development Council (NDDC), which is presently reviewing the Drug Policy, is expected to consider the reports of its working groups and to finalise its recommendations shortly. Government intend to announce the necessary changes, if any, in the Drug Policy after receipt and consideration of the recommendations of the NDDC.

Campaign Regarding Achievements of Government in Implementing 20-Point Programme

1598. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to launch a campaign all over the country to focus peoples' attention on the achievements of the Government in implementing 20-Point Programme with the help of foreign experts in the publicity field ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, various Media Units under this Ministry including, *inter alia*, All India Radio, Doordarshan, Films Division, Press Information Bureau, Song and Drama Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Directorate of Field Publi-

city and Publications Division, disseminate information about the work being done under the 20-Point Programme through suitable programme formats. For example, DAVP has produced a series of booklets on different points of the programme in English, Hindi and various regional languages ; All India Radio and Doordarshan disseminate relevant information through various programmes such as talks, interviews, plays, features, etc ; the Films Division has provided sustained publicity and communication support through its documentaries and news-reels ; Song and Drama Division has presented a number of programmes on various relevant themes and the Field Publicity Officers carry the message of development to the rural masses through inter-personal communication.

Opening of New Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices in the Police Stations of Midnapur District of West Bengal

1599. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices or sub post offices opened in the police stations of Panskura, Daspur, Debra, Sabang, Pingla and Keshpur of Midnapur district of West Bengal respectively between 1980 and 1983 ; and

(b) the number of petitions for opening new post offices or sub post offices received from the public of the above mentioned police stations between 1979 and 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information is given below :

Name of the Police station	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	SO*	EDBO*	SO	EDBO	SO	EDBO	SO	EDBO	SO	EDBO
Panskura	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Daspur	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Debra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (PO sanctioned being opened)
Pingla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Keshpur	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (PO sanctioned being opened)

*SO—Sub Post Office.

EDBO—Extra Departmental Branch Office.

(b) The information is given below :

Name of the Police Station	No. of Petitions Received in				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Panskura	2	6	3	6	—
Daspur	1	1	3	4	—
Debra	—	4	5	2	—
Sabang	—	1	—	2	1
Pingla	—	3	—	2	—
Keshpur	1	1	3	1	1

Payments due to Employees of Hindustan Lever Ltd. as a Result of Supreme Court Judgement and Awards of Labour Tribunals

1600. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the balance sheets of Hindustan Lever Ltd. do not give a correct picture of its existing state of affairs ;

(b) whether the company is liable to make good several crores of Rupees to its employees as a result of the Supreme Court Judgement on 5th January, 1984 ;

(c) whether several crores of Rupees are also likely to be awarded to the employees of the company by labour tribunals on account of setting aside Dearness Allowance freezes enforced by the company under the cover of unauthorised agreements in several States ;

(d) whether provisions made by the company under the Contingent Liabilities are far short of the likely requirements ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation in the interest of the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As per the latest available report of the statutory auditors of M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd. for the financial year ending 31st December, 1982, the Company's balance sheet as at that date disclosed a true and fair view of its state of affairs.

(b) and (c). The Department of Company Affairs, not being a party to the proceedings before the Supreme Court or Labour Tribunals and in the absence of the balance sheet of the Company for the subsequent year, the extent of the Company's liability, if any, to its employees in this regard, is not known.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of what is stated above.

Demand and Supply of Power in Karnataka

1601. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the reluctance of Andhra Pradesh to help the power starved Karnataka, the power situation in the State had continued to be dim in the outbreak of the South-east monsoon ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has been requested by the State

Government to help the State in view of the wide gap between demand and supply ;

(c) the main reasons for refusing to supply power by Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether other neighbouring States had also not been helping the State for power supply ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government have taken to help the State to overcome the power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). To meet the power shortage in Karnataka the

State is being given substantial assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, whenever their system conditions permit such transfer of power. Monthwise assistance provided to Karnataka by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra from July 1983 to February 1984 is given in the attached statement. However, as a result of reduction in the power availability in Andhra Pradesh itself in January, 1984 the assistance from Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka had to be reduced. Whenever there is an improvement in Andhra Pradesh's hydel generation at Nagarjunasagar/Srisaïlam, assistance to Karnataka is stepped up. Maharashtra is continuing to assist Karnataka to the extent possible. The power supply position in Karnataka is expected to improve with the onset of monsoon in 1984.

Statement

Assistance to Karnataka from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra State Electricity Boards

(Fig. in MU)

Month	From Andhra Pradesh	From Maharashtra
July, 83	4.82	15.94
Aug., 83	24.16	2.97
Sept., 83	35.31	33.44
Oct., 83	46.88	53.79
Nov., 83	47.36	49.68
Dec., 83	23.96	42.95
Jan., 84	3.34	41.96
Feb., 84 (upto 15th)	2.25	15.30

Difficulties faced by consumers provided power connections under Rural Electrification Programme

1602. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether frequent interruptions, fluctu-

uations in voltage absence of repair facilities and delays in providing connections, are some of the major difficulties experienced by those provided power connections under the Rural Electrification Programme ;

(b) whether a survey was carried out by the Planning Commission in which they

have pointed out that people below poverty line, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have not benefited from these schemes ; even though some of the State Governments have lowered the criteria for economic viability in their case ;

(c) if so, the other points revealed in Planning Commission's report ;

(d) whether Planning Commission has suggested that more incentives be provided to these people so that they could also enjoy the benefits of electrification ;

(e) whether Government have accepted the suggestion ; and

(f) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). It has been revealed in the study brought out by the Planning Commission that every sixth village surveyed had reported about two interruptions in power supply per day. Also, there was a delay in getting electric connections by the consumers due to long and cumbersome procedure. As regards the repair facilities, report of the Study Group reveals that for a large number of villages, repair facilities were generally available only beyond five kilometres from the villages. It has been suggested in the study that more effort is needed on the part of State Governments to provide electricity to villages where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population dominate and also to give more incentive to weaker sections so that benefits of electricity are available to them. Other salient points revealed in the study of the Planning Commission are—(i) the long and cumbersome procedure which delays in getting connections by the consumer ; (ii) bill collection centres in a number of States were at a distance of over five kilometres from the villages surveyed ; (iii) after electrification, there is an increase in the number of pumpsets, areas irrigated, adoption of high yielding varieties of improved seeds, widespread use of chemical fertilizers etc. ; (iv) the industrial units which came up in rural areas were mostly agro-based ; (v)

rural electrification has resulted in considerably increase in reading habits, entertainments, sports and hobbies besides reducing drudgery of women folk ; (vi) Crop pattern had shifted towards more remunerative crops due to assured irrigation facilities ; (vii) lack of finances is the main constraint of the 'non-beneficiaries' for not switching over to the use of electricity.

(e) and (f). The Ministry of Energy is already seized of the problems brought out in the Report of the Planning Commission and action is being taken.

Final decision on use of only generic names of drugs and measures to check continued use of brand names of drugs

1603. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

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

(a) whether the continued use of brand names for drugs, despite persistent demand for their ban, has resulted in the consumer paying heavily for almost every drug he purchases ;

(b) whether Government have since taken a final decision on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee for the use of only generic names of drugs ; if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the machinery devised to enforce it and check the continued tendency of the drug companies to lure the medical profession into prescribing the expensive brands and playing on the ignorance of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Government decided in March, 1978 based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee to abolish brand names on single ingredient formulations based on the following five drugs :

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin

3. Chlorpromazine
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts, such as Ade-pate, Citrate and Phosphate.

In addition use of brand names on newer drugs to be formulated in single ingredient dosage were also abolished. The decisions to the above effect were communicated to the Registrar of Trade Marks on 16th March, 1979. The above decisions were not applicable in respect of formulations meant for export. Certain manufacturers challenged the decision of the Government in Delhi High Court, and the said Court in its judgement delivered on 13th August, 1982 declared that laying down inter-alia drugs containing any of the single active ingredient shall be marketed only under generic name as illegal and ultravires of the Constitution. The Government have preferred an appeal (Special Leave Petition) in the Supreme Court which has been admitted. The Supreme Court is, however, yet to deliver the final judgement. The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and the price calculated whether formulation is sold under a brand name or a generic name is the same. The differences in price, however, arise on account of excise duty which is levied by the Government. Therefore, in respect of price controlled formulations manufacturers cannot charge higher price for branded products except to the extent of excise duty which is paid to the Exchequer.

Sexism in Advertising Media

1604. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Womewomen decry blatant sexism in media' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi of 11th February, 1984 ; and

(b) the steps which he proposes to take to tackle sexism in the advertising media ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commercial advertisements on All India Radio and Doordarshan are governed by the Code for Commercial Broadcasting and the Code of Commercial Advertising respectively. Ad copies are carefully screened before broadcast/telecast and suitable changes are suggested to the parties for acceptance wherever necessary.

Government does not have any control over the advertisements released by private advertisers to newspapers. Government feels that self-regulation by the advertising community, increased social awareness and adherence to professional standards and ethics would be effective instrument in tackling such tendencies in the print media.

गुजरात में नये डाकघरों की स्थापना

1605. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान नये डाकघर खोलने और अधिक तार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को गुजरात सरकार से कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) दूरदराज के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Gujarat Government Decision to Impose
20 per cent Cess on Petroleum, Natural
Gas, etc.**

1606. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat
Government have decided to impose up to
20 per cent cess on petroleum, natural gas
and censing head condensate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and
(b). The Gujarat Rural Development Cess
Act, 1984 which has come into effect from
4.2.1984 provides for levy and collection on
all specified lands in the State a tax, to be
known as rural development cess, at such
rate not exceeding 20% of annual value, as
may be fixed by the State Government by
notification in the Official Gazette. This is
to provide for the cost of development of the
rural areas in the State of Gujarat.

The rural development cess shall be levi-
able on the person who holds the specified
land for carrying out excavation for the
purpose of obtaining mineral oils or for
extraction of mineral oils.

नजीमाबाद रेडियो स्टेशन से कुमाऊंती और गढ़-
वाली क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के लिए आबंटित समय

1607. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और
प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नजीमाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) रेडियो स्टेशन
पर एक सप्ताह में कुल प्रसारण समय में से
कुमाऊंती और गढ़वाली क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के कार्य-
क्रमों को कितना-कितना समय दिया जाता है;
और

(ख) इन दोनों क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रसारण के
लिए लगभग समान अवसर और समय प्रदान

करने हेतु उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय करने
का विचार किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) आकाशवाणी,
नजीमाबाद गढ़वाली और कुमाऊंती बोलियों में
प्रति दिन 65 मिनट की औसत अवधि के कार्यक्रम
प्रसारित करता है।

(ख) दोनों बोलियों अर्थात् कुमाऊंती और गढ़-
वाली के कलाकारों और वार्ताकारों को समान
अवसर प्रदान किए जाते हैं।

**पिथौरागढ़ में हैड पोस्ट आफिस के
भवन का विस्तार**

1608. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के
पिथौरागढ़ नामक शहर के हैड पोस्ट आफिस में
कार्यालय के कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं है
तथा डाक के थैले बाहर खुले में पड़े रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्यालय के स्थान
की कमी को शीघ्र दूर करने के लिए भवन विस्तार
की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए स्थान का
चयन कर लिया गया है और भवन विस्तार
योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की संभावना
है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन०
गाडगिल) : (क) पिथौरागढ़ के प्रधान डाकघर की
इमारत में जगह की कमी है। किन्तु डाकघर में
डाक-थैलों को सुरक्षित रूप से रखा जाता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इसके लिए स्थान उपलब्ध है। कार्य को
1984-85 में करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और
डा० अम्बेडकर पर फिल्म

1609. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चैकोस्लोवाकिया तथा स्विट्जरलैंड के सहयोग से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू पर कोई फिल्म बनाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार इन दोनों देशों द्वारा पृथक रूप से कितनी धनराशि का निवेश किया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का डा० अम्बेडकर प्रथम विधि मंत्री तथा निर्धन और अनुसूचित जातियों के नेता पर भी कोई फिल्म बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां। तथापि, फिल्म पंडित नेहरू पर नहीं है बल्कि उसमें उनके दर्शन के कुछ पहलुओं के प्रभाव का उल्लेख है।

(ख) होने वाले व्यय की राशि इस प्रकार है :

भारत.....7.00 लाख रुपये

चेकोस्लोवाकिया...4,50,000 क्राउन

स्विट्जरलैंड.....70,000 एस०एफ०

भारत, स्विट्जरलैंड और चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच व्यय की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 15%, 15%, 70% आती है।

(ख) फिल्म प्रभाग ने डा० अम्बेडकर पर एक फिल्म बनाई थी जिसे 16-10-81 को रिलीज किया गया था। फिल्म प्रभाग का निकट भविष्य में डा० अम्बेडकर पर एक रंगीन डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। दूरदर्शन का इस प्रकार का

कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बम्बई हाई में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बनाए जा रहे प्लेटफार्म

1610. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग बम्बई हाई में कितने प्लेटफार्म बना रहा है;

(ख) इन प्लेटफार्मों में कितने प्लेटफार्म पूरे तौर पर स्वदेशी तकनीक से बनाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में ही प्लेटफार्म निर्माण के तकनीक का विकास करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1983-84 के दौरान बम्बई अपतटीय प्रायोजना में 9 प्लेटफार्म स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) 9 प्लेटफार्मों में से 8 प्लेटफार्म मजगांव डॉक लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, हां।

Delay in Delivery of Postal Mail and
Telegrams

1611. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of inordinate delay in delivery of postal mail and telegrams in rural areas ; and

(d) the steps taken to streamline the rural delivery system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no inordinate delay in delivery of postal mail and telegrams in rural areas. Delay occurs

occasionally due to fault in telegraph lines, dislocation in the schedules of mail carrying trains/buses/air services and natural causes like heavy rains, cyclones etc.

(b) The following steps have been taken to streamline the rural delivery system.

(i) Mail and delivery arrangements are regularly monitored, reviewed and revised wherever found necessary. Direct mail bags are introduced to avoid multiple handling.

(ii) Augmentation of delivery staff in rural areas is done wherever justified.

(iii) Surprise checks are carried out by supervisory officers and transmission of mails is monitored through test letters and trial cards.

(iv) Foot lines have been mechanised wherever possible.

(v) New Branch Post Offices are opened wherever justified.

(vi) To speed up delivery to telegrams, the jurisdiction of telegraph offices is reviewed and refixed.

(vii) P.C.Os, have been opened in large numbers in rural areas and these are utilized for transmission of telegrams, wherever possible.

Setting up of Gas Based Fertilizer Plants in M.P.

1612. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether gas-based fertilizer plants are being set up in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the on-going projects, their location, the works completed and the time-frame when they will be completed ;

(c) the number of new gas-based fertilizer plants to be set-up in Madhya Pradesh, their ownership, location, capacity and financial frame ;

(d) the production of fertilizers, quantity-wise, in 1984-85 and during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(e) the quantity of gas required for these gas based fertilizer plants and how much of it would be supplied by the Bombay High project ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (c). It is proposed to set-up a gas-based fertilizer unit at Vijaipur in District Guna, M.P. in the Public Sector. The implementing agency will be National Fertilizer Limited. The capacity will be 726000 MT per annum of Urea and 445500 MT per annum of Ammonia. The total capital investment is estimated at Rs. 587.1 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 285.1 crores. The debt equity ratio will be 1 : 1. The zero date for the project is fixed at 1-4-1984 and the plant is likely to be commissioned for commercial production in October 1987.

(d) The production of fertilizers quantity-wise, during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan is given below :—

(000 MT)

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphate
1980-81	2164	841
1981-82	3144	949
1982-83	3424	980
1983-84	3500 (estimated)	1040 (estimated)
1984-85	3800 (-do-)	1100 (-do-)

(e) The total quantity of gas required for the M.P. project will be of the order of 630 million NM³ per annum and this is expected to be entirely made available from Bombay High Project.

Setting up of Radio Stations in Andhra Pradesh

1613. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has since been finalised by Government for setting up of more radio stations in Andhra Pradesh during 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) if so, sites/places selected for the purpose ;

(c) funds allocated for the purpose ; and

(d) the time by which the programme is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). There is already an approved 6th Plan Scheme to set up a local radio station with 1 KW MW transmitter at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.60 lakhs. The station is expected to be commissioned by March, 1985.

Allocation of Power from Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station to Andhra Pradesh

1614. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Central Government for allocation of power to the State of Andhra Pradesh from the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station ;

(b) whether the proposal has since been considered by Government ; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Andhra Pradesh has asked for allocation of a share from the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station. The allocation of power from Atomic Power Stations involves certain technical matters regarding transmission, measurement and billing of electricity supplied, tariff, and recovery of dues. Central Electricity Authority has been asked to examine these problems.

Recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee Reg. : Staff Artists

1615. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee to look into the grievances of staff artists of AIR and Doordarshan Kendra have since been considered by Central Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time by which all the recommendations are likely to be considered and implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Out of 55 recommendations made by the Cadre Review Committee for Staff Artists of AIR, the Government have so far accepted 24 for implementation. The remaining 31 recommendations like revision of pay scales, creation of posts in higher grades etc. involving financial implications required concurrence of nodal Ministries/Organisations like Ministry of Finance etc. The matter had been taken up with them. The Ministry of Finance had advised that with the setting up of the Fourth Pay Commission, all such recommendations regarding revision of pay scales, upgradation of the posts etc. involving financial implications cannot be considered individually. There was however, no Cadre Review Committee for Staff Artists of Doordarshan.

Proposal for Expansion of Postal Life Insurance

1616. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for further expansion of the business of the Postal Life Insurance ;

(b) if so, the constraints against such expansion ; and

(c) the positive steps since taken for the removal of those constraints ?

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

(b) There are no constraints.

(c) The question does not arise.

माउंट आबू पन-बिजली परियोजना

1617. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माउंट आबू पन बिजली परियोजना को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) अक्टूबर, 1979 में प्राप्त माउंट आबू जल विद्युत परियोजना की परियोजना रिपोर्ट की कन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण व केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की गई थी और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को मार्च 1981 में टिप्पणियां भेजी गई थीं। परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की सलाह दी गई थी। तथापि, सितम्बर, 1983 में प्राप्त माउंट

आबू परियोजना की संशोधित रिपोर्ट में, उन्हें पहले की रिपोर्ट में बताई गई टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है। तदनुसार परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मार्च, 1981 में उन्हें पहले ही भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के आधार पर परियोजना रिपोर्ट को आशोधित करने का सितम्बर 1983 में पुनः अनुरोध किया गया था। आशोधित रिपोर्ट की अभी तक प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। इस परियोजना की संशोधित रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और स्कीम की तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता आदि सिद्ध हो जाने के पश्चात् क्रियान्वयन के लिए विचार किया जाएगा।

Opening of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Baroda District of Gujarat

1618. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the norms for setting up post offices and telephone exchanges in the backward and adivasis areas all over the country have been relaxed even if the expected income from the post offices and telephone exchanges yielded only 25 per cent of the expenditure incurred on them ;

(b) in view of (a) above, whether such areas have been identified in Gujarat ; and

(c) if so, the number of post offices and telephone exchanges that would be opened in such areas in Gujarat and in the backward and adivasis areas of Baroda District particular ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 30 post offices and 43 telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in the backward/adivasis areas of Gujarat in 1984-85.

The number to be opened in Baroda District is yet to be fixed by the Gujarat

Postal/Telecom. Circles. Information on this will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the district-wise targets are decided by them.

Supply of Newsprint at Subsidised Rates

1619. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation in a memorandum submitted to him has demanded that its members should be supplied newsprint at subsidised rates ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A memorandum dated 7.2.1984 addressed to Finance Minister has been received.

(b) The All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation, has *inter alia*, requested the Government to "consider supplying of newsprint on subsidised rates to the Small and Medium Press".

There is no provision at present for supply of newsprint at subsidised rates. However, the facilities indicated below are available to the small and medium newspapers for supply of newsprint :—

(i) As in the past, the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1983-84 provides for the supply of newsprint in sheets to the newspapers which are printed on sheet-fed machines. In case sheets are not available, an additional five per cent of their entitlement is given to them for conversion of reels into sheets. These benefits go mostly to small newspapers.

(ii) Newspapers the entitlement of which is less than 300 tonnes are permitted

to draw newsprint on high sea sales basis, from buffer stock and from indigenous mills according to their preferences. Most of the beneficiaries are small and medium newspapers.

(iii) The validity period of authorisation for newspapers where entitlement is upto 50 tonnes is six months as against three months in the case of others. This concession enables a large majority of small newspapers to draw their newsprint quota in small instalments in a convenient phased manner.

(iv) Small newspapers whose circulation is upto 2,000 copies are not required to give Chartered Accountant's Certificate while applying for allotment of newsprint.

(v) While calculating entitlement of newsprint each paper is allowed a certain percentage of copies for free distribution or toward unsold stock. This concession higher in respect of small newspapers as shown below :

Circulation figure per issue	Percentage allowed for free distribution
1. Upto 5000 copies	10-20%
2. 5001 to 10000 copies	10-15%
3. Above 10,000 copies	5-10%

(vi) The Government is charging Customs Duty at the rate of Rs. 825/- per metric tonne on imported newsprint. Medium newspapers have to pay only one-third of this duty, *i.e.*, Rs. 275/- per tonne while in case of small newspapers Customs Duty has been waived.

Impact of Rise in Coal Prices on Major Consuming Industries

1620. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent rise in coal prices was recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Cost Prices :

(b) if so, its likely impact on major consuming industries like railway, cement and power ;

(c) the total additional revenue anticipated from the additional coal prices ; and

(d) the total additional wage bill recently sanctioned for the mine workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) On the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and considering all other relevant factors, such as increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs, the impact of NCWA-III, higher incidence of depreciation and interest etc., the prices of coal have been revised with effect from 8.1.1984.

(b) The estimated impact of revision of coal prices on important user industries is as under :—

Industry	Impact as percentage of total cost
1. Railways	1.86%
2. Steel	3.5%
3. Cement	4.39%
4. Power	1.5% to 1.7%

(c) Additional sales revenue anticipated from the coal price revision effective from 8.1.1984 is estimated to be Rs. 127.54 crores in the year 1983-84.

(d) The impact of NCWA-III for Coal India Ltd. is estimated to be about Rs. 200 crores per annum.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : The question of films depicting the Congress was raised, that has come in the papers. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something in writing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even before the elections, they are using the television for party purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it in writing so that I can get it answered.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The idols of the temples of this country are being sold in the foreign markets. The antiquities of this country are not being preserved.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something in writing.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There is failure...

MR. SPEAKER : I told you, give me something in writing. Nothing is allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to conduct yourself. You cannot do things like this. It cannot be allowed. You know it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It has been discussed twice. Yesterday also there was a Calling Attention Motion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

Why don't you raise it there ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Not a word will go on record.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Justice Desai of the Bombay High Court....

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot refer to it. It is *sub judice* ; you cannot take it in Parliament when it is a *sub judice* case. Not allowed.

SHRINIREN GHOSH : It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : May be ; but it is *sub judice*. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He is reading it without prejudice to the *sub judice* !

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आज बिरला मिल में हजारों कर्मचारी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : मैंने आपको एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एलाऊ नहीं किया ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । यह मामूली बात नहीं है, देश में राजनीतिक हत्याएं बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं ।...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात अगर आप सुन लें

तो न आपको कष्ट होगा और न मुझे कष्ट होगा ।

आप जो कुछ कहना चाहें, अगर रूल के अनुसार होगा तो एलाऊ कर दूंगा, अगर स्टेट सबजेक्ट यहां लाना चाहेंगे, तो मैं उसे नहीं ले सकता हूँ ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : यह पोलिटिकल मर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER : A murder is a murder. It is a loss of precious life. It is the responsibility of the State Government. It is for the MLAs to look after this responsibility. We cannot take it up here.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या वह मामला यहां नहीं हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ; not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question which should be taken up in the State Assembly. Not allowed. I have not allowed a single word.

(Interruptions)**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने आपसे मिलकर आग्रह किया था कि बिहार में किसानों को खाद और बिजली...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरे विचाराधीन है ।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : जहां तक खाद का सवाल है, मेरे मित्र मुझे इस बारे में मिलें, मैं आपकी पूरी मदद करने को तैयार हूँ ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बिहार में यूरिया 200 रुपये किलो के भाव से बिक रहा है ।

If you allow a Calling Attention, every-

thing can be discussed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा कि नहीं लूंगा। वह आपको बुला रहे हैं, आपको जाना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम उनके पास चले जाएंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई मेम्बर कोई सीरियस बात उठाता है, तो उसके बारे में आपकी राय का देश के लोगों पर असर पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इसपर डिस्कशन करेंगे।

I am taking it up.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपको इस बारे में और भी कहना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मौका आएगा, तो कहेंगे।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I demand the intervention of the Central Education Minister to solve the problem of the teachers of degree colleges and Intermediate colleges. They are agitating for two months.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप स्टेट असेम्बली में उठाइए। यहां से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : At least there should be nationalisation of these educational institutions.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What have you to do about it ? It is my job.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is my job to do.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, there should be equity.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of equity.

जो कोई बात मेरे सामने आती है, तो मैं फैंक्ट्स मंगाता हूँ। जब तक फैंक्ट्स न आएँ, तब तक मैं निर्णय कैसे कर सकता हूँ ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are again interrupting me.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Soz, you are interrupting me. I cannot allow any discussion on and Adjournment Motion which I have not allowed. What I say is that I have to get information and corroborate certain facts. There are so many things coming in the House, but I cannot say anything without any corroboration. I have already written for the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you under-

stand ? Nothing is going on record. I have not allowed them.

