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Chaitra 29, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 19, 1983 / Chaitra 29, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cut down of Oil Prices by OPEC

* 684. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that OPEC has cut down oil prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present stocks of oil available in our country;

(d) whether there is a proposal to replenish the stocks by taking benefit of reduction in prices;

(e) whether benefit of reduction in prices will be passed on to the consumer and if so, by what date; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (d) During 1983 crude oil will be supplied by Saudi Arabia. Iran, Iraq, USSR, UAE and Nigeria under term agreements. The reduction in the price of crude oil being supplied by these countries announced recently ranges from about US $ 2.40/bbl to US $ 5.50/bbl,

It has been the policy of Government to arrange imports of crude oil mainly through term contracts with national oil companies of oil exporting countries at official prices in order to ensure proper security of supplies. Overall this has proved advantageous since frequently spot market prices have been higher than official selling prices. Moreover, such arrangements provide for escalation/de-escalation of prices with reference to official selling prices of oil exporting countries. Thus, reduction in these prices is applicable to the supplies obtained under such arrangements from the date the reductions became effective.

It will not be in public interest to give further details in this regard.

(e) and (f) The prices of petroleum products are determined taking into account, interalia, the price of imported and domestic crude oils, the cost of refining, marketing and distribution, the need to restrict the growth in demand of petroleum products, and the need for the oil sector to generate resources for its programmes of development. Consequent to the withdrawal of the dual system of pricing of kerosene with effect from 18th March, 1983, the average ex-storage point price of kerosene has come down from Rs. 1934 per kilo litre to Rs. 1644 per kilo litre. There is no proposal at this stage to make any further reduction in the prices of petroleum products.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first the Statement refers to parts (a) to (d) of Q. No. 684 and this part of the statement covers reply to parts (a) to (d) of my question. At the end, it has been stated that it will not be in public interest to give further details in this regard. Sir, it is clear that these questions are most important questions which have been admitted by the Ministry. The OPEC countries

announced the price cut recently and it involves India's foreign exchange savings of more than Rs. 400 crores. The cut in oil prices announced by the OPEC countries was nearly 15%. The immediate reaction of this price-cut is that the prices of petroleum products have come down. It was announced recently that the price of crude oil supplied by these countries would range from about US $ 2.40/bbl to US $ 5.50/bbl. Therefore, in view of the price of crude oil having been slashed down, India's foreign exchange saving would be more than Rs, 400 crores. But, Sir, I like to point out that the prices of the petroleum products have not been brought down in consonance with the cut in price of crude oil by the OPEC countries, for the benefit of the consumers. The consumer price of the petroleum products is still sticking to the same old rates. The answer given by the Hon. Minister is not only not satisfactory, but it is also not cogent; no convicing reasons have been indicated. He has stated something just by passing.

As I said, parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question have not been answered at all. I, therefore, seek your protection for getting a proper answer from the Minister. Why have the prices for the consumers in India not been reduced in spite of reduction in prices by OPEC countries ?

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA : While there may be substantial relief on account of reduction in international crude oil prices.....*(Interruptions)*, the requirements of funds for the rapid development of oil sector will not enable any further reduction in domestic prices at this stage.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has just read out from some statement. Why have they not answered my question in full. Parts (b), (c) and (d) have not been answered.

The reasons given are not at all cogent and convincing. Recently, the Hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar had announced that we had achieved a considerable success in the exploration of oil under the ONGC. However, if certain things had not gone wrong, we could have achieved much more. The production has gone up by 38% as compared to last year. This, of course, includes the internal offshore and onshore resources. Besides that, the OPEC countries have reduced their prices for crude oil. Why are we not able to pass on these concessions to the consumers ? What are the strong reasons for not doing that ?

I also wanted to know what is the stock of oil available inside the country now ? The consumers and specially the farmers are not able to pay the prices. When the prices have been slashed down by the OPEC countries, why not pass on the benefit to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : As regards parts (c) and (d) of the question, I have stated that it is not in the public interest to disclose the details. We considered whether we should give the figures about the stocks that we have. We felt that for variegated reasons, it would not be proper to give these figures. This figure has two dimensions. One is the stock inside in the subsoil of this country. It includes offshore and onshore resources. This we thought we should not give. The other point that I thought, the Hon. Member may ask was about the existing stocks that we possess. We also considered that and thought that we should not give that also, because we had certain perceptions. But that does not mean that there is any other ground for which I have withheld it. It is only on the ground of public interest that we thought that it should not be disclosed.

So far as the replenishment part is concerned, this is a matter on which we take decisions from time to time. And I did not want to go into the details of that part of the question also.

The Hon. Member has asked as to why notwithstanding the fact that the OPEC prices have come down, the consumers have not been given that benefit. It is correct, because of the fall in the OPEC prices, we

are gaining roughly about Rs. 440 crores. By virtue of the decision that was taken on 18th March, 1983 in abolishing the dual pricing system, so far as the kerosene is concerned, I tried this so that the poorer sections could be benefited, but then I found that in all the States the distribution system was not strong, as a result of which it was acting as a boomerang, and it is the weaker sections that were...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Mr. Shiv Shankar, did I hear you correctly that you said there was a saving of Rs. 440 crores?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am coming that.

As I said, that dual pricing system has to be abolished. Once we felt that because of the distribution system not being sufficiently strong, this policy was acting as boomerang and the poorer sections were rather very much harassed. Therefore, we had to review this policy. This policy was reviewed after the OPEC prices were brought down. Now, because of the new pricing policy, around Rs. 250 crores have been passed on to the consumers only on the point of kerosene itself. So, from Rs. 440 crores, if you deduct Rs. 250 crores, the saving comes down to Rs. 190 crores. This amount, I thought, was not necessary for the purpose of passing on to the consumers, because this amount could also be utilised for the further exploration and exploitation of oil.

MR. SPEAKER : One thing is there, Mr. Minister. Have you given thought to this problem of people mixing kerosene with diesel ? This is a very serious problem and I have heard a lot of complaints from all over the country. Why can't you put some deterrent against such irresponsible persons ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Mr. Shiv Shankar, I challenge your statement of Rs. 448 crores as savings. I submit to you that there has been Rs. 1,000 crores of saving as a result of this.

MR. SPEAKER : You can't do it without my permission.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, I am submitting in my supplementary Question....

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I cannot allow you like that. You have to allow him some time. It is not like that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, if the Hon. Member can show me that we have saved Rs. 1,000 crores, I will certainly look into it. But my Department has worked out this amount.

MR. SPEAKER : I have put down that question.

Mr. Maitra, what I have asked him is very important. That is something very serious. You must realise that it is something important and that it is for the national good and that it must be taken care of. He is intelligent enough to analyse the position and he is going to do something about it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, may I submit that I have also been really worried about this adulteration. In fact I brought it to the notice of the Hon. Members at a time when I was explaining the dual price system that about 15 to 20% of kerosene goes in adulteration of HSD. We have been trying different methods for the purpose of finding out whether we can avoid the adulteration. Sir, apart from the vigilance that I have been trying to strengthen, we have also now taken the fresh stock of it all over the country for the purpose of the vigilance cell. I have also requested all the Chief Ministers that their Civil Supplies Departments may also help me in this matter. In fact, some of the States have also given me help. Some of the Official Committees have advised that the only way to avoid the adulteration is that there should be a near parity between the prices of HSD and kerosene. But the Government of India has taken a cautious decision not to raise the price of kerosene because that would have affected the man. Now, after taking this risk, the only

way in which that could be avoided is to see how the colouring and other things could be done, which could expose the product and which could make it very clear that there is an adulteration. In fact, I have requested the Research Associations to suggest something in this direction. Sir, effort in this direction is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : You know how much loss it is causing to the whole machinery, to the trucks, the tractors and other machinery. It will mean a colossal loss.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that we should be ashamed of this nefarious activity. But we have been trying our best. Research organizations have also been requested. My companies have also taken up with different organizations as to what we could do in the matter. That is one aspect, so far as research is concerned. The other aspect is strengthening the Vigilance Cell which I have been trying to do as much as possible.

I have also requested the Civil Supplies Departments in the States to come to my rescue (*Interruption*) in trying to prevent adulteration. If any of the Hon. Members have any suggestions, I welcome them. I assure them that I will take them up.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The Minister said that it was not in public interest to disclose the existing stocks at our disposal. Is it because the prices are plummeting and may plummet further ? That is the thing which is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : Put something constructive.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : In that case, i.e. if we make our fixed purchases in advance, we cannot take advantage of the plummeting of the price. That is one thing. Has he considered this ?

As regards the mixing up of HSD with kerosene, would he institute checks both on the disposal systems and on the cards, and ensure that whoever is found to be at fault he is immediately black-listed and his permit is cancelled ? Since, in his view, there is indirect taxation of Rs. 800 crores already imposed, why does not he at least get the full advantage of the nett benefit that can accrue to him from this, and pass it on to the consumers ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken too much time.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The public distribution system, the transport system and everything is suffering.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : On the question of purchases, I must submit that on the basis of the term contract, there had been a convention, rather, we had been purchasing from the Government companies on the basis of term contracts. That has already been tied up; and I would not like to go into the details—from which country we are already tied up on the basis of contracts. That may not be necessary. But this tie-up has already been effected. That is the first part of the question of the Hon. Member.

The second part of the question is about distribution system. So far as Central Government is concerned, we only appoint the wholesale distributors in the States. The retail distributors are appointed by State Governments. The wholesale suppliers supply to retail distributors on the basis of directions of the Civil Supplies departments of the States. And I allocate the quota of kerosene to each State.

I have already explained in some other context as to what is the basis on which this quota is allotted, viz. the figures of the last quarter of the year (*Interruption*) i.e. on a historical basis. But what happens is that in special circumstances, the States come out with a request that we should give more kerosene. That is considered, and invariably I have been sanctioning that also. This is the way in which the quota is granted; and the distribution system is essentially with the State Governments.

In fact, I must say that in quite a large number of cases, State Governments have

been cooperating; and wherever there had been any malpractice, we have been advising them to cancel the permit.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : At what level is the adulteration ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Adulteration takes place at different levels; e.g. it takes place during transport from the main depot to the places concerned. It also takes place at the distributor's level, be it the wholesale for the retailer. Mostly, it had been happening at the retailer's level, particularly when the dual pricing system was there.

(*Interruption*)

आई०टी०आई०, रायबरेली में गोलाबारी की घटना

*685. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री राम किंकर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आई०टी०आई०, रायबरेली में 11 फरवरी, 1983 को हुई गोलाबारी की घटना की जांच किसी आसूचना एजेंसी को सौंप दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला ?

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

(b) Does not arise

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, 11 फरवरी को रायबरेली आई०टी०आई के एक कर्मचारी की पत्नी और उनके साथ दो लड़कियों को सुपर बाजार में, जिसका मालिक सरदार जगदीश सिंह था, उन तीनों महिलाओं की उस दुकान के मालिक ने जमकर बेइज्जती की। उन तीनों के विरोध करने के बाद उनका सामान वहां पर साड़ियां वगैरह फेंक दिया गया। उसके तुरन्त बाद ही वहां पुलिस आ गई। जो दुकान का मालिक था, उसने टेलीफोन किया। वह अपने आपको गांधी लिखता है।

**टेलीफोन करने पर पुलिस आ जाती है और उन तीनों महिलाओं को पुलिस गिरफ्तार करके जेल भेज देती है। उनको दिन भर बद रखा गया। ...

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश रावत : आप कल्याण सिंह गांधी पर आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हैं ? यह बेबुनियाद है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका वाली बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग है कि महिलाओं को स्त्री पुलिस द्वारा ही गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं अभी पूछ रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Your question is : Whether it is a fact that Government have entrusted the enquiry into the incident of firing in the I.T.I., Rae Bareli on 11.2.83 to an intelligence agency.*

श्री जगपाल सिंह : सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग के खिलाफ उन तीनों महिलाओं को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया 9, 16 फरवरी को उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आपने पूछा है, क्या उसका जवाब नहीं है ?

**Not recorded.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जवाब भी तो **है । उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री श्री अम्मार रिजवी 16 फरवरी को घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि मैंने हाई लेवल इंक्वायरी बैठायी है लेकिन, आज तक उस इंक्वायरी का क्या हुआ ? इन्होंने कहा है कि कोई इंक्वायरी नहीं बैठायी गई । ये सही कह रहे हैं या उत्तर प्रदेश के पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर सही कह रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is irrelevant.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री अम्मार रिजवी ने जो 16 फरवरी को घोषणा की कि इंक्वायरी बैठायी गई है, उसके बाद क्या हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : This question can be addressed only to the State Government. As far as our information is concerned, the District Magistrate has ordered a Magisterial enquiry. More than that, we do not know.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर स्टेट का सवाल था तो ··· यहां कैसे आ गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उत्तर दिया गया है, वह ठीक है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आई०टी०आई० सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो सवाल किया है, उसका उत्तर आपको सही मिल गया है । इसके अलावा और कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

Why are you all speaking ? There is no question. This is a question for the Legislative Assembly. I do not know why do you want to take the time of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सप्लीमेन्टरी पूछते ही कब हैं ? आपने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब इन्होंने दे दिया है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आई०टी०आई सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का डिपार्टमेन्ट है***

फिर भी इंक्वायरी क्यों नहीं बैठायी गई ?

MR. SPEAKKR : No name should be mentioned.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : किसकी इजाजत से आई०टी०आई० की बिल्डिंग में पुलिस घुसी है ? ···

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This is also irrelevant. According to the question, your supplementary is irrelevant absolutely. There is no relevancy.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इसकी जांच कैसे होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं पता, कैसे होगी ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : दक्षिण भारतीय लड़कियों को दुकान में बेइज्जत किया जाता है और बेइज्जती करने वालों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई जवाब है मंत्री जी, आपके पास ?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

***Not recorded

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It is purely a law and order question which the State Government is handling. How do we come in ? It is not a dispute between management and the employees.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, why should you come in ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपको जांच करानी चाहिये । क्यों नहीं जांच कराई ? सैकड़ों लोग जेल में डाल दिये गये । तो क्या आप जांच करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्यों नहीं करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट असेम्बली वहां है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या वहां के अधिकारियों की मर्जी के बगैर···

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with the main question here. I am not allowing. Law and order is their subject. Yes, Mr. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप अलाऊ करें या न करें···

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER : No names are allowed here.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इस पर आप इंक्वायरी कराइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप पढ़ कर आया करे ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You should ask him to take back the names. (*Interruptions*) He should be expelled. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :.....*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not on record. Whatever this gentleman is saying is not going on record.

श्रम न्यायालयों और न्यायाधिकरणों में लम्बित पड़े मामले

*686. **श्री प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रम न्यायालयों और न्यायधिकरणों में बड़ी संख्या में मामले लम्बित पड़े हुए है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें शीघ्र ही निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने एक निश्चित अवधि में उक्त मामलों को निपटाने के अनुदेश भी जारी किए है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या ऐसे मामलों का यथा समय निपटारा करने हेतु इन न्यायालयों तथा न्यायाधिकरणों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION : (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The total number of industrial disputes pending in the Central Government Labour Courts/ Industrial Tribunals as on 28.2.1983 was 8150. According to the information available with us from the State Governments similar pendency in the States as on 1.11.1981 amounted to 47,466 industrial disputes.

(b) Necessary amendments have been made in the Industrial Disputes Act to ensure time bound disposal of adjudication cases. Steps have also been taken to review the procedure for the disposal of such cases.

(c) and (d) : The Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts have been asked to dispose of a prescribed minimum number of cases every month. The matter was also discussed in the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in September, 1982 and the State Governments have been asked to expedite the disposal of cases pending in their Courts.

(e) and (f) The Central Government has set up a new Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Chandigarh. According to the information available with us, the State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have also set up additional Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals recently.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप जवाब को देखें तो केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्रम न्यायालयों, औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों में 28-2-83 को 8150 कैसेज़ का विवरण दिया गया है। लेकिन राज्यों में विवरण दिया गया है 1-11-1981 तक का। समझ में नहीं आता डेढ़ साल पुराना विवरण देने का यहां क्या उपयोग था ? उस पर भी डेड़ साल पहले 47,466 कैसेज पेंडिंग थे। तो टोटल मिला करके उसके हिसाब से 55,500 होते हैं। और ऐग्जक्ट फिगर दें तो पता नहीं कितने होंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लम्बित मुकदमें हैं इनके क्या यही तीन कारण हैं ? पहला यह कि न्यायमूर्तियों की कमी, न्यायालयों की कमी जिसके कारण मुकदमें लंबित रहते है, उनका शीघ्र निपटान नहीं होता है, इसलिये लिस्ट बढ़ती जा रही है और साथ ही साथ नये मुकदमें आने लगे हैं। ऐसे मामलों के निपटाने की प्रक्रिया की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिये आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

आपने कहा है कि औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों व श्रम-न्यायालयो से कहा गया है कि वे प्रत्येक मास में निर्धारित न्यूनतम संख्या में मामलों को निपटाएं। आपके यह आदेश कब ज़ारी हुए और इसके अभी तक क्या ठोस परिणाम निकले हैं ? कितने मुकदमें इस आदेश के बाद निपटाये जा चुके हैं ? इसके साथ ही यह भी बतायें कि लंबित मुकदमें कितने हाई-कोर्ट में हैं और कितने सुप्रोम कोर्ट में हैं और कितनों में स्टे आर्डर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल कीजिये, 50 सवाल क्यों करते हैं ? आप अपने सवाल का अपने आप सत्यानाश कर लेते हैं।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल हमने स्टेट में पैंडिंग मुकदमों की 1-11-81 तक की जानकारी दी है। हमारे पास स्टेट्स से जो इन्फार्मेशन आती है, उसको कम्पाइल करके हम इन्फार्मेशन देते हैं। हमारे पास स्टेट्स से लेटेस्ट इन्फार्मेशन नहीं आई है। हम स्टेट्स को पूछ रहे हैं, लिख रहे हैं लेकिन कुछ स्टेट्स इन्फार्मेशन देती हैं. कुछ नहीं देती हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स रिमाइन्डर के बाद भी जवाब नहीं देती हैं। जब इन्फार्मेशन नहीं आती है तो उसको कम्पाइल करके अप-टू-डेट इन्फार्मेशन देना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

हमारे श्रम न्यायालयों और औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों की इन्फार्मेशन हमारे पास मिलती है, क्योंकि वह इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट करने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारे पास है। उसका हमने लेटेस्ट आपको बताया है। माननीय सदस्य मालूम करना चाहते थे कि जल्दी केसेज़ को डिस्पोज़ आफ करने के बारे में हमने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? उसके लिये मैंने जवाब में बताया कि उसके अलावा हमने लेवर मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस बुलाई थी···

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने जानना चाहा कि उसका क्या ठोस परिणाम निकला ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : सितम्बर, 1982 में लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस में मैंने कहा कि पैंडेंसी बहुत पड़ी हुई है, इसका डिस्पोजल अच्छी तरह से करना चाहिये, इसके लिये आपको प्रोसीजर स्ट्रीम-लाइन करना पड़ेगा और लेबर कोर्ट व ट्रिबयूनल को भी आपको सैट-अप करना होगा।

नतीजे के तौर पर मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं। अगर मैं इन सब को पढ़ता जाऊं तो बहुत समय लगेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि हर स्टेट में ट्रिबयूनल और लेबर-कोर्ट बहुत है। सितम्बर, 1982 के बाद जो निर्णय लिया उसके मुताबिक आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 2 लेवर-कोर्ट सैट-अप करने का काम किया और असम में एक ट्रिब्यूनल सैट अप हो चुका है। इस तरह से मेरे पास सारी जानकारी है। माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं सबको सप्लाई करने के लिये तैयार हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इसके साथ साथ मुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में कितने मामले पैंडिंग हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी आपको भेज देंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : ठीक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले स्टे-आर्डर करवा लेते हैं, फिर क्वैश्चन करवाते हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में कितने केसिज़ पैंडिंग हैं। लेकिन अपने मूल सवाल में उन्होंने पूछा है कि लेवर कोर्ट्स और लेवर ट्रिब्यूनल्ज़ में कितने केसिज़ पैंडिंग हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल डिसपूट्स एक्ठ के तहत सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में केसिज़ पैंडिंग नहीं होते हैं। कोई पार्टी सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में जाकर स्टे आर्डर ले सकती है, लेकिन ऐसे केसिज़ बहुत कम हैं।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रमिक सम्बन्धी मुकदमों के ऊपर सांविधानिक मुकदमों को प्राथमिकता मिलने के कारण लंबित श्रमिक मुकदमों की सूची बहुत लंबी हो जाती है तथा उन मुकदमों की उपादेयता खत्म हो जाती है। एक केस के बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि एक आदमी 17 साल से मुकदमा लड़ रहा है, मगर अभी तक उसका निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह इन मुकदमों की उपादेयता बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जाती है। न्यायालयों पर श्रमिक सम्बन्धी मुकदमों के अलावा अन्य मुकदमों का अत्यधिक भार रहने के कारण ट्रेड यूनियनों ने श्रमिक मुकदमों के निपटारे के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में सैपेरेट लेबर बैंच की स्थापना की मांग की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : सैंट्रल सैक्टर में ये जो कोर्ट्स हैं, ये सब इंडस्ट्रियल कम लेबर कोर्ट्स हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य किस कोर्ट के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। जो कुछ मैं

कह रहा हूं, वह सब लेबर कोर्ट्स के बारे में कह रहा हूं ।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मैंने पूछा है कि ट्रेड यूनियनों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में अतिरिक्त लेबर बैंच की जो मांग की है, उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप अपने बैंच पर बैठिए ।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Even in most of the limited number of labour courts and tribunals, there is no judge at all. Even in the Delhi Labour Court there is no Presiding Officer for the last one year and so many cases are pending there. Even after 5-6 years these cases are going on like this and you know justice delayed is justice denied. So, this is what is happening. Now most of the governments are not referring cases for adjudication and to avoid these things, the services of the persons who are victimised are terminated. There is so way out for justice, no remedy. What is the proposal by the Minister to have a speedy trial and also to create more facilities for the people to get justice ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We want more judges to be appointed, that is the only remedy...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : What about the Delhi Labour Tribunal... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I have already made it clear that the pendency is large and it is necessary and we have insisted upon the Labour Ministers in the Labour Ministers' Conference which was held in the month of September, 1982, that they should see that more tribunals and more labour courts are appointed. Sometimes the parties themselves are responsible for the delay in the disposal of cases which have in the Labour Courts and the Tribunals because every time they come and ask for adjournment. When they ask for adjournment, it becomes difficult. We had discussion in the month of October, 1981 with all the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and Tribunals, so far as Central Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts are concerned. The meeting was held here in Delhi and we had detailed discussions and a norm was fixed that they should dispose of at least six cases in a month. Recently in the Industrial Disputes Act also we have made an amendment fixing the time limit for individual disputes as three months and for collective disputes we have provided the limit to be fixed at the time of making a reference. We have made all attempt to start more and more industrial tribunals.

MR. SPEAKER : What about Tribunals without Judges ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There was some difficulty in finding suitable presiding officers. So far as the Tribunals and Labour Courts in the Central sphere are concerned, the appointments are made by the Central Government. We have got only 9 industrial-cum-labour courts and to all these 9 we have appointed presiding officers. There is no vacancy. So far as the Tribunals and labour courts in the States are concerned, the appointment is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. If there is any difficulty for the States in appointing Judges, or if the Hon. Members have got any instances where the Tribunal or Labour Court has no Presiding Officer, if it is brought to our notice, we will take it up with the respective State Government.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : This is a serious problem affecting millions of workers. The Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the number of industrial disputes pending in the Central sphere was 8,150 and in the State sphere 47,466. These dispute concern the working conditions of millions of workers. Besides that, there are millions of workers, who are outside the industries and factories. Since the non-disposal of these cases increases the sufferings of the workers

and since the reply of the Government indicates that they are not very serious in this matter, I want to know how many workers are involved ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member wants to know how many millions of workers are involved. I have to collect the information from the State Government.

Pension and Gratuity for Extra Departmental Staff Working in P & T Department

*687. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of extra departmental staff working in the P & T Department;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to bring them in the scheme of pension, gratuity, etc; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Total number of E.D. Staff as on 31.3.82 is 2,92,526.

(b) No, Sir. They are however eligible for ex-gratia gratuity after 15 years of satisfactory service.

(c) The Extra-departmental Agents are not regular employees of the Department and are only part-time Agents. They are not covered under Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. They get remunerations in accordance with their duty hours.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is really a serious matter that out of the total strength of 8 lakhs of employees of the P & T, nearly 3 lakhs are ED staff. Earlier, the strength of the ED staff was only 20,000. Now it has increased to 3 lakhs. This system was introduced by the British and we are following that. Instead of becoming model employers, we have become model exploiters. Here I want to draw the attention of the Minister to a letter written by the then Minister, Shri A.P. Sharma, dated 16.1 75, to the late Shri A.K. Gopalan, where he stated that a case is pending in the Supreme Court whether the ED staff could be regarded as regular civil servants or not. The Supreme Court gave the judgment on 22.4.77, declaring the ED staff as holders of civil posts. They are clearly regular employees of the department. Will the Hon. Minister appoint a House Committee, or some other Committee, to go into the manifold aspects of the judgment of the Supreme Court in order to decide the question of pro rata wages dearness allowance, pension, gratuity and other benefits as are eligible to the corresponding categories of regular P & T staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, the Supreme Court Judgment holding that they are the holders of civil posts is only in respect of Article 311 and the advice to us is that this Judgment does not amount to saying that they are full-time Government servants.

As far as the suggestion of the Committee is concerned, this matter is already inquired into by the Petitions Committee of the Rajya Sabha and most of the recommendations of that Committee have already been accepted.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, he has referred to the recommendations of the Petitions Committee of the Rajya Sabha, but they have not implemented all the recommendations; most of the recommendations are not implemented. Their main recommendations are :

"(i) The Department should consider raising the present rates of allowances paid to the EDAs and also

giving some D.A. or periodical increments in their allowances; and

(ii) 50% of regular vacancies in equivalent cadres in the P & T Department should be reserved for EDAs. with adequate relaxation in the upper age-limit."

The other recommendations are that they should be provided with some medical facilities as are avilable to the regular Departmental employees, they should be given loans, they should be provided with uniform, gum boot, rain coat, umbrella etc.

Sir, another recommendation is that of the Madan Kishore Committee. The recommendation is that the remuneration... (*Interruptions*). There are two recommendations. You have referred to the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha Petitions Committee and said that most of the recommendations have been implemented. My question is that pending the decision to regularise the E.D. employees, whether you will implement the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha Petitions Committee and the recommendation of the Madan Kishore Committee to fix wages on *pro rata* basis.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I have said the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha Petitions Committee which could be implemented have already been implemented. (*Interruptions*). Most of them have been implemented.

As far as absorption is concerned, relaxation in age is already given to Extra Departmental staff when there are vacancies of clerks or postmen or other categories.

As far as review is concerned, originally their allowances were reviewed every two years. As a result of the recommendation of the Petitions Committee, now they are reviewed annually, every year, and I am happy to tell the House that as far as this year is concerned, very soon orders will be issued to increase the minimum and maximum allowance payable to them with effect from 1st of September 1982.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakshmanan. राम के बाद लक्ष्मण ।

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Sir, I was an employee of the Postal Department for a very long time. There is a great injustice done to this kind of employees, namely, the so-called Extra Departmental staff. Even pensioners are being granted dearness allowance on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. These people who are paid from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month are not given the dearness allowance. I do not go into the other details of absorption and how cheap labour is being utilised or exploited.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, today you are the Opposition spokesmen,

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Come to the question :

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN : Therefore I would like to know this. The reason given for not granting dearness allowance to Extra Departmental staff was that they are not departmental employees whereas, pensioners are being given dearness allowance. Are they departmental employees ? Pensioners are being given dearness allowance. I have been pursuing it since the time I was a Member of Rajya Sabha. I think Mr. Gadgil is a very good Minister. Why can't these four lakhs of E.D employees be given dearness allowance on par with other pensioners ? You must know, as a pensioner I am receiving the dearness allowance. Therefore, it is very just demand. In these days, how can you manage ? Every year the prices are rising for all including the regular

Government employees. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to see that the dearness allowance is granted to such persons too. I want specific reply from the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : एक बात का ध्यान रखियेगा-- आप सिर्फ लक्ष्मण जी को जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, You are also answering to the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Bearing that in mind I say it is very persuasive and I will consider it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : This is a very important problem. The social aspect of this problem should be looked into rather than going to the other aspects. Even after 36 years of independence, nearly 3 lakhs people are being exploited. It has been stated that they are being paid according to the hours of work. I understand that extra departmental staff works for four to five hours. Are they getting wages in proportion to the hours of work that the regular Government employees are getting ? The Hon. Minister may give comparison.

What is the reason for continuing this extra departmental agents I think, it is the legacy of the British. Why should we continue it even if it entails less expenditure? Will you consider once for all stopping this extra department staff system in the interest of 3 lakhs workers who are being exploited ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : The system of E.D. agents is very much required as our country has got a rural base and to distribute postal at the houses of farmers and people residing in rural areas. For this purpose only part time workers are required. The workload ranges from 2 to 5 hours in most of the cases. So, we cannot employ full time workers. Only part time workers are required. The number of such part time agents is 3 lakhs. If we regularise them, it will amount to additional expenditure of Rs. 250 crores per year. Whenever the work load is more than five hours, we convert departmental Branch post office into EDSO and regular people are employed. So far as the question of payment at par with the regular government employees is concerned, I would say 'yes'. When the workload is upto 2 to 3 hours, they get more than their counterpart in the Government service. If the workload increases i.e. it goes from 4 to 5 hours, it is a little less. But after five hours of workload, it is converted into regular employment service.

As Shri Gadgil has said, we review the amount paid every year. Previously from 1979 it was done only once in two years.

We will have to continue this system by increasing more post offices in the villages.

Discontinuance of Labour Verification Work among Pradeep Dock Workers in Orissa

*688. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour verification work among the Pardeep Dock workers in Orissa has been discontinued and, if so, what is the reason;

(b) are Government aware that with the completion of verification work among the dock workers, the growth and smooth working of the port will be easy; and

(c) if so, when the verification work is proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) : Labour verification work among the Pardeep Dock workers in Orissa has not been discontinued. The work has not yet been completed because certain unions are opposed to the prescribed procedure and are not cooperating. However, efforts are being made to seek the cooperation of the unions to complete the verification expeditiously.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, it is a matter of attitude and approach of the Government as to what the unionism that should be taken. The problem is not

only among the unions but also in the union itself as intra-party disputes are there. The Government's attitude is not at all good.

As a matter of fact, there is the INTUC recognised union and registered union and there is a controversy by two sets of officer-bearers. Although the INTUC union and the recognised union says something, the Government is not taking note of it. Even the Civil Court has decided on it. That is one thing.

Another thing is, I would like to know from the Minister which are the unions that are not cooperating and the reasons for their non-cooperation ? If some of the unions do not cooperate, will it mean that the entire labour democracy will be throttled and there will be no representation ? My question would be what action has been taken by the Government ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Demand for secret ballot.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : That is what I say. Some of the unions are using secret ballots for assessing the opinion and assessing the expected strength. My question would be why it has been reflaxed ? Why the Government has been hood-winked by those unions who have stopped the process of verification ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the Hon. Member has just now said that the Government's attitude is not helpful.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was also a Minister.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not know to which Government he is referring to. So far as the Central Government in the Labour Ministry is concerned, our job is to verify the membership and we have taken up this work in the year 1981. Unfortunately, in Paradeep Port, there are too many unions—even among unions there are too many factions. Because of inter-unions and intra-union rivalries, the verification work has been held up. So far as we are concerned, we want to complete this verification work as early as possible.

The Hon. Member also wanted to know the union which is creating problems for us in this matter. I have got the information. Sir, there is one union called Utkal Port and Dock Workers Union. In this union, there are two factions. One faction, I think the Hon. Member must be aware of it, is led by Shri Sudhakar Mantri and another faction led by Shri B.R. Panda. There is no unanimity between them about the procedure. The normal procedure that we conduct is 10% spot verification and the remaining is physical verification. So far as verification of the membership of the Paradeep Port is concerned, physical verification has been completed. Now, we have to complete the second stage of the verification i.e., the spot inspection. Now, one faction of this union is demanding for 100% verification instead of 10% spot verification, which is according to our procedure. When our officers go to the Port, they create a problem and they create a law and order situation there, with the result, that our officers have not been able to continue with the verification work.

We have taken up this matter with the State Government and we have written a letter to the Secretary in the Home Department to cooperate with us. We have been impressing upon the unions also that unless they cooperate with us, it is not possible for our officers to continue with the verification work. That is why, this verification work has been held up only in Paradeep Port. In all the other Ports, the verification work has been completed long back.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग को दो श्रेणियों में बांटना ।

*689. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन के "स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों" के संवर्ग को दो श्रेणियों में बांटने की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बीच यह कार्य पूरा कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल भगत) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

यह सही है कि सरकार ने 9-3-1982 को अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 2250 का उत्तर देते समय लोक सभा में आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग को दो श्रेणियों में बांटने के अपने निर्णय की घोषणा की थी । इन श्रेणियों को (क) 'आर्टिस्ट" और (ख) अन्य कर्मचारी, जो उसी प्रकार के कार्य करते हैं जिन्हें सामान्यतया सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी कार्यालयों में किया जाता है, के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है ।

2. इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में जिन विभिन्न कदमों को कार्यान्वित किया जाना था, उनको तत्काल हाथ में लिया गया । पहला जो कदम हाथ में लिया गया । वह था आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के मौजूदा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को उपरि उल्लिखित दो श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत करने के लिए आदेश जारी करना । इन आदेशों को 3-5-1982 को जारी किया गया । वर्गीकरण के अलावा, उक्त आदेश में आगे की कार्रवाई भी निर्दिष्ट की गई थी जो निम्नानुसार की जानी थी :—

"आर्टिस्टों" के संबंध में

(1) आर्टिस्टों के लिए विस्तृत शुल्कमानों तथा अन्य सेवा शर्तों को नए सिरे से तैयार किया जाना था ।

(2) इनकी घोषणा कर दिये जाने के बाद, आर्टिस्टों से यह अपेक्षा की जाएगी कि वे संशोधित शर्तों को अपनाने या अपनी मौजूदा संविदा के अनुसार बने रहने के लिए अपना विकल्प दें ।

(3) यह विशिष्ट रूप से निर्दिष्ट किया गया था कि जो स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट "आर्टिस्ट" के रूप में समझे जाने के लिए अपना विकल्प देंगे, वे पेंसन के हकदार होंगे । यह भी निर्दिष्ट किया गया था कि पेंसन सहित संशोधित शर्तों को 6-3-1982 से पूर्व व्याप्ति सहित लागू किया जाएगा ।

अन्यों के संबंध में

3. इस प्रकार की श्रेणी, जिसने 28-2-1982 को सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु अर्थात् 58 वर्ष पूरे नहीं किए हैं, को "सरकारी कर्मचारी" समझा जाएगा तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू सभी सेवा शर्तें उन पर लागू होंगी बशर्ते कि :

(1) उनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए यह अपेक्षित होगा कि वह लिखित में बिकल्प दें जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी के रूप में समझे जाने के लिए अपनी इच्छा या अन्यथा बताई गई हो।

(2) सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने के लिए विकल्प देने वालों की स्क्रीनिंग विधिवत् गठित स्क्रीनिंग समितियों द्वारा की जाएगी। ये समितियां वैयक्तिक अधिकारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाए जाने तथा नियमित सिविल सिब्बन्दी के तदनुरूपी स्केलों में उनको रखने दोनों के प्रयोजन के लिए उनकी उपयुक्तता का आकलन करेंगी।

(3) जिनको सरकारी कर्मचारी समझे जाने के लिए उपयुक्त पाया जाएगा, वे पेंसन के उन सभी लाभों के हकदार होंगे जो नियमित सेवा के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मिलते हैं।

(4) जो सरकारी कर्मचारी बनना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे या जिनको सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया जायेगा या जिन्होंने 28-2-1982 को या इससे पहले 58 वर्ष की आयु पूरी कर ली है किन्तु उन्हें अपनी संविदा शर्तों पर बने रहने की अनुमति दी गई है, उन्हें सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने के लिए विकल्प देने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। तथापि उन्हें उनकी अपनी अपनी संविदाओं के अनुसार उनकी मौजूदा सेवा शर्तों के अन्तर्गत बने रहने की अनुमति दी जाएगी।

(5) इस श्रेणी के मामले में भी, आदेश 6 मार्च, 1982 से पूर्व व्याप्ति सहित लागू होगा।

4. स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग को विभाजित करने की औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के संबंध में पहले ही पर्याप्त प्रगति हो चुकी है। प्रगति की कुछ मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

"आर्टिस्टों" के संबंध में

संशोधित शर्तों जो "आर्टिस्ट" की सेवाओं को विनियमित करेंगी, के मसौदे को कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ काफी चर्चाओं के बाद अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है। अन्तिम मसौदे को कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा वित्त मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। जैसे ही उनकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जायेगी, संशोधित शर्तें घोषित कर दी जाएंगे तथा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों से विकल्प मांगे जाएगें।

अन्यों के मामले में

(1) इस श्रेणी के वैयक्तिक अधिकारियों से विकल्प पहले ही मांग लिए गए हैं तथा वे प्राप्त हो गए है।

(2) विभिन्न सिविल पदों के मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों में इस श्रेणी को खपाने के लिए संशोधन किया जाना है। कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के साथ काफी चर्चा के बाद तैयार किए गए संशोधित नियमों के अन्तिम मसौदे को उस विभाग की स्वीकृति के लिए भेज दिया गया है। उनकी स्वीकृति के बाद इसको संघ लोक सेवा आयोग तथा विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा भी स्वीकृत किया जाना होगा।

(3) नियमों को अधिसूचित कर दिए जाने के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने का विकल्प देने वालों की स्क्रीनिंग करने की प्रक्रिया शुरू होगी।

Family Courts on Dowry Death Cases

*690. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up family courts to deal with dowry deaths cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : Several associations of women, other organisations and individuals have urged that family courts be set up as they feel that such courts would better suited for the proper settlement of family disputes. It has been urged that in such family courts the emphasis should be on conciliation and achieving socially desirable results and that the proceedings should not be governed by rigid rules of procedure and evidence. While the proposal to set up family courts for deciding family disputes e.g. disputes relating to divorce, matrimonial matters, guardianship of miners etc. is engaging the attention of Government, it would not be appropriate to consider the establishment of family courts for trying criminal cases like dowry deaths. Cases of murder should continue to fall within the purview of Sessions Courts as provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Long working hours for workers

*691. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for putting in excessively long hours of work by the workers in our country;

(b) which are the sectors in which the workers are forced to put in long hours;

(c) whether Government purpose to take effective measures to reduce the working hours to give relief to workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The hours of work are prescribed in or under the various laws such as Factories Act, Mines Act, Plantations Act, Minium Wages Act, Shops and Commereial Establishment Act. Review of the working of various laws has revealed that the provisions of the laws are being generally observed. There is, therefore, no basis for the assumption that the workers in this country are generally required to put in excessively long hours of work.

(c) and (d) There is at present no proposal to reduce the working hours.

Sugar units of M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Ltd.

*692. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to safeguard the interest of cane growers and the workmen of the two sugar units of M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. viz (i) Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anand Nagar and (ii) Shri Anand Sugar Mills, Khalilabad Basti in U.P. in view of the replies given to starred question No. 352 and Unstarred Question No. 3490 on 3 August and 2 November, 1982 respectively, about various malpractices being indulged in by the management of Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., in the affairs of the Company ?

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

Statement

This Department is concerned mainly with the administration of Companies Act and MRTP Act and does not deal with the subject matter concerning the interests of the cane growers and workmen as such. The Department of Food which is primarily

concerned with this issue has however, informed that under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 it fixes the minimum prices for sugarcane payable by sugar producers. No producer of vacuum pan sugar can pay prices less than the minimum fixed. For the current sugar year, these prices have been fixed at Rs. 13.00 per quintal for a recovery of 8.5% with proportionate increase for higher recoveries. In actual practice, however, the cane growers get much higher prices than the minimum fixed in the shape of state advised prices and Uttar Pradesh where the company's sugar mills are located is one such state. The price dues are to be cleared within 14 days of the delivery of cane, beyond which interest at the rate of 15% is payable on arrears. However action against the defaulters in payment etc is to be taken by the State Governments who have the requisite field organisations as well as adequate powers The Central Government on its part monitors the position of arrears and directs the State Governments to take effective measures for their expeditious clearance,

According to the Director's report of the company for the year ended 31st March, 1982, the price paid by the company to cane growers for the 1981-82 seasons was @ Rs. 20.50 per quintal as against the minimum price of Rs. 13.00 per quintal fixed by the Central Government. Although the company incurred a marginal loss of Rs. 1.45 lakhs during the financial year ending 31st March, 1982, its overall financial position has not been unsatisfactory in as much as the company still had a Reserve of Rs. 42.46 lakhs (after adjusting the aforesaid loss) against the paid up capital of Rs. 175.50 lakhs as at 31st March, 1982. As such there appears to be no detriment to the interests of the cane growers and workers.

Certain non-compliance of technical provisions of the Companies Act and financial irregularities in the working of the company had come to the notice in a recent inspection of company's accounts. One of these was the non-compliance of the provisions of section 295 of the Companies Act for which prosecution has already been launched. These should not however, cause any adverse effect on the position or reasonable interests of cane growers, workers or even shareholders.

तेल शोधक कारखाना, बरौनी के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की जमा धनराशि

693. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या यह सच है कि तेल शोधक कारखाना, बरौनी (बिहार) के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की 40 प्रतिशत धनराशि एकत्रित करके दिल्ली में जमा कर दी जाती है बजाय इसके कि उसे बिहार नेशनल सेविंग अकाउंट (बिहार राष्ट्रीय बचत लेखा) में जमा किया जाता जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य को वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ती है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस धनराशि का बिहार के विकास कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए और उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार के वित्त विभाग ने इस संबंध में आयल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन को एक पत्र लिखा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (घ) इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन एक बहु-यूनिट संगठन है और रिफाइनरीज और पाइप लाइंस प्रभाग (आर एण्ड पी) के प्रतिष्ठान विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित हैं जिनके

मुख्यालय नई दिल्ली में हैं जो अपने एम्पलाइज प्राविडेंट फण्ड ट्रस्ट का भी मुख्यालय है ।

2. युक्त प्रतिष्ठानों (आई ओ सी एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है) की प्राविडेंट फण्ड ट्रस्ट राज्य में जहां इसका मुख्यालय स्थित है, अपनी छोटी मोटी बचत के निवेश करने योग्य प्राविडेंट फण्ड शेयर केंद्रीय रूप से पोस्ट टाइम डिपाजिट में नियोजित कर सकती है । भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अधीन एक प्रतिष्ठान को प्रोविडेंट फण्ड ट्रस्ट को एकत्र की गई प्रोविडेंट फण्ड राशि को निर्धारित पद्धति से और निर्धारित तिथि तक निवेश करना पड़ता है । निवेश में किसी प्रकार का विलंब और स्वीकृत पद्धति के विपरीत नियोजन करना चूक मानी जाएगी ।

3. इन सभी प्रतिबंधों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रिफाइनरीज और पाइप लाइंस प्रभाग (बरौनी रिफाइनरी के कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त राशि सहित) प्रतिष्ठानों से एकत्र की गई सभी प्राविडेंट फण्ड राशि को दिल्ली स्थित मुख्यालय मे केंद्रीय रूप से निवेश किया जाता है । बरौनी रिफाइनरी के कर्मचारियों से प्रोविडेंट फण्ड द्वारा एकत्र की गई राशि को बिहार सरकार राज्य के पास निवेश करने के लिए हाल ही में एक पत्र प्राप्त किया गया जिसका उत्तर इण्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन द्वारा उपर्युक्त लाइनों पर दिया गया है ।

Decision to Revamp R.M.S.