मैं फैक्ट्स को कोरैबोरेट करवाना चाहता हूँ।
मैंने फैक्ट्स मगवाए हैं।

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir, I hope the Hon. Member is not going
on record. You must say that.

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it already.
Not a single word is on record.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, it cannot
become part of the proceedings of the
House.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed that
gentleman.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What is that Member
doing ? I have not allowed you, Mr. Soz.
I have allowed Shri Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir,
I have two questions.

My first question is that I have given a
Motion that due to the cold wave in North
India, lot of crops have been damaged.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consi-
deration. You can see me.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : My second
question is that because of the fighting in
the House democratic traditions are being
eroded day by day. The Members of Parliam-
ent who do not follow the rules, they rig
the elections in the party also. That point
should also be considered.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am
on a point of order. If you allow one Mem-

ber to make an allegation about the Assem-
bly, then you should allow him also to go on
record.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question
of allegation at all. This was the Press
report on which I have to get corrobora-
tion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But
let them give clarification ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should they give
me clarification ? I will get it from the State
Government.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो
बातें मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा। एक तो यह कि
शीत लहर और ओले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे नोटिस दे दीजिए।
उन्होंने कहा कि दिया है, आप भी दे दीजिए,
आपका भी ले लूंगा।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात—मुझे
दिल्ली पुलिस यूनियन की तरफ से पत्र मिला है,
उसके अन्दर शब्द ऐसे भी लिखे हैं जिसमें यह कहा
है कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष ने तीन सिपाहियों को
मुअत्तिल कर दिया है। उन्होंने लोक सभा को
अपील भी की है कि सिपाही जैसे गरीब लोगों को
मुअत्तिल न करें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने साथियों से बात
कर लीजिएगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : देखिए, बीसियों व्यक्तियों
के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार आये... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने साथियों से बात
कर लीजिएगा। हाउस की हालत देखिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी पोजीशन यह है कि मेरी

नोटिस में बात आई, मैंने अपने सेक्रेट्री जनरल और वाच एंड वार्ड आफिसर को कहा कि एन्क्वायरी करें। उन्होंने एन्क्वायरी की और जिसके तहत वह चीज होगी वही ऐक्शन उनके खिलाफ ले सकता है। मेरा नाम कहीं गलत छप गया है।

There is a Department, it is not under me also.

हमारे वाच एंड वार्ड के आफिसर नहीं थे और उनको मैं कर भी नहीं सकता।

It is not my job.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, you had assured us a couple of days ago that you will get the corroboration or confirmation or denial of something which the Railway Minister was reported to have said.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already got it with me. I will talk to you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Have you got it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will you inform the House ?

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपने नहीं किया न ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : वह स्पीकर ने नहीं किया है, बात खत्म हो गई।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप क्यों नहीं कीजिएगा ? मेम्बर के ऊपर यदि कोई ज्यादाती होगी तो कौन करेगा ? आप हमेशा कहते हैं कि मैंने नहीं किया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतनी गरमी में बात करते हैं। मेरी बात सुनिए। हर एक बात विधान और कानून के हिसाब से होती है। जब आप गरम हो जाते हैं तो उसमें सारी बात बिगड़ जाती है। गर्मी में सारी बात बिगड़ जाती है। हमने कुछ विधान

और धाराएं बनाई हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार कार्यवाही होती है। मैं कहता हूँ किमी आदमी को, अपने हिसाब से वह अपना कर रहा है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपने भेजा सेक्रेट्री जनरल को। सेक्रेट्री जनरल ने फाईंड आउट किया। उसमें चाहे एरा०पी० की गलती हो चाहे सिपाही की गलती हो... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ न। और क्या कह रहा हूँ ? यही कह रहा हूँ।

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Rules, 1983 and Emigration Rules, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 251 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7796/84]

(2) A copy of the Emigration Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 941(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1983 under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7797/84]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Calcutta for 1981-82 and Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the said institution for the year 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7798/84]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7799/84]

Notification under Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 53(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1984 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) dated the 4th September, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7800/84]

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have

to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1983, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984, with the following amendments :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-fourth" the word "Thirty-fifth" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "1983" the figure "1984" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984".

OILFIELDS (REGULATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

As amended by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay

on the Table of the House the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1984 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE TO
PUBLIC PROPERTY BILL**

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.15 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1981-82**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1981-82.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present the Hundred

and Seventy-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraph 4.35(i) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Incorrect Valuation of Unquoted Equity Shares.

12.16 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT**

Eighth Report

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj) : Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : पंजाब में यह राष्ट्रीय ध्वज लगा करके चलते हैं मिनिस्टर की तरह से, क्या यह भी... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको लिखकर दीजिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी असेम्बली बैठी है, उनसे कहिए वहां उठाएं ।

... (व्यवधान) ... **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : असेम्बली में उठाएं । मैं कानून तोड़ने वाला नहीं हूं ।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप अपने मन में जो

मर्जी हो, वह चलाना चाहें तो चलाइए, यह रहा हाउस ।

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारी बातें आपकी देख लीं, अब और आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

... (व्यवधान) ** ...

12.19 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members left the House)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury is present.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it in writing....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury is here and he can say... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of External Affairs has to go somewhere. He has some engagement. He has to be present elsewhere...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : After that, he can say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Let him deny it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि मैंने ऐसा कोई शब्द नहीं कहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : He has denied it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury say that he has not said it. You can settle it in one minute by asking him to say.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said it. What more do you want ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : One minute you may spare and ask the Minister only to say.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got with me in writing.

Shri Jagpal Singh Kashyap.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported move for establishment of military bases in Pakistan and Bangladesh by the United States of America

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश में सैनिक अड्डे स्थापित किए जाने के कथित प्रयास और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया ।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker Sir, The Government of India have seen reports about the possible establishment in Pakistan and Bangladesh of US military bases and facilities.

2. The House would be aware of a US

report suggesting that the Pakistani Government had promised to allow US planes to use Pakistani airfields in the event of certain contingencies in the Persian Gulf. In return, Pakistan was to benefit from the ongoing security assistance programme with the USA joint intelligence sharing and the training of its military personnel. In the case of Bangladesh, some reports suggested that following the visit of the Bangladesh President to the United States in October 1983, there were moves on the part of the United States to seek naval facilities in Chittagong and St. Martin islands.

3. The Government of India, have, however, been given to understand by US officials that the United States has sought no bases or facilities in Pakistan and that it has no interest in acquiring facilities in Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Government has also denied through its diplomatic representatives reports about a possible agreement with the United States on naval facilities. We had also taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan including at the recent informal talks between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries. The Pakistan Government has denied giving any bases to the United States.

4. The Government of India have taken note of these denials and wish to express the hope that these reports have no basis. The matter being of the utmost concern to India, Government will naturally continue watch such developments carefully.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह काल अटेंशन में समझता हूँ पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में जो हवाई बेस बनाए जा रहे हैं, वहीं तक संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे पूरे देश, पूरे कांतिनेन्ट और पूरी दुनिया की सुरक्षा से यह सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। विदेश मन्त्री जी ने बड़ी आसानी से यह जवाब दे दिया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ विदेश मन्त्री जी खुद अपनी सरकार के एक दूसरे मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए बयान के खिलाफ बयान दे रहे हैं। रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, श्री के० पी० सिंह देव ने 16 तारीख को कलकत्ते में, बंगला देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसके बारे में बयान दिया था जिसको कि मैं बाद में पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा लेकिन

उससे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संजीदा मैटर पर भी यदि विदेश मन्त्री जी इस प्रकार का जवाब दे देंगे तो उससे तो न केवल इस देश बल्कि इस कांतिनेन्ट की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ेगी। विदेश मन्त्री जी ने जिस ढंग से जवाब दिया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है उससे शायद वे परिचित नहीं हैं और अगर परिचित हैं तो फिर विदेश मन्त्री जी ने इरादतन इस हाउस को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है। मैं विदेश मन्त्री जी को वह बयान पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“Reports of Pakistan offering military bases to the United States in exchange for arms supply on a continuous basis have been appearing in newspapers for quite some time now. The report said U.S. had planned to set up Cruise Missiles on Pakistani soil ostensibly to thwart any possible expansion of Soviet influence southward from Afghanistan.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी बात का तो जवाब दिया है उन्होंने।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उसको पढ़ना जरूरी है इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ।

“Simultaneously, General Zia-ul-Haq has cried out for more secure protection from the rulers in Washington. He said, Pakistan needed concrete security arrangements with the US which the supply of even 500 F-16 aircraft could not provide.”

“Brigadier Noor Hussain, Director-General of Pakistan's Institute for Strategic Studies at Islamabad, has been a little more outspoken. He has said, Pakistan should acquire the best and latest US arms, even if it had to give military bases to the United States.”

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। बाकायदा

पेपर्स में आ रहा है कि बंगला देश में क्या हो रहा है। अभी स्व० शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की बेटी ने भी वहां के जनरल इरशाद के खिलाफ बयान दिया कि उनकी इजाजत से चितगांव और एक दूना आयलैंड में ब्रेस बना रहे हैं। जो हमारे देश के हित के विरुद्ध है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आपको इसका ज्ञान न हो। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उनको किसने यह कहा और किनके पास यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि आप इस पर विश्वास कर बैठे हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ और बंगला देश के साथ इस तरह के अड्डे बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। आप उनके नाम मेशन करिए? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि ग्वादरा के पास मेहदी-ए-कोए पहाड़ी पर अड्डा बन रहा है या नहीं बन रहा है? पाकिस्तान की मिलिटरी फोर्सों के प्रोटैक्शन में कोई सिविलियन वहां नहीं जा सकता है, जहां पर कि पहाड़ी पर अड्डा बन चुका है। फ्रेंस के अन्दर रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। अमरीकन्स का कहना है पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हवाई अड्डा बना रहे हैं, तो वह इसलिए कि पाकिस्तान सोफैस्टिकेटेड एल्ट्रा-वैपन्स चलाना नहीं जानता है, इसलिए हम वहां उनको सिखाएंगे। इससे और ज्यादा सीरियस मामला है कि अमरीका की कांग्रेस रैगन सरकार ने प्रपोजल भेजा है, एक विशेष कानून को अमेंड करने के लिए।

“The U.S. proposes to station a small but permanent force of military personnel in Pakistan” on a regular assignment” to “enable Pakistan to make effective use of U.S. arms.

“Normally, if six or less than six American troops are to be stationed in any country, the government does not have to inform Congress. But if the number is more than six, the government has to seek Congressional authorisation. The Reagan administration has, therefore, approached Congress for approval to station troops in Pakistan and to amend Section 515(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act for the purpose.”

मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि विशेषतया पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए अपने छः और छः से ज्यादा ट्रांस को वहां ठहराने लिए एप्रूवल भेजा है कि इस सैक्शन में 515(1) को अमेंड करो। यह प्रस्ताव में आया है कि भारत सरकार को इसका ज्ञान है कि यह किस पर्पज के लिए किया जा रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि विदेश मंत्री इतनी आसानी से जवाब दे देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क की एकता का सवाल है और सुरक्षा का सवाल है, पूरे कान्टीनेन्ट का सवाल है। बंगला देश पाकिस्तान को तोड़ने का हमको क्या सामियाजा मिला है। बंगला देश को आजाद कराने में हजारों हमारे नौजवान मारे गए हैं। फिर भी हम उनके रिलेशन्स बनाकर नहीं रख पाए हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी विफलता है। पाकिस्तान में कूप पर कूप हो रहा है। बंगला देश को अपने साथ मिलाकर नहीं रख सकते हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो कुछ हो रहा है और पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ जो कुछ कर रहा है, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम रूस की कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहते हैं, रूस हमारा दोस्त है। उनके साथ हमारे दोस्ती के सम्बन्ध और ज्यादा मजबूत होंगे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान को जो मिसाइल्ज और दूसरे हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं उनसे हमारे देश के ऊपर खतरा बढ़ रहा है। मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं— अफगानिस्तान की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता का आयोजन रूस-पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच किया जाना चाहिए जिससे समस्या मुलझाई जा सके और रूसी सेनाएं अफगानिस्तान से वापस जाएं। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा हमारे देश पर खतरा बना रहेगा।

एक तरफ डीगोगाशिया में अमरीकन बेस है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डीगोगाशिया इसमें कहां से आ गया ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। यह ।

हिन्दुस्तान की फॉरन-पॉलिसी का सवाल है जो पूर्णतया फेल हो चुकी है। दुनिया भर की ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान के सिर पर बैठी हुई हैं। श्री के० पी० सिंह देव ने कलकत्ता में कहा था—

“The reported offer of Bangladesh President to provide facilities to the US Seventh Fleet at Chittagong Port “will certainly pose a threat to this zone of peace”, Mr. K.P. Singh Deo, Union Minister of State for Defence, said here today.”

इसके मायने हैं कि वह खुद इस बात को मान रहे हैं कि चटगांव और उसके पास कोई आइलैंड हैं जहां यू०एस०ए० ने अपना बेस बनाने के लिए कहा है। यह स्पष्ट रूप से हिन्दुस्तान और इस पीस-आफ-जोन के लिए खतरा है। जबकि विदेश मंत्री भी इस समय बिलकुल उलटी बात कह रहे हैं, चूंकि अमरीका ने कह दिया है इसलिए कोई खतरा पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश से नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस मुल्क की विदेश नीति फेल हो चुकी है। चाइना, अमरीका दोनों बड़ी ताकतें हमारे सिर पर सवार हैं। रूस भी अफगानिस्तान के मामले को लेकर हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर आकर खड़ा है। वार्सा-पैक्ट, नाटो, कापन वेल्थ के जितने मुल्क हैं कोई हमारा दोस्त नहीं हैं।

अब मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बैठ जाइए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कराची के पास “गिवनी” बन्दरगाह के लिए पाकिस्तान और अमरीका का समझौता हो चुका है, जिसको बनाने के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपये की प्रपोजल अमरीका ने दी है। इसी तरह से “महापर्वत माला” का हवाई अड्डा बनाने की स्वीकृति पाकिस्तान द्वारा दी जा चुकी है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : He has given more information than the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He looks like a Minister !

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I believe we are going to have a discussion on the Demands for Grants to my Ministry. So, I would very respectfully request Members to come back to the subject of the Calling Attention because we can have all this roving discussion at the time of the Demands for Grants.

Coming back to the subject matter, my very first sentence is clear.

“The Government of India have seen reports about the possible establishment in Pakistan and Bangladesh of US military bases and facilities”.

This pertains to all the reports that the Hon. Members was pleased to read out in great detail. I did not want to read all those reports in great detail. But since he insisted on reading those details, I might as well tell him that only after reading all those details, this sentence was drafted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What do you think of the reports ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is what I have said in the last para.

“The Government of India has taken note of these denials.”

I have said that all these have been denied by the respective Governments.

We have taken note of these denials and wish to express the hope that the reports have no basis.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : You are speaking in diplomatic language.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This has to be guarded language. I do not call it diplomatic or undiplomatic.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : What is the reality ?

होगा या नहीं होगा, यह ख्याल है, लेकिन रिप्लिटी क्या है? या तो आप इन्कार कीजिए या कहिए कि इस तरह की स्थिति है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : मेरे पास जो सूचना है वह आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। अबदारी में जो उसके बारे में आया हमने पूछताछ की।

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमसे कहा गया कि यह गलत है। मैं आपको यह रिपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : तो आप उनका विश्वास कर रहे हैं।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : यह विश्वास का सवाल नहीं है। विश्वास और अविश्वास एक सबजेक्टिव चीज होती है और यहां पर जितने सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, जितने सदस्य विराजमान हैं, उनमें हर एक का अपना विश्वास और अविश्वास हो सकता है। यह सवाल इससे सम्बद्ध नहीं है।

दूसरी बात है

the request of the Defence Department of the United States to Congress asking for endorsement of more than six armed personnel to be stationed in Pakistan. The position here is this. The *Times of India* has recently carried a report that the U.S. Administration has sought the authorisation of the Congress to base more than six uniformed personnel in Pakistan. This is projected in the news reports as a new development and linked to reports on the establishment of a base. This is not correct. The position is like this. Wherever American arms have been supplied, in all those countries a kind of administrative office has been opened to deal with the matters arising out of these supplies, their installation, etc., and that is called Security Assistance Organization. These Security Assistance Organizations have been established in all the countries where U.S. arms assistance has been given. There are countries like Pakistan, El

Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, etc., etc. You know the pattern. This is a fact. But the request for such an authorisation was actually first made in 1983 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the Defence Department because whenever more than six uniformed personnel are needed, the law says that a request has to be made to the Congress and the Congress has to give permission! This is the background against which the request has been made. That has been linked to bases. That linking does not appear to be correct. It is in connection with the Security Assistance Organization which again is a result of arms supplied to these countries from the United States. This is the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Neelalohithadasan Nadar.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैंने एक सवाल और उठाया था लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने क्वेश्चन किया है कि महेन्दी-ए-कोह पर जो अड्डा बनाने की बात है, वह बना है या नहीं बना है, इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : देखिये, कोई अड्डा बनने या न बनने से इस कालिंग एटेंशन का क्या सम्बन्ध हो सकता है? आपने बेस की बात पूछी लेकिन आपने हवाई अड्डे की बात इस कालिंग एटेंशन में नहीं पूछी। हर एक मुल्क अपने इलाके में जितने चाहे हवाई अड्डे बना सकता है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अमरीका को भी वह फौजालिटी है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Neelalohithadasan Nadar.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : The statement of the hon. Minister in this respect is only an eye-wash. So many press reports have appeared. (*Interruptions*) The Minister himself may have with him so many press reports. I do not want to read all those reports because of lack of time...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anything other than what the hon. Member participating in the Call-Attention is saying is not going on record.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : If you read carefully the statement of the Minister, from the beginning to the end, you can see that the Government of India is still relying on reports and hopes. There have been reports for the last so many months and years regarding the building of bases by the United States in Pakistan. Recently we have been getting reports of USA proposing to have bases in Bangladesh also. I am asking the hon. Minister through you whether the Government of India is having any reliable source to assess what is happening in the Indian sub-continent itself instead of relying on reports and hopes. The reports that the United States is proposing to have its bases in Bangladesh is really shocking. As we all know, during the liberation struggle which was going on in Bangladesh, India has played an important role. But after the liberation of Bangladesh why was our relationship with Bangladesh worsened during the period of successive governments in Bangladesh ? I want to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government of India has ever analysed through its diplomatic sources or through any other sources as to what is the reason for the worsening of our relationship with Bangladesh or what is the reason for the Government of Bangladesh viewing India with suspicion.

Regarding Pakistan we have been forced to have three wars with Pakistan because Pakistan declared war on us thrice. Pakistan is supposed to be a non-aligned country. We are claiming ourselves to be the leader of the Non-aligned Movement and without our knowledge, while we are relying on reports and hopes, Pakistan is giving its land to the United States, the leader of the imperialist forces to have military bases. What is the Government of India going to do in this respect ?

There are reports that in this very month the talk with Pakistan is again going to be resumed. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this issue will be taken up with Pakistani officials during the course of the official talks.

The United States military bases are there not only in Pakistan or Bangladesh. All around India we can see the US bases—in Diego Garcia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other parts of South Asia also. We are surrounded by the US military bases posing a great danger to us. I want to draw the attention of this House. When the war with Pakistan was going on in the eastern sector during the Bangladesh liberation struggle, the US Seventh Fleet came into the Bay of Bengal. Only because of our treaty with Soviet Union, the Indo-Soviet Treaty and the statement of Soviet Union in that respect, the US Fleet did not enter our waters. So, by seeing the US military bases around us, I want to know whether the Government of India will take concrete steps to strengthen the treaty with Soviet Union. All of us know already the Defence Minister of Soviet Union is in India. I want to know whether our Minister will take seriously this issue while discussing issues of such importance with the Soviet Union representative.

The stationing of the Imperialist Forces in various places is a threat to world peace—not only to the Indian Continent but throughout the world—and so, the only course to fight such a threat is to align all the non-aligned countries with the socialist groups of this World. I want to know whether the Government of India, which is claiming itself to be the leader of the non-aligned movement, will take some steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving me the benefit of his advice in this Calling Attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What about Mr. Ustinov's visit ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is a bilateral visit, in the usual bilateral course of events ; I do not think it is fair to link this visit with this Calling Attention. One of the points raised by Mr. Nadar is—whether this matter will be taken up with Pakistan. When we discussed this with them, the House may recall that we have Two documents on the Table—one is a draft of a Treaty of Peace and Friendship ; the other is what is generally known as the 'No-War Pact'. Now, a careful analysis of these two documents would clearly reveal that one of the points to be sorted out while discussing these two documents together would be the connected question of bases and so on. So, without going into details, I would only submit that these matters would certainly come up for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this Calling Attention in a broad perspective of world peace and the aggressive role of imperialism in involving the whole world into a nuclear holocaust.

Therefore, I will not take it only as an attempt by America to seek peace or establish peace in our neighbourhood. There was an imperialistic aggression in the Latin American countries and the establishment of Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe. The past aggression by America in Lebanon and their threatened invasion in the gulf of Hormuz are matters, to my mind, closely related to maintenance of peace, stability, in this region. I do not know if the Minister has applied his mind to the concept like frontline State or the strategic consensus which has been much too often dished around by the American Administration.

However, after Mr. Reagan's installation as the President of the United States (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to remind the hon. Minister, to the whole range of weapon system that has been supplied to Pakistan. I do not want to go into that in detail as that has been clari-

fied by him, our Prime Minister and other Members of this House as well.

Therefore, I would only emphasise the involvement of Americans in this region as its attempt to suck the neighbouring country of India into a security alliance. The purport is very obvious. The Americans want this region to be subservient to their overall global strategic interests.

Therefore, the concept of strategic consensus between Pakistan and America has been evolved and when I talk of strategic consensus I would like the House to remember that this strategic consensus relates not only to South Asia and our security but it is also closely connected with the situation in the Persian gulf which is our next door area. Therefore, Pakistan has walked into the trap of American imperialism and regarding these bases, the bases which are sought to be established, would the Minister deny that rapid deployment force which is seeking bases in Pakistan has been established with a view to contain the entire region and to safeguard the so-called American interest in the gulf area as if gulf were the private fishing pond of American imperialism ?

Sir, Pakistan was part of the sub-continent but Americans have evolved a concept, namely that Pakistan is now part of West Asia because their interest in West Asia, as they say, is now threatened. But I would like to remind the House that the concept of rapid deployment force was inducted in this region much before the so-called Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. I would also like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that the American Central command force whose jurisdiction now is spread over nineteen countries of this region—whole north west quadrant of the Indian ocean—that includes Pakistan and Pakistan is self-proclaimed pillar of strength for American interest in this region. No less a person than the President of Pakistan when he was in America last year said that Pakistan is the back-yard of the 'back-door of the Persian Gulf and if Pakistan is not safe, then Persian Gulf would not remain safe for America. This is the scenic and, therefore, involvement of an extra-regional power, the super power, which is now trying to revive its Pax American and induct

the concept of domination, hegemonism throughout the world is out to de-stabilise this region through indiscriminate supply of the most sophisticated weapons.

I would like to know from the Minister how, when these things are happening in this region, this country can remain un-alert or would not respond in a big way. I am happy that the hon. Minister from time to time—and I must also say that we are fortunate in having a Minister like him who is a prodigious scholar and has a rare sense of articulation has, as the Prime Minister is insisting also been insisting that the whole area is sought to be destabilised through induction of the second cold war. The second cold war which is sweeping through the length and breadth of the country has been brought to our doorstep by American imperialism and it is hotting up. Therefore, it is trying to de-stabilise our system and economy and involve us into the tension which is going on all around.

Now, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government of India to the atomic weapon factor in this scenerio.

Even the Secretary of State of America, Mr. Schultz went to Beijing to negotiate with the authorities in China that they should not supply atomic knowhow to Pakistan. Recently in a statement Dr. A.Q. Khan, who is the architect of the nuclear policy of Pakistan and who had stolen many European secrets from some European countries declared that we have attained uranium enrichment capability. He said, we are the 6th country in the world what Europe took 20 years to develop, we have developed only in 7 years. My hunch is that Pakistan is already in possession of atomic arsenal. There is a parallel. The bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima was this bomb which had not been tested. Similarly in the case of Isreal they are reported to have a very rich atomic arsenal, though they have not carried out any military tests so far. So, there is this collaboration between America and Pakistan, Pakistan being projected as a frontline State in this area and this strategic consensus. Recently when the Chinese President was in America he said, now China is also part of that strategic consensus and weapons and military knowhow will be sup-

plied or passed on to China for modernisation..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can say all these things in the General Discussion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Let us not be casual. These are important matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are very important matters—whether they are concerned with Calling Attention or not !

DR. SUBRAMANJAM SWAMY : You don't disturb his trend of thought, Sir.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please listen. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, how is Pakistan being armed ? The army of Pakistan, with Mr. Reagan, has started taking a new momentum. But it started in early 50s. So the same scenario is prevailing now. Recently I saw a report that in the UNO those countries which are not consistently following stand in favour of America will not benefit from bilateral assistance from USA and India in this case has 'zero' making. Therefore American Imperialist aggression is growing. Regarding the base which was mentioned in Bangla Desh, recently, the Minister has admitted it. My impression is this. I will come to it. General Ershad gave a statement day before yesterday that Soviet Russia is out to destabilise his Government. This has become significant. When he was in America he had high level discussions and an agreement was arrived at in which Bangla Desh authorities were to extend emergency landing and re-fuelling facilities to planes of the 7th Fleet at Chittagong port and the St. Martin and one more island was to be requisitioned for stationing permanent bases of America. So, these things have happened. If you permit me, I can read out the names, just to make it authentic. Gen. James Lee, Commander of US force in Western Pacific visited Bangla Desh for 5 days from February 14 and he had discussions with them and then General Ershad visited there. And then this Gen. Ershad's visit was followed by the visit of 3 senior officers of Asia Pacific Command to Bangla Desh in first week of January. After that an understanding was arrived at that St. Martin and another island nearby would be

provided to America for establishing bases. This is the situation.