*694. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revamp the Railway Mail Services;

(b) if so, the specific steps already initiated in this respect; and

(c) results so far achieved ?

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

(b) Some sorting sections on certain routes in the country have been converted into transit sections to spare space in the RMS mail vans.

(c) The space spared on conversion of sorting sections is being utilised for conveyance of larger number of closed bags which has resulted in elimination of accumulation and delay to the mails.

Connecting Remote Hilly Border Areas of U.P. by Satellite Television Relaying System

*695. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of areas which are to be connected by Satellite Television Relaying system by the end of the current Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to the remote hilly border areas of Uttar Pradesh, specially Pithoragarh, Lohaghat and Gopeshwar during this period; and

(c) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under the approved scheme for TV utilisation of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT), six States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh will be covered by the end of the current Five year Plan (i.e. by 31st March, 1985) either by VHF transmitters or by direct reception TV sets. The details are given in the table below :—

Sl. No.	Names of States	Location of 1 KW/ 10 KW transmitters	Range of transmitters	Names of districts selected for coverage under INSAT scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (10 KW)	75 Kms.	1. Hyderabad/ Rengareddy 2. Kurnool 3. Mehboobnagar
2.	Orissa	Sambalpur (1 KW)	40 Kms.	4. Bolangir 5. Dhenkanal 6. Sambalpur
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot (10 KW)	70 Kms.	7. Rajkot 8. Junagadh 9. Jamnagar
4.	Bihar	Ranchi (10 KW)	70 Kms.	10. Ranchi 11. Palamau 12. Singhbhum
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur (10 KW)	70 Kms.	13. Nagpur 14. Bhandara 15. Chandrapur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur (10 KW)	70 Kms.	16. Gorakhpur 17. Basti 18. Azamgarh

Of the foregoing, TV transmitters already exist at Hyderabad and Sambalpur while interim (1 KW) TV Service was started at Nagpur from 15.8.82. In addition, TV signals from these VHF transmitters will be available in some neighbouring districts also, The details are given below ;

Sl. No.	Location of transmitters	Names of additional districts likely to get TV signals from the tramsmitters in Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Hyderabad	1. Medak
		2. Nalgonda
2.	Sambalpur	—
3.	Rajkot	3. Surendranagar
		4. Amreli
4.	Ranchi	5. Giridih
		6. Hazaribagh
		7. Puruliaya (West Bengal)
5.	Nagpur	8. Wardha
		9 Amravati
		10. Chindwara (MP)
		11. Sewani (MP)
6.	Gorakhpur	12. Deoria
		13. Faizabad

In addition, at the time of Ninth Asian Games, 1982 twenty satellite linked transmitters were installed at Deoria, Jammu, Simla, Suratgarh, Agartala, Malda, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Port Blair, Imphal, Kakinada, Trivandrum, Indore, Bhopal, Gauhati, Itanagar, Gangtok, Shillong, Kohima and Aizawal. The range of these transmitters is between 10 to 15 Kms.

As would be seen from above, due priority is being given to the border areas in the expansion of TV Services. Although, owing to the constraint of resources during the Sixth Plan period, there is no proposal to provide, satellite-based TV relay systems to other remote hilly border areas of the country, including the areas mentioned in the question, Government are keen to extend TV service, as early as possible, to parts of the country, including border areas, which are not yet covered. Various possibilities of doing so in the near future are being carefully examined with reference to the availability of financial and man-power resources as well as equipment.

Qualified Persons to produce T.V. Programmes

*696. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that many producers, Assistant Station Directors and Station Directors are working in Television who do not possess the essential qualifications prescribed by UPSC for the post of programme Executive;

(b) if so, what is their number and how they were selected for important jobs, though they are not qualified;

(c) whether Government propose to change the recruitment rules so that eminent qualified persons could be appointed in T.V. to plan and produce programmes; and

(d) whether Government propose to change their personnel policy in the interest of programmes and see that at Delhi and Bombay T.V. only well qualified and eminent artists are responsible for planning and production of programmes ?

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. The posts of Producers, Assistant Station Directors and Station Directors in Doordarshan are filled in by direct recruitment of promotion or both in accordance with the relevant recruitment rules which also prescribe the essential qualifications for such posts, without fulfilling which selection is not done.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government have always been conscious of the need to draw upon the best available talents in order to ensure production of quality programmes by various Doordarshan Kendras, including those at Delhi and Bombay. The existing recruitment rules enable Doordarshan to employ qualified and experienced programme personnel who are responsible for planning and production of programmes. Apart from this, Doordarshan also engages talented artists and professionals from outside for this purpose.

Mekadatu Hydel Project

*697. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has asked the Centre to approve the Mekedatu Hydro-electric Project in view of its feasibility:

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the setting up of this project; and

(c) if not, the main reasons thereof; and

(d) if already sanctioned by the Centre, by what time the same is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No Project report of Mekadatu Hydro-electric Project in the Cauvery Basin has been received for techno-economic clearance from the State authorities.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Covering Tribal Sub-Plan Areas under Electrification

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

(a) whether his Ministry has evolved a policy to cover the blocks of Tribal Sub-Plan areas of different States and Union

Territories under the Rural Electrification Scheme of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the policy therefor and the guidelines issued to these States and Union Territories to this effect so far; and

(c) total number of blocks so far covered by the R.E.C. schemes and yet to be covered in Tribal Sub-Plan areas in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The Revised Minimum Needs Programme is applicable to all States where the level of village electrification in the State as a whole was less than 50% in March, 1978, as far as rural electrification is concerned. In these States, all tribal Sub-Plan areas come under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Funds are earmarked for the Revised Minimum Needs Programme and these are advanced by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards on concessional terms. Even in other areas, the Rural Electrification Corporation extends financial assistance on liberal terms and conditions to the State Electricity Boards for rural electrification schemes in tribal areas.

(c) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, 634 full blocks (plus 21 panchayat units in Sikkim) and 273 part blocks have been identified. Out of these, in 378 blocks, Rural Electrification Schemes have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation. State-wise details in this regard are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement indicating number of Blocks identified under Tribal Sub-Plan and those where Rec Schemes sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of blocks identified under Tribal Sub-Plan		No. of blocks in which REB schemes sanctioned
		Fully	Partly	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	32	34
2.	Assam	2	53	4
3.	Bihar	112	—	48
4.	Gujarat	64	—	24
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7	—	7
6.	Karnataka	23	—	8
7.	Kerala	1	18	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	174	6	97
9.	Maharashtra	50	22	37
10.	Manipur	20	—	6
11.	Orissa	118	—	48

12.	Rajasthan	22	1	17
13.	Sikkim	*	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	4	16	2
15.	Tripura	4	13	8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1	1
17.	West Bengal	3	111	37
	UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	A & N Islands	2	—	—
2.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	—
	Total	634	273	378

* Sikkim has 21 Panchayat Units.

Increase in Expenditure of Coal India Limited in Proportion to increase in Coal Production

*699. DR. SUBRAMANIA M SWAMY:

SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure of the Coal India Limited had gone up during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure increased during the aforesaid period, year-wise; and

(c) whether increase in expenditure was not in proportion to the increase in coal production ?

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

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred by Coal India Limited during the last three years both revenue and capital and increases over the previous years and coal production during the last three years are given in the table below :—

Year	Capital expenditure (Rs. in crores)	*Revenue expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Production (million tonnes)	%age increase in production over previous year	Revenue expenditure (per tonne of productoin in Rupees)	Increase in revenue expenditure per tonne over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	261.91	1009.24	91.44	(1.5)	110.37	20%
1980-81	349.55	1235.45	100.83	(10)	122.52	11%
1981-82	580.92	1490.07	109.61	(9)	135.94	11%

*The revenue expenditure includes depreciation and interest and excludes prior period adjustment.

The accounts for the year 1982-83 are not yet finalised. The production for 1982-83 is of the order of 115 m.t. (provisional).

Taking into account the impact of NCWA-II effective from 1.1.79, revision in executive salaries and benefits effective from 1.2.79, the escalations in variable D.A. arising from increase in consumer price index and escalations in other inputs, increase in revenue expenditure per tonne during these years may not be regarded as disproportionate to the increase in coal production.

The investment in the coal company, which reflects the capital expenditure is for new coal projects which would increase coal production in the coming years.

Arrears on Account of Family Pension Fund Scheme and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

*700. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears due from the private employers (latest figures) on account of Family Pension Fund Scheme and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to look into the malady immediately and to recover the arrears to ensure the welfare of the employees by private employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, the following arrears were due from the private employers as on 30th September, 1982 :

Employees' Family Pension Fund ... Rs. 207.12 Lakhs

Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Fund ... Rs. 130.80 Lakhs

(b) The Provident Fund authorities are taking every possible legal and penal action in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, for the recovery of arrears.

Return of Indian Workers From Gulf Countries

*701. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian workers have come back from Gulf countries as a result of slump in job market there;

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

(c) whether Government have set up any separate employment exchange for such job seekers to provide them jobs in the country or in foreign countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) According to our Missions in the Gulf countries, there have so far been no reports of large scale retrenchment of Indian workers as a result of slump in job market in the Gulf countries.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present.

Telegraph Facilities in Backward and Tribal Areas

*702. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide telegraph facilities in backward, tribal areas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) A policy already exists for providing telegraph facilities in backward and tribal areas even on loss basis.

(b) The details in this regard are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement regarding Policy for sanction of Combined Offices with Telegraph Facility in Backward and Tribal Areas.

I. Combined Offices with telegraph facility at the following stations called Category Stations are opened without any limit of loss and without any condition of minimum anticipated revenue :

(i) Headquarters of District, Sub-Division Tehsil, Sub-Tehsil and Block.

(ii) Places with population 2500 and above.

II. The facility is also provided in backward areas at the following Category of Stations, if the anticipated revenue is at least 15% of the annual recurring expenditure :

(i) Places with Police Stations under Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

(ii) Out of way places (beyond 20 Kms. radial distance from existing Telegraph Office).

(iii) Tourist/Pilgrimage centres, Agricultural/Irrigation/Power Project sites and townships.

(The anticipated losses in case (ii) & (iii) above, should not be more than Rs. 5,000/- per annum).

III. For considering the population figures the population of the town or village alone are taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered. No two Combined Offices can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 8 Kms. from each other.

IV. All other places, not covered by above categories can also be provided with Combined Offices on Rent and Guarantee basis.

V. The above policy has been further liberalised recently (Dec., 1982) by a decision to provide Long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined Offices on a Spetial Distribution basis subject to availability of material and financial resources. While the policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices (With telegraph facility) on loss basis will continue, the establishment of telecom. facility accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in country has been adopted as Policy Objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. For this purpose, the entire country will be divided into Hexagons of 5 Kms. side, villages inside each of the Hexagons identified and a Long Distance Public Telephone/Combined Office is proposed at a principal village in each Hexagon. This will ensure uniform penetration of telecommunication facility through out the country. The population restriction as well as the stipulation of the minimum revenue provided in the Policy followed till now has also been removed.

Murshidabad power Station in West Bengal

*703. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

SHRI GADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project of West Bengal State Electricity Board's scheme for Super Thermal Power Station in Murshidabad in West Bengal has been lying with the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission since 1982;

(b) if so, whether any decision in regard to granting approval to the scheme has been arrived at;

(c) if approval has not yet been given, the possible date by which it may be given; and

(d) the total cost of the project sanction and the schedule for the project to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) A project report for setting up a power station with four units 500 MW each in Murshidabad District was forwarded to Central Electricity Authority by West Bengal State Electricity Board, in October, 1982

(b) and (c) Reply is yet to be received from West Bengal State Electricity Board to the comments of Central Electricity Authority regarding availability of land, availability of water, environmental clearance, arrangements for evacuation of power etc. Necessary inputs are required to be tied up before the project can be appraised.

(d) According to the project report, the estimated cost is Rs. 1385 crores. The first unit is to be commissioned within 84 months from the date of sanction of the project and subsequent units at an interval of one year thereafter.

Candian offer on Kahalgaon Thermal Station, Bihar

7811. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian Consortium has offered to finance the Kahalgaon Thermal Station to be set up in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the project programme and reaction of Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The proposal to set up Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station (4 x 210 MW) has been techno-economically cleared by C.E.A. The project proposal has not yet been appraised for investment decision.

A Canadian Consortium has shown interest to provide assistance for the execution of the project. However, no detailed offer has yet been received from them.

Windmills for Irrigation

7812. SHRI A K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether windmill for lifting water for irrigation purpose has ever been applied anywhere in the country, if so, facts in details;

(b) agencies and organisation which have designed and made such windmills within the country and the cost of such windmills of varying size;

(c) whether the topography of hilly area of Chhotanagpur is suitable for lift irrigation by windmill with small reservoirs on the elevated land; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Water pumping windmills have been been developed which are capable of operating in low wind speeds. A country-wide field trial/demonstration programme is being implemented and over 300 such windmills have so far been installed Most of these are of the 12-PU-500 type which was considered to have reached the stage of large scale field trials. These windmills are being installed in conditions of actual use for a variety of water pumping applications including micro-irrigation and drinking water supply.

(b) 12-PU-200 windmills are now being developed and fabricated by several agencies in different States to take into account regional agro-climatic variations and requirements for pumped water. The cost of the 12-PU-500 windmill is about Rs. 10,000/-. Several other water pumping windmills have been developed in the country and the list of organizations/agencies working in this area is given in the attached statement. The cost of the windmills developed vary from about Rs. 5,000/- for low cost designs to about Rs. 35,000/- for designs developed by commercial organizations.

(c) and (d) The selection of sites in different areas/regions of the country is being undertaken in consulation with State Governments, taking into consideration aspects such as average wind speeds, pattern and seasonal variations; water table depth; cropping patterns and other water pumping requirements for micro-irrigation, drinking water etc. Out of windmills-installed in Bihar thus far, a few have also been installed in Ranchi. Further windmills can be installed in the hilly areas of Chhotanagpur for lift irrigation if suitable wind speeds and water table depths are available.

Statement

Organisations involved in Development and Fabrication of Water Pumping Windmills

1. Auroville,
   Pondicherry.

2. Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre,
   Madras, Tamil Nadu.

3. S S Prasarak Sansthan,
   Sholapur, Maharashtra.

4. Central Arid Zone Research Institute,
   Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

5. National Aeronautical Laboratory,
   Bangalore, Karnataka.

6. Indian Institute of Seience,
   Bangalore, Karnataka.

7. Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute,
   Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

8. Social Works Research Centre,
   Ajmer, Rajasthan.

9. Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology,
   Allahabad Uttar Pradesh.

10. Central Power Research Institute,
    Bangalore, Karnataka.

11. M/s. Voltas Ltd.,
    Bombay, Maharashtra.

12. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,
    Corporate R & D Division,
    Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

13. M/s. Auto Spare Industries,
    Pondicherry.

14. Agro-Pumpsets and Implements Ltd.,
    Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

15. Government Implements Factory,
    Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.

16. College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering,
    Udaipur, Rajasthan.

17. Ramgarhia Polytechnic,
    Phagwara, Punjab.

18. Government Polytechnic,
    Khurai, Madhya Pradesh.

19. Institute of Engineering,
Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

20. Labour Organization of the Rural Poor,
Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh.

21. Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation,
Bombay, Maharashtra.

22. Murugappa Polytechnic,
Madras, Tamil Nadu.

Transfers of Employees and Sons of Officers in ONGC

7813. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) are Government aware of the fact that mass scale transfers of Class III and IV (low paid employees) and frequent tours of the officers are costing the ONGC heavy financial burden and also causing the widespread resentment and frustration amongst the employees; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the matter by a Group comprising Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No mass scale transfers of Class III and Class IV employees have been ordered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. With regard to tours of officers, ONGC is restricting the same to the minimum required in the interest of work.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Manufacture of Pesticides

7814. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the multi-national companies which are manufacturing pesticides and the names of items being manufactured by them;

(b) the names of Indian concerns which are manufacturing presticides and of which quality;

(c) what are the measures taken by Government to check that the pesticides manufactured by multi-national concerns and Indian concerns are of standard quality;

(d) whether any concerns have been found guilty; if so, the names of the concerns and what steps have been taken against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) A statement showing the names of the companies having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity which are engaged in the manufacture of pesticides and their items of productions is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6414/83*]

(b) The names of Indian concerns manufacturing pesticides in the organised sector are given in the Statement laid on the Table on the Hoase. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6414/83*] These companies are required to conform the quality of their pesticides to that approved by the Registration Committee of the Central Insecticides Board constituted under the Insecticides Act.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to counteract sale and use of substandard pesticides :

(i) The States have been requested to strengthen the laboratory facilities for pesticide analysis and to create more effective and functional enforcement machinery.

(ii) The Central Government have earmarked a capacity of analysis of 1200 samples per annum for those States and Union Territories where the laboratory facilities are not existing or not fully functional.

(iii) Suitable training programmes are arranged to train the State functionaries specially the Insecticide Inspectors.

(iv) It has been decided also to set up 5 Regional Quality Control Laboratories and 5 Zonal units for enforcement of Insecticides Act 1968.

(d) The enforcement of quality control primarily lies with the State Governments who prosecute guilty persons or concerns when any violation of prescribed standards of quality are detected.

Unification of Minimum Wages to Workers in Handloom, Bidi, Printing and Match Industries in Southern Zone

7815. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to unify the rate of minimum wages to the workers in handloom, bidi, printing and match industries particularly in Southern Zone; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the rates of minimum wages in actual practice and those fixed in states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The appropriate Government in the matter of fixation/revision and enforcement of minimum wages in respect of handloom, bidi, printing and match industries is the State Government. However, the question of uniformity of wages was considered by the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980. It was agreed that while absolute uniformity was not feasible, there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by the neighbouring States, as it would lead to flight of industry and business from one State to another. Accordingly, while fixation/revision of minimum wages, due regard may be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the neighbouring States. The Conference also recommended that a Committee might be appointed by the Central Government to review the existing wage structure in handloom industry and suggest measures to bring in uniformity. Accordingly, a Committee was constituted and its recommendations have been brought to the notice of all the State Government/ Administrations. A meeting of Labour Ministers of some States was held in September, 1981 to consider the problem of wide disparity in the rates of minimum wages prescribed by the various States for the employment in the bidi industry. The Conference recommended among other things, that all the State Governments should take immediate steps to revise the minimum wages for the employment in the bidi industry between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per day so as to be effective latest by the 1st January, 1982. This recommendation has been implemented by almost all the States.

(b) A statement indicating the present rates of wages fixed in this industry by the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6415/83*]. Information in respect of the other employments is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

मंत्रालय में श्रेणी वार, कर्मचारियों और अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये कोटा

7816. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनसे मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न भागों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत कितनी है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए जा रहे है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझ कर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह: (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Increase in Time of Broadcast allotted for Dialects/Language

7817. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODACASING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the language/dialects in which programmes are broadcast by the various Stations of All India Radio, for each station as at present;

(b) the total time allotted to programmes of such regional languages/dialects as have not been included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Statewise;

(c) whether the time allotted for each of these dialects/languages would be increased suitably so as to cater to the needs of the speeches of such languages/dialects;

(d) if so, the exact increase sought to be made at various stations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement giving list showing the names of 146 languages/dialects including tribal dialects in which programmes are broadcast by the AIR Stations is attached.

(b) to (d) As per policy, AIR Stations broadcast programmes in those languages other than the main language of the Station when the number of people speaking such languages is more than 5% of the population in the service area. These programmes are arranged in order to provide an out-let for the cultural and linguistic expression in such languages. The duration for such programmes varies from Station to Station as per actual programme needs and is not rigidly fixed. Consistent with the justifiable need for more programmes and the over-all programme time available, the duration for such programmes is also increased wherever necessary but there is no rigid formula for this purpose.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List showing names of languages/dialects including tribal dialects in which programmes are broadcast by AIR Stations.

1. Adi
2. Angeka
3. Angami
4. Apatni
5. Ao
6. Avadhi
7. Anal

8 Aimol
9. Asur
10. Bagadi
11. Bundelkhandi
12. Bhadawali
13. Bhojpuri
14. Bilaspuri
15. Braj
16. Bodo
17. Bhuni
18. Bonda
19. Balti
20. Bhatra
21. Bhumiya
22. Bhili
23. Builali
24. Chambiali
25. Chaug
26. Chatuisgarli
27. Clivu
28. Cholth
29. Dimasa
30. Digavumsumi
31. Dogri
32. Deori
33. Dafla
34. Garhwali
35. Garo
36. Goudi
37. Gujri
38. Galong
39. Gadava
40. Halbi
41. Haryanvi
42. Ho
43. Hmar
44. Idu
45. Idumishmi
46. Jaintia
47. Jnong
48. Kabui
49. Kangri
50. Kaskmiri
51, Khampti
52. Khasi
53. Kinnari
54. Konkani
55. Konyak
56. Kuvu
57. Kulvi
58. Kumayuni
59. Kuchi
60. Karbi
61. Kheamnungam
62. Khampa
63. Kyo
64. Kisan
65. Kola
66. Kandha
67. Kolha
68. Karma
69. Karku
70. Kuduk
71. Kou
72. Kacha
73. Koli
74. Kharia
75. Kurnali
76. Kahauli
77. Ladakhi
78. Lepcha
79. Lotha
80. Lower Mahasu
81. Lalung
82. Lianginei
83. Lahauli
84. Mahl
85. Mahaswuvi
86. Maghi
87. Malil
88. Maithili
89. Malwam
90. Malwi
91. Mandial
92. Mao
93. Mewari

94. Mikir
95. Mizo
96. Mvudari
97. Miching
98. Monpa
99. Mich
100. Matiya
101. Munda
102. Mudia
103. Maring
104. Ma-You
105. Monsang
106. Nagamese
107. Nagpuria
108. Nichi
109. Nimadi
110. Nocte
111. Nicobari
112. Oraon
113. Pahari
114. Pangwali
115. Phom
116. Pemako
117. Pochurry
118. Parasa
119. Paite
120. Panchpargauia
121. Rajasthani
122. Ranomachakhesang
123. Sangtam
124. Santhali
125. Sema
126. Surmauri
127. Spitian
128. Saura
129. Sabar
130. Sikkemese
131. Simte
132. Tagin
133. Thado
134. Thamghul
135. Tangsha
136. Tult
137. Tripuri
138. Upper Mahasu
139. Vaipeh
140. Warhadi
141. Wanchu
142. Yimchungur
143. Zeilang
144. Zou
145. Sergujia
146. Bhutanese

Workers involved in Indusirial Disputes

7818. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

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

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of workers involved in Industrial Disputes during the last three years;

(b) if so, to what extent, year-wise;

(c) the details regarding the working days lost during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of workers involved in Industrial Disputes (strikes and lockouts) has been decreasing since 1980. The details are as follows :

Year	No. of workers involved (in '000)
1980	1,900
1981	1,588
1982 (Provisional)	1,283

(c) and (d) Information relating to working days lost is not maintained.