And then references were made to Sri Lanka. We are being ringed on all sides by American bases. All this is being done in the name of protecting American interests.

Therefore, as has been made abundantly clear on a number of occasions by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, we have to face the reality as such and unfortunately, Afghanistan issue has been brought in here and a demand was made....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwary, the hon. Minister has already made an appeal to you not to have a general discussion on this issue.

PROF. K.K. TIWARY : All right, Sir. But permit me to quote from the newspaper an article in which Prof. Stephen Cohen of the University of Illinois has said. This would make it clear regarding the American strategy and their perception in encircling the region which poses a threat, instability and insecurity to our country. I quote here—

“Prof. Stephen Cohen of the University of Illinois, for instance, points out that “Pakistan belongs to that class of states whose very survival is uncertain, whose legitimacy is doubted and whose security-related resources are inadequate. Yet these states will not go away nor can they be ignored. Pakistan (like Taiwan, South Korea, Israel and South Africa) has the capacity so fight, to go nuclear, to influence the global strategic balance (if only by collapsing) and, lastly, is in a strategic geographical location surrounded by the three largest states in the world adjacent to the mouth of the Persian Gulf....”

This is the scenario. Therefore, Sir, the Americans are very much interested in establishing bases around our country and making Pakistan as part of their total strategic encirclement of India which is a peace-loving country, which has been championing the cause of non-alignment and

existence of peace in the poor countries. The base of Americans in the Indian Ocean, in Diego Garcia Island is known to all of us and it has been very much talked about. The Americans have 21 bases in this region. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the concept evolved by the American Administration *vis-a-vis* Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South Asian region and the Indian sub-continent with their belligerent and aggressive designs would be allowed to be established thus endangering our country's stability. Will the hon. Minister kindly explain this and how is he going to meet this threat which is imminent to our security ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, the hon. Member has raised many many points and he knows and the House is also aware that during the last four years, we had on several occasions discussed these very points in great detail, whether it is the question of strategic consensus or the rapid deployment of force or the concept of the so-called front-line States, etc. and the views of the Government have been very clearly, very succinctly stated on several occasions by the Prime Minister and whenever the occasion arose, by myself in the House and elsewhere. So, I do not have to comment on all those points. I would only like to assure him, as I did in the last sentence of the Statement, the matter being of utmost concern to India, Government will naturally continue to watch such developments carefully and I have also submitted to the House that whenever a threat is posed to the security of India, the Government will take adequate steps to meet that threat. The Defence Minister has said, I have said, and above all, the Prime Minister has said it.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, In spite of being an admirer of hon. Minister for External Affairs...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is first time that you are an admirer of somebody.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I have

been his admirer for a long time and he knows that.

However, I feel that he has taken the issue very lightly. I would like to quote from the statement itself. Para 3 says :

“The Government of India, have, however, been given to understand by US officials that the United States has sought no bases or facilities in Pakistan and that it has no interest in acquiring facilities in Bangladesh.”

Here, I would like to remind the hon. Minister and through him the Government of India that in the year 1954, when the USA was supplying arms to Pakistan, at that time, this issue was raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Were you born in that year ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I read about all these things afterwards. At that time, this issue was taken up with the Government of USA because people in this country felt that those arms would be used against India only, but the Government of USA told and assured India that the arms which were being supplied to Pakistan would not be used against India, but ultimately what happened everybody knows. All those arms were used against India, when in 1965 Pakistan attacked India. Therefore, they may say that they are not having any plan or design to establish bases, but they may do it, because our experience shows that USA says something else and does something else. I feel that the USA does not have much sympathy with us, though we are the largest democracy in the world, and they are also a democratic country and they should have sympathy for us, but they do not have. Pakistan has already become an arsenal of USA ; most sophisticated weapons have been placed there. Those weapons are not going to be used against Afghanistan, China or Iran ; in fact, they should not be used against any country. But I feel that they may be used against India. Specially USA is always on the lookout of this kind of strategy.

As my hon. friends have said, that in

Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Diego Garcia and Indian ocean, America has got certain designs and they are trying to persuade Nepal also to use that country : in future they may use them as their base for this purpose. Therefore, we must be very careful.

Government of India should try to strengthen their intelligence agencies, so that they may get proper information about what is happening around India in the neighbouring countries. It has become essential, because they are having very powerful agencies. Dr. Swamy is smiling...*(Interruptions)*.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He means that we should take training from KGB so that we may improve.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : As I said, we should try to make our intelligence effective, and strengthen it to get actual information as to what is happening around us. Only then, we would be able to safeguard our integrity and defend our country.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have noted the very valuable suggestions of the hon. Members and this time I am not going to look at Dr. Swamy.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सही में यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी अपने उत्तर में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और निगरानी रखने की बात भी कही है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है लेकिन एक प्रश्न बार-बार पैदा हो जाता है कि क्या वजह है, हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क जो हैं जहाँ कि यह डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है उनकी वजह क्या है ? किस कारण से यह सब हो रहा है और हमारी नीति क्या है ? उसका सम्बन्ध इनसे क्या है ? वहरहाल, हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर भी यहाँ होते तो और अच्छा होता, हम यह पता लगा लेते कि उनके मुकाबिले में हमने क्या तैयारी की ? कहीं न कहीं हमारी विदेश नीति में कुछ खामी है। खामी नहीं होती तो यह बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान से हमारा सम्बन्ध उतना मजबूत क्यों नहीं बन पाया ?

तिवारी जी अभी बता रहे थे अमेरिका की साम्राज्यवादी नीति की बात। हो सकता है कि कुछ ही। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम इतने नजदीक होते हुए भी जहां कि हमारी संस्कृति भी बहुत नजदीक है दोनों मुल्कों की, उसके बाद भी वहां के लोगों से भी हमारे सम्बन्ध नहीं बन पाए और सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि जहां हम विंग पावर्स की बात करते हैं वहां भी हमारी निगाह साफ नहीं है उसमें। वह भी साफ होनी चाहिए। उससे ये डेवलपमेंट और हो रहे हैं।

मैं इतना ही जानना चाहूंगा कि जो तैयारियां हो रही हैं, आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन आपकी क्या तैयारियां चल रही है? आपका विभाग ऐसी स्थिति क्यों पैदा करने दे रहा है और उसके मुकाबिले में आपने अब तक क्या तैयारी की है? आप अपने रिलेशंस क्यों नहीं डेवलप कर पा रहे हैं? उसकी वजह क्या है कि अच्छे ताल्लुकात नहीं बन पा रहे हैं? यह बड़े पावर्स की मेन लैंड पर कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। झगड़ा हो रहा है हमारे यहां पर। इंडियन ओशन की स्थिति और ज्याग्राफिया वगैरह के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। सदन हालात से अच्छी तरह से अवगत है। श्रीमन् लेकिन एक प्रश्न जरूर है कि इस खामी को दूर करने का यह सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है? क्या सिर्फ बात करके आप संतुष्ट हो गए हैं कि ऐसा कोई डेवलपमेंट वहां नहीं हो रहा है? या क्या आपका अपना कोई स्रोत है जिसके द्वारा आपको कोई जानकारी है? अगर है तो वह क्या है?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो सम्बन्ध पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हैं वह अच्छे हैं। कई ऐसे पाजिटिव पक्ष उनमें हैं जिन पर लोगों की नजर नहीं जाती है। लेकिन चार साल का इतिहास देखेंगे तो आपको साफ पता चलेगा कि कई ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें हमने आपसी सहयोग बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है, बाइ-लेटरल ढंग से भी और सारे प्रान्त में जो सात देश हैं उनमें आपसी सहयोग बढ़ाने का कार्यक्रम

बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। आप अखबारों में पढ़ते ही होंगे कि आये दिन कोई न कोई इनकी ब्रेक होती है जिसमें हम देखते हैं कि किसी एक क्षेत्र में हमको आपसी सहयोग को बढ़ाने का मौका मिलता है और उसके बारे में स्कीमें बनती हैं। साल दो साल में आप देखेंगे कि कई एक क्षेत्रों में इन सातों देशों के बीच में और भारत और एक-एक देश के बीच में सहयोग के क्षेत्र और बढ़ते जाएंगे और मजबूत होते जाएंगे। प्रश्न इतना ही है कि जहां हम दोस्ती की बात करते हैं इन सहयोग के क्षेत्रों को बढ़ाने की पूरी-पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहां हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इस गांव में एक तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस तनाव के बढ़ने का एकमात्र कारण यह नजर आता है कि बाहर से जो हथियार यहां दिए जा रहे हैं, और यहां लिए जा रहे हैं उनके कारण यह तनाव बढ़ रहा है। बाहर से कोई हथियार आता है हथियार देने वाले की एक स्ट्रेटेजी होती है, उसका एक उद्देश्य होता है, उससे हम सहमत हों या न हों, वह अपने कारण से देता है। देने के कारण अलग होते हैं और लेने के इनके कारण अलग होते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि यहां तनाव बढ़ता है। चार साल से हम लगातार इस बात को कहते आए हैं कि इस तरह से तनाव बढ़ाने के लिए बाहर से हथियार आना ठीक नहीं है, अनुचित है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद यह हो रहा है। यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसमें हमारी बात नहीं सुनी जा रही है जिसके कारण तनाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। बाकी कई और क्षेत्रों में हम आपसी सहयोग बढ़ा रहे हैं और आप यह कहें कि इसमें हमारी विदेश नीति की विफलता है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें विदेश नीति की विफलता का क्या सवाल है? यदि पाकिस्तान चाहे कि अमरीका से हथियार लेकर अम्बार लगाए तो उसमें हमारी विदेश नीति का क्या सम्बन्ध आता है? हम तो बराबर उनसे कह रहे हैं, हमारी वार्ता बन्द नहीं हुई है, लगातार हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी वे इसको नहीं मानते हैं। वे समझते हैं उनको हथियार और बढ़ाते जाना चाहिए, साफिस्टिकेशन को भी बढ़ाते जाना चाहिए। इसीलिए यह तनाव बढ़ रहा है और

परेशानी बढ़ रही है। इसको जहां तक हो सके, हम घटाना चाहते हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस सदन के, माननीय सदस्यों को यह भी ध्यान में रखना होगा कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा के मामले में सतर्क रहें। हमें पूरी तरह से सतर्क रहना है। इन दोनों चीजों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें अपनी पालिसी बनानी पड़ती है—यही मुझे कहना है।

13.11 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Personal Explanation under Rule 357. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1984 को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ था, उस पर हुई बहस में भाग लेते हुए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ने मेरे ऊपर यह व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप किया कि मैंने खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां पर होने वाले अत्याचार के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने पर एतराज किया और उसे पाकिस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप बताया।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां के भाषण का संबंधित अंश इस प्रकार है :—

“और आज आपके दिल में इतना प्यार समाया है कि आज अगर खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां, जो हमारे भी स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के अग्रणी रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर किए गए अत्याचार के खिलाफ आपत्ति की जाती है तो उसपर भी आपको एतराज है, उसको आप पाकिस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप बता रहे हैं।”

मुझे खेद है कि श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां ने इस तरह के आरोप लगाने से पहले तथ्यों की छानबीन करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। तथ्य यह है कि मैंने खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां की नजरबन्दी, जेल में उनके साथ किए जा रहे व्यवहार तथा उनकी बीमारी की खबरों पर सार्वजनिक रूप से चिन्ता प्रकट की है और इस आशय के वक्तव्य भी दिए हैं। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे हैं और उनके प्रति सभी भारतीयों के हृदय में, फिर वह किसी भी राजनीतिक विचारधारा से सम्बन्धित हों, असीम आदर की भावना विद्यमान है।

21 दिसम्बर, 1978 को विदेश मंत्री के नाते, इसी सदन में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा था :

“बेलग्रेड में जब नान-एलायन्ड नेशनज का सम्मेलन हो रहा था और उससे कुछ ही दिन पहले बादशाह खान काबुल में पहुंचे थे—जलालाबाद में रहते थे—तो मैंने अफगानिस्तान के उपप्रधानमंत्री और विदेशमंत्री से कहा था कि भारत सरकार बादशाह खान की जांच-पड़ताल के लिए भारतीय डाक्टरों को भेजने के लिए तैयार है, और अगर बादशाह खान भारत में इलाज कराना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए हम पूरा प्रबन्ध करने को तैयार हैं, उनके लिए इलाज का प्रबन्ध करना हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी के मत में कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।”

दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1983 को भारत सरकार की ओर से जब विदेश मंत्री श्री नरसिंह राव ने लोक सभा में एक वक्तव्य द्वारा खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के बिगड़ते हुए स्वास्थ्य पर चिन्ता प्रकट की थी तो मैं सदन में मौजूद था और सारे सदन ने उस वक्तव्य के साथ अपनी सहमति प्रकट की थी।

ने, जिसकी अध्यक्षता चौ० चरण सिंह ने की थी और जिसमें मैं भी उपस्थित था, दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 1983 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में अग्रणी नेता खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के बिगड़ते हुए स्वास्थ्य और उन्हें मिलने वाली अपर्याप्त मेडिकल सहायता पर चिन्ता प्रकट की थी और उनके शीघ्र स्वास्थ्य लाभ की कामना की थी।

यह आरोप लगाना कि मैं या मेरी पार्टी या राष्ट्रीय लोकतांत्रिक मोर्चा खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के साथ पाकिस्तान में जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उसके विरोध में आवाज उठाने को पाकिस्तान के घरेलू मामलों में हस्तक्षेप मानते हैं, नितान्त निराधार है। मानवीय अधिकारों में हमारी पूरी निष्ठा है और हम विश्व के सभी भागों में, फिर वह पाकिस्तान हो या अफगानिस्तान, उन अधिकारों के उल्लंघन किए जाने के खिलाफ हैं और उसके विरोध में आवाज उठाने के लिए दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 2-15 P.M.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATIONS
BILL

Election to Joint Committee

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do appoint Shrimati Kailash Pati to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to

the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of Corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto vice Smt. Sukhbuns Kaur resigned.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do appoint Shrimati Kailash Pati to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of Corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto vice Smt. Sukhbuns Kaur resigned.”

The Motion was adopted.

14.16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th March, 1984”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the

Fifty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th March, 1984".

The Motion was adopted.

14.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Steps to check leprosy in Delhi

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Delhi, once considered to be a low incidence of Leprosy Zone, is gradually becoming endemic with large scale influx of disease-afflicted persons into the capital. The migration of patients to Delhi from other endemic areas, has been continuing at an increased rate, exposing the people in congested areas to the great risk of contacting the disease. Unless immediate steps are taken for the early detection, treatment and rehabilitation of leprosy patients, the situation will be very critical in the Union Territory of Delhi. I request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to make efforts to detect the leprosy patients. New leprosy centres should be set up, where adequate treatment can be given. The leprosy patients leading the lives of beggars should be rounded up and taken to the leprosy centres. After the patients are cured from this dreaded disease, they should be provided immediate rehabilitation. Finally, the Centrally sponsored scheme should be implemented in full swing, to put an end to this disease and further influx of such patients should be stopped forthwith.

(ii) Minimum fair price to potato growers

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The potato crop of this year has started to come in the market. Now is the time for the peasants to sell. While the lowest market price for the consumers is Rs. 100 per quintal or Rs. 1.00 a kilo, and that too is often exceeded, the peasants are being forced to sell at a much lesser price, such as Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per quintal. In interior areas it is even less. In certain areas of West Bengal it was even sold at Rs. 15 per quintal a

week back.

Since potato crop this year is promising, the possibility of peasants being forced to sell at an unremunerative price is very real and it may continue to be so for quite some time. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture must take measures and take it up also with all the State Governments of potato growing areas so that they are in a position to take measures for protecting the peasants from being forced to sell at unremunerative prices. Sale price for the peasants should be fixed at Rs. 100 a quintal and the Government agencies must come forward to buy.

(iii) Rat menace in Delhi

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : I bring to your notice the grave situation arising from a virtual explosion in the capital's rat population. Over the past few years, the rodent menace has spread from the rural fringes of the Union Territory and its underdeveloped areas and new engulfs, new colonies, Government offices and private offices.

You can expect them in all variety of shapes and sizes—the heavy and complacent sewer rat, the lean and hungry house mouse, the pugnacious country rat, the noisy kitchen rat and the fearless street rat. Being voracious eaters, they must be consuming about tonnes of food, including files and records in offices, not to speak of stealing six to seven percent of foodgrains stocked in godowns. At this rate they are poised to chew up every record in the Government—classified and non-classified—some day.

Deployment of an army of cats may be a suitable antidote for rats. But I am amazed to find the Capital's cats lacking in the predatory zeal, and settling for stolen milk instead of hunted rat-meat. It seems that rats and cats have entered into an unprincipled coalition in their undeclared war on the people. I urge the Government to swing into action forthwith and take suitable steps.

Sir, most of what I wanted to say has not been allowed, it has been edited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever has been approved will go on record.

(iv) Demand for a Central School at Ghazipur, U.P.

श्री जेनुल बशर(गाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट ओपीयम एण्ड अलकालेण्ड वर्क्स, गाजीपुर उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव भेजा है। यह प्रतिष्ठान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने से सम्बन्धित सभी शर्तों को पूरा करने को तैयार है।

गाजीपुर में अच्छी संख्या में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त सशस्त्र सेनाओं में केन्द्रीय पुलिस बलों तथा अन्य केन्द्र सरकार की सेवाओं में गाजीपुर जिले के लोग बड़ी संख्या में काम करते हैं। सशस्त्र सेनाओं और पुलिस बलों में काम करने वाले लोगों की तैनाती बहुधा ऐसे स्थानों पर होती है जहां पर अपना परिवार नहीं रख सकते। अधिकतर ऐसा भी होता है कि कभी वे परिवार रख पाते हैं और कभी अपने घरों को वापस भेज देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उनके पुत्रों-पुत्रियों की शिक्षा में बाधा पड़ती है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खुल जाने से ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा स्थानीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले सत्र से गाजीपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाने की वह स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दे तथा इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था करे।

(v) Need to reorganise Trade Unions in Indian Railways

SHRI ERA AMBARASU (Chengalpattu): There are two Federations in Railways viz. NFIR, affiliated to INTUC and AIRF, controlled by the Socialist Party. These are only federal bodies of recognized zonal railway unions.

The zonal unions are recognised unions and with this recognition, the office-bearers continue to hold the Unions in their control. They manipulate the membership and submit to Trade Union Registrar periodically to safeguard their registration. Some station

masters, loco running staff etc. have formed category-wise unions. These unrecognised unions are also having more membership than recognised unions.

Those leaders of recognised federations and unions nominate their representatives from staff benefit fund committee to the Departmental and National Council level, without getting mandate of railwaymen. The zonal railway administration are not exercising any check, but simply accept lists of office-bearers without any verification of the credentials of the nominee. Hence, a high level committee should be formed to conduct elections at all levels in the trade unions in Indian Railways.

I urge upon the Minister to reorganise these unions by fair elections, which will bring one union for one industry to constitute a monitoring body, consisting of railway trade union leaders, railway officers, officials from the Labour Ministry and Consultative Committee Members of the Railway Ministry to conduct the elections.

(vi) Industrialisation of Jaunpur, U.P.

डा० ए० यू० आजधी (जौनपुर): मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर सर, इससे पहले दो दफा पार्लियामेंट में अपनी कान्सटीट्यूेन्सी जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार से मतालवा कर चुका हूं कि एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री जौनपुर में लगाई जाए और सन् 1983 में यूनियन इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने अपने एक अखबारी बयान में कहा भी था कि जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री जौनपुर में लगाई जाएगी, जिससे मुझे और जौनपुर के तमाम लोगों को बड़ी मसरत हुई थी लेकिन 36 साल जिस तरह हमें सिर्फ वायदे ही वायदे मिलते रहे, वह ऐलान भी उन्हीं वायदों की फेहरिस्त में गुम हो गया।

जौनपुर में एक बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाने से जौनपुर का पिछड़ापन तो दूर होगा ही, साथ ही साथ बेरोजगारी की वजह से जो नौजवान तबका मुजरीमाना जिन्दगी गुजारने पर मजबूर होता है

वह रोजगार मिल जाने की वजह से अच्छी जिन्दगी गुजारने का मौका पाएगा।

मैं आज फिर जौनपुर के लोगों की तरफ से जौनपुर के पिछड़ेपन और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए पुरजोर मुतालबा करता हूँ कि जौनपुर में बड़ी इन्डस्ट्री लगाई जाए ताकि जौनपुर का पिछड़ापन और बेरोजगारी दूर होने में मदद मिले और जौनपुर के लोगों को राहत मिले।

(vii) Doordarshan facilities to Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, शहडोल जिला एक औद्योगिक प्रधान जिला है, जो मध्यप्रदेश के लगभग मध्य बिन्दु पर स्थित है। इस जिले में 20 कोयला खदानों का जाल बिछा है, जिससे 25 हजार टन कोयले का उत्पादन प्रतिदिन होता है, जो ऊर्जा का प्रमुख स्रोत है। इसके अतिरिक्त अमरकंटक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, पेपर मिल, सोडा फैक्ट्री, पॉटरीज फैक्ट्री एवं बाक्साइट का विशाल भंडार है।

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से यह जिला अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है जिसमें 7 महाविद्यालय आई० टी० आई० एवं माइनिंग पालिटेक्निक महाविद्यालय हैं, जो कि मध्यप्रदेश में एकमात्र है।

रीवा संभाग का श्रम न्यायालय तथा सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) का कार्यालय भी यहीं स्थित है। जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से यह आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है तथा यह लोकसभा, आदिवासियों के लिये सुरक्षित सीट है। बहुउद्देशीय बाण सागर योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्माणाधीन बांध इस जिले का गौरव है, जिससे मध्यप्रदेश, विहार एवं उत्तरप्रदेश को सिंचाई की सुविधा प्राप्त होगी।

विरसिंहपुर पाली में निर्माणाधीन थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी इसी जिले में स्थित है।

केन्द्रीय शासन ने 1984 तक भारत के 65 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन का लक्ष्य बनाया है, किन्तु शहडोल जिला इससे अछूता है, जबकि आस-

पास के सभी जिलों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध होगी।

अतः भारत शासन से अनुरोध है कि आगामी विस्तार योजना में शहडोल जिले को सम्मिलित कर 15 अगस्त, 1984 से टेलीविजन का शुभारम्भ किया जाये।

(viii) Termination of contract by Indian Iron and Steel Co. entered into with Damodar Cement Co. for the purchase of slag.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The unilateral termination of long-term supply contract by Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. poses a threat to the existence of Damodar Cement, a CCI and Government of West Bengal joint enterprise, for which Industrial Development Bank of India has made 17 crore rupees loan commitment. It was in December 1980 that a deal was finalised between WBIDC and IISCO for supply of entire slag generated from latter's blast furnace at Burnpur. IISCO offered land and transportation facilities to the WBIDC for setting up of granulation plant and running it. The termination of contract may lead to the closure of Damodar Cement, resulting in heavy investment losses for CCI and West Bengal Government. The Company has already spent Rs. 2.5 crores and placed order for machinery and equipment to set up a large granulation plant at Burnpur and a cement plant in the district of Purulia. An expenditure of Rs. 6 crores has already been committed. I urge upon the Government to look into the matter.

(ix) Setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Valope or Dabhol (Ratnagiri)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Survey for establishment of a thermal power station in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has been completed and report was submitted to the Government a year back. It is reported that two villages—Valope in Chiplum Taluka and Dabhol in Dapoli Taluka have been extensively surveyed in this connection. No further action has yet been taken in connection with the reports submitted to the Government.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take the necessary action and take an early decision for establishing the power station either at Valope or at Dabhol and commence the construction work.

(x) Demand for better service conditions
for certain categories of employees
in Post Offices

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पोस्ट आफिस के ई० डी० और सी० पी० कर्मचारियों की समस्या अत्यन्त गंभीर हो गई है। ई० डी० कर्मचारी 5 घंटे के स्थान पर आठ घंटे काम करके दो सौ रुपये से कम पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त करते हैं और सी० पी० कर्मचारी अर्थात् चौकीदार 17 घंटे कार्य करके 250 रुपये से भी कम प्रतिमाह प्राप्त करते हैं। सी० पी० कर्मचारियों का अवकाश भी नहीं दिया जाता तथा वे विभागीय परीक्षाओं में भी नहीं बैठने पाते। ई० डी० कर्मचारी 12-13 वर्षों तक काम करने के बाद भी नियमित नहीं किये जाते। अतः सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन कर्मचारियों का वेतन बढ़ाया जाय और उनकी सेवायें नियमित की जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After three years of service as an E.D. employee, any employee can sit for the Class IV examination.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): But, Sir, here they are facing a lot of difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the Class IV posts are reserved for E.D. employees. I know something about this.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Even people who have been continuously working for 12 to 13 years....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have to pass an examination.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: But they have not been able to sit in the examination.

(Interruptions)

14.36 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1984-85
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up General Discussion on Railway Budget for 1984-85. Time allotted was 10 hours and time already taken was 3 hours and 4 minutes. Now the time left is 6 hours 56 minutes. Now I call Shri J.S. Patil to speak. His Party has been allotted 18 minutes and another Member from his Party also has to speak on it. This is for your information.

Now Mr. J.S. Patil may speak.

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से रेल बजट पर चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे इस ओर के साथियों ने खासकर मधु दण्डवते जी ने रेल मंत्रालय की कार्यक्षमता के बारे में बड़ी अच्छी तरह से बता दिया है। मैं उन सब बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। छोटे से छोटा और बड़े से बड़ा व्यापारी हमेशा नुकसान से बचने की कोशिश करता है। लेकिन हमारे रेल पति जी ने 70 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा दिखाया है। रेलपति इसलिए कहा है कि सब लोगों की एक पत्नी होती है लेकिन रेल मंत्री महोदय वेस्टर्न रेलवे, सेंटर रेलवे, नार्दन रेलवे और ईस्टर्न रेलवे इन सबका कारोबार देखते हैं। इन्होंने 70 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का आटा रेल के पहियों को देशभर में चलाकर दिखाया है, यह बड़ी चिंता की बात है। आज रेलगाड़ियां जिस ढंग से चलती हैं उससे मुझे पुरानी फिल्म का एक गाना याद आता है "चलती का नाम गाड़ी" उसी खटारे की तरह रेलगाड़ियां आज देशभर में चल रही हैं।

रेल बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय चुनाव वर्ष को सामने रखकर 70 करोड़ का घाटा बताया गया

है। लेकिन असलियत यह है कि जिस तरह से प्लेट फार्म टिकट एक रुपए का करके और राउण्ड अप करके किराए बढ़ाए गए हैं उसको अगर ध्यान में रखा जाए तो रेल बजट में 170 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा दिखाया जाता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजनीतिक राजधानी है लेकिन बंबई पैसे की राजधानी है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ तो गलत नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) बंबई में मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे पर रोजाना हजारों नहीं बल्कि लाखों लोग प्रवास करते हैं और उनकी ओर रेल मंत्रालय बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते। बंबई में लोकल गाड़ियों में सुबह से शाम तक लाखों लोग प्रवास करते हैं। कोई गिरकर, कोई कटकर भरता है, लेकिन रेल डिपार्टमेंट उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। सुबह जब कोई घर से काम पर निकलता है तो उसको इस बाड़ की चिंता रहती है कि वह शाम को ठीक तरह से वापिस लौटेगा भी या नहीं। इस चिंता में उसको काम करना पड़ता है। रेल मंत्री जी 9 जून 1983 को बंबई गए थे और वहां सबर्बन रेलवे एसी-सिएशन के पदाधिकारियों से मिले थे और उनसे बात की थी। मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मैं शीघ्र ही इन कठिनाइयों को देखने के लिए आऊंगा लेकिन आज 9 महीने हो गए हैं लेकिन रेल मंत्री जी वहां देखने के लिए नहीं गए। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि अब 9 महीने के बाद मंत्री महोदय जरूर जाएंगे। मध्य और पश्चिम रेलवे की जो रैक्स की कठिनाइयां हैं, वह दूर होनी चाहिए। वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा रैक्स दिए जाने चाहिए। अखबारों में रोज देखने को मिलता है कि रेल दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इन खबरों को पढ़ने के बाद लोगों के दिलों में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा हो गई है। इस भावना को निकालने का आपको प्रयास करना चाहिए। दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में आप स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री नहीं बन सकते, यह हम लोग जानते हैं। अगर किसी रेल प्रवासी ने रेल दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में मुकदमा दायर किया तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आप और आपके उच्च अधिकारियों को सुनहरी हथकड़ियां पहनकर जेल जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाना चाहिए। लोक सभा की

पेटीशन कमेटी ने बम्बई के प्रवासियों की कठिनाइयों का अध्ययन करके कुछ सुझाव दिए हैं। लेकिन, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इससे इस सदन का भी अनादर हो रहा है। बम्बई की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को ध्यान में रखकर वहां की सरकार ने नया बम्बई बनाने का काम शुरू किया है। उनको सुविधा देने के लिए मानखुर्द-बेलापुर रेल लाइन जिसका आपने उद्घाटन किया और कलवा बेलापुर उस एरिया में देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस रेल मार्ग को पूरा करने के लिए जो धनराशि दी गई है, वह बिल्कुल मामूली है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इन दो रेल मार्गों का निर्माण 25 साल तक भी इस धनराशि से पूरा नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार जो नई बम्बई को सुविधा देनी है, वह पूरी नहीं होगी। नए रेल मार्ग बनाते समय जिनकी जमीनें, दुकानें या म्फ़ान लिए जा रहे हैं, नुकसान भरपाई देने से उनका मामला हल नहीं होता। उनको दुबारा बसाया जाना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी मांग है। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले साल मराठवाड़ा में मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए बड़े जोर-शोर से मांग की गई। इसके लिए कुछ पूंजी की व्यवस्था भी रेलवे की ओर से की गई। लेकिन वह सारी पूंजी उसमें लगी ही नहीं। मनमाड़ में नांदेड़ और औरंगाबाद रेल मार्ग पर जो इस बजट में प्राविजन किया है, वह भी बिल्कुल मामूली है। नांदेड़, सांगली और मीरज रेल लाइन को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आपने बजट में एक हजार रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। वहां के लोगों की चेष्टा यह है कि इसको और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। बम्बई से लेकर पुणे और नासिक तक जितनी भी रेलगाड़ियां हैं, वह सब बिजली से चलती हैं। लेकिन करजत, खोपोली और दीवा पनवेल रेल मार्ग पर जो गाड़ियां हैं, वह डीजल से चलती हैं। इसलिए इस मार्ग पर भी विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी ने एक नए दीवावती रेल मार्ग का निर्माण किया है। वह पैसंजर गाड़ियों के लिए नहीं किया सिर्फ मालवाहक गाड़ियों के लिए किया है। वहां की सिंगल लाइन को भी डबल किया जाना चाहिए। कल दंडवते जी ने कोंकण रेल मार्ग का उल्लेख किया। मैं जब से स्कूल में था तब से सुनता आ रहा हूँ। मैं

बूढ़ा नहीं हुआ फिर भी मेरे बाल पक गए हैं, मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि 20-25 साल तक यह काम पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो आप पैसा दे रहे हैं उसके बदले दीवा से मनबेल तक जो रेलवे लाइन का काम हो गया है उसको कम से कम रत्नागिरि तक इस लाइन को ले जाने के लिए पूरी छानबीन करके कि कितना पैसा लगेगा और क्या उसकी कालावधि होगी यह अगर हमें पता चले तो अच्छा रहेगा। ऐसा होने से राज्य सरकार और सीकौन जैसी संस्थायें जो रत्नागिरि में कारखाने खोल रही हैं उनसे लोगों को सुविधा मिलेगी और आर्थिक स्थिति भी अच्छी होगी।

बम्बई वालों की ओर रेल मंत्री जी कितना अन्याय कर रहे हैं। यह बताकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। महानगर परिवहन योजना के अन्तर्गत आपने इस बजट में बम्बई के लिए सिर्फ डेढ़ करोड़ रु० रखा है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ कलकत्ता के लिए 85 करोड़ रु० की राशि रखी है। आप कलकत्ता को पैसा दें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं, लेकिन साथ-साथ बम्बई को भी सुविधा देनी चाहिये। आपने एशियाड के समय 35 करोड़ रु० खर्च करके दिल्ली में रिग रेलवे बनाई जिसमें अब एक आदमी भी नहीं चलता है। यह सारा पैसा बेकार चला गया। मेरी समझ में आप बम्बई का खून चूसकर उसे मारना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

आपकी ओर भी प्रौबलम हैं। जो घाटा आया है इसका कारण आपको ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा। अगर आप ढूँढ़ेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि पार्सल हम भेजते हैं उसकी काफी चोरी होती है। वह चाहे सोना, सीमेंट, अनाज, कपड़ा, मशीनरी या पुर्जे हों, उन सबकी चोरी होती है। अगर इसी को आप रोक लें तो 70 करोड़ का घाटा उसी से पूरा हो जाएगा। आप जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आप सारी चोरियां रोक लेंगे और रेल को घाटे से बचाएंगे।

रेल में जो कर्मचारी भर्ती हैं, आप सेकेन्ड ग्रेड

के अफसरों को देखें जिनके घर में नौकर होता है वह रेलवे के मस्टर रोल पर काम करने वाला होता है, लेकिन काम वह अधिकारियों के घर पर करता है। सेकेन्ड ग्रेड से लेकर बड़े अफसर तक सबके घरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी होते तो मस्टर रोल पर हैं रेलवे के, लेकिन काम घरों पर करते हैं। इसको रोक कर भी आप काफी बचत कर सकते हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I would like to state only one point. As he said, Marathwada line should be strengthened. Regarding other things, I do not agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan. Hon. Member, a list of about 50 hon. Members has been received by the Chair from the ruling Party. Therefore, I would appeal to you. If justice is to be done to all those Members who find a place in the list, you must be very brief and only stick to the subject and to your constituency.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : What about the Opposition ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Party has been allotted some time and the Opposition has been very much disciplined and it keeps up to the time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Thank you very much for complimenting us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every Party including the ruling Party has been allotted time—10 hours. The Opposition Parties and the ruling Party do not take much time so far. I want you to maintain it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Thank you for complimenting the Opposition. I represent the largest Opposition Party. When would I get my turn ?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your turn will come, if at all to come. You please wait. Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Railways for presenting the Budget proposals on the Railways.

In this context, with your permission, I offer my thanks to the Minister of Railways for introducing the longest distance train from Bongaigaon to Trivandrum.

I also want to offer compliments to the Minister of Railways for the sensible Budget he has presented to the House within the very limited resources at his disposal.

The Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have failed to do justice to the railways. I am given to understand that the railways require over Rs. 2,000 crores for their annual plan as against which an allocation of Rs. 1,650 crores has been given. This is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the Indian railways. This drastic reduction in Plan allocation has seriously affected the railways' programmes in important areas such as electrification, track renewals, new lines, gauge conversion, procurement of rolling stock etc. Consequently, these are affecting the health of the railways system and restricting the ability of the railways to meet the growing needs of the nation.

I also remember that in this House on the earlier Sessions it has been made out that the Minister of Railways should also be a Member of the Planning Commission. Apparently till this day, no action has been taken by the Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to give very serious consideration and to take all effective steps that are necessary to include the Minister of Railways as one of the Members of the Planning Commission.

Last year, the Minister of Railways was frank enough to state in this House that the railway system was on the verge of a collapse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't want the Minister of Railways to become the Planning Minister. You want him to become a Member of the Planning Commission.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I want that the Railway Minister should be included as one of the Members of the Planning Commission. The matter does not seem to have improved any further at the end of the Five Year Plan. Railways will continue to be still sick. They will have 18,000 KM of track to be renewed, several bridges to be rehabilitated, 3,500 coaches to be replaced and so on and so forth.

But the railways, on their part, have done really a wonderful job.

But in spite of retaining the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund at Rs. 850 crores as is the case in the present current year also, yet they are not in a position to meet the expenses from the Fund. Because, out of this Fund; only Rs. 810 crores are allowed to be spent by the railway authorities.

So, this is the result because the Railway Depreciation Fund has been considered as a part of the total plan allocation. I, therefore, suggest that the railways should be allowed complete freedom to spend all the money they have in the Depreciation Reserve Fund without being subjected to the over-all plan limits as is the case till the beginning of the Fifth Year Plan. In fact, money is available to the railways and the various railway funds should be kept outside the plan resources. In other words, railways should be treated as a priority sector.

With your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of our Minister of Railways to certain facts and I also appeal to him to take remedial measures in this context.

You are aware, in this House; our hon. Railway Minister has assured that the broad gauge railway line will be extended upto Gauhati on or before 31st March. I have seen the progress of the work there, but I am really in doubt today whether it will be completed before the date he has specified in this House on the last two occasions.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Secondly, I would like to bring to your notice that there is no improvement in the Gauhati Railway Station to meet the increased requirements of both the passenger traffic as well as the parcels and goods traffic at the Gauhati Railway Station.

I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but I have come to know that a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been diverted from the construction fund of the broad gauge line in Assam to some other parts. If it is a fact, I think, it might be another cause for delaying the extension of the broad gauge line up to Gauhati.

Regarding the broad gauge line, I would like to draw attention to another fact that at present the construction of the broad gauge line is running through the city itself—I do not know for what reason. It should be taken from the outskirts of the Gauhati City. Is it due to paucity of funds or due to some other reason? I hope the Railway Minister will clarify this at the time of his reply to the debate.

I have come to know that a certain amount had been sanctioned for the establishment of an Intensive Care Unit in the Railway Hospital at Maligaon, but subsequently that amount has been either diverted or withdrawn or cancelled something has happened on account of which that Intensive Care Unit has not been established at the Railway Hospital at Maligaon. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to look into the matter and install one such unit at the earliest possible time so that the railway employees who are suffering from heart diseases need not run all the way to the Calcutta Hospital and can get better treatment at Maligaon itself.

During my visit to my constituency, that is, Gauhati, I have come to know from several leading people and from the general public also that a section of the railway booking employees are dealing roughly with the customers who approach the booking office for tickets or some such things at the Gauhati Railway Station. I do not know what exactly is the matter. I hope the Railway Minister will look into it and make an enquiry in this respect.

The catering services at the Gauhati Railway Station, including the dining rooms, are not clean and are also not prompt. I request the Railway Minister to look into the matter and take steps to set things right.

I have come to know that suddenly, at the eleventh hour, on the 26th February 1984, the N.F. Railway Service Commission recruitment examination was postponed only by pasting a notice on the Notice Board of the examination centre—just on the morning of 26th February. Such a sudden postponement of the examination has caused immense hardships and sufferings not only to the candidates who were to sit for the examination but also has caused certain inconveniences to their guardians.

15.00 hrs.

In this context I would like to draw your attention to another fact. Will you be kind enough to let us know the break-up of the candidates recruited to railway service during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 under different categories like general, linguistic minorities, religious minorities etc. ? And what is the number from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes recruited by the Railway Service Commission situated at Gauhati ? In this context, I would also like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister—and I think he will give the clarification—and I would like to know whether the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission at Gauhati has been suspended a few months ago, only 5 to 6 months ago, on charges of corruption. If that was the case—I cannot understand what has transpired in between—why the same official got another extension of another four years after the date of super-annuation ? Will the Railway Minister take the trouble to inform us for what kind of meritorious service he has been awarded this extension for another four years....

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Very serious.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Considering this aspect and various other

matters, as a representative of the people, during my frequent visits, I am coming to know from the people at Gauhati that he is really paying almost a stepmotherly attitude towards the people of Assam in the matter of recruitment. I therefore, request our hon. Railway Minister to personally intervene and make an inquiry and set things right and allay the fears of the people of Assam, particularly, in matters of appointment and particularly, of the weaker sections of our people.

I also draw the attention of our Railway Minister to a particular news item that has been published on the last Sunday in the *Statesman* under the caption 'Railway Officials on War Path' particularly concerning the suspension of the Chairman at Allahabad and some other Joint Director. I hope he will enlighten all the related matters in this respect. I have nothing more to say except to make one request to the Minister through you. Kindly make plans for the further development of the Railways looking into the backwardness of the regions and areas and considering the need for further development in respect of economy, commerce and industrialisation. I hope if this outlook is kept many better things can be done within the Railways and I am confident that our Railway Minister is quite capable of doing these things.

With these words I support the proposals of the Railway Budget and I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : The other thing I will reply to later on. But I want to say about one specific issue which he has raised. That is about the Bongaigaon-Gauhati line. This line is going to be completed within the scheduled time and there is no question of diverting any money.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Thank you.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldhana) : I rise to compliment the Minister of Railways for the good Budget. The Budget is very balanced and it is being welcomed all over the country. I am glad the hon. Railway Minister is handling the

affairs of the Railway Ministry very competently and very ably.

This is a very big ministry and lakhs of employees are there. When such a big institution is to be carried along, many people have to extend their cooperation. I am sure, the Railway Minister is getting sufficient cooperation from his Administration for the discharge of the plan he has in mind.

Unfortunately, sometime back, there was a little controversy but, I am glad that the Railway Minister has come out with flying colours and the Administration has shown the supremacy of a politician. It so happens that the politician is denigrated many times and that if his supremacy is challenged, then, it is very very difficult for him to function. If we have to expect any efficiency from the Minister concerned, he must be given all kinds of support. Everybody criticising him for one matter or the other not giving him the required support and then to expect from him the results are the two things at different poles. This cannot be done. I am sure the whole House will be with the Railway Minister. He has many things in his mind. He has started improving the administration and its efficiency one after the other. This budget is an indication. He wants to improve so many things.

Sir, I understand that the total increase in the freight and fares is about Rs. 114.22 crores which is not much as compared to the previous year's increase. I am sure that whatever is being increased will be spent for the right causes. A little while ago, Shri Kamal Nath was saying on a different motion, that in Delhi the number of rats has increased. I would like the Minister to find out whether there are any rats in his Ministry. If he finds them, he should not allow them to take away the hard earned money of the Indian people meant to be spent for their welfare. It is a very important thing. We know many people react to the Minister's speeches in political fields as to his throwing this man or that man or this or that Government into the Bay of Bengal, which he has denied. But, I would say that if anybody, whoever he may be, in

his Ministry, is corrupt and inefficient, let the Minister throw that corrupt and inefficient person into the Bay of Bengal, and this Parliament will stand behind him.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : But what happens to the Bay of Bengal then ? Save the Bay of Bengal.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, there have been accidents in the Indian Railways and also all over the world wherever the railways are there. Our great leader, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had on one occasion resigned because a railway accident took place and, as such, some people expect the present Railway Minister also to resign because certain accidents have taken place. I don't think it will be a good precedent as there may be some people who might arrange for an accident and make the Minister resign. So, this will not be a good precedent.

Sir, it has been said that most of the accidents are on account of human failure. What is this human failure ? If there is a human failure then would the Minister tell me that in the coming years he will try to find out the causes of this human failure and try to improve the conditions ? I have read in the newspapers that he is reducing the working hours of the drivers by about two hours or so. It is a good proposition. The drivers or the other staff in charge of running the trains should not be over exerted. But he should also look into the problem that not because of over-working but because of over drinking the accidents are taking place. This evil is not only limited to goods trains but is also prevalent in the passenger and super fast trains. Many a time we find that the running staff is drunk and on account of this factor the accidents take place. So, all these things which lead to human failure need to be checked and the Minister should see that whatever reasons are there are eliminated. So many committees have gone into this issue and made recommendations. The Minister should try to implement the useful recommendations.

I am glad that the Minister has plans in

mind to modernise and computerise the railway system. Prof. Dandavate, who was himself a Railway Minister, has welcomed this modernising and computerising of the railways. But he has said that for computerising the computers should only come from indigenous sources and should not be imported.

I am afraid, if we stick to this idea, it will not be of help. We must have the latest technology. To get that technology we must import, if we need to import. Therefore, if the Railway Minister, on consideration, wishes to import computers from any source, may be IBM or others.—he must go ahead with it and try to modernise and computerise our railway system as far as possible.

One more thing about my constituency and I have done. Before independence, before II World War, there was a proposal about Khamgaon Jalna railway line. It was surveyed by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and work was started. Due to the bad luck of the people of my constituency for this purpose, the railway purpose, independence came and the Railways were nationalised. That whole scheme was shelved although everything was done and nothing remained. If the hon. Minister comes to my constituency I will show him this place. There has been no Railway Minister from my constituency. Mr. Madhu Dandavate became Railway Minister and he took railways to the Konkan. Some people call our Railway Minister the Minister for Malda.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do you also call him so ?

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : I would request him to adopt my constituency, and take care of this Khamgaon Jalna Railway line and complete it. I hope that if that is done it will be of great help to us. With these words I thank you for giving me the time.

***SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say

a few words on the 1984-85 Railway Budget.

It is being bruited about that the Railway freights and fares have not been increased in this Budget. So far as I am concerned, I have no doubt that this Budget will adversely affect the common people. This is clear from the fact out of the anticipated additional revenue of Rs. 114.22 crores in 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 104.22 crores is being raised from increase in the passenger fares. The freight rates of 165 commodities have been reduced in this Budget. But to expect any consequent reduction in the prices of these commodities is just like coming across an oasis in a desert. In this background, I am unable to support this Budget.

I oppose the enhancement of platform ticket rate to Re. 1. I do not accept the plea that this has been done to minimise the rush on the platforms. Other measures can be adopted to achieve this objective. I demand that the platform ticket rate should be reduced to what it was earlier than this Budget.

I would refer now to the increasing accidents on the Railways. From 1960-61 to 1982-83, 25534 accidents have taken place. On an average 1160 accidents took place every year during this period. During the past three years only 31 accidents out of 2940 accidents were due to sabotage. The remaining 2909 accidents were on account of outdated railway track, defective rolling stock and negligence of railway employees. The Railway Board has accepted that there were 38716 machinery failures on the Railways during the past 3 years. Out of 61385 km track, 18000 km track requires immediate renewal. In 1984-85 only 2500 km track is to be taken up for renewal. I have referred to these statistics to emphasise the need for appropriate steps to be taken for reducing the number of accidents on the Railways.

There are 37211 level crossings on the Railways, out of which 14680 level crossings are manned. Out of the remaining 22531 level crossings, 1600 level crossings have been declared as accident-prone level-crossings. At the present pace of manning the level crossings, it will take four more years to man the accident-prone railway level

crossings and till then the accidents may continue to take place. I demand that early steps should be taken to have men at least on those 1600 accident-prone level crossings. I also demand that adequate allocation should be made for track renewal and for replacement of defective rolling stock in order to avert accidents.

Year after year the income from the passenger fares is going up. In 1982-83 the income from passenger fares was Rs. 1161.65 crores, which was Rs. 173 crores more than that of 1981-82. 96% of passengers is II Class passengers. While the passenger fare revenue is increasing year after year, the provision for passenger amenities is not increasing in the same proportion. In fact it is getting reduced year after year. We have 7068 Railway Stations, out of which only 376 railway stations have got retiring room facilities. In majority of the stations there is no drinking water facility. I am quoting from the 1982-83 Year Book of Railways. There are 3295 water coolers on the Railways, which I am sure will be in big junctions and stations. There are no toilets in majority of stations. I am sure that most of the stations do not have lighting arrangement. I demand that more money should be allocated for passenger amenities, which should be in proportion to the increase in passenger fare revenue.

The Railway Minister says that he is committed to the welfare of Railway employees. There are 15.8 lakh employees, out of whom 2.1 lakhs are casual labour. There are 106 hospitals and 595 health units, which are concentrated in metropolitan towns and urban areas. Similarly, 5.87 railway quarters are in large cities and towns. The Railway employees in semi-urban and rural areas are undergoing a variety of vicissitudes which need to be looked into. I demand that the Railway Minister should look into them and resolve them.

Karur-Dindigul BG line in Tamil Nadu has been the dream of decades for the people of Tamil Nadu. During the past 3 years, a sum of Rs. 6 crores has been spent on this project and a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided in this Budget. It was originally estimated to cost Rs. 49 crores ; now after three years it is expected

to cost Rs. 69 crores. If this snail's pace is kept up, then the cost escalation will be phenomenal and the investment may go up to Rs. 150 crores. Where will the Railways go for this money ?

The people of Tamil Nadu have become tense on account of inordinate delay in the implementation of this project. The Tamil people may not put up with such a deception for long. They will show their resentment in the coming elections. Their mandate will reveal their frustration due to the neglect of the basic minimum requirements. The projects which are taken up without any time schedule are delayed on political considerations. The project like Karur-Dindigul line meant for the economic wellbeing of the people of Tamil Nadu receives scant attention from the Railway Minister. I demand early execution of this project. Before I conclude, I demand that more trains should be run between Coimbatore and Bangalore and between Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. There is heavy rush and overcrowding in these sections. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to look into these suggestions of mine and take appropriate steps for implementing them.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the railway budget presented to this House by the hon. Railway Minister on the 24th February. Though he has tried to keep a balance, yet I am afraid, there is not enough money for many of the vital projects, and that is not because he is not willing to spare the money for development in the railway sector, but because he has not been allotted sufficient amount by the Planning Commission.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the share of the Railways in the successive Plans since the Second Five Year Plan has been going down. I would just like to mention the figures. In the Second Plan, that is from 1956 to 1961, 22 per cent of the outlay for the national Plan was meant for the railways, and out of the transport total outlay, 74 per cent was meant for the railways. In the Third Plan, the percentage of the national Plan for the railways went down to 20 per cent, and in the transport sector, it went down to 72 per

cent. In the 4th Plan, these came to 8% and 46% respectively. Then, in the 5th Plan, 5 per cent of the national Plan outlay was meant for the railways, and out of the total transport outlay 40 per cent was meant for the railways. In the next Plan, these figures came down further to 5 per cent and 31.5 per cent respectively. Thus, these figures would indicate that the railways have been getting a raw deal at the hands of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, and unless the situation is checked and rectified, I am afraid, the country will stand to suffer in the long run.

The Planning Commission must realise that unless the country is linked up properly by a network of railway lines, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, the people of this country will not think that the fruits of development have reached them, specially the strategic areas, the backward areas and the rural areas in particular.

When the 6th Plan began, 29 projects (new Railway Lines) were under construction and the money required for them was of the order of 402 crores. Not much money was allotted to the railways. You can see the position from this that from 1974 to '78, while 459 kms of railways were added to the system, from 1978 to 1980 only 137 kms were added to the system. At the time when the 6th Plan began, 600 crores were needed and were projected for the railways, but not much was given to them. I am not talking of the railway Plan, but I am talking of one sector, that is new lines. In addition to this, there were gauge conversions. They also required money. There were bridges also. Six bridges at the beginning of 6th Plan were under construction at a cost of 42 crores, four now bridges were added at a cost of 12 crores. But not much money was given. This is the depressing picture at present. Something needs to be done immediately.