Special Cell for Electrification of Villages in Madhya Pradesh

7819. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special cell has been set up in the Rural Electrification Corporation for electrifying villages in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A new Division has been set up in the Rural Electrification Corporation for the assessment of energy needs of and for programme and policy planning for the electrification of rural areas in general and backward and tribal areas in particular, in all the States.

बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रोकेमिकल लि० की यूनिटों को पूरा किया जाना

7820. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम में बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरीज एण्ड पेट्रोकेमिकल लि० की सभी यूनिटें पूरी तरह बनकर तैयार हो गई हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त रिफाइनरी में कब तक कार्य आरम्भ हो जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त रिफाइनरी ने पालिएस्टर फाइबर परियोजना के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की मैसर्स ड्यू पोंट कम्पनी के साथ कोई करार किया है और यदि हां, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लि० (बी.आर.पी.एल) की रिफाइनरी यूनिटें पूरी हो गई हैं और कार्य कर रही हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां । मैसर्स ड्यू पोंट के साथ किये गये करार में बोंगाई गांव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि० पोलएिस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर का निर्माण, जानकारी, स्वामित्व वाले उपकरण और मौलिक इंजीनियरी की सप्लाई के लिए लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था है । लाइसेंस और जानकारी फीस 4,000,000 डालर हैं जो तीन किश्तों में अदा की जानी है ।

Development of Vizhinjam Telephone Exchange of Trivandrum

7821. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending for the development of the Vizhinjam Telephone Exchange of Trivandrum Kerala State; and

(b) if so, details and the action taken in this respect ?

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

(b) The existing 100 lines Small Automatic Exchange will be replaced by a 200 line (MAX-II type) automatic exchange. The equipment for the same is allotted out of the 1983-84 Supply programme of I. T. I. Rae Bareli. The exchange is likely to be commissioned by the end of the current plan (1980-85) or early 7th plan (1985-90).

Outstanding Telephone Dues in Delhi

7822. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of telephone dues outstanding in Delhi as on 31-3-1983;

(b) what are the reasons for such a huge amount remaining outstanding;

(c) what is the total number of persons and firms, separately, on the outstanding telephone dues list;

(d) what is the earliest date from which the telephone dues are outstanding;

(e) how many telephone connections of the persons/firms as at (c) above have been disconnected and how many of them have since been restored; and

(f) what special efforts are being made to collect the outstanding dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Loan for production of film 'Abhas'

7823. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the script of the film 'Abhas' has received merit certificate in the National Film Script Competition, 1982;

(b) whether loan for producing the Film on the Abhas script has been denied to the producer by the National Film Development Corporation Limited;

(c) if so, under what circumstances has been denied; and

(d) what are the specific criteria for sanctioning loans as well as denying loans to documentary and small film makers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the case of a loan sought by a film maker for his first film, normally the previous work on short films etc. is seen by the National Film Development Corporation. Previous work of the director-applicants was of average quality and the script Committee of the National Film Development Corporation were of the opinion that it was doubtful whether the applicant would be able to do justice to the script.

(d) No specific criteria have been laid down. The object of the National Film Development Corporation is to promote good cinema and therefore, a decision in respect of giving loans for a particular project depends upon the quality of the script and the competance of the makers.

Regional Centre of Non Conventional Energy Sources at Pune

7824. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government plan to establish the Regional centre of non-conventional energy sources at Pune; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) It is proposed to set up a regional office of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Pune.

(b) This office will liaise with State Governments in the region and with other agencies involved in the implementation of Programmes of the Department.

Plant to Convert Ocean Energy into Electrical Energy

7825. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to take up a project for the conversion of Ocean energy into electrical energy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : (a) and (b) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, Tidal Power, Wave Power and Ocean Currents are the prominent forms of energy from the ocean and seas which are receiving attention for conversion into electrical energy. In the first instance, Government has identified Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and Tidal Power for investigations For OTEC, a preliminary feasibility report has been prepared for a 1 MW electric pilot plant at Lakshadweep, and the detailed design is being worked out.

In regard to Tidal Power, three possible locations have been identified, viz. the Gulfs of Kutch and Cambay on the West coast in Gujarat and the Sunderbans along the East coast in West Bengal. Investigations and studies for the Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Kutch are in progress.

Benefits to SC/ST Employees of B.C C L & C.C L.

7826. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of employees working in BCCL and CCL and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees appointed against the reserved quota, category-wise and class-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees given benefit under the Recruitment and Promotion rules;

(c) if no benefits have been taken, the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) what other facilities and priorities have been given to the employees belonging to SC and ST communities ?

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

Indo-Soviet Documentary on Jawaharlal Nehru

7827. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the shooting and production of the Indo-Soviet documentary on Jawaharlal Nehru;

(b) the nature of aid and assistance to be provided by the Films Division in India for the film; and

(c) when the project will be completed and film released for the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The preparational work including the selection of film archivematerials has been completed 75% of the shooting in the Indian territory is also over.

(b) The film is being co-produced by Films Division from the Indian side and Sovinfilm and Centrnautohfilm studio, Moscow, from the Soviet side on mutually profitable and no currency exchange basis. Each side will meet all expenses on the production of the film in its own territory. Both the sides will provide their archival materials free of cost. Major part of the

shooting will be done in India. Editing and recording will be done in USSR.

(c) The film is likely to be ready for release by early 1984.

Electronic Voting System

7828. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce electronic voting system in the country during the next general election;

(b) if so, what will be the approximate cost involved in introducing electronic voting system in the country;

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether it will be ready by the next general election ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The Election Commission has proposals for introducing the use of electronic voting machines gradually in all the constituencies and for procuring adequate number of machines for that purpose in course of time. This is, however, subject to availability of machines in adequate numbers and of the requisite funds for purchasing them. According to the Commission's estimates, the total expenditure involved in introducing the electronic voting machines in the country, would be of the order of Rs. 165 crores. It may be difficult to indicate clearly any time limit by which it will be possible to introduce electronic voting machines throughout the country.

Casual/Muster Roll Employees and their Regularisation

7829. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labourers/muster roll employees are being appointed by his Ministry or Departments/ Subordinate offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate office under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or only for muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant of Certificate of Fitness for work to Young Persons in Factories

7830. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether section 69 of the Factories Act, 1948 has been strictly applied in regard to grant of certificate of fitness to young persons for taking work in factories; and

(b) if so, how it happened that children are generally found employed in dangerous occupations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited under Section 67 of the Factories Act, 1948. The Act

further stipulates that no child who has completed 14 years or an adolescent shall be required or allowed to work in any factory unless a certificate of fitness is granted to him. Employment of children who have completed 14 years and adolescents in factories is not prohibited except in dangerous processes or operations to be so notified under the Act by the State Governments. The Act is administered by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Setting up Industries in Assam

7831. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to set up new industries in Assam with a view to bring this border State at par with other industrially doveloped States of India;

(b) if so, the proposed factories and industries and the names of the places, and whether they are under public sector or under the private sector or under both, alongwith the availability of raw materials like petrochemicals and their allied products; and

(c) the expected dates by which each of the proposed factories and industries would be set up and start production of synthetic fibre and threads such as nylon, terene, plastics and coal tar etc.?

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

(b) FERTILIZER : A new fertilizer plant with a total annual capacity of 150 thousand tonnes of nitrogen is under construction at Namrup in Assam in the public sector. This plant is owned by M/s Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, a public sector undertaking of Govt. of India.

PETRO-CHEMICALS : A petro-chemical plant under Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemical Limited is under construction.

Assam Industrial Development Corporation holds a letter of intent for manufacture of phthalic anhydride.

CHEMICALS : M/s. Union Carbon Black, Gauhati, have been granted letter of Intent for manufacture of 12,500 TPA of Carbon Black.

This is in the private sector. Implementation will be taken up after the issue of Industrial Licence. M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation, a state Government Undertaking, was also granted a letter of Intent for substantial expansion for the manufacture of Methanel from the present licenced capacity of 7000 tonnes per annum to 25000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Fertilizer plant is expected to go into commercial production by May, 1985, Xylenes by December, 1983, DMT by June 1984 Polyester Staple Fibre by April, 1986. The Plants of M/s. Union Carbon Black and Assam Industrial Development Corporation wouldr be implemented after the issue of indust ial licence.

Guidelines to State Electricity Board to Revise and Rationalise Tariff Structure

7832. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has issued guidelines to the State Electricity Boards to revise and rationalise the tariff structure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has suggested for replacement of the existing flat tariff rate system applicable to agricultural consumers by a metering arrangement;

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, how far the Centre's guidelines have been implemented; and

(d) which are the State Electricity Boards to whom such guide lines have been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The electricity tariff for different consumers is decided by the State Government/State Electricity Boards taking into account various sectors including cost of production, cost of purchase of power if any, cost of transmission and distribution, operating and other expanses and the socio-economic policies of the Government.

As per the Elecrricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the State Electricity Board have to ffx the electricity tariff keeping in view the broad principles indicated in Section 49 and 59 of the Act as well as any policy directives which might have been issued in this regard by the State Government under Section 78A of the said Act.

The State Electricity Boards have been advised to work out a rational tariff structure which would take into account the direct and indirect cost of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and provide for a reasonable rate of return. They have also been advised that the system of flat rate tariff results in inefficient use of electricity and as such it should be dispensed with.

The States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karanataka, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh have fiat rate tariff for agriculture consumers.

Direct Dialling system at Madhubani and Jayanagar for Darbhanga and Patna

7833. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5753 on 5 April, 1983 regarding P.C.O. connected with Benipatti exchange and state;

(a) whether any arrangement for direct dialling system of Madhubani and Jayanagar to Darbhanga and Patna sought to be made; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Both Madhubani and Jayanagar exchanges are manual at present. There is no transmission media available between Madhubani and Darbhanga to introduce a direct dialling system. Direct dialling system from these stations will be considered after automatisation of the exchanges and provision of the transmission media.

Manufacture of Caprolactum by fact Udyog Mandal

7834. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project for the manufacture of Caprolactum has been granted to the FACT Udyogmandal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made till date in regard to setting up of the Project;

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementation;

(e) whether any time schedule has been drawn up for the future; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) when the project is expected to be completed and production started?

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

(b) The plant is for setting up of facilities for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Caprolactum and 2,25,000 tonnes per annum of Ammonium Sulphate as by-product, at a cost of Rs. 147.94 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 32.41 crores.

(c) Tenders for the supply of know-how and basic engineering have been received and detailed discussions held with the bidders

and the final bid is due on 25.4.83. Preliminary works such as site survey, soil investigation, pre-qualification of suppliers/ contractors, temporary power and water for construction have been taken up.

(d) The project is expected to be completed according to the time schedule.

(e) and (f) The plant is expected to be fully commissioned and go into commercial production by May, 1987.

Gas Agency in New Okhla Industrial Development Area

7835. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Indian Oil gas agency in the New Okhla Industrial Development Area;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a large number of residents of that district are having Indane Gas connections and are facing great inconvenience and delay in getting the refills; and

(c) if so, by when Government propose to allot Indane Gas agency in the said district ?

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

(b) Since the Indian Oil Corporation is not marketing LPG (Cooking Gas) in NOIDA, the question does not arise.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation has a proposal to put up an LPG distributorship at NOIDA against current year's plan.

Statement made by Energy Minister ou Judiciary

7836. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statement made by the Union Energy Minister on January 21 1983 "uncomfortable feeling that our judiciary has failed us" in the matter of ensuring distributive justice as required by the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Government have seen the inaugural speech on 21-1-1983 by the Union Minister for Energy at the Seminar on Role of Law and Judiciary in transformation of Society— India and G.D.R. Experiments which was read out by another person on his behalf. The views expressed were of an academic nature, having a bearing on jurisprudential concepts and rules of construction.

The views expressed were the personal views of the Minister for Energy in the background of his studies and experience. There is no occasion for the Government to react

Use of Cow Dung as Fuel

7837. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research has conducted studies on cow dung smoke;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate use of cow dung as a fuel directly and instead start more gobar gas plants in the rural areas and to promote their use among the rural population ?

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

(b) The study conducted on 20-adult albine rats concluded that cow dung smoke inhalation causes chronic bronchitis, bronchiolitis and emphysema. These findings, when extrapelated to human beings is reported to confirm the clinical observations that "higher incidence of chronic bronchitis with or without emphysema in rural population of North India and particularly in females may be due to their exposure to cow dung smoke while cooking food in ill ventilated houses or from open fires kept for warming purposes inside the house during winter season".

(c) The National Project on Biogas Development is being implemented for setting up family size biogas plants throughout the country; to promote their use, subsidies and bank loans are also being provided. Further the Village level functionaries of the implementing agencies are motivating target beneficiaries to instal biogas plants. Apart from a training programme for construction and maintenance, and orientation of officials, Women Education Courses have recently been started. Literature has been printed in some regional languages.

In addition, the Community Biogas Plants are being set up in different parts of the country at potential sites where large quantity of animal waste is available.

These family and Community Biogas Plants will help reduce direct burning of cow dung as fuel.

Import of Oil from USSR

7838. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Calcutta dated 14-11-82 captioned "IOC to import Soviet Oil";

(b) if so, details of the agreement reached between the two countries at the Indian International Trade Fair, New Delhi who are signatories to the agreement on both sides, and how many members of Soviet delegation came to India;

(c) the cost of oil for which agreement has been reached; whether the price will be a friendly price, OPEC price or commercial price and the extent to which India will have to pay higher price, how it will be adjusted and whether India's about 4000 crore rupees which are with USSR will be adjusted against this agreement if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent to which such import of oil will improve our domestic requirements ?

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

(b) and (c) A Memorandum of Understanding and an agreement was signed between Mr. Kharlamov, Dy. Director General of Sojuznefte export, Moscow and Mr. A.J.A. Tauro, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation for import of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil and 2.25 million tonnes of petroleum products respectively during 1983. Mr. Kharlamov was the only Soviet representative concerned with the oil imports.

Normally the Soviet Union arranges to supply crude oil either from Iran or Iraq and the price charged is the official selling price of the respective crude oils with, as per past practice, a service charge of US cents 5/bbl. Payment for crude oil supplied under the contract is made in Rupees under the Trade Agreement between the two countries leading to substantial savings in free foreign exchange.

No advance payment has been made to USSR for supply of crude oil and petroleum products.

(d) The import of crude oil and petroleum products from USSR will meet about 13% of the domestic requirements for petroleum products during 1983.

High Price for MMA charged by M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers

7839. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M/s. Karnataka Explosives Ltd. Company set up in the backward area of Karnataka State is on the verge of closure on account of very high price charged by RCF (Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers) for the raw material MMA (Mono Methil Amine) which is an important component in the manufacture of special type of industrial explosives;

(b) whether M/s. Karnataka Explosives Ltd. have represented to Government of India for the following fiscal relief :

(i) reduction in Excise Duty on MMA produced by RCF (Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers) which is a public sector company.

(ii) reduction in Custom Duty on import of MMA from Rs. 99.8 per cent to 40 per cent; and

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up this question with the Finance Ministry for securing necessary relief to the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) M/s. Karnataka Explosives Ltd., who are manufacturing Mono Methyl Amine Nitrate sensitized Ammonium Nitrate based explosives in the Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka State, have represented to Government regarding the price charged by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. for Mono Methyl Amine (MMA) and for reducing the customs duty in 100 tonnes of MMA which they have proposed to import from South Korea.

M/s. KEL have not made any request for reduction of excise duty on MMA.

(c) No decision has yet been taken on the representation.

Use of TPA for Production of Polyster Filament Yarn

7840. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that usage of TPA as the basic raw material to produce polyester filament yarn reduces cost of production since it is cheaper by 17 per cent as compared to DMT as a raw material, as contended by the Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons as to why newly established units like Reliance Textile Industries Limited, are not asked to use TPA and instead import of DMT is allowed to them thus denying the benefit of lower cost of production to the ultimate consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The polyester filament yarn industry in India has been traditionally using DMT as feedstock. At present TPA is not manufactured in the country. However, it is open to the manufacturers of polyester to use DMT or TPA. Both DMT and TPA are internationally used in the manufacture of polyester.

Deaths in Coal Mine near Dhobidih (Bihar)

7842. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the press report which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times, dated 20 March, 1983 wherein it has been stated that more than six persons were buried alive when the roof of the illegal coal mine near Dhobidih, (Giridih) in Bihar collapsed on 17 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On 18.3.83, the Officer-in-Charge, Giridih Police Station informed the Director of Mines Safety, Kodarma that one person was reported killed during illegal mining operation. However, the father of the person stated to have been killed could not tell the location of the area or the spot of the accident. The area was surveyed by Director of Mines Safety and Project Officer, CCL alongwith Officer-in-Charge, Giridih Police Station. The suspected hole was inspected by going inside the hole upto a distance of 20 metres. No dead body could be found inside the mine. Another rate-hole was inspected the same day in the evening in the presence of Police officials by the Project Officer, Giridih and he went inside upto about 40 ft. crawling and encountered a goaf. It was found that the roof had collapsed at a number of places and it was dangerous to go forward. There was no sign of any body. On 20.3.83, Deputy Director General of Mines Safety, Kodarma also visited the site of rat-holes and could not find any smell coming from the holes. A case has been registered by the police against one person who was allegedly engaged in illegal mining through the rat-holes, under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and I.P.C.

Targets for Sulphuric Acid, Caustic Soda and Fertilizers

7843. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets have fallen short in a number of industries like sulphuric acid, caustic soda, nitrogenous fertilizers, etc. in 1982-83 while there has been appreciable increase in production in some industries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove the independents which came in the way of achieving the targets and to make the public enterprises increase efficiency, capacity utilisation, generation of internal resources and productivity.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS : (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, sulphuric acid industry is not one for which a target has been fixed.

(b) Under the Management Information System introduced in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers quarterly reviews of each public sector undertaking is held to find out and remove the constraints in production with a view to improve efficiency, capacity utilisation, generation of internal resources and productivity.

Research Undertaken for Alternative Sources of Energy

7844. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what research works have been undertaken in 1982-83 to find out the alternative sources of energy to meet growing domestic and industrial needs in the country;

(b) the details of the achievement made in this regard; and

(c) the programme proposed to be undertaken in 1983-84 in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) In 1982-83 research and development has been continued in the areas of solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind, bio energy and other renewable energy sources. The technologies which are ready for wide spread application are biogas plants, biogas-diesel-engines, energy forestry, solar cookers and mini hydel plants. Technologies in the stage of trial and demonstration include solar water heating systems, wind pumps, solar photovoltatic systems (water pumping, light etc.), solar timber kilns, solar drying systems solar refrigeration systems, solar distillation systems, solar thermal pumps, solar space heating/cooling systems.

(c) In 1983-84 it is proposed to continue R & D on the above systems with a view to reducing costs and improve efficiencies as also to further R & D efforts in the areas of bio-mass production and conversion, solar thermal power conversion, wind generators, hydrozen energy, Ocean energy (including ocean thermal, wave and tidal energies), magneto hydro dynamics (M. H. D.). geo-thermal energy, fuel cells and fusion.

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाएं

7845. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन के अनुसार कोयला खानों में लगभग 60% दुर्घटानएं खानों की छतों के धंसने के कारण होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और उनमें वर्ष वार कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि० ने कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं पर एक विश्लेषण किया । इस विश्लेषण से यह पता चला है कि 1982 में कुल दुर्घटनाओं में से 49.6 प्रतिशत दुर्घटनाएं धरातल के गिरने से हुई जिनमें छत गिरना, साइड गिरना आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं और उनमें मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्याएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1980	52	69
1981	52	58
*1982	5	86

(ग) कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के आधुनिक उपाय लागू करके दुर्घटनाएं कम करने के लगातार प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा के संपूर्ण प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए कोयला विभाग ने 1976 में एक "कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा संबंधी समिति" गठित की थी । समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अगस्त 1979 में प्रस्तुत की और समिति की सिफारिश कोयला कंपनियों में लागू किए जाने की

* इसमें 16.7.1982 को टोपा कोलियरी में हुई दुर्घटना में मारे गए 16 व्यक्ति शामिल हैं)

विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले का सुरक्षित खनन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० की प्रत्येक कोयला उत्पादन सहायक कंपनी में आंतरिक सुरक्षा संगठन भी स्थापित किया गया हैं। अध्यक्ष, कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन एक सुरक्षा-बोर्ड और ऊर्जा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक "सुरक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति" भी गठित की गई है ताकि सुरक्षा से संबधित सभी मामलों का समन्वय ओर उनकी निगरानी की जा सके।

"कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा संबंधी समिति" ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि उत्पादन के प्रति मिलियन टन पर मृत्यु दर कम करके 1983 तक दो और 1992 तक एक कर ली जाए। वर्ष 1982 में ऐसी मृत्यु-दर 1.31 थी ओर वर्ष 1981 की तुलना में वर्ष 1982 में मृत्यु-दर में 0.03 की मामूली वृद्धि हुई किन्तु यह दर वर्ष 1976 के 2.68 से क्रमशः घटकर वर्ष 1981 में 1.28 पर आ गई है। उत्पादन के प्रति मिलियन टन पर गंभीर चोट की दर 1980 तक घटाकर 15 पर और 1987 तक 12 पर लाने की सिफारिश थी। वर्ष 1982 में बी०इ०लि० की खानों में गंभीर चोटों की वास्तविक दर 8.16 थी। यह 1976 के 13.80 से क्रमश घटकर इतनी हुई है।

Import of Coal Mining Equipment

7846. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import coal mining equipment;

(b) if so, the list of equipments proposed to be imported by Government;

(c) the names of the countries from which these equipments are proposed to be imported; and

(d) the cost of each of these equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) After Nationalisation, Coal India is importing coal mining equipments from various countries for modernisation of Coal Industry. Imports are, however, resorted to only of equipment which are either not available indigenously or where the demand is too large to be met full by indigenous sources within the time frame in which the equipments are required for implementing the coal production programmes. The source as well as cost of the equipment is decided after fair tendering after identifying the requirement of the particular equipment.

Family Size Biogas Plant

7847. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether review has been made on the benefits of family size biogas plants set up in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the extent of benefits achieved by the poor and middle class farmers from the biogas plants; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make the best use of the scheme of setting up biogas plants in States ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) A Socio-Economic Evaluation of Biogas-Systems, in India, was undertaken at the instance of the Government, which included, inter-alia, the benefits of the family size biogas plants. The study was based on sample survey conducted in four States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, M. P. and Uttar Pradesh. It was reported that as the capital investment in

biogas plants was high, few poor and middle class farmers set up biogas plants.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD)' is under implementation in all States/UTs, which provides for Central subsidies as an incentive to beneficiaries. Higher quantum of subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Through research efforts, substantial decrease in capital cost has been achieved by reducing the digester volume and feed material requirements have been diversified. It is proposed to continue R & D to further reduce costs and amount of feed material needed. It is also proposed to continue to remove constraints, increase the number of implementing agencies and have regular monitoring and involvement of States to increase installation rates. With a view to extend benefits of biogas technology to weaker sections, a programme of installation of community biogas plants has also started.

Transfer of RPE Commissioners who have completed 3 years at one Place

7848. SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many senior officers of the rank of Regional Commissioners in the RPF Organisation have completed more than 3 years in one place and are manoeuvering to stay at the same place while posts at very important places like Tamil Nadu are vacant and without any Regional Commissioner and, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the affairs afresh, according to the needs, administrative convenience and propriety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR : (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows :-

There are at present 37 Officers working in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation who are holding the posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner or equivalent posts. Only 4 officers from among them have completed the period of 3 years and are now running their fourth year of stay at their present places of posting. As per existing policy guidelines. normally, an officer can be retained for a period between 3 years to 5 years at a particular station and transfers during the mid-academic session are to be avoided as far as possible Cases of these officers for transfer are receiving attention.

In certain Regions like Tamil Nadu, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners of appropriate grades have not been posted. Postings of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are made according to availability of officers keeping in view the requirements of the Organisation as a whole and the exigencies of service.

Strengthening the Administration in Tribal Areas

7849. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission had gone into the question of strengthening the administration in tribal areas and recommended grant-in-aid to the States under Article 275 (1) relating to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the findings of the Seventh Finance Commission with regard to the problems of administration in the tribal areas of the country and suggestions to strengthen the administration;

(c) the grant-in-aid provided by his Ministry to the States for establishment of addittional courts and construction of village

court buildings since the acceptance of the recommendation year-wise up to the year 1983-84, along with the names of the States;

(d) number of additional courts established so far and the village court buildings coustructed by these States and programmes for the year 1983-84 State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the States to utilise the grant-in-aid in time and the steps taken by his Ministry to release the amount thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is concerned with the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission relating only to upgradation of standard of judicial administration in general, and not with the grants-in-aid recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for upgrading the administration in tribal areas.

(c) Information about grants released to States year-wise during the period 1979-83 for upgradation of standard of judicial administration is given in attached Statement No. I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6416/83*].

(d) Information about number of additional courts established is given in attached Statement No. II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6416/83*]. Construction of 700 village court buildings has been recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission in Nagaland only; out of these 654 has been constructed upto 31.3.83. The proposals along with the progress report indicating the physical and financial achievements so far have not been received from States for release of funds during 1983-84.

(e) The grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for upgradation of standard of judicial administration are given on the basis of the progress reports sent by the States indicating the physical and financial achievements during the previous years and plan of action for the ensuing year. Measures for utilising the grants-in-aid are taken by the States.

Proposed Strike by Unions of IOC

7850. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 18 trade unions of Refineries, Pipelines and Marketing Division of IOC have decided to go on a strike from 12th April 1983 for their demands;

(b) if so, what are the main demands;

(c) whether steps were taken by IOC to avoid their strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) 18 recognised unions of IOC served a combined notice on the Management conveying their intention to strike work on 12th and 13th April, 1983 to focus attention on the fresh charter of demands for a new LTS mainly in the areas of various allowances (particularly Dearness Allowance), facilities and amenities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A fresh round of discussions was held by the Management with the unions from 4th to 6th April, 1983 where the Management made certain revised offers to the unions in the matter of pay revisions and improvements in the service conditions of the workmen and the unions were requested not to resort to strike, to which they agreed.

Educated/Uneducated Unemployed Persons in Delhi

7851. SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) what has been the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in Delhi in each of the last three years and at present;

(b) how many of them were provided employment in the same period;

(c) by when the backlog will be cleared; and

(d) measures taken to generate employment opportunities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Available information relates to the number of educated and uneducated job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi at the end of 1980, 1981, 1982 and is as under :

	No. on Live Register (in lakhs)	
As at the end of	Educated*	Uneducated**
1980	2.54	0.53
1981	2.36	0.56
1982	2.56	0.64

(b) According to the available information, the number of persons provided with employment through the employment exchanges in Delhi during 1980, 1981 and 1982 was as under :

Year	No. placed in employment (in thousands)
1980	66.2
1981	99.1
1982	84.7

(c) While no specific date can be indicated, the development programmes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan are expected to make a substantial impact on the back log of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges.

(d) The Sixth Plan document 1980-85 provides, in the Chapter "Manpower and Employment", details of different programmes being taken up for creation of employment opportunities. The Plan envisages that the programmes which are being taken up under different sectors will provide considerable potential for employment, for the educated as well as uneducated, and would generate employment opportunities equivalent to 34 million standard person years in the country. Emphasis is also being given to promotion of self-employment by providing training programmes, credit facilities, marketing facilities and guidance.

2. Apart from the Sixth Plan Development Schemes which are expected to create employment opportunities all over the country, including Delhi the administration of Delhi have taken up special programmes, for creating employment opportunities like :

(i) Educated unemployed persons are guided to undertake training/ apprenticeship so as to acquire skills needed in the employment market.

(ii) Cells have been created in two employment exhchanges to motivate, register and help the registered candidates to set up self-employment ventures.

*Matriculates and above.

**Below Matric including illiterates.

Administrative Expenditure in EPF Regional Office, Kerala from December 1979--- September 1982 Month-wise

7852. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the administrative expenditure in the Kerala Region of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation during December, 1979 to June 1980; month-wise details; and

(b) what was the respective administrative expenditure during July 1980 to September 1982; month-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ताप संयंत्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई संबंधी समिति की रिपोर्ट

7853. **श्री भीम सिंह :**

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की सप्लाई संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार करने हेतु कोई समिति गठित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को उस समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Demands by National Federation of Petroleum Workers of Hindustan Petroleum

7854. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of Petroleum Workers has submitted a charter of demands before the management of the Hindustan Petroleum;

(b) if so, what are those demands;

(c) the steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Petroleum Employees' Union, Bombay affiliated to National Federation of Petroleum Workers has submitted a charter of demands.

(b) The demands pertain to revision in salary scales. Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Leave Fare Assistance, etc.

(c) and (d) Negotiations were held with the Petroleum Employees' Union, Bombay along with other regions viz., Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Delhi, etc. and terms of Agreement have been finalised recently. The settlement envisages payment of special salary adjustments, revision in wage scales, HRA, CCA, LFA, and other allowances.

SC/ST Candidates Working in the Field of Journalism

7855. SHRI RAM SWARUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment as to how many SC/ST candidates are working in the field of Journalism; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to rectify the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No such survey has been made by the Government. The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service & Misc. Provisions Act, 1955 does not provide for reservation of posts in Newspaper Establishments/News Agencies.

Amendment to the Contract Labour Act

7856. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour Ministry have recommended major changes in the Contract Labour Act to end the wide spread exploitation of workers by powerful contractors;

(b) if so, whether draft amendments have been sent to other Ministries;

(c) whether State Governments have also been consulted if so, their reaction; and

(d) when such decisions are likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Some important amendments to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 have been proposed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposed amendments were discussed in State Labour Secretaries/Labour Ministers' Conferences held at New Delhi on 15th and 16th September, 1982, respectively and the proposed amendments were generally favoured.

(d) No specific date can be indicated at this stage.

उज्जैन दूरभाष केन्द्र का विस्तार

7857. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन दूरभाष केन्द्र का समूचा विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश के एक लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले नगरों में 31 मार्च, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार; टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा सूची में व्यक्तियों की नगरवार, संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक नगर की प्रतीक्षा सूची के व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक आवंटित किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) :

(क) 600 लाइनों के विस्तार का कार्य, जो इस समय चल रहा है, मार्च, 1984 तक पूरा होने की उम्मीद है ।

(ख) ऐसे शहरों के नाम, जहां की आबादी 1981 की जननणना के अनुसार एक लाख से ऊपर थी और टेलीफोनों के लिए वहां की प्रतीक्षा-सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रतीक्षा-सूची के अधिकांश आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	एक लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहर	अनुबंध प्रतीक्षा सूची
1.	इन्दौर	6484
2.	जबलपुर	1428
3.	भोपाल	2301
4.	ग्वालियर	1013
5.	दुर्ग-भिलाईनगर	366
6.	रायपुर	1397
7.	उज्जैन	528
8.	सागर	209
9.	बिलासपुर	345
10.	रतलाम	76
11.	बुरहामपुर	160
12.	केतरी	227
13.	खंडवा	113
14.	रीवा	158

Supply of Good TV Programmes and Films in Hindi and Bhojpuri for Mouritians

7858. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that Mauritius Director, Shri Harish B., when tried to negotiate in Delhi recently with Doordarshan for supply of good TV programmes and films in Hindi and Bhojpuri for Mauritians (predominantly Indians in origin) was told to accept the supply of programmes in English instead of Hindi;

(b) facts and action taken in this regard;

(c) names of countries from where TV programmes in Indian languages are in demand; and

(d) is there any plan to push in foreign markets Indian T.V. programmes in Indian languages, if so, what it is ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius Shri Harish Bodhoo, at a meeting with the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting on 6.1.83 requested for supply of Doordarshan programmes in Bhojpuri, Telugu, Tamil, Marathi and Hindi languages. As Doordarshan does not produce programmes in the Bhojpuri language, it was agreed that programmes in other languages mentioned above would be supplied. The Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister was not told to accept programmes in English insted of Hindi. During 1981, of the 17 programmes supplied by Doordarshan to Mauritius TV, 8 programme were in Hindi; one programme in Tamil, one programme in Telugu, one programme in Marathi and one programme in Bengali apart from 4 programmes on folk dances of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Manipur and Nagaland. Only one programme supplied was with English commentary During 1982, of the 13 programmes supplied to Mauritius TV, 6 programmes were in Hindi, one programme in Marathi, one programme in Gujarati and 3 programmes in English. In addition, there were two programmes with commentry both in English and Hindi During 1983, so far 9 programmes have been supplied to Mauritius TV, of which two programmes were in Hindi, two with commentary in English and 5 programmes on silent films regarding news coverage of various important events relating to visits of Mauritian, dignitaries to India.

(c) In addition to Mauritius TV, Doordarshan supplies programmes to Sri Lanka TV regularly. TV programmes in Indian languages have also been supplied on request to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

(d) There is a demand for programmes in colour. Since Doordarshan has started making programmes in colour recently, these will be Marketed to foreign TV organisations as well to countries with which India has cultural exchange arrangements.

Central Government Rules and Benefits applicable to Employees of E.P.F. Organisation

7859. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund Organisation is subsidised to any extent to meet the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, Contingency Fund of India;

(b) if not, the reasons why the Organisation is not allowed to function independently as a corporate body and why full powers are not delegated to the Central Board of Trustees;

(c) if employees are governed by Central Government rules and regulations the reasons why they have been denied at various places benefits of Central Pool of accommodation and Central Government Health Insurance Scheme; and

(d) if employees are not subjected to the same rules as in the Ministry, the reasons why the Labour Ministry requires approval/sanction of Finance Ministry in day-to-day financial proposals such as revision of pay scales, grant of additional H.R.A. etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Government meets the entire cost of administration of the Family Pension Fund and pays towards the administrative charges on account of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme at the rate of one half of the contributions paid in this regard by the employers of covered establishments.

(b) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 provides that the method of recruitment, salary and allowances, discipline and other conditions of service of the Officers and employees of the Employees Provident Fund

Organisation shall be such as may be specified by the Central Board of Trustees with the approval of the Central Government.

(c) The employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are governed by regulations framed by the Central Board of Trustees as approved by the Central Government. They are entitled to C.G.H.S. facilities at Delhi. Reimbursement of medical expenses is permissible at other places. Staff quarters are being constructed by the Organisation for them at various places.

(d) According to the Transaction of Business Rules of the Central Government, Ministry of Finance have to be consulted on all financial matters which are beyond the delegated powers of the administrative Ministry.

Non-Investment as per Prescribed Pattern by Establishments Exempted from E.P.F.

7860. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of exempted establishments are not investing the Provident Fund accumulations as per prescribed pattern of investment according to the Central Government instructions;

(b) whether intensive inspection has been made by the Provident Fund Inspectors in the E.P.F. Organisation and if so, what are the defects and defficiencies observed and what remedial steps have been taken by the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in all the States; and

(c) whether in view of the above Government propose to cancel the exemptions so granted for breach of the conditions granting the exemptions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functioning of Refineries

7861. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the refineries functioning in India and the annual production of petroleum products in those refineries during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing refineries are not in a position to carry out all the refining work and there is a proposal to expand the existing capacity of the refineries and also setting up new refineries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A statement indicating the quantity of petroleum products produced during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in respect of each refinery in the Country is attached;

(b) and (c) In order to meet the rising demand for petroleum products in the country, a number of expansion/secondary processing facilities are presently under execution and it is expected that the total refining capacity will reach 45.55 million tonnes by 1984-85. The details of these projects are given in Statement-II. These expansions are expected to take care of the need for petroleum products for the year 1984-85 and immediately thereafter. For meeting the demand of subsequent years, there are several proposals including the setting up of two new grassroot refineries of 6 MTPA each at Karnal and Mangalore respectively.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Refinery and location	Production of petroleum products (in million tonnes)		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (April 82-February 1983)
1.	Indian Oil Corporation, Barauni	0.43	2.78	2.65
2.	Indian Oil Corporation, Gauhati	0.58	0.67	0.66
3.	Indian Oil Corporation, Haldia	2.06	2.07	2.08
4.	Indian Oil Corporation, Koyali	6.63	6.71	6.01
5.	Indian Oil Corporation, Mathura	—	0.48	3.17
6,	Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi	0.48	0.47	0.46
7.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Limited Bombay	4.63	4.76	3.85
8.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay	2.91	3.25	2.66
9.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Vizag	1.21	1.07	0.90
10.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin	2.80	3.00	2.76
11.	Madras Refineries Limited, Madras	2.38	2.57	2.48
12.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd., Bongaigaon	0.04	0.38	0.48
	Total	24.15	28.21	28.16

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the refinery and location	Present capacity mtpa	Expansion	Total
1.	Madras Refineries Limited, Madras	2.8	2.8	5.6
2.	Cochin Refineries Limited, Cochin	3.3	1.2	4.5
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay	5.25	0.75	6.00
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Vizag	1.50	3.00	4.50

In addition to the above, the Hindustan Petrolenm Corporation Limited, Bombay refinery is being expanded by two million tonnes to act as a balancing unit.

Super Thermal Power Project of Tata Group Cleared

7862. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 400 crores second Super Thermal Power Project of the Tata Group of electricity companies has been cleared by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the same and what will be the total capacity of the project;

(c) when will the project be started; and

(d) what will be its capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from M/s. Tata Electric Company for setting up a second 500 MW unit at Trombay. The proposal is yet to be techno-economically appraised by C.E.A. No super thermal power stations are being set up in the private sector.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Target and Financial Provision for Power Generation in Assam During Sixth Plan

7863. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for generation of power and monetary provision made for various schemes to achieve the objective in Assam in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the number of villages likely to be electrified in the State during the current plan period; and

(c) by what time the electrification of all the villages in the State would have been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The Sixth Plan outlay for power sector in Assam is Rs. 370.30 crores, details of which are given below :

	(Rs. in crores)
Generation—	
Ongoing schemes	133.41
New Schemes	41.28
	174.69
T & D	125.00
Rural Electrification	57.86
Miscellaneous	12.75
	370.30 crores

An addition of 408 MW capacity comprising 358 MW of thermal and 50 MW of hydro was envisaged in the Sixth Plan for Assam.

The energy availability at the end of the Sixth Plan corresponding to the addition to generating capacity of 408 MW would be about 1560 GWH including assistance from Loktak H.E. Project. However, as per the present assessment of C.E.A., the addition to generating capacity in Assam during the Sixth Plan would be about 328 MW corresponding to which the energy availability at the end of the Sixth Plan is likely to be about 1503 GWH including assistance from Loktak H.E Project.

(b) The Sixth Plan proposals for the State of Assam envisage electrification of 6,000 villages. As per the information available, from the commencement of the Sixth Plan till February' 83 about 2,932 villages have already been electrified. For 1983-84, a target of electrification of 1,050 villages has been fixed for Assam.

(c) Cent percent electrification of villages in the State of Assam is likely to be achieved by the end of 1983-84 subject to the availability of requisite funds.

Crude Reserves

7864. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Sixth Five Year Plan published by the Planning Commission it has been mentioned that the then existing crude petroleum reserves of our country will last only up to the year 1996;

(b) if so, the extent of additional reserves been discovered after publication of the above book; and

(c) how long the reserves of crude petroleum discovered so far shall be able to last ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan document published by the Planning Commission, it has been mentioned that calculated at 1994-95 depletion rates, the then existing crude petroleum reserves (balance recoverable) would have only about one year's life after 1994-95.

(b) During 1980 and 1981, net addition to recoverable reserves has been of the order of about 105 million tonnes.

(c) The quantity of recoverable oil as assessed at present based on the use of primary recovery techniques only, is expected to last approximately 22 years at current rate of production of about 21 million tonnes per annum.

However, exploration is a continuing activity and with every new discovery and as a result of surveys, etc., new reserves keep accuring over time.

Non-Implementation of Provisions of E.P.F. Family Pension and Insurance Scheme by Exempted Establishments

7865. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the report on the working of the exempted provident funds establishment has revealed non-implementation of the provisions of Provident Fund Act, Family Pension and Insurance Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee has pointed out various instances of non-compliance with the statutory provisions. The more common instances relates to declaration of low rate of interest on P.F. accumulations of the subscribers, non-transfer of provident fund deductions to the Boards of Trustees, non-investment of P.F. money according to the pattern prescribed by the Central Government, non-payment of Family Pension and Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance contributions etc.

(c) The Committee has itself made various recommendations to improve the compliance position in respect of the exempted establishments. Their recommendations generally involve amendment of either the Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act or the schemes framed thereunder and these are being processed further accordingly.

Improvement in Telephone System of Jaipur Town in Orissa

7866. SHRI A C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a pro-

posal to improve the existing telephone system of Jajpur town in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in implementing the above proposal; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The following steps are being taken to improve the telephone system of Jajpur town in Orissa :—

1. Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened up.

2. Use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connections is being made.

3. Replacement of overhead alignments by underground cables is being done progressively.

4. A proposal to provide UHF system (Radio Link) between Cuttack and Jaipur is under consideration to improve the trunk services.

Telephone Operators appointed during Asian Games

7867. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of female Telephone Operators were appointed by Delhi Telephone Department before IX Asian Games on a regular basis but all such telephone Operators have been treated as Daily Wage Operators and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to inquire under what circumstances such telephone operators are being given daily wage payments and whether Government propose to appoint them as regular employees and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. To meet rush traffic during Asiad.

(b) Payment of daily wages to short duty operators is in order. The question of their regular appointment is under consideration.

Supply of Spares for Oil Drilling Equipment by Romania

7868. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Romanian Government has assured India of supplying spares for oil drilling equipment on urgent basis;

(b) if so, the details of talks held between the two countries;

(c) whether any final contracts have been finalised; and

(d) if so, by when Romania will supply spares for oil drilling and to what extent the spares would be beneficial for oil drilling in the country ?

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

(b) Recently a Romanian delegation consisting of Mr. Florin Vasile Brato and Mr. D. Negescu, visited ONGC at Dehra Dun. During the course of discussions, the Romanian Delegation assured the supply of spares of oil drilling equipments, machineries and spares on priority basis for not only those items, which are outstanding for supply against past concluded contracts, but also for items of future contracts.

(c) Contracts valued at Rs. 152 lakhs (FOB) have been concluded on 4th and 5th April, 1983 with M/s. Industrial export import, Romania for supply of equipments for Romanian drilling rigs.

(d) The delivery period, as provided in the said contracts, is within 12 months from the date of opening of Letter of Credit. However, the Romanian delegation have given a verbal assurance regarding making the deliveries as quickly as possible. The spares are needed for repairs of Romanian equipment supplied earlier by Industrial export import, Romania to ONGC.