In this context, I also wrote to the hon. Prime Minister that the transport infrastructure including the railways, and other modes of transport, and also telecommunications, should form a part of the core sector of the Plan, and unless it is conceded and unless the railways are given a very high priority in the allocation of resources in the 7th Plan,

the things will not improve. Therefore, the House must support the demands that the railways should get a high priority and the railways must get a better deal than has been given to them. I would plead with the Government that in the 7th Plan, the railways must be restored the same position as they were having in the 2nd Plan, that is 22 per cent of the national Plan outlay, and 74 per cent of the outlay for the transport sector. That was the highest for the railways. Unless that is done, the situation is not going to be remedied, and that is a cause of concern to all of us. I plead with the hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission as also the railways that this priority must be restored and we must start from where the position started declining. The percentage of the 2nd Plan must be given to the railways. I am also aware of a large number of constraints under which the Railway Ministry is working. At the moment, 46 new railway lines are under construction and Rs. 1000 crores are required. Now imagine this size—Rs. 1000 crores are required and 46 new railway lines are there; and three more have been added. So, roughly about 50 new projects are under construction and Rs. 1000 crores are required; and the amount that is allotted in the last year of the 6th Five Year Plan is only Rs. 90 crores. Last year, it was not even Rs. 90 crores. In the last year's budget speech, the hon. Minister had said that he was constrained and pained at not including any new railway project. So, that was the position then and roughly the same is the position now.

There should be more finances for the development and linking of the country for the national integration, because railways are the nerve system that runs through various parts of the country and they will unite the country.

Coming to Himachal Pradesh, I am grateful to the hon. Minister that he has given Rs. 2 crores for one railway line the foundation stone for which was laid by Mr. L.N. Misra, the then Railway Minister as far back as December 1974. But Rs. 2 crores are not enough because the State Government is also sharing 25 per cent of the cost in the form of land, sleepers and earth work. The Chief Minister has also given some

compensation; and for the first 5 km., about Rs. 28 lakhs have been given by the State Government alone. We want that upto Una District Head quarters it should be constructed before the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, because it was at Una that the Prime Minister, when she was the Congress President, declared, at that very place, on 21st December, 1979, that in case the Party returns to power, this railway line, which had been neglected so far, would be constructed. This would open out this area and it would be opening out for development. That line would also be helpful to Punjab, the constituency of our esteemed Rashtrapatiji; this is the point from where you are taking it into Himachal Pradesh. So, Hoshiarpur Constituency is also being served; and I have been pleading with the Railway Minister, with other persons also that Hoshiarpur should be linked with Amb so that Jullundur-Amb line is constructed and Hoshiarpur is linked that way also; because that will benefit not only Punjab but also Himachal Pradesh and also Jammu and Kashmir; and the railway note in that budget in which the line was included says that it would be an alternative line for Defence; it is very important because ultimately it will join Mukerian. As you are aware, in the budget documents itself, taking over of Mukerian-Talwara siding has been approved by the Parliament—one station in Himachal Pradesh within 3 km., Sansarpur. I would plead that, since this is an approved work and the railway line is already there, it only requires upgrading; this should be taken up immediately on a priority basis; and this should be opened to traffic which will benefit not only Punjab but also Himachal Pradesh and the line which is being constructed should be speeded up so that there is a link up with the Northern Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and this opens out the shortest route for Chandigarh.

Another thing which has been mentioned is the small link between Chandigarh and Morinda so that this line becomes an entirely new route from Mukerian to Pathankot to Ambala-Saharanpur and Delhi. So, it would be an independent route. So, instead of giving priority for doubling of Jammu-Jullundur railway line, if you open out a new route at the moment, that would serve not only your purpose but it would open out

a new area. So, that would be an excellent route and I would plead for this.

The Chief Minister has sought a survey of the deposit work at the cost of the State Government of a new line from Nangal to Rampur via Bilaspur and Rs. 8 lakhs have been paid by the State Government. This should be taken up and considered because many Hydrel projects are coming up on that upstream of Sutlej and you would require moving of material and that would be a good investment.

Earlier upto Ropar, the railway line was not there. But Bhakra-Nangal complex came up and the railway line was constructed from Ropar to Bhakra Dam and Nangal Dam. So that portion Nangal Dam to Bhakra Dam can also be taken up ; it is still lying idle ; it is being utilised by the project authority ; but you can take it up and that can give an additional station to Himachal Pradesh at Bhakra.

There is a cement factory in Rajban in Paonta Distt. and the initial survey has shown that there is a return of 8 per cent which is a very good return that is for a Railway line from Jagadhri to Paonta ; if you link it up and give priority to this, that industry will develop. There is a need for making Chandigarh as the focal point by accepting the demand of the Haryana Government that Chandigarh should be linked with Jagadhri by independent line bypassing Ambala, because Ambala is becoming a congestion point ; and whether you sanction a division there or not, it will not be able to push trains as speedily as you want them because burden and workload is increasing there. So, a bypass and a main line at that giving due importance to Chandigarh would have to be constructed. Kalka Parwanoo short link (B.G.) should be constructed.

And successive Ministries in the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have been pleading the case of Chandigarh. I am sorry to say that people are clamouring for getting Chandigarh, but nobody bothers about the economic development in which Chandigarh becomes a focal point. Chandigarh and Jullundur, these are two points

in the Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh which serve not only the Punjab, but also States like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. To that end, I would draw your attention.

Similarly, you have been very kind in introducing new trains and fast trains. One observation made in one of the editorials is that you have introduced more trains and speedy ones than your predecessors. But I would invite your attention to my side also, because I was demanding a train, namely, Shivalik Queen. The Himalayas are far away from us but the Shivaliks are nearer to us. So we want a Shivalik Queen, may be even at this later stage, starting from Ambala going up to Nangal Dam so that it can link up with Shane-Punjab and this train would be very popular.

This year one feature of the Railway Budget is that you have got more money out of the increased passenger fares by way of rationalisation and all that than out of goods traffic which is Rs. 114 crores ; you have got Rs. 10 crores only from the increase in goods traffic rates. The rest of the money you have got from passenger fares. If you are going to improve the passenger amenities, out of that, I will be happy.

I must also thank you for introducing a direct coach from Kalka to Bombay and it is becoming very useful to people also, but they also want a direct coach from Madras to Kalka. It will boost tourism in Himachal.

But our side, that is, the side of our Chairman at the moment, and my side, still remains neglected and one coach from Bombay to Nangal Dam may be attached to Himachal Express, to do justice to our region.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : He should be given more time. He is speaking for two States.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Not two, but three. I would also plead that some basic amenities should be provided at some important stations. For example,

Keeratpur. It is an apple loading station and it is important for Himachal. But there are no drinking water facilities there. The Railway Convention Committee went there, your DRM went there. It was recommended to them, visited this station last month, but no drinking water tap is there on the platform. Many more facilities have to be given at other places also, like Hoshiarpur, Anandpur Sahib and other places, where there are Railway platforms which do not have drinking water and other facilities. And even places in the Punjab, which is very sensitive at the moment, there are many stations where there are no drinking water and other facilities.

On the other side, for the Kangra Valley Railway, you introduced a train between Nurpur Road and Pathankot. But this area is very well served by the bus services, but there is no metal road to Nurpur Road from J.M. Road. This point also needs to be examined. I plead that the shuttle service should be extended and they may be extended right up to that point (*i.e.* Jawalamukhi Road).

Similarly, I would bring to your notice some of the very urgent issues. There are ex-servicemen, about 4.5 lakhs ex-Servicemen in the Punjab. There are one lakh ex-Servicemen in Himachal Pradesh, and about 50,000 in Jammu and Kashmir. They all avail themselves of the train services in this region. But the quota available for them for going down and up by trains is not sufficient. For Hoshiarpur you have to give additional quota. Similarly for Nangal Dam additional coaches have to be provided. Similarly for Jullundur I have been pleading there should be more trains from Jullundur. After all it is not a crime that a city is not the capital of the State. Jullundur is the focal point—traffic Centre for the entire North-Western belt. Trains go from Jullundur to Nakodar, Jullundur to Pathankot, Jullundur to Hoshiarpur, Jullundur to Ferozepur and there are several other lines. But you will find that the facilities at the station, are not sufficient. There are only two retiring rooms and you will find that more facilities can be given for passengers there. A fast train, if it starts from Jullundur to New Delhi it would take off the load from the other incoming trains and that would ease

the situation in that part of the country.

One more thing. I must say, before I close, appreciate the good work done by the Chairman of the Railway Board and the Members. I think some of them are going to retire this year. I think we must put in a word of appreciation for the work they have been doing at your behest, especially the work done by the Chairman and the Financial Commissioner needs to be mentioned. They have been able to push up the efficiency of the Railways at a very difficult time.

I may mention, that you put a target last year of 240 million tonnes of goods traffic. It was not your fault. The Railways were ready. The wagons were ready. The track was ready. But the traffic was not forthcoming. There was shortfall in steel and cement production. You have fixed a target of 245 million tonnes this year. Your achievement last year was 230 million tonnes. Since there is recovery in the industry, I feel that there are better prospects of your getting this traffic. I would say that the work that has been done by them is excellent.

Since many wagons are sick and the track is over-aged, the rehabilitation work requires to be speeded up. For the last few years your, Chairman, Financial Commissioner and other Members have seen that the nation does not suffer simply because the track becomes over-aged or wagons becomes sick. The Depreciation Reserve Fund has been provided with Rs. 850 crores, which is not sufficient though it is a big jump, so that our existing track must not suffer and there may not be accidents and things of that type. This has been done and it is a good thing.

Certain services require to be increased in frequency. The tri-weekly service, Kalka-Chandigarh-Hatia, should be made daily. Similarly, other trains which are at the moment bi-weekly or tri-weekly should be thought of and made daily trains. Doubling of Ambala-Panipat line should be expedited.

Northern Railway is a giant. A new zone, North-Western Railway should be

created for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana with its headquarters at Jullundur. You may give the division anywhere, but the headquarter should be at Jullundur.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Let there be peace first in that area.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hanirpur) : The disturbed districts are only three—Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kapurthala. I pass through Anandpur Sahib at 10 o'clock in the night every weekend to catch a train at Chandigarh. There is no disturbance on the way. In the districts of Rupar, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and the Tehsils of Pathankot and Phagwara there is no disturbance. This area is very peaceful and calm. There is no ripple of terror in the constituency represented earlier by Giani Zail Singh and the constituency represented by me. I invite the hon. Railway Minister and the Deputy Leader of our Party to come and visit that side.

So, I would plead with all earnestness for better financial allocations for north-western India, a big project in the nature of a railway workshop should be opened here so that young men are able to earn their livelihood and not swell the ranks of unemployed.

The most important point is the strategic necessity. Punjab has a long border line with Pakistan and thousands of Jawans for Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana are constituting the army and these areas have ex-Servicemen of high percentage. They look from that angle. So, if you give something there, that will be helpful not only to you but to the nation also and it will boost the morale of the army as well. With these words, I appreciate the attempt that you are making in keeping the Railways on the move and I am sure that the movement of the wheel of the railways would be symbolic of the onward march of the nation and in the Seventh Plan you will get a better deal.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता

हूँ। श्री पाराशर जी ने रेलवे को एफीशियेंट बनाने के लिए जिन आवश्यकताओं का जिक्र किया है, मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान रेल के मामले में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारा यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि आज तक राजस्थान का कोई भी आदमी रेल मंत्री नहीं बना, इसी कारण वहाँ कोई डेवलपमेंट इस मामले में नहीं हुआ। सब प्रान्तों के लोग रेल मंत्री बन गए, मगर राजस्थान का कोई नहीं बना।

हमारे श्री गनी खां चौधरी इन्साफ पसन्द हैं और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को पहले लेना चाहते हैं, इसलिए उनसे निवेदन है कि हमारे पिछड़े हुए प्रान्त को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाएं। सबसे पहले काम यह करना होगा कि राजस्थान को एक अलग जोन बना दिया जाए। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी के सदस्य भी अपनी पैरवी तो करते हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहते। वेस्टर्न रेलवे का जोन है, नार्थन रेलवे का जोन है सब अपनी तरक्की करते हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान की तरक्की कोई जोन नहीं करता, इसलिए यहां का अलग जोन होना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

मैंने पहले भी मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था, मगर रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी अगर रिकमेंड करेगी तो ये विचार करेंगे। यहां रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी के मेम्बर भी विराजमान हैं और मंत्री महोदय भी मौजूद हैं, उनसे प्रार्थना है कि यह सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, रेलवे को बढ़ाने की बहुत गुंजाइश है, रेलवे का डेवलपमेंट यहां होना बहुत जरूरी है।

पहले रेलवे में इतनी पंचकुएलिटी थी कि अगर किसी को अपनी घड़ी का टाइम ठीक करना हो तो रेल की पहुंच से घड़ी ठीक किया करते थे। लोगों को इतना विश्वास था कि जहां से रेल निकल गई, वह इलाका सर-सब्ज हो गया, वहां इंडस्ट्री कायम हो गई, इसलिए रेल का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसलिए रेल मंत्री हमारे इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके को रेल के जरिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने

की तरफ ध्यान दें ।

हमारी तरफ आपने मेहरबानी करके 3 सर्वे मंजूर किए और तीनों का सर्वे करा दिया । कोटा से देवगढ़ की लाइन का जो सर्वे आपने कराया है, जैसे श्री वास्नीक कह रहे थे कि उनके यहां मिट्टी भी डल गई, सब कुछ हो गया लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हुआ, उसी तरह संवत् 1996, शायद 1940 के पहले जब अकाल पड़ा था उस वक्त कोटा से देवगढ़ लाइन का काम हुआ था लेकिन इन्डीपेंडेंस के बाद वह ठप्प पड़ गया, उसके बाद कोई काम नहीं हुआ । अब आपने वी०जी० लाइन का सर्वे कराया है, वहां कोई वी०जी० लाइन नहीं है । उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा और अजमेर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में और उनके अड़ोस-पड़ोस में भी कोई वी०जी० लाइन नहीं है । वी०जी० लाइन के बिना किसी क्षेत्र का डेवलपमेंट ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता । प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वह भी मेहरबानी करके इस लाइन को स्वीकृत कर दें । इस लाइन के बनने से उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा, अजमेर और टोंक आदि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को आर्थिक रूप से तरक्की करने के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं । और भी दो सर्वे कराए गए हैं, लेकिन पहली प्रायर्टी इस वी० जी० लाइन को दी जानी चाहिए ।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के लिए नहीं, बल्कि राजस्थान के लिए एक कोच फैक्टरी की मांग करना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां अजमेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, बीकानेर, कोटा और उदयपुर में वर्कशाप हैं । वहां पर प्रिसली स्टेट्स के टाइम से कोचिज, वैगन्ज और इन्जिनज की रिपेयर्ज का काम होता आया है । इस लिए कोच फैक्टरी भी वहीं स्थापित होनी चाहिए, जहां इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर है । अजमेर, कोटा, जोधपुर, जयपुर या राजस्थान के किसी भी उपयुक्त स्थान पर यह फैक्टरी स्थापित की जाए, ताकि उस सारे क्षेत्र का विकास तेज गति से हो सके ।

कल प्रो० दंडवते ने कहा कि स्टीम इन्जिनों पर बहुत खर्चा होता है । अजमेर वर्कशाप के एक इंजीनियर ने एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है कि लगभग

बीस हजार रुपया खर्च करके स्टीम इंजिन को क्रूड आयल—बेस्ड बनाया जा सकता है । इससे रेलवे का खर्च कम होगा और इन्जिनों की उम्र भी बढ़ जाएगी । रेलवे विभाग को मालूम है कि वह कौन सा इन्जीनियर है । उससे जानकारी प्राप्त करके स्टीम इन्जिनों को क्रूड-आयल-बेस्ड बनाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

राजस्थान में ट्रेक और कोच बहुत पुराने हैं । कोच इतने खराब हैं कि फर्स्ट क्लास की सीट भी बैठने लायक नहीं होती । ऐसे कोचिज को रिपेयर करने के लिए या नये कोचिज लगाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । जिन ट्रेक्ट्स पर बहुत एक्सिडेंट और डीरेलमेंट होते हैं, उनको बदलने की आवश्यकता है । इसके लिए और ज्यादा फंड्स ऐवलेबल किए जाने चाहिए ।

मैंने गुलाबपुरा स्टेशन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को बार-बार लिखा है और उन्होंने कहा है कि उसको फुल-फ्लेज्ड स्टेशन बनाना मुमकिन नहीं है । वह एक इन्डिस्ट्रियल टाउन बनता जा रहा है । वहां पर जिक स्मेल्टर स्थापित होने वाला है, जिससे फोट और पैसेजर्ज का ट्रैफिक बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगा । यह सही है कि अभी तक वह काम नहीं चला है । लेकिन वहां पर तीन टैक्सटाइल फैक्टरियां लग चुकी हैं । जब वहां पर जिक स्मेल्टर स्थापित हो जाएगा, और माइनिंग वर्क होगा, तो जिक और फिनिशड गुडज वगैरह की शकल में बहुत लोड उठेगा । बगैर जानकारी प्राप्त किए यह लिख देना उचित नहीं है कि गुलाबपुरा को पूरा स्टेशन नहीं बनाया जा सकता । रेलवे बोर्ड की यह हालत है कि उसने हां करना तो सीखा ही नहीं है, वह हमेशा न करने के लिए ही तैयार रहता है । इनकी इस मनोवृत्ति को बदलिए । इसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी कीजिए कि कौन सी चीज संभव है और कौन से तरीके से बन सकती है । जो चीज बन सकती है उसको बनाना चाहिए । यह गुलाबपुरा स्टेशन भविष्य में बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बनने वाला है, इसलिए इसको अभी से फुलफ्लेज्ड आप बना देंगे तो मेरी और मेरे क्षेत्र की मांग पूरी हो जायगी और लोगों को इससे काफी सुविधा हो

जायगी। इसलिए इसकी दोबारा जांच कराइए और इस काम को कीजिए। रेलवे बोर्ड की तो हर चीज को नां करने की आदत पड़ गई है। आप अपने तौर पर इसकी जांच कराइए और इसे फुल फ्लेज्ड स्टेशन बनाइए।

भीलवाड़ा स्टेशन बहुत बड़े शहर का स्टेशन है। करीब डेढ़ लाख की आबादी वहां है और वह बहुत बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र है। कई टेक्सटाइल मिल्स वहां हैं और माइका की इंडस्ट्री वहां पर है। और भी कई इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। वहां के स्टेशन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूं। थोड़ा बहुत तो काम आपने कराया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। थोड़ा बहुत आपने कराया है। लेकिन जितना होना चाहिए उतना नहीं कराया है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसको माडर्नाइज करके, अच्छे स्टेशंस पर जितनी फॅसिलिटीज अवेलेबल हो सकती हैं वह फॅसिलिटीज वहां अवेलेबल कराइए।

71 अप और 72 डाउन की टाइमिंग ठीक नहीं है। इसको टू अप और 3 डाउन से मिलना चाहिए ताकि आने वाले पैसेजर्स को वह सारा कनेक्शन मिल जाय। इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप कराइए।

एक मीनाक्षी के बारे में मैं वर्षों से कह रहा हूं कि मीनाक्षी डेली चलनी चाहिए। अजमेर-रतलाम लाइन पर कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। एक मीनाक्षी अगर डेली हो जाएगी तो बहुत बड़ा लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा। इसमें फर्स्ट क्लास और पैन्ट्री कार नहीं है, इन दोनों चीजों की भी व्यवस्था करा दीजिए, आपकी बहुत बड़ी कृपा होगी।

कन्सेशंस जो आपने फ्रोट के संबंध में दिए हैं मैं उसका बहुत स्वागत करता हूं। आपने बहुत ऐप्रिशिएबल काम किया है। मगर एक छोटा सा काम करके आपने आम जनता पर भार बढ़ा दिया है। आपने प्लेटफार्म टिकट का पचास पैसे के बजाय 1 रुपया कर दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि पचास पैसे से आपको ज्यादा आमदनी थी। अब एक रुपये का प्लेटफार्म टिकट कोई लेगा नहीं। बिना प्लेटफार्म टिकट के लोग घुस जाएंगे।

आमदनी भी आपकी मारी जायगी और रेलवे का नुकसान भी होगा। इसलिए उसको पचास पैसे ही रखिए।

सेकेंड क्लास मेल और एक्सप्रेस पर 2 रुपया सरचार्ज जो आपने बढ़ाया है उसे भी वापस ले लें। दूसरे क्लास पर जो आपने बढ़ाया उसकी बात मैं नहीं करता लेकिन सेकेंड क्लास पर जो बढ़ाया है उसे वापस ले लें ताकि आम जनता को महसूस नहीं हो कि रेल मंत्री ने गरीब जनता पर हाथ डाला है। जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं उन पर हाथ डालिए, उनसे ज्यादा लीजिए, उसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन गरीब लोगों पर जो वजन पड़ा है उसको कम कर दीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, actually the Railway Mahabharata is a very big one. And the time at my disposal is so short. Hence I intend to be short and precise to cover only the important points.

I begin my speech by thanking the Railway Minister for a few new important jobs he has proposed to undertake and for a few jobs he has already done. They are: the Calcutta Circular Railway, the Tamluk-Digha link, Howrah-Danjur, electrification of Durg-Nagpur, Bilaspur-Katni, Katni-Bina, Kharagpur-Midnapur and also for introducing trains like Bongaigaon-Trivandrum Express, New Express to Purulia, Indore-New Delhi Express etc. Some people only recently said that this Minister is only for Bengal and specially a Malda Minister. But all these things that he has done do not prove their arguments. It is only malicious propaganda. But here Sir, I put a full-stop to my thanksgiving.

The Budget actually is a stereotype election Budget of a capitalist government fallen in deep economic, political and social crisis, tumbling and fuming, but failing to show the direction, the path to recovery and advancement. But then it is the crisis of the system. It is no individual's fault,

16 00 hrs.

Last year it was proposed that we would carry 241 million tonnes, but we carried 230 million tonnes only. Freight earning expected was Rs. 5,171.50 crores, actually we are going to have Rs. 5,024 crores. Drop in freight earning was Rs. 114.19 crores; drop in passenger earning was Rs. 38.45 crores. This year the estimated income was Rs. 5,342.78 crores and estimated working expenses were Rs. 5,037 crores. This is the crisis in which we are in and it is because of recession, recession on a world-wide scale. Japan takes less iron ore; we produced less steel, we produced less fertiliser, railways carried less. It is a gloomy picture of global crisis. The Finance Minister may say a word of solace; rain-god Indra may be his saviour this time, in this merciful year he expects to make some recovery but I beg to submit, Sir, that it is most casual. Actually it is the crisis of the entire system and we must find out some solution for this.

Before I pass on to general things, I seek your indulgence when I say that we have been demanding for a long time for equalisation of freight. Actually we in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, are to pay more freight whereas our coal, our steel, our other materials go to all parts of the country at an equal rate. This time he has decreased freight on finished textiles. Again the Bengal textile mills will come in sufferings. Finished textiles goods will be coming to Bengal at a cheaper rate whereas we have to buy cotton at the highest rate. I hope he will look into it.

Sir, you look at the measure of crisis that we are in. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the track required to be renewed was 13,048 kilometres. During this Plan, another 15,000 kilometres of track went wrong and it required renewal. We can only complete 9,000 kilometres of track renewal. At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan we had 13,048 kilometres of track to be renewed and at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan it will be increased to 19,000 kilometres. So, this is the crisis.

Similarly, Sir, about the coaches, the annual capacity for POH is 25,800, but the actual annual requirement is 30,400. So, in

five years the number of defective coaches comes to 23,400. Similarly, in five years the number of defective wagons comes to 43,200. So, this is the picture in which we are in. The Railway Minister himself stated in his review of accidents on page 28 :

“The number of safety measures requiring inputs cannot be taken up because of resource paucity.”

16.04 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI
in the Chair]

So, actually he is in paucity of funds, but actually, I beg the entire House to think through you, Sir, that when there is paucity of funds for Railways there was no paucity of extravaganza in Asiad and the Commonwealth Conference. There was no paucity of funds for Goa resort for the Ministers of Commonwealth. Sir, I hope the funds would be more important for the Railways than for Goa resort for Commonwealth Ministers.

As for all accidents, you have an all-time answer—human factor. And who is this ‘human’? Is it not your policy? Your tracks are defective, your coaches and wagons are defective.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : They had become old.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Change them, change them.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : So, the Railways require money for it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he requires this knowledge that older coaches become defective !

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Because we are becoming older.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, in the paper, *The Statesman* of 19.1.84 a report has come. The hon. Minister might have seen it. It is written there that an ailing express (Chattisgarh Express) is in a very bad condition. Your locos are defective.

In locoshed workshops, you have no spares, your tools cannot work. Sometimes fitters are to bring their own tools.

Still you blame the Railway men. Please blame your policy for which there is paucity of fund. You must have more money. Along with the rest of the House I also say and I demand that the Planning Commission must give enough fund for it. Railway must have more money. Railway must make more income also and Railway must carry more freight and I think it can be done. U.S.A. carries 3 to 3.5 thousand million tonnes a year. U.S.S.R. carries 4 thousand million tonnes a year. China carries 1200 million tonnes a year and India carries 228 to 230 million tonnes a year. I do not blame anybody. If properly planned and monitored Railways even with the present infrastructure can earn more, can carry more freight. The Railways are in shortage of freight from May to September every year. Idle wagons in these months vary from 12000 to 18000 a day. Railways even with the present infrastructure can carry easily 270/275 million tonnes a year provided the Government managed public sector enterprises carry their load by Railways and not by private managed road-ways. There is a great pressure on the public sector enterprises by the private transport lobby. Well managed railway if they carry freight, it is much better for the country.

The efficiency of the Railways in comparison to road is in proportion of 9 : 1. But powerful road transport lobby influences the big companies of the public sector. Hence the Railways do not get freight throughout the whole year at the same rate.

Only recently, C.A.G. has accused the Railways for losing Rs. 77 crores to Rs. 82 crores for inefficiency and corruption. So, I say, first control the big bosses of the public sector from the influence of the private transport lobby and carry more freight by the Railways with efficiency. Railways will earn money and public sector will also earn some money. If Public Sector carry their goods by Rail they will save money. But there is strong lobby and that is why they carry it by road and help the private sector.

We can gradually introduce longer goods trains which can carry loads upto 6000 tonnes to 7000 tonnes. In USA goods train carry load upto 15000 tonnes to 20000 tonnes. We carry merely 2000 to 3000 tonnes. Organise better traffic, build better wagons, better and stronger locos. Even within the existing parameters of track and bridges, if properly managed, we can carry 6000 to 7000 tonnes. This will save money, fuel, manpower. Some investment in this sector will be repaying manifold. It will not be less beneficial than spending money for Goa resort during Commonwealth Conference.

Minister in his speech on page 14 has said :

“I cannot tolerate corruption at any level”

I welcome the statement most. But what is the reality ? Only recently the Press Report shows that in the Eastern Railway stores worth Rs. 22 crores have been shown in the stores but actually they are not there. Recently in Kharagpur Workshop a fraud of several lakhs has been detected. The stores have been shown only on paper but the stores are not there.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : That is situated in your State.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I think the men who did it must be coming from your Constituency.

I want to make it clear that the Railway Minister has started fighting against corruption. I am glad and I support it fully.

The Indian Express has stated that a section of officers in the Railways are up in arm against the Minister because he went to Allahabad and found that the Question Paper had leaked out.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : But the Minister suspended them immediately.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That is good. But I would request the Minister to be strong against the corrupt officers. These officers, when they deal with the common railwaymen and sack them, never

feel what would be when the job is lost. I am glad that they have started feeling now. But there are rules and regulations and you should deal with them accordingly. Let the railway officers also feel by experience what a common man feels when job is lost.

I know, there are cases. I have written on a number of occasion to the Minister. One Senior Teacher, Shri G.D. Ghosh of S.E. Railway High School, Kharagpur exposed the corruption of the Principal and with the result he had to leave the job. This man is the first witness in the proceedings against the Principal instituted by the Railways. All officers combined against him. He has then to go because he had the audacity to expose the corruption of a Grade-I officer, the Principal.

Sir, I come to the theft in yards, running trains, locosheds and workshops. Theft is increasing day by day. Some R.P.F. men themselves organise them and sometimes carry the entire material stolen on their heads to the receiver end. In workshops, perhaps, the theft can be minimised if we can keep some trained dogs, in the surrounded areas. I have seen that in many private factories, they have been able to stop theft by getting trained dogs. I think, trained dogs are more dependable than many human beings.

In the matter of job to railway-men, it is full of corruption. I beg to request Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury to hear me. Your name is also being used by persons here and there saying, "You give money, we shall give you job".

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH : It is baseless.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Maybe baseless. I am sure he is not doing these things. But I want to bring to your notice...

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : You bring that person just before us.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir,

retired railway officers are appointed claim agents on commission basis by the Indian Oil Corporation and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation. They make claims so that the claims against the Railways grow. Last years Northern Railway has been paying only Rs. one crore a year as claim. Recently, it has gone to Rs. 6 to 7 crores a year. Retired C.C.S., Northern Railway,** and retired General Manager, Western Railway,** are such appointed agents. They are getting pension from the Railways and they are working against the interests of the Railways. Kindly take note of these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't mention the name of anybody.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : All right, no names. One retired C.C.S., Northern Railway and one retired General Manager, Western Railway are such appointed agents.

Only yesterday, it has been appeared in the newspaper that sometime back a plan is made and then the plan is changed but the contractor remains the same. But the charges are going on. It has come only in yesterday's papers. Change in plan brings more fund for the contractor. And the C and AG has stated that Rs. 2.79 crores has been lost for this thing.

Regarding passenger amenities, I tell you that you have introduced more trains. We cheer you for this. But for the passenger trains and for the local trains, it is horrible till today. There is no light, no water, no bathroom. The rakes are in very bad condition. If you were providing 16 rakes for the Orissa going trains previously, now it has come down to 6. Common passengers and common peasants are in terrible condition. We travel in the I Class or 2nd class or in the AC/2-tier and for the long distance trains like Kalka to Delhi, you provide this thing and that thing. But for the common man, it is impossible. Then, regarding reservation, when you came, some checkings were taking place. But now if you enter any reserved bogie, you will find that it is occupied by such persons who have no tickets or who have not reserved that

accommodation.

This should be looked into. There is no arrangement for reservation in the wayside station.

Recently you have re-built the reservation office at New Delhi. I am told that you are again going to change it, and you are again going to re-model it. Already Rs. one crore is spent. And I am told that you are going to spend something more for this.

The food is very bad and costly. I am told that you are having a Catering Corporation. Any Corporation, you do it. Do it but kindly see that there should be no escalation in the prices of food.

Who is running the catering of Kalka-Howrah Mail? Why is it given to a private man?

AN HON. MEMBER : Very bad.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do you know the service there? Kindly see to it. You enter there *in cognito* so that they do not know that you are going there. You never call for tender. One particular family is being given this for all years to come. Kindly see to it. Catering Department should be departmental.

Cleanliness, light, water, all these things are very bad on many platforms.

I want to mention regarding my constituency. Recently, the Bus stand at Kharagpur has been shifted from south side to North side. You have visited. The plight of the passengers is too much. Kindly see, as you have promised, to make a new subway near the bus stand.

Regarding platform tickets, this rounding up of fare, is not justified. Do you mean to say that there will be continuous shortage of coins in this country? Does the Minister of Finance say that the country will always be short of small coins? Recently you have made one rupee the minimum price for a ticket and it was only 40 paise before two years. You have said that short dis-

tance passengers are travelling less. They are travelling ticketless. They are travelling all the same.

Last but not least I speak for the railwaymen who are regarded as *sudras* in this country. Of the 17 lakhs of railwaymen, 10 lakhs are Class IV.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You don't believe in *varnas*. Why are you comparing this according to your view?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : 10 lakhs in Class IV is a fantastic figure. Their starting pay is Rs. 196 only. The railwaymen today are really frustrated and if you want to do something for them, they will be very happy. Recently, of course, you have opened certain promotional avenues and that too by cutting 3% jobs in workshop and 5% jobs in open line.

In all the railway colonies, the houses are in bad conditions. You must spend more money on that. The quarters for Class IV staff employees in all old railway colonies are dens of TB, leprosy and what not. Kindly see to it. Railwaymen stay in these dingy, leaky quarters without light and air. You have only 5.87 lakh of railway quarters of which many are in bad condition. You intend to construct quarters for 6,600 quarters a year. For giving quarters to all 17 lakh Railwaymen, you will take only 180 years. Not less than that. You sanctioned Rs. 40 crores for railway quarters last year. This year you sanctioned Rs. 47 crores. Kindly consider, the prices have gone high. With this, you cannot construct even as many quarters as you constructed last year.

You have enough of railway land which you do not require. You give railway land to railwaymen and make housing cooperatives and give them some loan. Railwaymen can make their own quarters and that will be a solution of the problem to a great extent.

Medical benefit is still too meagre. You have sanctioned Rs. 36 crores for hospital and doctors but for 17 lakhs of railwaymen, you have sanctioned only Rs. 12 crores for medicines. Last year, it was Rs. 11.5 crores.

Does it compensate the price hike which is taking place ?

Regarding education, of course, there are many good schools in the Railways. But no new schools are coming up. I hope you will look into the matter. In the South Eastern Railway, the Education Department is full of corruption and nepotism. I have brought these things to your notice. Many posts are still lying vacant and suitable teachers are not being appointed. Corruption and nepotism rule the areas of promotion and transfer. An ordinary graduate is the S.P.O. (Education) and he is dictating orders to M.A.s, M.Sc.s and D.Phil.s because he is in the good books of the big officers. I hope you will look into it.

For sanitation, last year the provision was Rs. 23.22 crores and this year it is Rs. 23.18 crores. It is that prices have come down ? What is the matter ? Have the railway colonies become smaller ?

For the staff benefit fund, last year the provision was Rs. 1.66 crores and this year it is Rs. 1.50 crores.

The railwaymen are not getting a proper deal from you. I demand that the railwaymen should have parity of pay with other public sector employees like steel and coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The four instalments of dearness allowance which have become due should be paid. The Pay Commission must come out with its proposals.

De-casualisation must take place. The two lakhs of railwaymen who are still casual labour must be provided with permanent jobs.

You are going to start the Metro Railway. It is still full of casual labours. You should see that services are guaranteed to them.

You have stopped the new appointments in Railways. New appointments must come up. Of course, I do not say that the Rail-

ways should be made a dumping basket so that every Tom, Dick and Harry will get employment there. But vacancies have to be filled up as per yardstick.

Another thing I want to mention regarding railwaymen is that 2,000 railwaymen are going to be rendered surplus in Kharagpur Workshop because you have failed to keep your promise of starting P.O.H. of electric locos at Kharagpur. I hope the Railway Minister will take a note of it.

I am very glad—I must congratulate him on that—that on 26-2-1984 in the meeting of the General Managers you have decided that the duty-hours of the drivers must come down ; it should be ten hours. It is a welcome decision, though a delayed one. If this is correct, that you have come to this conclusion, then the drivers who struck work on this demand in 1981 and a large number of whom were victimised should be taken back, and your pledge of ten-hour duty for the drivers should be fulfilled.

You are now gradually bringing electrification and diesel. A large number of Adivasis and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been working in the steam loco sheds, particularly in Kharagpur which I have brought to your notice, and who are being rendered jobless should be provided with jobs.

Then I come to catering vendors and bearers. In Prof. Dandavate's time, some avenues for catering bearers were opened up. Still something is functioning. Introduce the same thing for catering vendors also.

You have got two recognised Federations, the AIRF and the NFIR. What is this new thing which is coming up ? National Forum of Railway Congressmen. They are giving handbills where they say :

“The National Forum of Railway Congressmen has come into being with the blessings of the hon. Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi....”

Has the position of the Government changed ? I do not know. Let them recog-

nise this I do not object. But if they recognise this, then let them recognise LRSA, IRWF and the other organizations also.

Lastly I want to add that Indian Railways have to be saved. The Indian Railways must have more funds from the Planning Commission. The Indian Railways must earn more money by increasing its efficiency and by carrying more freight. The Indian railwaymen must be treated fairly and equally with other public sector employees like those working in Coal, Steel and Cement.

With these observations, I conclude.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदया, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि यह बैलेंस बजट है। मंत्री जी ने नयी ट्रेन चलाने, 72 ट्रेन डीजलाइजेशन करने, 232 गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने और कोयले का प्रबन्ध किया है। इन उपलब्धियों पर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राजस्थान में दिल्ली से जोधपुर के लिए सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन शुरू की है। इसी प्रकार दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किया है। यह गाड़ी सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको रेग्युलर किया जाए जिससे जनता की बड़ी भारी सेवा होगी। मेरे क्षेत्र बाड़मेर में पिछले तीस वर्षों से सिर्फ दो डी ट्रेन चलती हैं। जनसंख्या बढ़ने के साथ डिफेन्स, फोर्स और बी०एस०एफ० के नौजवान हर तीसरे महीने में आते-जाते रहते हैं जिससे काफी भीड़ रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मार्ग को एकजामीन कराएँ जिससे नयी सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन चालू की जा सके। मरूधर एक्सप्रेस जो चलाई है, वह भी हमारे राजस्थान के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। जोधपुर से जयपुर तक इसका डीजलाइजेशन किया जाना चाहिए। इसका नाम तभी सार्थक होगा जब इसको बाड़मेर से जयपुर वाया जोधपुर चलाया जायेगा। इसको भी रेग्युलर चलाया जाए जिससे इसकी इम्पोर्टेंस और ज्यादा बढ़

सके। जिस प्रकार मरूधर एक्सप्रेस की महत्ता है उसी प्रकार चेतक एक्सप्रेस की भी इम्पोर्टेंस है। अगर इसका भी डीजलाइजेशन कर दिया जाए तो दिल्ली से उदयपुर पहुंचने में तीन-चार घण्टे की सेविंग हो सकती है। ब्यास जी भी अभी कह रहे थे कि राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। हमारा, रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र तो और भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। वह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ थार डेजर्ट एरिया है, जिसका मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ। पठानकोट से बीकानेर और काण्डला के लिए तो योजना बना ली गई है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि बीकानेर से काण्डला तक की रेल लाइन बनाई जाए जो कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइन है। राजस्थान कैनल जैसलमेर में पहुँच गई है और बाड़मेर में पहुँचने जा रही है। हमारे यहां जैसलमेर में सर्वेक्षण एवं शोध कार्य भी चल रहा है इसलिए यहां गैस और पेट्रोल मिलने की पूरी संभावना है। जैसलमेर, बीकानेर, गंगानगर में इस प्रकार की सम्भावनाएँ हैं और उस दिशा में आयल इन्डिया एवं ओ०एन०जी०सी० काम कर रहा है। ऐसी हालत में अगर काण्डला पोर्ट से सारे राजस्थान का, हरियाणा का, पंजाब का और काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध हो जाता है तो काफी समृद्धि हो सकती है। इस दृष्टि से यह रेलवे लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगी। मैंने कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी कहा था और आपने भी कहा था कि सातवीं योजना में इसके लिए व्यवस्था करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सातवीं योजना में इसका प्रावधान होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन है और काफी पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र भी है। आप पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में नौरथ ईस्टर्न रीजन में रेल लाइन बना रहे हैं उसी तरह इस रेलवे लाइन को बनाने की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। 36 सालों में आपने राजस्थान में रेल विस्तार के लिए जो इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है वह कुल इन्वेस्टमेंट का 0.6% है। जो कि क्षेत्र और आबादी को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। इस बारे में आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

हमारे क्षेत्र की कुछ मांगें हैं। आज ही मुझे पत्र मिला है, और वह मांग बड़ी आसान है, जोधपुर

से जो भीलड़ी ट्रेन जाती है और फिर वहां भुज से गाड़ी आती है जिससे हमारे यहां के लोग अहमदाबाद पहुंचते हैं। हमारे यहां के व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों को अहमदाबाद और बम्बई से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध हैं, उनका कहना है कि जोधपुर से भीलड़ी लाइन को आगे बढ़ा कर अगर अहमदाबाद तक एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाय तो इससे व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों तथा मन्दिरों के दर्शन करने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी। हमारे मारवाड़ में खेड़ एवं सेवानगर के बहुत मशहूर मन्दिर हैं जहां हजारों, लाखों यात्री हर वर्ष दर्शनार्थ आते हैं। इसके साथ ही ट्रेन में 5 कोचेज और बढ़ा दी जायें जिनमें से एक 3 और एक 2 टीयर की कोच हो तो लोगों को काफी सुविधा मिल सकेगी।

विलाड़ा से बर तक का सर्वेक्षण का कार्य हो चुका है, यह मामला प्लानिंग कमीशन में पड़ा हुआ है, उसको भी जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाय।

डैमरेज पर आज ही उत्तर आया था जिसके अनुसार 31 अगस्त 1983 का आपका 41 करोड़ रु० पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग्स पर बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। इसकी आपको रिकवरी करनी चाहिये जिससे आपकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। इसी प्रकार से रेलवे की बहुत सी जमीन का लोगों ने अतिक्रमण कर रखा है और उससे नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। वह फायदा आप स्वयं उठा सकते हैं और करोड़ों रु० आपकी आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। जिस जमीन की आपको आवश्यकता न हो उसको बेचकर आप अपनी आमदनी बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। पैसेंजर फेयर से जो आपको आमदनी हुई है वह पिछले साल से कम हुई है। इस प्रकार गुड ट्रेफिक से जो रेवेन्यू मिला है और उससे जो आमदनी हुई है वह ठीक नहीं हुई है। आप इनकम बढ़ायें, रेवेन्यू बढ़ायें और इस बारे में पूरी कोशिश करें। आज विद्आउट टिकिट चलने वालों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। हम एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि आज रेलवे में चैन-पुलिंग का काम बहुत चलता है। इस पर सख्ती से कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। स्टेशनों

पर नौजवान गुंडे चैन-पुलिंग करते हैं और गाड़ी रुकवाकर गड़बड़ करते हैं। इस बारे में स्ट्रांग स्टैप उठाने चाहिये।

एक्सीडेंट्स के बारे में अभी आपने जो कदम उठाये हैं वह ठीक हैं, लेकिन ह्यूमन फेल्योर के कारण जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उसके लिये सौफिस्टिकेटेड या मशीन की आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार के एक्सीडेंट्स की पूरी जाँच करनी चाहिये, इसके लिए आपको एक सैल कायम करना चाहिये। ह्यूमन फेल्योर के कारण जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उनसे भयंकर नुकसान होता है और इस कारण जो डैमेजेस देने पड़ते हैं, उनके बारे में पूरे प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता है।

दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद तक मीटर गेज को ब्राडगेज करने के बारे में राजस्थान के लोग आवाज उठा रहे हैं, गुजरात के लोग भी आवाज उठा रहे हैं, परन्तु अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। हम आपकी कठिनाइयों को भी जानते हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने आपका 100 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ाया है, बजट प्रावीजन में भी 50 करोड़ रु० बढ़ाया गया है, यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हमें इसके लिए सोचना पड़ेगा। आखिर 5 वर्ष तक एक सदस्य लोक-सभा का मँम्बर रहता है, वह समझता है कि इस अवधि में कुछ न कुछ वह उपलब्धि करायें लेकिन आज 5 वर्ष में भी कोई उपलब्धि नहीं हुई। रेलवे लाइन बना नहीं सकते क्योंकि उसके लिए फंड नहीं है। आज तक जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, इसके बारे में हमको रि-थिंकिंग की आवश्यकता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन से भी यह कहने की आवश्यकता है कि इसके लिए फंड बढ़ाये। सभी मँम्बर्स की जब इस प्रकार की राय है, अपोजिशन और हमारी पार्टी की भी यही राय है तो फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट और प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट को इस बारे में ठोस निर्णय लेने चाहिये और रेलवे की मदद करनी चाहिये। इस तरह से हमारे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाना चाहिये, उनको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

हमारे क्षेत्र को अभी तक प्राथमिकता नहीं दी

गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र की आप उन्नति करें, विकास करें। आप पूरी ईमानदारी और लगन के साथ काम कर रहे हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि जब आप इस तरह काम करेंगे तो हमें सफलता मिलेगी और हमारे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र उन्नति करेंगे। इन बातों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल (साबरकंठा) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने सारे देश में चलने वाली रेल के बारे में जो बजट रखा है, इसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। रेलवे का काम सारे देश में चलता है, रेल का जितना विकास होता है, देश का भी ज्यादा विकास होता है। रेल का जो पिछड़ा विस्तार है, वहां पर रेल डालने की जो डिमांड है, रेल मंत्री जी यहां सुनते हैं, जानते हैं, हम लोग जो अपने क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, वही बात करते हैं। अभी जैन साहब ने बताया कि पूरे 5 साल में पिछड़े विस्तार का कुछ काम होना चाहिये।

मैं पिछले 4 साल से नडियाड-कपड़वंज लाइन के कनवर्शन और कपड़वंज-मोड़ासा लाइन के कंस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में कहता आ रहा हूँ। दिसम्बर, 1983 में इसके लिए कुछ प्राविजन किया गया और यह काम चालू हुआ, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उस क्षेत्र के लोग भी इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि यह काम जल्दी पूर्ण करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

ये दोनों काम 1978 में शुरू हुए थे। चूंकि दो तीन साल उनके लिए प्राविजन कम रखा गया था, इसलिए वे काम बन्द हो गए। मैं रेलवे मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और पार्टी में यह रिक्वेस्ट करता रहा कि उस काम को चालू किया जाए। पिछले साल दिसम्बर में इसके लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए का प्राविजन किया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम पिछड़े क्षेत्र और आदिवासी क्षेत्र के लाभ के लिए है, इसलिए इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैंने इस

बारे में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को भी रिक्वेस्ट की थी।

मैंने देखा है कि 1984-85 के बजट में इसके लिए केवल 40 लाख रुपए का प्राविजन रखा गया है। इस रकम से तो जमीन के एक्वीजीशन का काम भी नहीं हो सकेगा। इसके लिए 300 हैक्टेयर जमीन की आवश्यकता है, जिसमें से 200 हैक्टेयर जमीन ले ली गई है। पिछले साल 54 लाख रुपए खर्च करके जमीन ले ली गई है। अर्थवर्क के टेंडर निकाले गए हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कंट्रैक्टर को यह काम देकर इसको जल्दी पूरा कराया जाए। छोटे और बड़े पुलों और ब्रिजों का काम कुछ हुआ है और कुछ अधूरा है। यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करके कपड़वंज-मोड़ासा लाइन के कंस्ट्रक्शन को पूर्ण किया जाए।

मेरे क्षेत्र में अहमदाबाद से खेडब्रमा मीटरगेज लाइन है। स्टीम के इंजनों के कारण गाड़ियां टाइम पर नहीं पहुंचती हैं और डीजल इंजिन पूरी संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि गाड़ियों को समय पर पहुंचाने लिए डीजल इंजनों की व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि आम लोग, और विशेषकर सर्विस करने वाले पास-होल्डर्स, टाइम पर पहुंच सकें।

चैन-पुलिंग को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। इससे यात्रियों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और सर्विस करने वाले पास-होल्डर्स टाइम पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं।

अक्सर देखा जाता है कि जो माल ट्रकों के द्वारा ले जाया जाता है, वह समय पर पहुंच जाता है जबकि रेल द्वारा भेजा गया माल समय पर नहीं पहुंचता है। इसके अलावा रेलवे में माल की चोरी भी होती है। इसलिए लोग ट्रकों से माल भेजना पसन्द करते हैं। इसलिए प्रशासन को इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि रेलवे द्वारा भेजा गया माल समय पर पहुंचे और उसकी चोरी को भी रोका जाए। इससे रेलवे का होने वाला नुकसान और घाटा कम हो जाएगा। अगर रेलवे

के आफिसर्ज और कर्मचारी-वर्ग पूरा ध्यान दें, तो रेलवे की व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सकता है और यात्री तथा माल समय पर और सुरक्षित पहुंच सकते हैं।

मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में हिम्मतनगर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर है। हम लोग वहां पर ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिए पिछले तीन साल से कह रहे हैं। रेलवे प्रशासन का कहना है कि इसके लिए जिस खर्च का एस्टीमेट लगाया गया है, वह पूरा पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दे। पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लोग पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिए आप बजट में इसके लिए प्राविजन करके इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करिए और इसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करिए। इसका कारण यह है कि वह नेशनल हाईवे है। उसके ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक रहता है और बहुत सी ट्रैक वगैरह चलती हैं। फाटक बन्द रहने से लोगों का बहुत समय बरबाद होता है। इस लिए इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की जरूरत है।

मौड़ासा कपड़वंग रेलवे लाइन का काम जो चल रहा है उसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह बजट जो आपने पेश किया है जिस में रेलवे के विस्तार का सारा काम है वह अच्छी तरह से चले इसके लिए वित्त मंत्रालय से कुछ ज्यादा पैसों का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और रेलवे की तरफ से कुछ वांड्स वगैरह निकालकर उसके लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं उनमें रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार हो सके।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा): सभापति महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री जी को मुबारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ। कारण यह है कि इन्होंने नौकरशाही पर लोकशाही को स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है। स्वर्गीय हनुमन्थैया जी के बाद ये पहले मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह की व्यवस्था की है कि जिससे लोगों को यह विश्वास बंधा है कि इस मुल्क

में वास्तव में लोकशाही है, नौकरशाही नहीं है। हनुमन्थैया जी ने उस समय के सबसे बड़े व्यूरोक्रेट नौकरशाह* को डिस्चार्ज किया था और रेल प्रशासन में इस तरह की डिस्प्लिन आई थी कि कहीं कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी, स्वयं सारा काम होता था। उस समय न एमर्जेन्सी थी न कुछ था। लेकिन फिर भी गाड़ियां समय से चलती थीं।

इन्होंने दो तीन काम ऐसे किए हैं। पहले तो इन्होंने पहले के चेयरमैन** को हटाया...