Total Number of Post of Private Secretaries, Senior Personal Assistants and Personal Assistants of Central Secretariat Stenographers Services in the Ministry of Communications

7869. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grades of Private Secretaries, Senior Personal Assistants and Personal Assistants of the CSSS Cadre as on 1st January, 1983 in his Ministry along with the roster (permanent and temporary);

(b) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees (permanent and temporary) in (a) above; and

(c) what steps have taken for completing the representation of SCs/STs in (a) above under directives issued by Prime Minister in this behalf ?

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

Grade	Total No. of posts	Permanent	Temporary	Number of officials belonging to reserved communities			
				Permanent		Temporary	
				SC	ST	SC	ST
(i) Private Secretaries	14	9	5	—	—	—	One
(ii) Sr. Personal Assistants	50	15	35	—	—	2	—
(iii) Personal Assistants	167	89	78	—	—	3	One

Under the existing rules, no roster is prescribed for permanent and temporary posts in these Grades. Permanent posts in these grades are noted in a register as and when they become available on account of retirement, resignation, death, confirmation in higher grades etc.

(c) No directives were received from the Prime Minister for completing the representation of SCs/STs in these grades. However orders issued from time to time by the Government in regard to reservation of posts for SCs/STs are being strictly followed for CSSS.

Exhibition of Moral Value Films on TV

7870. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to exhibit films on moral values to the children on the TV ; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Films meant for children which are telecast by Doordarshan are mostly obtained from Children's Film Society. In addition, some cartoon films are also shown. These films have elements of moral value, education as well as clean entertainment.

(b) Does not arise.

TV Relay Centre for Agra

7871. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agra has been identified for putting up of a TV Relay Centre; and

(b) if so, by when it is proposed to commission it for the benefit of the surrounding cities and rural areas like Mathura, Bharatpur, Aligarh, Hathras and Firozabad etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Agra has been identified for setting up a TV Relay Centre along the P & T Department's microwave route, under a Perspective Plan. Implementation of this project will depend on the availability of resources during the future Plans.

Services of Extra Departmental Delivery Agent in P & T Department

7872. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what kind of differences are existing between a Postman and an Extra Departmental Delivery Agent in regard to their salaries and service conditions; and

(b) the reasons why they are called the Extra Departmental Delivery Agents when they are discharging the duties connected with respective Postal Department only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) A postman who is a regular employee of the Department is in the scale of Rs. 210-4 250-EB-5-270 whereas Extra-departmental Delivery Agent is a part-time employee. Allowances for EDDA are presently fixed within the range of Rs. 113/- to Rs. 157/- according to the work-load handled by them. They are normally required to work from 2 to 5 hours a day.

(b) Extra Departmental Agents are not regular employees of P & T Department and are engaged on part-time basis for duties varying from 2 to 5 hours only. Unlike regular Government Servant they are free to have other avocations in life to suppliment their income derived from P & T Department. Their conditions of employment and service are different from those of regular Government servants.

Electrification of Tribal Villages in Bihar lagging behind

7873. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work for electrifying villages in tribal areas of Bihar was lagging behind ;

(b) the number of villages with tribal population having no electricity in the state; and

(c) the targets fixed for electrification of all the tribal village areas in the State and when the same are likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of a total of 17,250 Tribal villages, 15,710 Tribal villages are yet to be provided with electricity in the State of Bihar as on 28-2-1983.

(c) Cent per cent electrification of villages in Bihar is likely to be achieved by 1994-95 subject to the availability of requisite funds in the intervening period.

Policy for Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies to SCs/STs

7874. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present policy of Government regarding allotment of L.P.G. Agencies to SCs/STs and Backward classes; and

(b) is any change contemplated in the said policy to increase the number of SCs/STs and backward classes in the said trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 25% of all petroleum product dealerships/distributorships of oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities. There is no specific reservation for backward classes.

(b) No, Sir.

Supply of L.P.G. to Distributors/ Dealers

7875. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of Energy be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the LPG distributors/dealers are getting their requirements directly from the Refineries; and

(b) if not, what is the procedure for the supply of LPG to the dealers/distributors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Distributors/Dealers receive their requirements of filled cylinders from Filling Plants attached to Refineries as well as from Filling Plants to non-refinery locations. Distributors/Dealers send indents alongwith payment to cover the value of the supplies which are then sent by road to the licensed godowns of the Distributors/Dealers.

औषध फर्मों द्वारा वसूल किये जाने वाले मुल्य

7876. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि औषध निर्माता कम्पनियां अपनी उत्पादन लागत से बहुत अधिक मूल्य वसूल करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पर कोई रोक लगाई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) से (घ) औषधों के मूल्य औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के उपबन्धों के अधीन सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित किए जाते हैं। प्रपुंज औषधों तथा फार्मूलेशनों को चार श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 में निर्दिष्ट पहले तीन वर्गों की प्रपुंज औषधों तथा फार्मूलेशनों का मूल्य नियंत्रण किया जाता है। उक्त आदेश में जिन प्रपुंज औषधों तथा फार्मूलेशनों को निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है उन पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है। मूल्य नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली प्रपुंज औषधों तथा फार्मूलेशनों के सम्बन्ध में, उत्पादकों को प्रपुंज औषधों के सम्बन्ध में उनकी लागत के ऊपर स्वीकार्य लाभ की स्वीकृति दी जाती है तथा फार्मूलेशनों के सम्बन्ध में कारखाने से बाहर लागत पर मार्क अप की स्वीकृति दी जाती है जो इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि किसी विशिष्ट फार्मूलेशन को औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अधीन किस वर्ग में रखा गया है। लागत, लाभ, मार्क अप आदि का सत्यापन एक विशेषज्ञ निकाय, अर्थात् औद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य ब्यौरों द्वारा किया जाता है।

चितरा में कोल माफिया गिरोह का आतंक

7877. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 1 मार्च, 1983 के दैनिक "आवाज" (धनबाद) में "चितरा में कोल माफिया गिरोह का जबरदस्त आतंक" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या माफिया गिरोह ई०सी० लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत एस०पी० माइन्स, चितरा (संथाल परगना) में सक्रिय है और यदि हां, तो लाखों रुपये की माहवारी चोरी को रोकने तथा पता लगाने वाले यूनियन नेताओं की रक्षा करने का क्या प्रबंध किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस गिरोह की कुछ अधिकारियों के साथ सांठगांठ होने के कुछ मामले ध्यान में आये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Increase in Pithead Stocks despite Shortfall in Coal Production

7878. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the shortfall in coal production, the pithead stocks were increasing; and

(b) if so, the details of the production and consumption by various sectors of the industry and the inventory rate during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH) : (a) and (b) Commensurate with the increased production the despatches of coal to the consuming sectors have also been going up steadily. In the year 1982-83, the total production achieved has been 130.65 million tonnes (provisional) showing a growth rate of 4.6% against the production of 1981-82.

Despatches of coal to the various consuming sectors for the period April-January 1982-83 is given below :

(Figures in million tonnes)

Sector	Despatches 1982-83 (April-January)
Steel	13.86
Power	41.84
Cement	5.02
Fertilizers	3.36
Loco	9.14
Export	0.11
Soft Coke	1.47
BRK	0.65
Others	20.85
Total	96.30

The all India coal stock which were around 21 m.t. at the beginning of the financial year 1982-83 declined to a level of 18 m.t. by the end of August 1982 and have been raising thereafter. As on 1.4.83 the All India coal stock was around 23.36 m.t. (provisional).

Power Demand and Installed Capacity in Maharashtra

7879. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the demand for power in Maharashtra State at present;

(b) what was the installed capacity and actual generation of power in Maharashtra State during January, 1983;

(c) the various power projects, the work of which is in progress, their capacity and when they are likely to be commissioned;

(d) the details (viz. location, capacity, date when submitted to Union Government etc.) of various power projects which have been sent by the Maharashtra Government M.S.E.B./private sector for clearance to the Union Government; and

(e) in view of the increasing power shortage in Maharashtra State, what action Government are taking to clear these projects at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The demand of power in the State at present is 59-60 MU/day.

(b) During January, 1983, the installed generating capacity in Maharashtra State was 5296.5 MW against which the energy generated was 1958 MU.

(c) A statement giving the names of the on-going projects, their capacity and the time schedule for commissioning in the State is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6417/83.*]

(d) Details of power projects received from the Govt. of Maharashtra and pending approval of the Central Government are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6470/83*].

(e) Central Electricity Authority is required to reconcile various issues involved before according techno-economic clearance to the project. It is not feasible to lay down precise time frame for the clearance of projects as the actual time taken in the process depends on a variety of factors some of which are beyond the control of Central Electricity Authority.

Extension of Facilities to Drug Firms in Organised Sector

7880. SHRI SAMINUDDIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what facilities in the matter of industrial licensing and release of canalised raw materials are being extended to the organised sector drug units located in centrally backward areas under the new drug policy; and

(b) how these facilities are proposed to be improved in the near future in order to attract technocrat oriented development of this sophisticated industry in backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) In the 1978 Drug Policy there are no specific provisions relating to facilities for Units located in centrally backward areas in the matter of Industrial Licensing and release of canalised raw materials. However, the general Licensing Policy of Government, details some important measures to develop industrially backward areas are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(1) No new licences for further industrial activity within the standard urban area of metropolitian cities with a population of over 10 lakhs and within municipal limits of cities with a population over 5 lakhs are being issued.

(2) A special dispensation has been provided north-eastern region, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, hilly areas, Goa and Pondicherry. Even if new industrial units are not being licensed in other areas due to capacity constraints, special consideration is being given to applications in respect of the above mentioned under-developed States/ areas to give them some basic industries.

(3) In the matter of licensing, overriding priority is being given to applications for setting up new industrial units in "No industry districts". Thereafter, the order of preference is as follows ;

i) Notified backward area/district in an industrially backward State/Union Territory.

ii) Notified backward area/district in an industrially forward State/Union Territory.

iii) Non-backward area/district in an industrially backward State/ Union Territory.

iv) Non-backward area/district in an industrially forward State/ Union Territory.

(4) A process of backward area development through identified nucleus plants with a net-work of ancillarisation is being attempted.

(5) Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 15% on the fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs is given to industrial units set up in notified backward areas/districts. In the case of North Eastern Region State, the rate of subsidy is 20% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs.

(6) Transport subsidy to industrial units in selected areas to the extent of 50% of the transport cost and raw materials brought into and finished goods taken out of the selected areas through specified rail-heads or ports to the location of units is also given.

Value of Plant and Machinery Employed by Foreign Drug Firms

7881. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the value of Plant and

Machinery employed by M/s. Pfizer, Hoechst Glaxo for the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals during 1970, 1975, 1978 and 1980;

(b) whether the installation of additional capital goods was approved by his Ministry, if so, details of intent letters/industrial licences in which such additional investment in plant and machinery was approved; and

(c) if the plant and machinery has been installed by these companies without any industrial licences having been granted by his Ministry, under what authority these capital goods have been installed and what for ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The value of Plant and Machinery employed by M/s. Pfizer and M/s. Hoechst and M/s. Glaxo as per the Annual Reports of these companies for their respective financial years is given below :-

Year	Glaxo (Year ending 30th June)	Pfizer (Year ending 30th November)	Hoechst (Year ending 31st December)
1	2	3	4
1970	1,30,64,449	2,81,59,949	1,42,73,860
1975	3,22,01,038	2,19,91,995	1,93,30,414
1978	4,79,89,000	2,06,30,000	2,74,08,721
1980	8,45,55,000	2,55,87,000	4,50,86,960

The above also include figures of value of plant and machinery used for manufacture of items other than Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.

(b) The numbers of industrial approvals for manufacture of bulk drugs issued to M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Glaxo and M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals between 1970 and 1980 are two, seven and seven respectively. The total additional investment in plant and machinery proposed by these companies in their applications for grant of licences, to the extent available, was nearly Rs. 276 lakhs, Rs. 53 lakhs and Rs. 792 lakhs for M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Glaxo and M/s. Hoechst respectively.

(c) A letter of intent, when issued, entitles the licencee to undertake installation of plant and machinery envisaged by them subject to any other conditions of the letter of intent and clearances required.

Misuse of Subscriber's Lines by Unscrupulous Linemen of P & T.

7882. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to check the mounting misuse of the subscribers' lines by the unscrupulous linemen of P&T thereby inflating their telephone bills;

(b) how many complaints have been received by the P&T Department regarding

inflated telephone bills during the last one year; and

(c) have the complaints been subjected to some investigation; if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINITRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The following steps have been taken to check the mounting misuse of the subscribers' lines by the unscrupulous linemen of P&T.

(i) The height of the cable distribution points are being raised.

(ii) The cable distribution points are being locked.

(iii) Entry of the staff into the main distribution frame rooms of the exchanges are being restricted.

(iv) Vigilance squads have been formed to make surprise checks.

(b) 81,245 complaints have been received by the Department regarding inflated telephone bills during the last one year (from March 1982 to Feb., 1983).

(c) Yes, Sir. Every complaint of excess metering of calls is investigated thoroughly and rebates wherever justified are allowed.

Imposition of Penalty by R.P.F. Commissioner, Patna, on M/s Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj, Bihar

7883. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna had imposed penalty on the management of Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj (Bihar) Factory Code No. B/,92 H for their failure in depositing both the amount recovered from the employees of these Mills and that representing the employer's contribution; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter to enforce these deposits being made in accordance with the Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir According to the Provident Fund authorities, M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills had delayed the payment of Provident Fund dues, for the period from March, 1967 to December 1980. A Show Cause Notice was, therefore, issued to them in March, 1981 asking why penal damages should not be levied under section 14B of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The establishment, however, filed a writ petition challenging the validity of the notice in the Calcutta High Court and obtained an injunction. Action is now being taken to get the injunction vacated. Further action will be taken on vacation of stay order.

Import Bill for Crude and Petroleum Products

7884. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) India's present import bill for crude and petroleum products ;

(b) whether in view of the higher indigenous production and elimination of high-priced crude imports and the spot markets ruling easy, it is proposed to cut it down ;

(c) if so, by how much; and

(d) how Government are availing themselves of the easy spot market selling presently to build the reserves ?

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

As against the net import bill of crude oil and petroleum products of about Rs. 4978 crores in 1981-82, the likely import bill on this account for 1982-83 will be about Rs. 4500 crores. The estimates of the net import bill on this account for 1983-84 are being finalised. It is likely that the net import bill for crude oil and petroleum products in 1983-84 will be further reduced substantially.

(d) It has been the policy of Government to arrange imports of crude oil mainly through term contracts with national oil companies of oil exporting countries at official prices in order to ensure proper security of supplies even when there is a scarcity of crude oil in the world market as has been the case on a number of occasions. Overall, this has proved advantageous also since frequently spot market prices have been higher than official selling prices.

During 1983 crude oil will be imported under term agreements from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, USSR, UAE and Nigeria. The recent reduction in prices of crude oil being supplied by these countries range from $ 2.45/bbl. to $ 5.50/bbl., which will be applicable to the supplies under these term arrangements.

Power Needs of Collieries

7885. SHRI T.S. NEGI :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the power needs of collieries in India in the public sector and the private sector and how much per cent was being met in 1970 and now in 1982;

(b) if there are any shortfalls, what steps are proposed and what is the time schedule of these plans;

(c) whether it is correct that supply of full power needs could easily improve coal output and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the power supply used per one tonne coal mining in India and some other advanced countries ?

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

Work-load and Strength of Employees in Head Post Office of Ghaziabad

7886 SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) work-load and strength of the following categories of employees in the Head Post Office of Ghaziabad at the time of its inception :—

(a) Post Master and Clerks;

(b) Postmen;

(c) Packers;

(d) Sanitation; and

(e) Sorting.

(b) when was Ghaziabad converted into a district and what is the comparative work-load now; and

(c) proportional increase in the strength of each of the categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Working of Salem Telephones

7887. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what action is proposed to be taken to correct the frequent defaults of Salem Telephones;

(b) what immediate action is proposed to be taken to repair the defects of improper non-functioning STD line from Salem to New Delhi;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to improve the Salem Exchanges, increase the staff members and to provide better; prompt service to the subscribers;

(d) what are all the pending works in Salem Telephone Division; and

(e) whether all microwave telecommunication net works are utilised in Salem Division properly and maintained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The performance of the Salem Telephone system is generally satisfactory. However, the following steps are being taken to improve the services further :—

(1) The overhead alignments are being replaced by underground cables progressively.

(2) Two old group selector racks are being replaced by new ones.

(3) Existing Airconditioning plant is being replaced by a higher capacity Airconditioning plant.

(b) Maintenance routines of STD equipment are being tightened up. A 1000 lines Trunk Automatic Exchange at Salem is being installed.

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the Salem exchange :—

1. Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened.

2. Important telephone connections are being checked daily.

3. The recommendations of the Committee on Telecommunications are being implemented progressively for improving the telephone services.

The present staff strength of Salem Telephone system is adequate to provide proper service to the subscribers. Absenteeism of staff is made good by engaging short-duty trained operative staff.

Customer Service centre has already been opened at Salem to attend to subscribers' grievances.

(d) The important works proposed at Salem are :

(i) Expansion of Salem main exchange from 6000 to 6600 lines and from 6600 to 7500 lines.

(ii) Installation of cross-bar exchange of 2500 lines at Shevapet.

(iii) Installation of 1000 lines TAX at Salem,

(iv) Expansion of Mayyanur MAX-II exchange from 1200 to 1500 lines.

(v) Expansion of Telex from 100 to 150 lines.

(vi) Expanding the T-43 exchange by 7 Nos. of outgoing boards.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Screening of Religious Films on Religious Festivals/Occasions

7888. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are screening religious films on the eve of (1) birthdays (2) martyrs days and (3) death anniversaries of various religious Gurus;

(b) if so, the names and details of such screenings during 1 April, 1980 to 31 March, 1983;

(c) what steps Government have taken and propose to take to screen feature and other films on (1) Ram Navami, (2)

Dussehra, (2) Shivratri, (4) Janmashtami, (5) Holi, (6) Christmas (7) Id etc. to mark the occasions of Hindus, (2) Muslims, (3) Sikhs, (4) Christians, (5) Jains, (6) Parsi and other religious communities/sections; and

(d) the names of such films likely to be screened during 1983 and 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) Special programmes appropriate to such occasions, which may include feature films, are telecast on religious and other occasions. Telecast of feature films relevant to religious occasions however depends on their availability.

Reduced input of Energy by H.M.T.

7889. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that HMT has successfully reduced input of energy from 17.4 per cent in 1979 to 9.4 per cent in 1982 and if so steps taken to ensure similar reduction in other industries; and

(b) what are the names of other public sector units which have embarked on energy steps and if so, details of success achieved in the light of energy crisis facing the world in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the foundry attached to Machine Tool Factories I & II of HMT at Bangalore has successfully reduced the cost of energy for production of castings from 17.4% in 1979-80 to 9.4% during the first six months period of 1982-83. The Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam have shown a reduction in the consumption of electricity from 12.2 million units in 1978-79 to 9.3 million units in 1982-83. The Undertaking has also shown a reduction in the consumption of petrol, diesel and LPG to the extent of 5.13%, and 7.134% in 1982-83 as compared to consumption in 1981-82, respectively. Various other public sector undertakings in defferent fields have taken measures for conservation of energy. Measures taken by Coal Mining Companies for conservation of energy are on the following lines :—

1. Inefficient steam engines for main haulage or winding are given up for replacement by electricity operated machinery.

2. Higher voltage transmission on the surface and underground.

3. Use of electric shovels instead of diesel shovels in open-cast mines.

4. Improvement of power factor at mines.

A number of fertilizer units have taken up programme of energy saving by various methods viz.

(i) Better house keeping and maintenance practices to minimise losses.

(ii) Using by-product gaseous effluent as fuel in the plant, which was otherwise going waste.

(iii) Switching to more efficient processes which requires loss energy.

(iv) Recovery of hydrogen from the synthesis purge gas and converting the hydrogen to produce ammonia.

Corrective steps are being taken to bring down the energy consumption rates in Indian Steel Plants through improvement in technology and improvement in the quality of raw materials.

रायपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र का विकास

7890. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को विकसित करने और उसकी

दूरी (रेंज) को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसका कार्यक्रम क्या है;

(ग) क्या रायपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से रंगीन प्रसारण/रिले करने की कोई योजना भी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) छठी योजना के दौरान रायपुर में कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना है। मौजूदा 1 किलोवाट के ट्रांसमीटर सेवा परिधि बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले रंगीन कार्यक्रमों को दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, रायपुर द्वारा फरवरी, 1983 से रिले किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से दो हिन्दी फिल्मों का दिखाया जाना

7891. **श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से प्रति सप्ताह दो हिन्दी फीचर फिल्म दिखाने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, इसको किस तिथि से दिखाया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दूरदर्शन द्वारा अब तक केवल पुरानी फीचर फिल्में दिखाई जाती रही थीं;

(ग) क्या नए निर्णय के अनुसार दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से प्रति सप्ताह कम से कम एक नई फिल्म दिखाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) दूरदर्शन से फिल्मों को दिखाये जाने के बारे में निर्णय कौन करता है और फिल्म को दिखाने के लिए फिल्म वितरक को प्रति फिल्म कितना धन दिया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हाँ। दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली ने 24-3-83 से सप्ताह में हिन्दी की दो फीचर फिल्में टेलीकास्ट करनी शुरू की है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) दूरदर्शन का प्रयास नई फीचर फिल्में टेलीकास्ट करने का रहता हे बशर्ते कि स्वीकार्य गुणवत्ता वाली इस प्रकार की फिल्में उपलब्ध हों।

(घ) दूरदर्शन पर टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों का चयन करने के लिए दूरदर्शन के महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में अधिकारियों की एक चयन समिति है। विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों द्वारा दिखाई जाने वाली प्रादेशिक फीचर फिल्मों का चयन संबधित दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के निदेशकों की अध्यक्षता में अधिकारियों की समितियों द्वारा किया जाता है। हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों के निर्माताओं को अदा की जाने वाली राशि संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

क. हिन्दी की सादी फीचर फिल्मों के लिये भुगतान का दर ढांचा इस प्रकार है :—

फिल्मों की श्रेणी	1. दिल्ली-मसूरी 2. बम्बई-पुणे बंगलौर-पणजी	1. कलकत्ता 2. मद्रास 3. जलन्धर अमृतसर	1. श्रीनगर 2. लखनऊ- कानपुर 3. हैदराबाद 4. जयपुर	1. 100 वाट वाले सभी ट्रांसमीटर (अल्पशक्ति वाले 20 ट्रांसमीटर) 2. रायपुर) 3. मुजफ्फरपुर) रिले 4. सम्बलपुर) केन्द्र 5. नागपुर) 6. गुलबर्गा)
		(रूपयों में)		

1	2	3	4	5
"ए"	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
"बी"	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
"सी" और पुन: टेलीकास्ट	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

वैयक्तिक केन्द्रों द्वारा हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों को रंगीन में टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान (सादी फिल्मों के लिए) की उपरि उल्लिखित दरों पर 25% अधिक स्वीकार्य होगा ।

ख. राष्ट्रीय संजाल पर हिन्दी की फीचर फिल्मों को रंगीन में टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए भुगतान की दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

श्रेणी "ए"	3,25,000 रूपए
श्रेणी "बी"	2,43,750 रूपए
श्रेणी "सी"	1,62,500 रूपए

Exploration for Oil/Gas in Narmada Basin, Madhya Pradesh

7892. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to explore the possibilities of Oil and natural gas in the Narmada Basin in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether ONGC proposes to undertake this work in the near future ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Sir.