सभापति महोदय: कृपया नाम न लें क्योंकि जो अपने को यहां डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: आपके निर्देश के आलोक में मैं अपने को अमेंड कर लेता हूँ। पहले के चेयरमैन को इन्होंने हटाया। वह इस तरह के बदमिजाज चेयरमैन थे कि वह कहते थे कि यह क्या होता है एम०पी० वगैरह, इनकी चिट्ठियों का तो जवाब भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। आप को जानकर यह भी हैरत होगी कि इनके ही इन्स्टैंस पर दो मंत्री बदले गए। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने उनको हटाया। यह कहा जाता था कि ये ट्रैफिक के बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं और वास्तव में रेलवे से जो काम चल रहा है ट्रैफिक का वह उन्हीं के इन्स्टैंस से चल रहा है, सारी चीजों को व्यवस्थित ढंग से वही चला रहे हैं। लेकिन उनके हटाने पर भी रेल-प्रशासन में कहीं कोई कमी नहीं आई। बल्कि इसके बाद दुर्घटनाएं कम हुईं और अर्निंग्स भी बढ़ीं जैसा कि इनके फिगर्स बताती हैं। इसलिए मंत्री जी इसके लिए मुबारकवाद के पात्र हैं।

दूसरे, जो मंत्री जी ने अभी रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन इलाहाबाद के चेयरमैन को हटाया जिस के कारण क्वेश्चंस (सवाल) लीक हुए थे, चार लाख लड़कों का जीवन जिसमें इन्वाल्ड था, जिसमें दस हजार से ज्यादा कम से कम नौकरी अवश्य पाते, उसको लीक करके उनकी परीक्षा को पोस्ट-

पोन कराया, उसको भी इन्होंने मुअत्तल किया है। इस के लिए भी यह धन्यवाद के पात्र है।

तीसरी बात मैं कहता हूँ, अभी जो एकसीडेंट हुआ लखनऊ में जिसके लिए इन्होंने डी०आर० एम० को सस्पेंड किया, इसके लिए भी यह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

मौटे तौर पर यह बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोटी तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं उन पर जवाबदेही ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। रेलवे में जी० आर० रूल्स हैं जिसमें कर्मचारी को क्या कुछ करना चाहिए। यह सन्नहित है लेकिन पदाधिकारी को क्या करना चाहिए यह सन्नहित नहीं है, कोई एकसीडेंट यदि हुआ तो कर्मचारी तो सस्पेंड किया जाता है, उसको डिस्चार्ज किया जाता है, उसके इन्क्वीमेंट रोके जाते हैं लेकिन पदाधिकारी पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसके साथ-साथ यह भी हो रहा है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं तो स्वयं कह रहा हूँ आप बोझा मत लीजिए रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का। आपको थोड़ा सा धैर्य रखना चाहिए। इसलिए जी० आर० अमेंड करना चाहिए और उस में यह इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए कि पदाधिकारी का वास्तव में क्या दायित्व होगा, केवल उनके अधिकार की बात ही नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आज रेलवे में टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। अफरों की हर लेवल में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। आप देखेंगे कि एक जी० एम० की जगह तीन-चार जी० एम० हैं और एक डी० आर० एम० की जगह तीन-चार ऐडीशनल डी० आर० एम० हैं।

लेकिन उस प्रपोर्शन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बढ़ोत्तरी क्यों नहीं हो रही है। यदि पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि एफिशियन्सी के लिए अफसरों को बढ़ा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : माननीय सदस्य आपत्ति-

जनक बात कह रहे हैं। यह सही बात नहीं बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना आसन ग्रहण करें। हाउस को चलाने का काम आपका नहीं है। मैं स्वयं देख रही हूँ कि किसको क्या बोलना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह सकते हैं और जब आपका मौका आयेगा आप भी अपनी बात कह सकेंगे। आप बीच में न बोलिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इनकी क्यों बुरा लगा। (व्यवधान)

Why should he object? I have not said something objectionable.

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आपको बीच में इस तरह से नहीं बोलना चाहिए। आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, उन्होंने कोई गलत बात नहीं कही है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि रेल प्रशासन में टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो गया है, अफसरों की बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है और कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा रही है। वास्तव में जो लोग रेलवे प्रशासन चलाते हैं उन लोगों की बढ़ोत्तरी होना चाहिए। इसमें मैंने क्या आब्जेक्शनल बात कह दी—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

इस सदन में बार-बार यह बात उठाई गई है कि रेलवे बोर्ड एक व्हाइट एलिफैंट है; स्लगिश ऐस है। सदन के दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की है रेलवे बोर्ड को एवालिश किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन आज तक उसको एवालिश नहीं किया गया है लेकिन अब समय आ गया है जब इसको एवालिश किया जाना चाहिए।

रेलवे बोर्ड आज सुपर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरह काम करता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय केदार पांडे जी ने एक लखनऊ के कर्मचारी को,

जिसको सस्पेन्ड कर दिया गया था, क्विन्स होने पर री-इंस्टेट कर दिया लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने अन्त तक इसको नहीं माना जिसके कारण उसे ला-कोर्ट की शरण लेनी पड़ी। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ आज रेलवे बोर्ड की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जो लोग आज आइवरी टाबर में बैठकर, एअरकंडीशंड कमरे में बैठकर, फैसले करते हैं उनको लाइन पर भी जाना चाहिए। आज रेलवे बोर्ड के आफिसर्स का भी जोन्स में ट्रांसफर होना चाहिए। जब दूसरे विभागों में ट्रांसफर होते हैं तो यहां पर क्यों नहीं हो सकते? आज जो रेलवे बोर्ड का मेम्बर हो गया वह रेलवे बोर्ड का मेम्बर ही रिटायर होगा। ऐसी हालत में वे समझते हैं कि हमारा कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता है और इसीलिए वे मनमानी भी करते हैं।
(व्यवधान)

आज सवाल इस बात का है कि जन-प्रतिनिधि बड़े हैं या नौकरशाह बड़े हैं। यदि इस देश में जन-तन्त्र को रहना है तो जनता द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का वर्चस्व नौकरशाही पर होना चाहिए। सुना है कि वर्तमान मंत्री जी थोड़ी सी कड़ाई की तो नौकरशाह पास-कैजुअल लीव लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी को रेल कर्मचारियों की ओर से आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि रेल पदाधिकारी छुट्टी पर ही नहीं, नौकरी से भी बाहर चले जायें, तो भी रेल प्रशासन पहले से बेहतर ढंग से चलेगा। गाड़ियां समय पर चलेंगी और कोई दुर्घटना नहीं घटेगी।

रेल मंत्री जी ने सेफ्टी, सिक्योरिटी और पंचुयलिटी का नारा गत साल दिया था। आज देखने की बात यह है कि उन्होंने कितनी दूर तक इसमें कामयाबी हासिल की है। इस नारे के बाद भी जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, उसके लिए अधिकारीगण ज्यादा जबाबदेह है, बजाय कर्मचारियों के। क्योंकि उनको चिन्ता यही रहती है कि समय से गाड़ी चल पड़े, चाहे वह चलना खतरनाक ही क्यों न हो। सेफ-जरनी के लिए जरूरी है कि इंजिन अच्छी हालत में हो। ब्रेक वैन में खास लैबल तक वैक्युयम रहे। पर उसकी बिना परवाह किए ही तथा कभी-कभी बिना ब्रेकवैन के भी कर्मचारी पर दबाव

डाला जाता है, गाड़ी चलाने को, जिसके चलते एक्सीडेंट होता है। इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि दुर्घटना में दोष वास्तव में कर्मचारियों का नहीं है, जबकि सही मायनों में दोषी दबाव डालने वाला पदाधिकारी है, जिसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

अब मैं सेफ्टी आर्गेनिजेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उसका नाम दुर्घटना हो जाने पर शुरू होता है। यद्यपि उसका काम दुर्घटना होने से पहले होना चाहिए ताकि दुर्घटना हो ही नहीं। इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि सेफ्टी आर्गेनिजेशन को एक्सीडेंट के लिए जवाबदेह मानना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में आल इंडिया गार्ड्स काउन्सिल द्वारा स्व० केदार पांडे जी के वक्त में एक सेमीनार हुआ था। जिसमें काफी अच्छे सुझाव आए थे कि दुर्घटनाओं को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है। सबसे मुख्य सुझाव यह है कि गार्ड और ड्राइवर के बीच में काम्युनिकेशन हो, पर वह अभी तक सभी गाड़ियों में नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि जो वास्तव में अच्छे सुझाव थे, उन सुझावों को तुरन्त लागू किया जाए।

स्टीम इंजन से डीजल तथा बिजली इंजन की तरफ बढ़ने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जब तक वह पूरा नहीं हो जाता है। स्टीम इंजन का प्रापर मेंटिनेंस भी होना चाहिए, जो हो नहीं पा रहा है।

एम० जी० के डिब्बों का बुरा हाल है, चूँकि इसका भी मेंटिनेंस नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से खराब डिब्बों को चलाया जा रहा है। इसका शीघ्र मेंटिनेंस होना चाहिए।

आर० पी० एफ० को और पावर देने की बात भी की जाती है। पर उसे न रेलवे कर्मचारी और न सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की उचित सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। अतः इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

पिछली 28 फरवरी को मैं सुबह तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस से झांसी जा रहा था। मैंने नई दिल्ली

स्टेशन पर एक क्रिमिनल गैंग को आपरेट करते देखा। हम जिस ए० सी०—2 टायर में सफर कर रहा था, उसमें मेरे केबिन के बगल वाले केबिन में दो आदमी घुसे और एक विदेशी का सामान लेकर गायब हो गए। स्टेशन पर उतरने पर पता लगा कि 3 टायर के सामने एक विदेशी महिला रो रही थी चूंकि उसका भी सामान उड़ा लिया गया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और ए० सी०—2 टायर में बिना टिकट वालों को अन्दर जाने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए।

आज रेलवे कर्मचारी कैटेगरीज में बंटा हुआ है। ये ए० आई० आर० एफ० और एन० एफ० आई० आर० मजदूर की समस्याओं को न समझ सकते हैं और न ही उसका निराकरण कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए कैटेगोरिकल एसोसिएशन बढ़ रही है। अतः एक उद्योग में एक मजदूर संगठन की बात सरकार ने भी की है। मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि एक उद्योग में एक मजदूर संगठन का चुनाव सिक्केट बलैट द्वारा कराया जाना चाहिए और उसके जो प्रतिनिधि होंगे वे पूरे रेल कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। लेकिन कल ही श्रम मंत्री जी ने इस बात को मूल रूप से माना है, लेकिन जो रिकॉग्नाइज्ड फंडरेशन हैं, उसका विरोध करते हैं। विरोध इसलिए करते हैं कि उनके साथ जनता नहीं है। मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि उसमें तनिक भी देर न करते हुए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। सिक्केट बलैट द्वारा चुनाव कराना चाहिए।

रेल बजट में करीब सौ नई गाड़ियां चलाने की बात कही गई है। जिसमें पटना से दिल्ली तक मगध एक्सप्रेस चलाने की बात कही गई। पर यह गाड़ी चलाने पर सौनभद्र और विक्रम शिला को बन्द कर दिया गया, जिसकी चर्चा नहीं है। अब मगध एक्सप्रेस रोजाना पटना जाती है, पर आधी गाड़ी पटना रह जाती है और आधी भागलपुर जाती है। भागलपुर से आने पर ही पटना से वह दिल्ली के लिए चलती है, जो प्रायः पटना में लेट पहुंचती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने कैपिटल से कैपिटल को

जोड़ने की बात की है, इसलिए वे इस बात की ओर ध्यान दें कि यह गाड़ी समय से चले।

इस बजट में पिछड़े इलाकों की उपेक्षा की गई है।

17.00 hrs.

पिछड़े इलाकों के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। मैं इसी सन्दर्भ में बिहार जो देश का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, और विशेष रूप से उस क्षेत्र का जिससे मैं चुनकर यहां आया हूं, उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। मेरे यहां की दो लाइनें हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं 1971 से कहता आ रहा हूं—दौरम-मधुपुरा लाइन को सिघेश्वर से जोड़ा जाय, यह केवल 9 किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र है। दूसरे बिहारीगंज को बख्तियारपुर से जोड़ा जाय, इस समय बख्तियारपुर पहुंचने के लिये 60 किलोमीटर का टर्न लेकर जाना पड़ता है।

रेलों को देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का लाइफ-लाइन कहा गया है लेकिन उसके लिये पैसे की हमेशा कमी रहती है, क्योंकि प्लानिंग कमीशन हमेशा इसकी उपेक्षा करता है। इसलिये इस विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवंटन दिये जाने के लिये जोरदार रूप से मांग करता हूं। मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है, जब एनर्जी और दूसरे विभागों के लिए बाहरी साधनों से पैसा लेकर काम को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, तो रेलवे के लिए ऐसा प्रबंध क्यों नहीं किया जाता। रेलवे के लिए एल०आई० सी० से पैसा लिया जा सकता है, शेअर फ्लोट किए जा सकते हैं या किसी अन्य देश से पैसा लेकर इस काम को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—आज से 50 वर्ष पहले रेल-वित्त को आम-वित्त से अलग किया गया था, यह उसका गोल्डन-जुबली वर्ष है, लेकिन फिर भी इस विभाग में नये प्रगति के कामों को नहीं बढ़ा सकते, क्योंकि पैसे का अभाव है। इस लिए मैंने जो सुझाव दिया है आप उस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें ताकि रेलवे के लिए अलग से वित्त का प्रबंध किया जा सके और इसके विकास के कामों को बढ़ाया जा सके। इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह

भी कहना चाहता हूँ—सरकार द्वारा रेलवे को विशेष मदद दी जानी चाहिए ताकि 3500 सवारी डिब्बों, 21 हजार माल डिब्बों और 18 17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हजार किलोमीटर खराब रेलवे लाईन को जल्द से जल्द दुरुस्त किया जा सके। इस काम के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा विशेष लोन फ्लोट किया जाना चाहिए और इस तरह से जो रुपया प्राप्त हो वह केवल रेलवे के विकास पर ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। आगे आने वाले 10 वर्षों तक 260 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष नान-प्लाण्ड ग्राण्ट रेलवे को मिलने चाहिए, जिसके लिए रेलवे-रिफार्मिज-कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है। 1984-85 तक रेलवे 818 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण में पहुंच जायगी, जिसे राइट-आफ किया जाना चाहिए।

गेज-कन्वर्शन की बात कही गई है—कटिहार-बरीनी के कन्वर्शन का काम शुरू हो गया था, पता नहीं क्यों रुक गया? मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि कटिहार-बरीनी कन्वर्शन को फौरन टेक-अप करें। समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा कन्वर्शन के लिए एजीटेशन चल रहा है, वहां पर लोग जेल जा रहे हैं। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

पूरे रेल बजट में थेफ्ट और पिलफरेज की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। वास्तव में करोड़ों रुपया का थेफ्ट और पिलफरेज होता है। मैंने पिछली दफा भी रेल बजट पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि इस नुकसान को बचाया जा सके, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

लेबल-क्रासिंग लोगों की सुविधा के लिए बनाई जाती है। हमने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मिठाई स्टेशन के लिए रेलवे-क्रासिंग मन्जूर कराई थी, पता नहीं वह क्यों पूरी नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे शीघ्र पूरा कराएं। जहां पर यह सुविधा है उसको बन्द करने में मुझे कोई तुक नजर नहीं आती है।

दिल्ली के जंगपुरे में जो रेलवे-क्रासिंग था पता नहीं उसको क्यों बन्द कर दिया। इसके खिलाफ एजीटेशन चल रहा है। आपने 26 जनवरी तक उसे खोलने का आश्वासन भी दिया था परन्तु नहीं खोला। हमारा दल और बी० जे० पी० के लोग इसके लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, दर्जनों लोग जेल में हैं। बल्कि वहां एक लड़का प्रवीण सूरी मर गया। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि रेलवे एक्सीडेंट में जो मुआवजा आप लोगों को देते हैं, इसको भी रेलवे एक्सीडेंट मानकर प्रवीण सूरी के परिवार को मुआवजा दिया जाय।

प्लेटफार्म टिकट आपने एक रुपये का कर दिया है। कम से कम यात्रा करने के लिये भी एक रुपये का टिकट होगा, ऐसी स्थिति में प्लेटफार्म टिकट नहीं लेंगे। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको 50 पैसे ही रहने दिया जाय।

कोरापुट-रायगढ़ रेलवे लाइन को पार्वतीपुर होकर जाना चाहिए जिससे 100 किलोमीटर की बचत होगी। इसको पोलिटिकल ग्राउंडस पर लिया जा रहा है ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए और लोगों की सुविधा को दृष्टि में रखकर इस काम को किया जाना चाहिए।

आपने पंकचुएलिटी की बात कही है। पता नहीं आप इतनी पंकचुएलिटी कहां से लाते हैं? आप 90, 95 परसेंट तक पंकचुएलिटी बताते हैं। यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती कि आप कैसे इण्डियन रेलवे में इतनी पंकचुएलिटी की बात करते हैं। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। हमारे यहां एन० ई० रेलवे में जितनी भी गाड़ियां हैं सब चार-चार घंटे लेट चलती हैं। पता नहीं फिर कहां से आप इतनी पंकचुएलिटी की बात करते हैं।

जहां तक रेलवेज में सफाई का सम्बन्ध है इसकी भी हालत खराब है। चाहे गाड़ियों में सफाई की बात हो, चाहे स्टेशनों पर सफाई की बात हो, इसकी ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक क्रेटरिंग का सवाल है, आपने क्रेटरिंग कार्पोरेशन बनाने की बात कही है। इसका हम

स्वागत करेंगे और हम अवश्य चाहेंगे कि यात्रियों को अच्छा खाना मिले ।

***SHRI NANDI YELLAI AH (Siddipet) :**
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by hon. Railway Minister. Many hon. Members have expressed their opinions about it on the floor of the House. I am not able to understand one thing. Every hon. Member who has participated in this discussion has claimed his constituency, district and State as the most backward area of the country. Every hon. Member has requested the hon. Minister to order for a survey in his area and lay a railway line there. Backwardness of the area was their plea. I am at a loss to understand if there is any area in the country which is not backward. Hence I suggest that the Railway Board and the Ministry should have a map with them which indicates the really backward areas and forward areas of the country.

I welcome the proposal of the hon. Railway Minister to set up a Catering Corporation. It is a welcome move. Health is wealth. The progress of the nation depends on the health of the people. Many people who travel in the long distance trains whether for 24 hours or 15 hours have no other go except to accept the food supplied to them. The food given to these passengers is of a substandard quality. Hence all the people who happen to eat in trains during their journey will fall ill the moment they get down. Their health is spoiled by this food. Hence the proposal to establish the catering corporation is quite welcome. The hon. Minister should work out a plan to run this Corporation on sound lines. I hope with the establishment of this Corporation, the food requirements of the passengers will be well taken care of.

Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury is a seasoned administrator. After he took over the Ministry, he tried to set right the things in his Ministry and to a large extent succeeded in it. Even the Opposition Members like Shri D.P. Yadav are paying a compliment to him for his handling of the things. After the exit of Shri Hanumanthayya we had not

come across such an efficient Railway Minister. I hope, during his tenure the Railway Ministry will acquire a new shape and structure. He is a man of action. It is evident from the fact that the number of accidents has come down from 645 in the year 1982-83 to 529 in the year 1983-84. The whole House has complimented him for his success in bringing down the number of accidents. The anti-social elements who sabotage and cause these accidents must be dealt with severely. All the parties should join hands in detecting such elements, catching hold of them and prosecuting them. The Railways are our national property. It must be the responsibility of every Member, every party to safeguard the Railway property. I hope, the Opposition members would cooperate with the Government on this issue. The hon. Railway Minister in his Budget has proposed many new Railway lines. Sir, Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh is not only backward in the State but also in the entire country. Medak, Karim Nagar, Siddipet, Sangareddy areas of this region are still backward. There is no railway line connecting these places. We have been representing the matter to the successive Railway Ministers like Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Shri Kedar Pandey, Shri Jaffar Sheriff. But our request has not been considered so far. This has been the demand of the people of the area since decades. For the development of this area a Railway line here is very much necessary. After much persuasion Shri Kamalapati Tripathi has agreed to conduct a preliminary survey of Peddapalli-Patancheri line is of about 280 Kilometres length. The estimated cost is around 96 crores of rupees. Keeping in view the backwardness of the region it is very much necessary to take up the construction of this line immediately. Our hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi represents Medak constituency which falls in this area. People of this area are looking very eagerly towards our Prime Minister for this new railway line. Sir, it is a well known fact that Shrimati Indira Gandhi is very much interested in the development of backward people and backward regions. The present Government under her leadership has taken up so many programmes for the development of backward areas. Hence the people

of this area are hoping that our hon. Prime Minister would do justice to them by providing this new Railway line which will prove to be a boon to them. The entire area will develop automatically once this line is taken up. It does not involve much expense. Recently Minister of State for Railways Shri Jaffer Sheriff while inaugurating a new Railway Station in Karim Nagar has said that the Ministry has not given up the proposal of constructing the Peddapalli-Patancheru line. All the local dailies like The Deccan Chronicle and Eenadu had prominently published this news item. He is reported to have said that this new line will be taken up during 7th Plan. But unfortunately the budget for this year ignores this item.

Also, I request the hon. Minister to extend the Tellapalli-Patancheru line upto Sangareddy, the district Headquarters of Medak. It does not involve much expense. Sir, at present the Railway employees are being given family passes only for wife and children. The parents are not being given this facility. Only upon the expiry of the father an employee is allowed to take his mother and other dependents. It is highly unjust and improper. It is the wish of every parent that he should travel with his son and visit holy places and the places of tourist importance. You should not make father's death a condition. I hope, this unwanted condition is removed and the parents of an employee are hereafter allowed to travel alongwith him. Sir, the thefts in the trains are increasing day by day. Only the other day one of our hon. Members, Shri SRAS Appala Naidu who was travelling from Vizag lost clothes and other belongings worth Rs. 4,000. There was no enquiry whatsoever by the Department. So, every possible step should be taken to curb this menace. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not one among those members who even after ringing the bell go on speaking. I have the best tradition of sticking on to the allotted time. Sir, one more thing. The electrification programme between Kazipet-Secunderabad should be taken up immediately. Kindly permit me to say a few words in Hindi also.

मैंने इस हाउस में कई बार सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स पर निवेदन किया है और अब फिर माननीय मंत्री श्री गनी खां चौधरी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तेलापर से पटनचरू तक जो आठ किलोमीटर का काम चल रहा था, वह रुक गया है। लोग यह डाउट कर रहे हैं कि हमारा जो मेडक का बैकवर्ड एरिया है, यहां पर रेलवे लाइन का काम समाप्त होने वाला है। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तेलगु देशम के मुख्यमंत्री श्री एन० टी० रामाराव हमेशा अपने भाषण में कहते हैं कि सेन्टर से हर काम के लिए पैसा नहीं आ रहा है। लेकिन, जो भी रूरल एरिया में काम हो रहा है, वह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के फण्ड से ही हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मेडक क्षेत्र की ओर खास ध्यान दिया जाए। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपना स्थान लेता हूँ।

***SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) :**
Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after assuming office as the Railway Minister, Shri Ghannu Khan Choudhury has taken very many constructive and bold steps for the development of Railways, which should receive the universal commendation from this House. As a Member from the Union Territory of Pondicherry, I wish to highlight the problems confronting the people of Pondicherry. I am sure that the hon. Railway Minister will look into them and take steps for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the people of Pondicherry.

Sir, Pondicherry has the unique honour of giving refuge to many patriot-sons of India during our Independence Movement. Shri Subramania Siva, Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi and Mahan Aravinda Ghosh and a host of others lived in Pondicherry and propagated the message of Independence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in appreciation of the need for retaining the cultural identity bequeathed by French to Pondicherry gave the independence status of Union Territory to Pondicherry. Even today Pondicherry maintains and sustains the flavour of French

culture. Pondicherry has the honour of having JIPME, a medical college of pre-eminence in the country. Students from different parts of the country are reading in this College for getting the coveted MBBS and higher Degrees in medicine. People from different corners of the country are undergoing medical treatment in the College Hospital here. Several lakhs of people from the nook and corner of the country are visiting Aravinda Ashram here for paying their homage. Pondicherry is the seat of learning for Aravinda's political philosophy. With all this, Pondicherry remains a backward area without any major industry either in the public sector or in the private sector. The people of Pondicherry are below poverty line. The fact that the Central Government has not paid any attention to the industrial development of Pondicherry is known from the absence of BG railway line in Pondicherry. It is not that Pondicherry is backward but also the adjacent district of South Arcot in Tamilnadu is also industrially backward in the absence of BG railway line. The beautiful Pondicherry Port continues to be in its primitive stage because the hinterland is not connected by BG track.

I demand that a BG line from Bangalore via Hosur, Krishnagiri, Tiruvannamalai should be laid upto Pondicherry. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Railways will look into this basic need of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In order to relieve the growing congestion of Bombay Port, the adjacent Kandla port has been developed. Similarly, to relieve Madras Port from heavy overload, the adjacent Pondicherry Port should be developed. For developing Pondicherry Port, the hinterland must be served by the BG line. The Central Government is intimately interested in the welfare of the people of Pondicherry. I am sure that this BG rail communication link to Pondicherry would be established by the Railway Minister.

Sir, Pondicherry Express to Madras used to leave at 6 in the morning and after 4 hours it would steam in Madras. Similarly, from Madras it was leaving at 4 PM, reach-

ing Pondicherry at 8 P.M. This was very convenient for the people of Pondicherry. I do not know the reasons which impelled the Southern Railways to stop this train. I demand that this train should be restored for the benefit of the people of Pondicherry. In the absence of this train the people of Pondicherry go to Villupuram junction and then take connecting trains for other parts of Tamilnadu and for different parts of the country. In fact, there should be two trains in the morning from Pondicherry to Villupuram and similarly two trains in the evening from Villupuram to Pondicherry for easy movement of the people of Pondicherry. Karaikal, which is part of the Union Territory is 135 Km away from Pondicherry. The common people, the traders and the officers leave Pondicherry in the night and reach Karaikal in the morning. Similarly they leave Karaikal in the night and reach Pondicherry in the morning. There used to be a composite coach with I Class and II Class in this train. By this coach people used to go from Pondicherry to Villupuram, from Villupuram to Mayavaram and then from Mayavaram to Karaikal. They used to take the same route for their return journey to Pondicherry. This facility of composite coach with I Class and II Class was introduced during the French regime. Somehow this was stopped later on. I demand that this facility should be revived for the benefit of the people of Pondicherry and Karaikal. Similarly, the railway track from Peralam to Karaikal is more than a century old and it has become outdated. This track cannot carry heavy-weighted goods. This track should be immediately dismantled and a new track should be laid for the haulage of goods on this route. With these words I welcome the Budget of the Railway Minister for 1984-85 and conclude my speech.