Provision of Well-Trained Public Relations Officer in Each Telephone District

7893. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big communication gap between the telephone subscriber and the public telephone authorities due to which dissatisfaction and criticism arises from the public;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not made any provision or specific post of a well-trained Public Relations Officer in each Telephone District; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction specific post of a trained P.R.O. to lessen the burden on the G M. and for maintenance of constant liaision between the subscriber, public and telephone authorities at least for Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Contact is maintained with the subscribers and the public at several levels. However, there is scope for improving the communication further.

(b) and (c) Four posts of the rank of Deputy General Manager, one for each metropolitan telephone District, have recently been sanctioned to assist the Genreal Managers Telephones at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

Theft of Bits from O.N.G.C.

7894. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a report captioned "Easy Pickings" appearing in 'India Today' dated February 28, 1983 about thefts in ONGC;

(b) if so, what is Government's report relating to the theft of 159 drilling bits each weighing 40 kg. and each costing Rs. 10,000 as per the above mentioned report;

(c) whether any officer of ONGC is connected with the said theft; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to stop the recurrence of these thefts in ONGC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen the report.

(b) Two FIRS for the theft of unserviceable drill bits of various sizes from two sheds of Mehsana Project Stores and from the site Stores at the Subhasan Central Tank Farm were lodged with the Mehsana City Police

Station and Mehsana Taluka Police Station by ONGC authorities on 18.1.1983. The cost of the stolen articles is estimated at approximately Rs. 4 lakhs. The Police have reported that they have recovered 160 bits and 27 drill pipes so far and thse are in the custody of the local Police.

(c) Nothing has been established so far. However, three employees of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission were arrested by the police for their suspected involvement in this case. These employees have been placed under suspension by the ONGC.

(d) ONGC has tightened their security arrangements to avoid the recurrence of such thefts in future.

Finding of Oil/Gas in On-shore and Off-shore

7895. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of oil and gas finds in on-shore and off-shore areas during I982-83;

(b) the structures which have been found to be commercially viable; and

(c) by what time and how much oil is expected to be exploited from these structures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During the year 1982-83 oil and/or gas was struck/found at the following places:

ON-SHORE

(1) 'Gamej' and 'Ognaj' in Gujarat.

(2) 'Gojalia' in Tripura.

(3) The Hugrijan & Moran Mining Lease areas and Jorajan structure in Assam.

OFF-SHORE

(4) PY—1—Cauvery basin.

(5) G—2—Godavari basin.

(6) R—8—Bombay basin.

(7) D—12—Bombay basin.

(b) and (c) The discoveries/strikes in the areas mentioned at (3) above are on the already proved structures, in the mining lease areas of OIL. The remaining structures are still at the exploratory stage and their commercial viability cannot be assesed at this stage.

Machinery to Monitor Prices of Raw Materials and Packing Materials

7896. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any machinery to monitor the prices of raw materials and packing materials used in the manufacture of drugs;

(b) if not, how do Government ensure that prices of such materials do not increase unduly, forcing the manufacturers of drugs to seek price increases ;

(c) whether Government have collected any data regarding the prices of raw materials and packing materials during the past five years; if so, what has been the trend of these prices;

(d) do Government propose to introduce price control on raw materials and packing materials; and

(e) if not, how do Government propose to ensure that drug prices do not increase unduly due to cost-push inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The manufacturers of drugs are required to furnish the prices of raw materials, packing material etc. while applying for revision in prices of their bulk drugs. Before allowing the costs for raw materials packing materials claimed by the manufacturers for the purpose of seeking revision in prices of bulk drugs, full scrutiny is made. Arrangements for a systematic collection and monitoring of data relating to price variations of raw materials and inputs is under contemplation.

(d) There is no proposal at present to impose price control on the raw materials and packing materials used by the drug industry. In respect of packing materials used by the manufacturers of formulations based on the data collected from time to time, the ceilings of prices for the packing materials have been collected and these are used to regulate the prices claimed by the manufacturers for the purpose of fixation/revision of prices of formulations.

(e) The costs are verified with invoices and wherever necessary source of purchases is also verified before allowing any revisions in prices. In fact, an expert body, namely, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) go into the entire gamut before recommending revision in price to my Ministry.

Export of Bombay High Crude

7897. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the crash in oil prices in the world market has hit export of Bombay High crude;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get the Bombay High crude processed at some refineries abroad; and

(c) if so, the details and steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Like other crude oils offered for sale in the international market, Bombay High crude oil is also influenced by the fluctuations in the international crude oil market situation.

Every effort is made to ensure optimal disposal of Bombay High crude oil. This includes the option of processing Bombay High crude oil at refineries abroad. Such processing arrangements involve payment of a processing fee with the option for obtaining the required petroleum products, on the basis of the contracted yield pattern of products, and the concerned refining company buying back the surplus petroleum products on the basis of the contracted pricing arrangement. So far, such processing arrangements have been entered into with four refining companies,

Energy Intensive Industries

7898. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that there are 17 energy intensive industries accounting for about 50 per cent of electrical energy produced in the country and if so, full details of these industries and steps taken/proposed to conserve energy in these industries by the latest know-how; and

(b) whether Government have developed an integrated policy on the subject with a time-frame and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are nine industries which account for the major consumption of electricity. Out of a total consumption of 55.7 billion units in the industrial sector in 1980-81, these nine industries consumed 29.5 billion units (i.e. 52.9%). These industries are;

Iron & Steel, Aluminium, Cement, Non-ferrous, Chemicals, Fertilizers, Coal, Paper and Textiles.

Energy audit studies have been made regarding saving of industrial energy in various industrial sectors such as paper, cement, textile, etc.

An inter-Ministerial Working Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry has been set up by the Govt. of India to go into the various aspects concerning conservation of energy in the industrial sector.

Another Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Member (Planning) in Central Electricity Authority is examining various aspects of conservation of electricity.

Several progressive industrial units in the private and public sector have initiated various short-term and medium-term measures for conserving electrical energy. Meanwhile, guidelines for electricity conservation have been issued by the Central Electricity Authority. Fiscal incentives for setting up certain energy saving devices have also been announced by the Government.

Expansion of ITI Palghat, Kerala

7899. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal for the expansion of the Indian Telephone Industries, Palghat, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether letter of intent has been issued for the manufacture of Digital tax, Electronic Rax and Electronics PABX/PAX; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Government have approved a project for augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 equivalent lines per annum of small electronic exchanges of the Palghat unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum through manufacture of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, private automatic exchanges and rural automatic exchanges. The capital cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 33.72 crores, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 15.83 crores.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना

7900. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या **रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इन संयंत्रों पर कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जाना है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार उर्वरक संयंत्रों के स्वामित्व का निर्णय करने के लिए कार्यवाही जारी है। इन संयंत्रों के कार्यान्वयन की समय सूची को उनके स्वामित्व के निर्णय के पश्चात ही अंतिम रूप दिया जा सकता है।

Effect of Reduction of Oil Price on Job Potentials for Indians in Gulf Countries

7901. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the OPEC nations propose to cut their spending owing to the reduction in oil prices;

(b) whether this is going to seriously affect the job potential for Indians in Gulf countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No definite information is available, but only such an apprehension does exist.

(b) In the event of the OPEC nations cutting their spending owing to reduction in oil prices, the job potential for Indians in Gulf countries may be affected, but its extent is hard to guess at this stage.

(c) Government is keeping a close watch on the situation.

विधि आयोग की रिपोर्टों की सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही

7902. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विधि आयोग द्वारा अब तक पेश की गई 87 रिपोर्टों में से कितनी रिपोर्टों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिन पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और बकाया रिपोर्टों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगननाथ कौशल) : भारत के विधि आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत की 89 रिपोर्ट में से अब तक 34 रिपोर्टें विधि-निर्माण द्वारा पूर्णत: कार्यान्वित कर दी गई हैं । पाँच रिपोर्टों के बारे में कोई विधायी कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं है । तीन रिपोर्टें भागत: कार्यान्वित की गई हैं । ग्यारह रिपोर्टों के बारे में यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि इस समय उनके बारे में कार्यवाही न की जाए । उनके बारे में कार्यवाही या तो बंद कर दी गई है या अस्थगित कर दी गई है । शेष 36 रिपोर्टों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

[**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—6418/83]

Bringing Rural and Urban Population at par in field of Radio Stations and T.V. Centres

7904. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how Government intend to bring at par the rural and urban population of the country in the field of Information and Brodacasting specially in the field of Radio Stations and TV Centres; and

(b) what are the plans of Government of India for the Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The coverage from the present Radio Transmitters is practically at par both for the urban and rural population. As regards television at the beginning of the Sixth Plan TV service was available in 48,103 villages of the country, covering a rural population of 482 lakhs approximately. At present, with the help of 41 TV transmitters, including 20 low power TV receive-cum-relay systems, TV service has been extended

to 53,884 villages covering a rural population of about 683 lakhs. On completion of the projects taken up during the Sixth Plan, TV coverage is expected to be extended to about 1,40,000 villages covering a rural population of about 1465 lakhs against the expected coverage of 740 lakhs of urban population. Under the Scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT during the Sixth Plan, 2,000 villages within the range of the TV transmitters will be provided VHF TV sets, while another 2000 outside the range of the transmitters will have direct reception sets. Special programmes of direct relevance to the rural population are already being telecast by Doordarshan. Such programmes will be expanded with the completion of TV Centres at Nagpur, Rajkot, Gorakhpur and Ranchi under the INSAT scheme.

(b) In the approved Sixth Plan (1980-85) of All India Radio there are number of schemes for Andhra Pradesh. These are :—

(i) 100 kw mw transmitter to replace the existing 20 kw mw transmitter at Cuddapah;

(ii) Type I studio to upgrade the centre to fullfledged programme originating station at Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam;

(iii) Local radio station with 1 kw mw transmitter, studio and staff quarters at Adilabad.

TV service in Andhra Pradesh is presently available from TV Centres at Hyderabad and Kakinada. With the commissioning of INSAT 1B service will be available through DRS mode in the selected electrified villages in the districts of Kurnool, Hyderabad and Mehboob Nagar. A TV Relay Centre at Vijayawada which is expected to be commissioned by 1984-85. In the Perspective Plan of Doordarshan, Nizamabad, Warrangal, Nellore and Guntakal in Andhra Pradesh have been indentified for setting up TV relay centres along the P & T micro wave route, subject to the availability of resourees.

Production of Haldia Fertilizer Plant

7905. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Haldia started its much belated production on 25th December; and

(b) if so, what is the annual production target of this 400 crore plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited is expected to start production of Urea, Ammonia and Methanol by July, 1983 and that of Nitro-Phosphate by October, 1983. The production of Soda Ash is expected by October, 1983 subject to the condition that the required quantity of power becomes available from the grid.

(b) The expected target of production during 1983-84 is as given below :

Urea	: 52,200 M.T.
Nitro-Phosphate	: 80,000 M.T.
Methanol	: 24,750 M.T.

U.K.'s Readiness to Assist Setting up 1000 MW Power Project

7906. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of United Kingdom has expressed its readiness to assist India in the setting up of another 1,000 MW power project on the same lines as Rihand; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken to avail this offer of assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) During his recent visit to India, British Minister of Trade expressed desire to participatein a project in India in future, similar to Rihand Project. No proposal has, however, been received.

मनिहारी-साहिबगंज नदी बेसिन में खोज कार्य

7907. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में मनिहारी-साहिबगंज गंगा नदी बेसिन में खोज कार्य भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण विभाग की एक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर शुरू किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्वेक्षण के दौरान यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि वहां भारी मात्रा में प्राकृतिक गैस तथा पेट्रोलियम के पाये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि खोज कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों के लिए दिलारपुर-मनिहारी में आवासीय तथा गैर-आवासीय मकानों के निर्माण की एक योजना तैयार की गई थी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो मनिहारी-साहिबगंज गगा नदी बेसिन में सरकार का विचार कब कार्य आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं । इस क्षेत्र में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने कोई अन्वेषण व्यधन कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) वर्तमान में कोई अन्वेषी व्यधन शुरू करने की योजना नहीं है क्योंकि मनिहारी साहिबगंज क्षेत्र में तेल की संभावनाएं कम आंकी गयी हैं ।

Delay in Delivery of Postal Mail in Tribal Areas

7908. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that money orders postal dak, telegrams and other urgent messages are delivered very late and not in time in the Tribal areas of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the quick delivery in the Tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Barring complaints of a routine nature, generally speaking, it is not correct to say that money orders/dak are delivered very late in tribal areas of the country. However, in certain tribal areas of North Eastern Circle, difficulties have been felt on account of inadequate road comminications and inhospitable topography/climate.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period special efforts have been made to improve postal services in tribal areas. During the first 3 years of the plan, 1001 post offices were opened in the tribal areas of the country and 1055 additional delivery agents were appointed to improve postal delivery. For the remaining two years of the Plan 604 branch post offices are to be opened in tribal areas and 897 delivery agents are to be sanctioned.

As regards delivery of telegrams in tribal areas, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drugs Banned For Imports

7909. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that certain items like Doxycycline, Gentamycin Sulphate, 6 APA are canalised and banned for imports and Government import and sell through CPC at exorbitant profit as high as 100 to 300 per cent resulting in increase of cost price of the medicines ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the landed cost with duty of the above mentioned items and the selling price of the same items by CPC to manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) It is true that Doxycycline Hydrochloride and Gentamycin Sulphate are canalised for import in 1982-83 import and export policy, but, no imports of the two drugs have been made by the said Corporation during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83. No sales by the said Corporation are, therefore, being effected at present. The question of charging any exhorbitent price in respect of these two drugs, therefore, does not arise.

As regards 6-Amino Penicillinic Acid (6-APA), it was canalised for import through the State Trading Corporation on 3rd January, 1983. The STC has yet to receive the consignments of imported 6-APA and its sale price has not yet been fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Colour Film Research Institute in Tamil Nadu

7910. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to establish one colour Film Research Institute in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when it is going to be established ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) There is no proposal either by the Central Government or by the Government of Tamil Nadu to set up a Colour Film Research Institute in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

झालावाड़ और कोटा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को टेलीफोन से जोड़ना

7911. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को टेलीफोन व्यवस्था से जोड़ने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ग) इस योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान के झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में प्रथम वर्ग के लिए चुने गए स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए जो उदार नीति अपनाई

गई है, उसका ब्यौरा अनुबंध-एक में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6419/83]

(ग) झालावाड़ और कोटा जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम जहां 198 -84 के दौरान लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का अस्थायी तौर पर प्रस्ताव किया गया, इस प्रकार है :

जिला	स्थानों के नाम
1. झालावाड़	1. भालूटा
	2. अकलैरा
2. कोटा	1. कवाई
	2. कुंडी
	3. नाहरगढ़
	4. खतौली
	5. कैलुआरा
	6. हरनोदा
	7. चोचा
	8. बिसवाली
	9. भावरगढ़
	10. मांडवा
	11. मोठपुर

वर्ष 1983 में सीधी डायल सेवा एस०टी० डी० सेवा शुरु करना

7912. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1983 के दौरान कुछ नगरों में सीधी टेलीफोन डायल सेवा (एस०टी०डी०) आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां कब तक उक्त सेवा आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

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

(ख) 1-1-83 से 31-3-83 की अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित शहरों में एस०टी०डी० सेवा पहले ही प्रारंभ की जा चुकी है :—

(1) औरंगाबाद
(2) अत्तिगंल
(3) बडागारा
(4) बिलासपुर
(5) डिंडिगुल
(6) हरिहर
(7) हौसर
(8) कालिमपोंग
(9) कालपेटटा
(10) मैट्टुप्लायम
(11) नागरकोइल
(12) नंदयाल
(13) पीलीभीत
(14) सतारा
(15) शेरतलाई
(16) तेनाली
(17) तिरुनेलवेली
(18) तिरुवेल्लौर
(19) यमुनानगर

निम्नलिखित शहरों में भी 1983 के अंत तक एस०टी०डी० सेवा प्रदान किए जाने की

योजना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर और स्टोर की सप्लाई समय पर हो जाए :

(1) कारवार
(2) बगलकोई
(3) चित्रदुर्ग
(4) सौगार
(5) करीमनगर
(6) संगारेड्डी
(7) भिलाई
(8) बुरहानपुर
(9) सूरी
(10) देवास
(11) विदिशा
(12) इच्छलकरंजी
(13) पारादीप

Drilling at Diamond Harbour and Jaguli

7913. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Diamond Harbour well has been drilled to the depth required;

(b) what is the result of drilling at Diamond Harbour so far, what is the potentiality for hydro-carbon deposits; and

(c) what is the result of drilling at Jaguli ?

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

(b) No hydrocarbons have been discovered so far in this well. Future prospects will depend on the results of further testing proposed to be taken up at a later date.

(c) The Jaguli well has been completed at 5655 mts. against the targetted depth of 5600 mts. and is currently under production testing.

New Policy for Drug Industry

7914. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drafted a new policy for drug industry with emphasis on maximising drug production ;

(b) whether this would mean removing certain established norms of controls;

(c) whether this would affect the pricing mechanism of much needed drugs for public welfare; and

(d) what other steps are being taken to ensure that the pricing of drugs is made fairly, keeping in view the necessities of the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The provisions of the 1978 Drug Policy are being reviewed. No final decision about the changes, if any, to be made therein has been taken so far.

(c) and (d) Whereas some proposals have been received by Government to alter the pricing mechanism, no decision has been taken regarding any change in the existing pricing and price control system, some salient features of which are as follows :

Drug formulations have been classified into four categories. While the prices of Category I, Category II, and Category III, formulations are controlled, there is no price control on the remaining formulations. A mark-up of 40% on the ex-factory cost is allowed for Category I formulations, and a mark-up of 55% on the ex-factory cost is allowed for Category II formulations which are considered essential under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Mark-ups

allowed on Category III formulations are upto 100%. The costs of formulations are scrutinised by an expert body, namely, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP). Allowing relatively low-mark-ups on essential formulations and the scrutiny of costs by the expert body ensure that the prices for the formulations most heeded by the common-man are fair and reasonable.

विभिन्न भाषाओं में बनी फिल्में

7915. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में कितनी फिल्में बनी हैं और कितनी बनाई जा रही हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी फिल्मों को पुरस्कार मिला है और उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) फीचर फिल्मों का निर्माण अधिकतर निजी क्षेत्र में है और सरकार का उस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। अत: देश में विभिन्न भाषाओं में बनी या बनाई जा रही फिल्मों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, फिल्मों के मुकम्मल हो जाने पर उनको सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणीकरण हेतु फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। कैलेंडर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत की गई भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों की भाषा-वार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

भाषा	फिल्मों की संख्या
तेलुगु	154
हिन्दी	148
तमिल	141
मलयालम	117
कन्नड़	51
बंगला	49
गुजराती	39
मराठी	24
उड़िया	9
उर्दू	7
पंजाबी	6
असमिया	5
भोजपुरी	3
राजस्थानी	3
नेपाली	2
अंग्रेजी	1
मालवी	1
कोकणी	1
ब्रजभाषा	1
मैथिली	1
कुल :	763

उन फिल्मों, जो 1982 में भारत में बनाई गई और प्रमाणीकरण के लिए बोर्ड को प्राप्त हुई तथा 31-1-83 से पहले प्रमाणीकृत की गई के बारे में पुरस्कार देने के लिए 30 वें राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह का आयोजन मई, 1983 में करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन फिल्मों को पुरस्कार मिलेंगे उनके नामों की जानकारी जूरी द्वारा इस बारे में अपने निर्णय की घोषणा कर दिए जाने के बाद ही होगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्पों का आबंटन

79:6. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :**

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1983 के दौरान कितने पेट्रोल पम्प खोलने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन हेतु किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और इस संबंध में अन्य पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रिटेल आउटलेट डीलरशिपों की स्थापना के लिए तेल कम्पनियों ने नीचे दिये ब्यौरों के अनुसार प्रस्ताव दिया है :—

स्थान	जिला	श्रेणी
1. चौपाल	शिमला	एस.सी.
2. भोटा	हमीरपुर	यू.जी.
3. कुनिहर	सोलन	एस.सी.
4. घुमरविन	बिलासपुर	पी.एच
5. राजगढ़	सिरमोर	एस.सी.
6. ऑट	कुल्लू	यू.जी.
7. मीर वांगटू	किनौड़	एस.सी.
8. कदम्ब	सिरमोर	पी.एच.
9. मतौर	कांगड़ा	यू.जी.
10. बांगड़ा/नथीयाना	ऊना	एस.सी.
11. बदसर	हमीरपुर	ओपन

एस.सी.=अनुसूचित जाति यू.जी. = बेरोजगार स्नातक

पी.एच=शारीरिक रूप से अपंग हुए

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamp of Karl Marx

7917. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that March 14, 1983 will mark the Centenary of the death of Karl Marx, one of the greatest thinkers and philosophers of the modern age; and

(b) whether he proposes to consider the issuing of a special postage stamp to commemorate the occasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The death centenary of the personality is already over. It is proposed to bring out a stamp on the personality on the occasion of the next birth-anniversary on 5.5.1983.