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Railway Budget for 1984-85.

In this Railway Budget, a sum of Rs. 114.22 crores is sought to be raised through

increase in the fares and freights. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 104.22 crores is being raised through increase in the passenger fares. I am sorry to state that the passenger amenities are not being increased in the same proportion of increase in the fares. In about 2000 Railway stations there is no drinking water facility. The passengers are not getting clean and nutritious food. Even the I Class Passengers are served with the water stored in the overhead tanks of coaches. I have personal experience about this kind of atrocious service on the trains. I have seen the catering boys taking water from the wash-basin and supplying to the passengers. In 1955 the train fare from Delhi to Madras was Rs. 34 and today it is Rs. 136. The passenger fare has been hiked up 40 times. Unfortunately there has not been 400% increase in the provision of amenities for the passengers. The Minister himself will concede this point. 96% of passengers belong to II Class. The hon. Minister should pay personal attention in improving the amenities for the passengers.

The Railway Minister has accepted that the 46 on-going projects would require Rs. 1000 crores. But he could provide only Rs. 90 crores in 1984-85 for all of them. When we demand for more allocation, he says 'where will I go for more money?' There are ways and means for greater allocation to on-going projects. In 1982-83 the Railways have contributed Rs. 436 crores to the General Revenues. The Railways are a public sector commercial undertaking. When the railway assets have all become outdated and their face value is nil after deducting the depreciation, why should Railways giving dividend of Rs. 436 crores to General Revenues? The Central Government have invested Rs. 6000 crores in public sector undertakings and most of them are losing every year crores of rupees. They are not declaring any dividend. The Central Government is keeping quiet.

The Railways are a public utility concern. They are running 135 uneconomic lines for the benefit of common people. The essential commodities are being transported at subsidised freight rates. The loss on account of subsidised freight rate for essential commodities was Rs. 104.48 crores in 1982-83 and the loss was Rs. 46.50 crores in

the same year on account of running uneconomic lines. In this environment, I do not understand why should the Railways give Rs. 436 crores for the General Revenues? On the basis of recommendations of Railway Convention Committee, which is constituted at regular intervals, this dividend is declared. The Minister will take shelter under this plea. But I say that there is no need for such a Railway Convention Committee at all. In its place, the Railway Minister should be made a Member of Central Planning Commission, like the Finance Minister. Then only the Railway finances can be set right. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that she should make Railway Minister as a Member of Central Planning Commission.

Sir, I request you to peruse Chapters I, VII, IX and X of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General for 1982-83. You will find in these chapters that in this year a sum of Rs. 500 crores has been spent by the Railways by way of payment of compensation for the pilferage of goods sent through trains, for the loss of wagons, for the victims of Railway accidents and for renewal of track and rolling stock destroyed in such accidents, besides the amounts lost in frauds and mismanagement and corrupt practices in the direct purchase of stores and equipment. Huge amounts are also pending as license fees due for the Railways. If the Railways take energetic and effective steps for reducing such recurring losses, do you mean to say it will be difficult for allocating more funds for on-going projects? It is quite possible and I request the hon. Minister of Railways to pay attention to this.

Sir, 88% goods and 80% passengers are being carried on 53% of BG track and 12% goods and 20% passengers are being carried on 40% metregauge track. I refer to this because there is imperative need for having Broadgauge track throughout the country. We have 26987 unmanned level crossings. In 1982-83 only 40 level crossings were taken up for putting men. At this rate even 200 years may not be enough for covering all the unmanned level crossings which are the source of major railway accidents in the country. I suggest that the Railway Minister should ensure manning of level crossing which are accident-prone, though not all of

the level crossings.

Sir, I am disappointed that Tamilnadu has not been given any new railway line in 1984-85 Railway Budget. There are certain chronically backward areas of Tamil Nadu which need opening up for development. That can be done by opening new Railway lines. The State Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G. Ramachandran has included such important lines in the State's Five Year Plan for 1980-85. When these lines are sanctioned, then only era of development will start in Tamil Nadu. Dindigul-Cumbum railway line, Bangalore-Pondicherry railway line and Chamarajnar-Palani railway line—these are essential for economic development of Tamilnadu. Here I would like to refer to the paltry sum of Rs. 4 crores provided in this year's budget for Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin BG track. The Railways have spent Rs. 6 crores on this project. To complete this project it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 42 crores would be required. At the rate at which provision is being made for this project, it will take ten more years to complete this project. During this period there will be cost escalation and the amount required for completing this project may go up to Rs. 100 crores. I wonder how the Railways will find money for completing it at that time. I submit that more funds should be allocated for this project for its early completion.

Before I conclude, I would like to highlight the railway needs of my area. Sir, Kodaikanal is known as the Princes of Hill Stations. Tourists from all over the world visit Kodaikanal. Yet Kodaikanal is not served by a railway line; as Uthagamandalam, another Hill station in Tamil Nadu is being served by a railway line. I demand that a traffic survey for a line between Madurai and Kodaikanal should be conducted and necessary follow-up steps should be taken.

I suggest that a diversion should be taken from Madurai-Tirunelveli line to bring industrial development to areas like Chedapatti, Illupatti, Elumalai and other adjacent areas, which are chronically backward. I request the Railway Minister to bring such areas on the railway map of India.

Sir, there has been a long-standing demand for a double line between Tambaram and Chengleput in order to meet the growing traffic needs of this area. When Shri O.V. Alagesan was the Deputy Railway Minister, it was expected that this would come up. Then it was felt that a broadgauge line between Tambaram and Chengleput would be more economical and beneficial. I understand that the Railway Minister has conveyed his acceptance to this proposition. But this budget does not include either double line or BG line between Chengleput and Tambaram. I request the hon. Minister to look into this omission and do the needful.

Sir, the traffic survey for Madurai-Bodi-Moonar line should be expedited. Similarly, the traffic survey between Dindigul and Cumbum was done in 1952 and later it was shelved. I demand that a resurvey between Dindigul and Cumbum should be ordered and follow-up step should be taken for having a line between Dindigul and Cumbum.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bishnu Prasad.

If we want to accommodate many Members from your party, please deliver the briefest speech.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : I rise to support the Railway Budget.

The Railway Budget presented by the Hon. Railway Minister for the year 1984-85 is quite reasonable and justified on all counts as appeared from the facts and figures of the Budget proposals.

I heard the speeches made by the hon. Members from both sides of the House. One and all welcomed the Budget and appreciated the provisions made in the Budget. This shows that the Budget has been able to satisfy the needs of all sections of the people.

We welcome the Minister's proposal for reduction in parcel rates for commodities like medicines, safety matches, coffee, tea

and exercise books. This will help in the reduction of prices of these commodities. This will attract larger freight too. We must congratulate the Ministry of Railways for reducing freight rates on 121 commodities. This will help in reducing prices and contribute towards anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government.

The Budget has proposed several new programmes in order to render better services to passengers and modernisation of the Railways. To meet the heavy loss of ticketless travel, fall of traffic and for modernisation, the levy of small surcharge on passenger traffic here and there is justified and nobody should grudge it.

For the achievements during the year 1983-84 the Railway Minister deserves congratulations.

Over 100 new trains have been introduced and frequency of 12 long-distance trains has been increased. 72 trains have been dieselised and 237 other trains speeded up.

Sir, in a country like ours, Railways has the maximum capital investment to the tune of Rs. 47,000 crores. It is like any other commercial enterprise and it should get the return in proportion to the investment. At the same time, our Railways must also share the social burden. In framing the Budget, the hon. Minister of Railways tried to strike a balance between the commercial side and the social responsibility side to run the Railways. The conditions of rolling stock and track are not in good shape. Many wagons have outlived their period and 14% of the passengers bogies are sheer junk. The Railway Reforms Committee, therefore, suggested that the Railways should allot at least Rs. 2000 crores for renovation of track and rolling stock. But what is the provision in the Budget for replacement of track? Only Rs. 350 crores has been made available for track renewal and Rs. 524.37 crores for rolling stock.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : The Planning Minister is sitting here. You ask him.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : The Budget

reflects the serious constraint of the resources of the Railways. There are 46 on-going projects and for this, at least Rs. one thousand crore is necessary. But only Rs. 90 crores has been provided in the Budget. The amount provided for the electrification of routes is very meagre. In the Explanatory Note to the Memorandum of the Budget, it has been stated that the Sixth Plan period envisages 14,000 kms. of track renewal and 2,800 kms. of electrification. The actual achievement will be much less. For want of funds, many of the new line projects, gauge conversion schemes and other work will spill over to the Seventh Five Year Plan.

To meet the huge backlog of maintenance, renewal and expansion, the Railways must receive more funds. The Planning Commission should, therefore, provide more funds to the Railways in the General Budget. Sir, the Railway Depreciation Fund which has been made as part of the Plan allocation is not spent for the development of the Railways. They cannot spend this amount without the permission of the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to see that the Ministry of Railways is allowed to spend this amount freely so that they need not go through the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry. Time and again, it has been suggested that the Railways should collect funds from abroad. They can take money from the World Bank or some international banks. It has also been suggested that they should set up a Special railway development fund. They can also borrow in the market through bonds. These are the proposals made from time to time. But till today the Railway Ministry has not taken any action.

The *Financial Express* of 17th January, 1983 commented :

‘In the event, the solution lies in a mix internal finances, advanced by the Government as also the market resources. Besides, they have to recast their capital structure in conformity with the modern accounting practices.’

Therefore, it is necessary for the Central

Budget that they should provide more funds for the Railways. Only then, the health of the Railways can be made stronger. The Railway Reforms Committee has also suggested that the Railways should be given a non-Plan grant of Rs. 260 crores.

This may be given till the arrears are wiped out. I would suggest that this should be accepted and I ask the Government to provide this amount annually so that the health of the railways can be strengthened.

Railways should be exempted from excise duty. This would give relief to the tune of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores annually to the railways. Therefore, it is necessary for the railways to adopt an innovative and bold step to keep the health of the railway strong. Looking at the gap between what was planned and what has been achieved, railways require a strong medicine and I wish the bold Minister of Railways will be able to give bold medicine to keep the railways healthy.

I will be falling in my duty if I do not mention some problems of my North Eastern region.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : I must congratulate the Madam Prime Minister for sanctioning a number of schemes for the North-Eastern region. The line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati are nearing completion. In this Budget itself, Rs. one hundred crores has been provided for the conversion of the metre gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. Along with this, six railway lines have been laid in the North Eastern region connecting the Eastern region States and the Union Territories of North.

Recently, Madam Prime Minister has also laid the foundation stone of road-cum-railway bridge at Jogighopa. We welcome this and congratulate Madam Prime Minister and the Government of India for taking keen interest for the development of the North Eastern region.

During 1981, survey work of a few projects were cleared by the Government of

India. Among the proposals the line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh via Nowgong Bokakhat-Jorhat-Sibsagar is one of the most important lines both from trade and business point of view.

So also the line from Pancharatna to Gauhati.

If these two railway lines are laid, then it will eminently serve the valleys of Meghalaya and Assam and will help in improving communication and the economic development besides meeting the strategic needs of the North-Eastern region, in other words, the entire country.

I would also urge the Government of India to introduce a circular train for Gauhati connecting new capital site Pragjyotishpur.

The new capital site is 20 miles from Gauhati and 32 miles from the airport. The track should be electrified. If a circular train is introduced, it would be able to serve the people of Gauhati as well as the people of the entire North Eastern region.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to Tinsukia rail. It is one of the most crowded trains in the country. I would, therefore, urge the Minister of Railways to increase the bogies of the train and reduce stoppages. This will entail no additional expenditure. I wish the Hon. Minister can do it right now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have written a letter.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : I mentioned it in the informal consultative committee meeting and also asked the Hon. Minister to introduce Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Gauhati.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members could have written letters to the Hon. Minister and then you can mention about it. Some of the problems are being raised here for the first time.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : I mentioned it in the informal consultative committee. In regard to railway installation, I would

submit that Assam, rather the North Eastern region, does not have a single installation.

Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to sanction at least one unit of the railway installations for the North-Eastern region.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for having presented a balanced Budget.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : मान्यवर, कुछ कहने से पहले मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। अभी-अभी जैसा कि आपने कहा कि समय बहुत कम है और सभी माननीय सदस्य संक्षेप में अपनी बात करें। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हमें जब भी बोलने का समय दिया जाता है, समय समाप्त हो जाता है और काफी लोगों को मजबूर होकर आपसे निवेदन करना पड़ता है। समयाभाव के कारण शिष्टाचार की बातें भी करने में मैं मजबूर हूँ, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों की बात सुनने पर मुझे ऐसा आभास हुआ, मैं अपने मन की बात कह रहा हूँ, दोनों पक्षों के लोगों ने कहा है माननीय मंत्रीजी ने बहुत ही संतुलित बजट पेश किया है। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि दोनों ही पक्ष यह महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे मंत्रीजी के हाथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से बंधे हुए हैं, जिसकी वजह से वे कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि यदि रेल मंत्री जी को सचमुच में छूट नहीं दी गई, और आर्थिक सहायता विशेष रूप से नहीं दी गई, तो जितना विकास मंत्री जी करना चाहते हैं, वे नहीं कर पायेंगे। रेलवे का विकास का मतलब है—देश का विकास। समय कम है, इसलिए मैं एक-दो बातें जो जरूरी हैं, कहकर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अभी-अभी अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा और पढ़कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारे मंत्रीजी बहुत अच्छे प्रशासक हैं और निर्भीक हैं। रेलवे विभाग की जो

एक परीक्षा होने वाली थी, उसका पेपर आउट हो जाने की वजह से मंत्री जी ने उसको रोक दिया। लाखों विद्यार्थी बिना परीक्षा दिये वापस गये। मंत्री जी ने जांच करवाई और जिस अफसर पर सन्देह था कि उसके कारण पर्चे आउट हुए होंगे, उसको सस्पेण्ड कर दिया गया। लेकिन साथ ही मुझे दुख भी होता है—इस काम के लिये उन को चारों तरफ से साधुवाद मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन देखा कि अखबारों में एक खबर निकली, वह शायद किसी यूनियन के हैड भी हैं, कहा गया यदि सस्पेण्ड वापस नहीं लिया गया तो हम लोग हड़ताल करेंगे और न जाने क्या-क्या खुरापात करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से उन कर्मचारियों से भी निवेदन करूँगा—अगर यह काम आप लोग करते हैं तो देश में कोई अनुशासन नहीं चल पायेगा। कोई चोरी के आधार पर निकाला जाय तो हड़ताल, कोई अनुशासनहीनता में निकाला जाय तो हड़ताल, इस तरह कैसे प्रशासन चलेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि यह कड़वी दवा है, लेकिन इससे भविष्य अच्छा रहेगा, इस पर जरूर अमल होना चाहिये। साथ ही जो यह रेलवे सेवा आयोग है उस पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाय। यदि कड़ी नजर नहीं रखी जायगी तो आये-दिन इस तरह के घुटाले होते रहेंगे, अच्छे तथा मेधावी छात्र नहीं आ सकेंगे, गलत छात्र आयेंगे।

बहुत पहले से एक मांग मंत्रीजी के सामने चली आ रही है—बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग जो वी०ए०, एम०ए०, इन्टरमीडिएट हैं आप के यहां कैंजुअल लेबर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। यहां तक देखने में आया है कि वे दो-दो और तीन-तीन साल से काम करते आ रहे हैं। चार-पांच महीने के बाद उन की सर्विस ब्रेक कर दिया जाता है जिससे वह परमानेंट नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप से पहले जो रेल मंत्री थे उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था—यदि रेलवे में कोई जगह खाली होगी और यदि वे उसके योग्य पाये जायेंगे तो उन्हीं लोगों में से भरती की जायगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उस नीति पर अमल हो रहा है? यदि नहीं हो रहा है, तो क्यों नहीं हो रहा है और यदि हो

रहा है तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है? मैं आज जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ कि इन लाखों मजदूरों को जो कैजुअल लेबर के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी योग्यता को दृष्टि में रखकर रैगुलर नौकरी में रखा जाय।

जो बातें अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कही हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन खान-पान के मामले में अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ—आप का यह काम बहुत ढीला चल रहा है, इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात रेल-गाड़ियों में सुरक्षा की है। एक बार मैं लखनऊ से आ रहा था—गाड़ी यार्ड में गई थी, उसमें आर०पी०एफ० के लोग रहते हैं, उन्होंने वहीं से फाटक खोल दिया। ऐसे कामों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाय। क्योंकि जो चोरियां होती हैं उनके बारे में आम लोगों की धारणा यह है कि इसमें उन लोगों का हाथ रहता है....

प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : किन लोगों का ?

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : आर०पी०एफ० और रेल कर्मचारियों का हाथ रहता है। जो जानकारी मुझे हुई है मैं उसे निर्भीकता से आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और यही कारण है कि रेलवे में चोरियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। आपको मालूम होगा—मुगल-सराय स्टेशन पर आज तक किसी चोरी को रोका नहीं जा सका। आप चाहें तो इसकी स्पेशल जांच करवा लें। रोजाना लाखों रुपयों की चोरी होती है और आज भी वह जगह चोरियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

आप ने इस बजट में रेल किराये नहीं बढ़ाये, यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों के लिये आप क्या कार्य-वाही करने जा रहे हैं। मैंने गोंडा के पास देखा—बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को पकड़ कर ले जाया जा रहा था, वहाँ पर लोगों ने पत्थरबाजी की, गोलियां भी चलीं, एक आदमी मारा गया और बहुत से घायल हुए। बिना टिकट यात्रा की

मौजूदा हालत यह है—यदि इसको 50 फीसदी भी रोक दिया जाय तो रेलवे को बहुत बड़ी आमदनी हो जायगी। मैं अभी हाल में आ रहा था—गाजियाबाद के पास चैन-पुलिंग हुई—यह चार-पांच दिन पहले की घटना है, रेलवे पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर सकी, लेकिन यात्रियों ने उनको पकड़ कर खूब पिटाई की और पुलिस को पकड़ा दिया। यात्री दुर्खा हो गये थे, क्योंकि रोज चैन-पुलिंग होती थी यदि इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकाला जाए तो इससे रेलवे की आमदनी बहुत बढ़ जायगी।

प्लेट फार्म टिकट आप ने एक रुपये का कर दिया है—मेरी दृष्टि में यह बहुत ज्यादा है। हम लोग जब जाते हैं तो जो लोग रिसीव करने आते हैं तब भी लेना पड़ता है और जब सी-आफ करने आते हैं तब भी लेना पड़ता है। मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि इससे आपको विशेष आमदनी नहीं हो पायेगी। साल भर आप इसको चलाकर देख लीजिये—जितनी आमदनी आपको आठ आने का टिकट रखने से होती थी, उतनी आमदनी भी नहीं हो पायेगी। एक रुपये का टिकट होने से कोई भी नहीं खरीदेगा, जो खरीदते हैं वे भी नहीं खरीदेंगे। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ वहाँ एक अलग सरकार बनी हुई है, आदमियों का अपहरण किया जाता है और फिरौती लेकर छोड़ा जाता है, उसी के पड़ोस वाले इलाके में हम लोग रहते हैं। मैं इस बात को रेलवे के हित में समझता हूँ कि इसको आठ आने का ही रहने दिया जाय।

मंत्री महोदय ने लोक सभा में बयान दिया था कि आज जितनी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, यदि वे घाटे में भी चल रही होंगी, तो भी जनहित में उनको चलाते रहेंगे। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल अयोध्या का आया था जिसको आप बन्द करने जा रहे थे, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने वहाँ के लोगों की जजबात को देखकर फैसला किया कि उसको बन्द नहीं किया जायगा, चाहे जितना भी घाटा हो।

मान्यवर पहले भटनी से बरहर तक चार बार गाड़ियां चलती थीं लेकिन अब केवल दो बार ही

ट्रेनों चलाई जाती हैं। मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते हैं। वे जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, अगर उन्हें यह बात मालूम न हो तो। हम आपसे यही प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हमारी ट्रेनों बंद कर दी गई हैं उन ट्रेनों को फिर से चला दिया जाय। हम जब वहां जाते हैं तो लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि हम लोग सदन में ठीक से वकालत नहीं करते हैं, इस कारण से ये ट्रेनों नहीं चल रही हैं। हम आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हमारी ट्रेनों बंद कर दी गई हैं उन ट्रेनों को फिर से चला दें।

अभी ब्यास जी बोल रहे थे तो अधिकारी नाराज हो रहे थे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर से आगे देवरिया तक कोई ट्रेन नहीं जाती थी। जब हमने लिखा तो लिख कर आया कि टेक्नीकल डिफिकल्टीज के कारण आगे गाड़ी नहीं जा सकती है। जब से मंत्री जी ने रेलवे को अपने अधिकार में लिया है तब से एक ट्रेन नहीं सब ट्रेनों देवरिया से आगे छपरा तक जाने लगी हैं। हम आपसे यही चाहते हैं कि जो ट्रेनों हमारी पहले चलती थीं, उन्हीं को फिर से चलवा दें, हम आप से अधिक ट्रेन नहीं मांगते।

आज नया बजट बन रहा है और नये काम का उसमें समावेश हो रहा है। हम उस इलाके से आते हैं जिस इलाके में एक पुल के कार्य का समावेश आज से 8-9 साल पहले के बजट में हुआ था। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने छितौनी में जा कर के गण्डक नदी पर बिहार और यू०पी० को जोड़ने के लिए पुल का शिलान्यास किया था। उसके लिए लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ था, उसके लिए सामान भी वहां गया था, काम भी शुरू हुआ था। हर साल पूछने पर कि यह पुल बनेगा या नहीं, इस पुल के बनने का काम पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इससे जनता का विश्वास डगमगाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस पुल के निर्माण का समावेश वजट में हुआ था, जिस पुल का शिलान्यास देश की प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया था, वह काम 9-10 साल के बाद भी अधूरा क्यों है? मुझे यह कहते हुए संकोच होता है कि एक पुल के निर्माण कार्य का उद्घाटन प्रधान मंत्री जी करें, और वह

काम पूरा न हो। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है जिससे आप पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, कौन सी परिस्थितियां हैं जो आपको मजबूर कर रही हैं, क्या आपके सामने आर्थिक दबाव है? वहां के किसानों और छोटे लोगों की बड़ी आशाएं हैं और आकांक्षाएं हैं कि इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बनवाएं।

इतना ही नहीं देवरिया शहर में रेलवे ब्रिज बनाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिक्मण्ड किया था। हर साल बजट में जिक्र होता है कि वह बनेगा, वह बनेगा लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं बन पाया है। कम से कम आप यह बता दें कि वह बनेगा या नहीं बनेगा। सभी जगह सैकड़ों पुल बन रहे हैं, हमारे यहां एक छोटा-सा पुल नहीं बन पा रहा है।

कुशीनगर एक धार्मिक स्थल है जहां भारत से ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व के कोने-कोने से लोग यात्रा करने के लिए आते हैं आज से चार साल पहले कुशीनगर, पडरौना, छितौनी तक रेल लाइन के बारे में कहा गया था कि वह बनेगी। उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है और आपके कागजों में वह मौजूद होगा। वहां की जनता हम से पूछती है कि उस रेल लाइन का क्या हुआ। हम इस बजट में देखते हैं उस रेललाइन का समावेश नहीं है। आप इससे पहले वाले बजट में देख लीलिए, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ था कि यह एक इम्पार्टेंट रेललाइन है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। सर्वे में अनुमान लगाया गया है कि यह 15 करोड़ रुपये में बन जाएगी। सर्वे आपके पास है।

18.00 hrs.

इतना ही नहीं मान्यवर पार साल इसी सदन में जब वेलथरा रोड से बलिया तक ब्रांचलाइन खोलने का मैंने निवेदन किया था तो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था कि इस वर्ष हम इसका समावेश नहीं कर पा रहे हैं लेकिन अगली बार अवश्य इसका ध्यान रखा जाएगा। मैं आपसे

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर लोग बसों की छतों पर चढ़कर यात्रा करते हैं। केवल 60 किलोमीटर की दूरी है। उस पर ब्रांच लाईन स्थापित की जाए।

भटनी जंक्शन है बनारस और गोरखपुर का।

जयन्ती जनता ट्रेन आपने चलाई, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। लेकिन भटनी जंक्शन पर जयन्ती जनता को रोका जाना चाहिए। इसके अलावा भाटपाररानी में झांसी मेल और मौर्या को रोका जाए।

इसके साथ ही मान्यवर बहुत जरूरी चीज की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बनारस से भटनी तक रेल लाईन कन्वर्शन का काम कितने साल में पूरा होगा। इसके अभाव में गोरखपुर से बनारस लोग नहीं जा सकते। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि बनारस से भटनी रेल लाईन कब तक बनकर तैयार होगी।

अंत में यही निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन बातों की

ओर मैंने ध्यान दिलाया है उस पर मंत्री महोदय सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करें।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with the Revenue Receipt amounting to Rs. 5457 crores and a deficit of Rs. 70 crores, the Railway Budget appears to be a sizeable budget. I agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who has made out a case that the Railways should have proper funding so that there are development in the Railways in the proper direction. Sir, I would plead with the Railway Minister that he should take up the matter with the Planning Minister, particularly for proper funding, so that people's needs can be fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, you can continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 7, 1984/Phalgun 17, 1905 (Saka).