Power Cuts and Causes therefor

7918. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that there were severe power cuts throughout the country; what were the causes and the total estimated economic loss to the country;

(b) how many power projects are under construction and when they will be completed, State-wise list; and

(c) how many projects are waiting for clearance, names of the projects and how long they have been pending and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Though power supply position improved during 1982-83 as compared to previous year, power cuts in some States had to be imposed on account of availability of power not matching with the requirement which had increased on account of increased demand of Agriculture sector. This was mainly on account of failure of rains. It is difficult to quantify the loss on account of power cuts as most of the industries absorb the power cuts on non-essential services and plan their production accordingly.

(b) A statement indicating names of the on-going Thermal and Hydro Power Projects, their capacity, time schedules is given at Appendices A (I) and A (II) respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6420/83*]

(c) A statement giving Projects cleared by CEA, but pending investment approval by Planining Commission are at Appendix 'B'. A statement showing the names of the Hydro and Thermal Power Projects waiting for CEA clearance is given at Appendices C (I) and C (II) respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—6420/83*]

दूरदर्शन पर राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण में योगाभ्यास का प्रसारण

7919. **श्री पीयूस तिरकी** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन पर राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण में योगाभ्यास का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से;

(ग) उन योग संस्थाओं के नाम क्या है जहां से सलाह संबंधी जानकारी और इस बारे में अन्य सेवाएं प्राप्त की जाती हैं; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के लिये कितना पारिश्रमिक अदा किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 21 अगस्त, 1982

(ग) विश्वायतन योगाश्रम, नई दिल्ली।

(घ) एक कम्पीयर (150-00 रूपये) और दो योग प्रदर्शकों (प्रत्येक को 150-150 रूपये) के शुल्कों को मिला कर 451/- रूपये प्रति कार्यक्रम।

Issue of Industrial Licences to M/s. Pfizer

7920. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) details of industrial licence applications—names of products, capacities asked for etc. on the basis of which industrial licences/approvals were given to M/s. Pfizer, production of each of the products covered under the licences during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the capacities granted in industrial licences/approvals are the same for which the company submitted their application or is there any differences between products and capacities asked for and approved by Government; and

(c) when were the releases of canalised drugs effected in favour of M/s. Pfizer by IDPL and canalising agencies and under what provision of policy such releases have been made, details about the release of each item for the last three years, year-wise may be furnished ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Details of Industrial Licence applications on the basis of which M/s. Pfizer have been granted Industrial approvals during the last 3 years, showing products and capacities applied for and capacities approved, are given below :—

Name of Product applied	Capacity applied for	Capacity approved (Letter of Intent)
1	2	3
	1980	
1. Morantel Tartrate (Banminth)	15,000 kgs/annum	15,000 kgs./annum
2. Pyrantel Pamoate (Combantrin)	50,000 kgs/annum	30,000 kgs./annum
Formulations of item at S. No. 1		
3. (i) Oral Soln.	100,000 Ltrs.	) Equivalent to
(ii) Tablets	5 Mio. Nos.	) 50% of the
Formulations of item at S. No. 2		) bulk drug
4. (i) Tablets	60 Mio. Nos.	) production.
(ii) Syrup	60,000 Ltrs.	)

1	2	3
	1981	
1.	Oleandomycin	6000 BU's	3000 BU's
2.	Polymyxin	1000 BU's	1000 BU's
3.	Bacitracin and Zinc Bacitracin (for pharmaceutical use)	70 BU's	70 BU's
4.	Bacitracin and Zinc Bacitracin (for Veterinary use)	1500 BU's	1500 BU's
5.	Formulatisons of item (1) to (4)	Not specified	Equivalent to 50% of bulk drugs production.

The Letters of Intent issued for above have not yet been converted into Industrial Licences without which commercial production cannot be undertaken.

(c) Canalised drugs were allocated to M/s. Pfizer during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 in accordance with the Government's relevant Distribution Policy and the relevant provisions of Import Trade Control Policy in force from time to time. Details of canalised drugs allocated are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Drug Item	Quantities allocated by canalised agency (CPC/STC) to M/s Pfizer (in kgs.)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chloroquine Phosphate	550	550	550
2.	Streptomycin Sulphate	11490	12000	1500
3.	Vitamin B1 Mono	6124	6124	6124
4.	Vitamin B1 Hcl.	75	165	165
5.	Vitamin B2	3000	3000	3000
6.	Piperazine Hexahydrate	5000	5000	17565
7.	Vitamin C	—	48930	60000

Qualities of canalised drugs to M/s. Pfizer supplied by IDPL on allocation orders issued by canalising agency.

1.	Vitamin B1 Mono	9125*	2500	4590
2.	Vitamin B1 (Oral Ampoule)	20	—	145
3.	Piperazin Hexahydrate	1250	850	2110
4.	Vitamin B2	1000	300	2000

Applications for Registration Pending/Rejected

7921. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from various places of Gujarat a number of newspapers and periodicals have applied for registration of names of newspapers (2) for publication of newspapers/periodicals during 1 April, 1977 to 28 February, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of places thereof;

(c) how many of them have been registered/given [illegible];

(d) how many of them have started publication;

(e) how many of them have been rejected and the reasons therefor;

(f) how many are under consideration and the reasons therefor;

(g) how many papers have not started publication even though they have been registered and given names and the reasons for not publishing them; and

(h) what facilities and incentives are being given to publish new newspapers and periodicals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) to (g) Complete information for the period from 1.1.82 to 28.2.83 only is available. The statistical information for this period is given in statements I and II. All the details for the earlier period are not available.

The reason for rejecting applications for clearnance of titles for starting new newspapers is non-availability of titles due to the fact that the titles proposed by the applicants were the same as, or similar to, the titles cleared earlier in favour of other applicants. Applications for registration are not rejected but are kept pending till all the formalities under the Press and registration of Books Act, 1867 are completed.

No application for clearance of titles submitted upto 28.2.83 is under consideration. Eighty-nine applications for registration are under consideration, because the publishers have yet to comply with the requirements of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Newspapers are registered only after they start publication. However, after clearance of title, an applicant may or may not start a newspaper. In those cases where newspapers are not started, the applicants are not required to communicate the reasons to the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

(h) Newsprint, advertisements and Press material/photographers etc. are some of the facilities given to newspapers including new newspapers. However, no incentives are given for starting new newspapers.

*Includes 3000 kgs. in advance for 1980-81.

Statement—I

Application for clearance of titles for starting new newspapers received during the period from 1.1.82 to 28.2.83.

Sl. No.	Name of the District from where the newspaper was proposed to be published	No. of applications received	No. of titles cleared	No. of titles refused	No. of newspapers which started publication*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	166	98	68	10
2.	Bharuch	4	3	1	
3.	Beed	1	1		
4.	Gondal	4	3	1	
5.	Gandhinagar	11	6	5	3
6.	Jamnagar	3	3		3
7.	Junagarh	6	5	1	
8.	Mehsana	19	12		
9.	Morvi	5	1	4	1
10.	Palanpur	1	1		
11.	Surendranagar	6	4	2	
12	Surat	7	6	1	1
13.	Rajkot	26	16	10	5
14.	Kheda	7	4	3	
15.	Bhuj	7	5	2	
16.	Bhavnagar	15	10	5	1
17.	Vadodera	18	9	9	2
18.	Amreli	9	4	5	
19.	Banaskanta	1	—	1	
20.	Vyara	1	—	1	
		317	191	126	26

* This information is based on applications received by the Registrar of Newspapers for India for registration after publication of newspapers and is not, therefore, complete.

Statement—II

Applications for registration of newspapers received during the period from 1.1.82 to 28.2.83

S. No.	Name of District from where the newspaper is published	No. of applications received	No. of Newspapers registered	No. of applications under consideration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	72	10	62
2.	Rajkot	13	5	8
3.	Nadiad	1	—	1
4.	Bharuch	3	—	3
5.	Junagada	5	3	2
6.	Mehsana	4	—	4
7.	Vadodara	3	2	1
8.	Kutch	3	—	3
9.	Bhavnagar	3	1	2
10.	Amroli	1	—	1
11.	Wankaner	1	—	1
12.	Unjha	1	—	1
13.	Gandhinagar	3	3	—
14.	Morvi	1	1	—
15.	Surat	1	1	—
16.	Barsad	1	1	—
17.	Kaira	1	1	—
18.	Palitana	1	1	—
		118	29	89

Exploitation of Domestic Polyester Spinners

7922 PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been protests against exploitation of domestic polyester spinners (28-2-83);

(b) whether it is correct that due to this, private companies are pressing for imports and goods worth Rs.260 crores were being imported annually; and

(c) whether it is correct that large Indian manufacturers have been mis-representing by giving different figures of manufacturing costs for conversion in their plans

with Government and other expansion plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) An article was published in India Today dated February 28, 1983.

(b) Import of polyester filament yarn is permissible under the prevailing policy.

(c) Such matters are considered taking into account relevant aspects.

News Item "Fewer Harijan Women Workers in Coal Mines"

7923. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in Indian Express dated 16 March, 1983 under the caption, "Fewer Harijan women workers in Coal Mines"; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of old tribal and Harijan workers have been removed from the rolls in the last five years showing them as resigned while in new recruitment even the statutory provision of reservation tor the SC and ST is not being observed if so, facts in detail; and

(c) whether he proposes to save the Harijans and tribals in employment in the BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) A report appeared in the Indian Express dated 16.3.1983 under the said caption. The report states, *inter alia*, that there is a steady fall in the number of women workers and that in the fresh recruitment, the intake of SC/ST candidates is meagre in BCCL.

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

Regularisation of Persons doing sweeping and clearing Jobs in N.F.L. at Panipat Unit

7924. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons doing the sweeping and cleaning jobs have been regularised in NFL, Panipat under the Government of India under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970) which prohibits employment of Contract Labour on and from 1.3.1977 for sweeping and cleaning;

(b) if so, on which date they have been regularisd: and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Details in this regard are being ascertained.

मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

7925. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए निर्धारित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार कौन से विशिष्ट कदम उठा रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध कार्यवाही करती है जो जानबूझकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त नहीं करते जबकि ऐसे योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कितने अधिकारियों के विरूद्ध अब तक कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Installation of Telephone Exchange at Tauni Devi in District Hamirpur

7926. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the case of installation of a Telephone Exchange at Tauni Devi in District Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh has been referred to the P.T.C.C. for clearance, on account of the power parallelism;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has given the clearance and the date on which it has been given; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which clearance would be given and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) and (c) The case was referred to P.T.C.C. during March, 1893. The Committee has asked for additional details to examine it. It normally takes about three months for examination and issue of clearance after complete details are available.

Protection of Minority Share Holders in event of Amalgamation Companies

7927. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LAW. JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made suitable arrangements for the protection of the interests of the minority share-holders who are not in the management in the event of transfer of controlling shares leading to the take-over of a firm; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Standing Committee of the Presidents of Stock Exchanges in India has gone into the question of affording suitable protection to the interests of the minority share-holders in the event of a change in the controlling interest of a company. The various recommendations made by them are under the consideration of the Government.

Certain recommendations made in this regard by Sachar Committee (copy laid down on the Table of the House on 30 8.78) would also be taken into account while taking a final decision on this subject.

Survey to Locate Oil

7928. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the areas in the country surveyed to locate oil during the year 1982-83;

(b) what are the findings;

(c) whether any foreign firm were engaged by Government in this operation;

(d) if so, the names of the countries and what are the terms and conditions involved;

(e) whether the new exploration work has been started in certain part of the country during the year 1982; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The following areas in the country were surveyed in an effort to locate oil during the year 1982-83 :—

ON-SHORE

Gujarat (Cambay), Assam, Rajasthan, Himalayan foothills of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh/Bihar-Ganga Basin, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, coastal plains of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

OFF-SHORE

Bombay-Ratnagiri, Saurashtra off the West Coast and the Palk Bay, Coromandel Coast and Off Krishna-Godavari River off the East Coast and Off the Andaman Islands.

(b) Structures/Prospects for testing are being delineated from processing and interpretation of the survey data.

(c) Yes, Sir, foreign seismic survey firms had been engaged to supplement the work done by indigenous agencies of ONGC & OIL.

(d) The countries involved are USSR, France & USA. The terms in all cases are on payment basis.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Reply to part (a) above also refers.

Exploratory drilling work was taken up in Rajasthan (Ghotaru-1 well in Jaisalmer area) and Bihar (Gandak-1 well near Uttar Pradesh/Bihar border in Ganga Basin). Drilling of Ghotaru-1 is completed and the well is under testing now. Drilling of Gandak-1 well is in progress.

Issue of Industrial Licences for Manufacture of DMT, PVC and Polyester Staple Fibre etc.

7929. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the particulars and addresses of those companies and firms which have been issued Industrial licences and letters of intent by Government for the following items and the facts taken into consideration for the selection of those companies and firms:

(1) D.M.T., (2) P.V.C., (3) Polyester staple fibre, (4) Polyester Filament yarn, (5) Polyester staple fibre, (6) Achrylic fibre, (7) Nylon industrial yarn terycot and (8) Polypropiline yarn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6421/83*]

Cases of Pension held up with Postmaster Dhameta, Kangra (H.P.)

7930. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that near-about 60 cases of pension pertaining to Defence personnel and civilians (old age pension) are held up with the Postmaster Dhameta, Kangra (H.P.);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount involved in the matter;

(c) whether Government have received any communication in the matter including M.Ps. and from Ministry of Defence in the matter;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(e) if answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Registration of All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railways

7931. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railways, the two recognised Federations of the Railways are registered bodies; if so, details of their registration numbers and date and place and their registration; and

(b) if not, whether Labour Ministry proposes to take initiative to see that they get registered first before working further in accordance with the rules and conventions followed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR : (a) According to information received from the Ministry of Railways, while the All India Railway's Federation has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi, with Registration No. 679 effective from 16th June, 1959, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is not registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926. However, the Zonal Unions affiliated to both the Federations are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926.

(b) As the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen enjoy negotiating facilities with the Railway Board by virtue of their being Federations affiliating recognised unions on the Zonal Railways, the condition precedent laid down for recognition of unions on Zonal Railways that they should be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 192 6 does not *ipso facto* apply to these two Federations. In the circumstances, Government have not laid down the stipulation that these Federations should be registered under the Trade Unions Act.

Non-Implementation of Tribunal Awards by BCCL for the last three years upto 1.1.1983

7932. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) details of the Tribunal Awards not implemented by the BCCL for the last three years upto 1st January, 1983; facts in details with years wise breakup;

(b) awards against which the appeal has been made;

(c) award against which non-implementation prosecution case has been made, facts in details giving the dates of filing and prosecution; and

(d) whether any body has been punished so far for non-implementation if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION : (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) Statement showing details of Tribunal Awards not implemented by M/s. BCCL during 1981 and 1982, appeals made and prosecutions launched is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6422/83*] Similar information for the year 1980 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) There have been no convictions as cases are pending before courts.

Cost of Litigation by BCCL in Tribunal High Court and Supreme Court

7933. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the cost and litigation by the BCCL in the Tribunal and the High Court and Supreme Court, facts in details for the last three years in connection with industrial disputes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost and litigation is more than the financial liabilities of the cases ;

(c) whether the officials of the BCCL were interested in litigation than production; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

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

Expansion of Janpath Telephone Exchange

7934. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the programme for the expansion of the Janpath Telephone Exchange (level 31, 32, 34, 35) for the year 1983-84; and

(b) how many lines were added to the above exchange during the year 1982-83 and what is the break-up of new telephones connections released upto 31st March, 1983 and the registration number and date covered under each category in the above telephone exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) During the year 1983-84, Janpath-II (Code-32) exchange is expected to be expanded by 2000 lines.

(b) (i) The capacity added to Janpath Exchange during 1982-83 are indicated below :

(a) Janpath II (Code-32) expansion by 1000 lines from 3000 to 4000.

(b) Janpath V (Code-35) expansion by 500 lines from 2100 to 2600.

(ii) The break up of new telephone connections released during 1982-83 is as follows :—

Category	No. of connections	Cleared upto Registration No.
OYT-S	89	24-12-80 QA/ OYT-S 3048
OYT-G	251	13-10-80 QA/ OYT-G/3027

Non-OYT-SPL	43	29-7-82 QA/ N-OYT-S/165
Non-OYT-SS	13	30-9-82/QA/ N/OYT-SS/153
Non-OYT-GENL	130	24-9-79 QA/ N-OYT-G/2180

Constitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee

7935. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the constitution of the Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee and whether all interests are represented on it and what are the rights of the members of the Advisory Committee; and

(b) what are the proposals to nominate persons from those categories which are still unrepresented and when the said nomination is likely to be made and what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Constitution of Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee, the interests represented therein, the functions of the committee and the facilities for the Members are indicated in the statement which is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The tenure of the previous Telephone Advisory Committee for Delhi expired on 30th September, 1982 and its re-constitution is under consideration.

Statement

(a) Constitution i e. interests represented on Delhi Telephone Advisory Committee :—

1. State Administration.
2. State Legislature (Metropoliton Council).
3. Corporation or Civic Body.
4. Members of Parliament.
5. Press.
6. Medical Profession.
7. Legal Profession.
8. Other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.
9. Trade, Commerce and Industry.
10. Public workers and others.

(b) Functions of the Committee :—

(i) Bringing the telephone using public and the P&T Department into closer relationship;

(ii) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to;

(iii) Advising the Department on the improvement of Local and Trunk Services;

(iv) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department for improving and developing the telephone Service;

(v) Assisting the Department in handling the present shortage in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public;

(vi) Assisting the Department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided under the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and non-OYT Special Categories.

(c) Facilities for the members :

(i) A Member of the T.A.C. is provided with one telephone on out-of-turn basis, during his tenure as a T.A.C. Member. No rental is charged for the telephone and 1200 free calls are allowed per bimonthly billing period.

(ii) The Members of Telephone Advisory Committee are entitled to get actual conveyance allowance for attending the meetings of the Committee subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-.

Screening two Films on Delhi T.V. in a week

7936. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan has started screening two Hindi feature films in a week from 24th March, 1983 besides two Chitrahars and one regional feature film;

(b) if so, the idea behind screening two feature films in a week on Delhi Doordarshan;

(c) whether Government are aware that during March and April, the children in Delhi prepare for their annual examination and the screening of feature films on Television interferes their studies; and

(d) whether Government would consider postponing their decision till after the annual examinations in Delhi are over in the interest of education of childern; if not, the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the main objectives of Doordarshan is to provide entertainment to its viewers. There were demands from many viewers to telecast an additional Hindi features film from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

(c) and (d) It is felt that telecast of an additional feature film by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi only once a week need not have interfered with the preparations of the children for their annual examinations. There have been, in fact, demands from viewers in other areas also to start the telecast of an additional feature film.

Non-payment of amount to feature film producers

7937. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan has not paid the amount to feature film producers as a result of which they have decided not to give feature films to Delhi Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for which payment has not been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The rates of payment to producers for telecast of Hindi feature films in colour on the national network were finalised recently. There has been no disruption in the supply of Hindi feature films for being telecast by Doordarshan and necessary payments for the telecast of the feature films are being made.

Number of Employees in DVC and SCA/ STs among them

7938. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in Damodar Valley and the numbers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees appointed there against the reserved quota category-wise and class-wise;

(b) the number of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees given benefit under the recruitment and promotion rules; and

(e) details of other benefits and priorities being provided to the employees belonging to SC and ST categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : (a) and (b) Total number of employees working in DVC is as under :

Category	Total No. of employees Class-wise	Total No. of SC	Total No. of ST
Group-A (Officers)	1350	24	6
Group-B (Supervisor/ Staff)	9618	180	134
Group-C (Workmen excluding Sweepers)	6765	764	376
Sweepers	436	—	—

(c) Details in regard to periodical efforts made in respect of benefits and priorities for SC & ST categories are as under :

(i) Special drive was made by sending selection Board to Ranchi Employment Exchange/Purulia Employment Exchange exclusively for recruitment of SC/ST candidates for the posts of Assistant-cum-Typist.

(ii) Exclusive recruitment was made for selection of Junior Engineer (Civil) from SC/ST candidates.

(iii) Recently SC/ST candidates for the recruitment of Labour Inspectors has been made with relaxed standard;

(iv) Medical Officers have been selected to make good the shortfall from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castss.

(v) One Officer belonging to SC Community has been nominated to act as Liaison Officers to streamline and activise things with regard to matters including recruitment.

(vi) ST/SC Officers is invariably now being included in the Selection Board.

Wrong Projection of Tribal Life and Culture in Films

7939. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various film producers of India and abroad have been projecting a wrong picture of tribal life in different feature films;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government and Film Censor Board to stop the wrong projection of tribal life and culture;

(c) does Government think of nominating tribal representative in the Film Censor Board to check such lapses;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Some films presented to the Board of Film Censors for cretification do depict tribal characters. However, under the guidelines issued by the Government the Board of Film Censors ensure *inter alia* that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented in any film.

(c) to (e) There is at present no specific proposal to nominate a tribal representative in the Film Censor Board.

Disposal of Criminal Case filed by R.P.F. Commissioner Bihar

7940. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that criminal cases filed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar/P.F. Inspectors against the defaulting employers under section 14 of the E.P.F. and Misc. Prov. Act, 1952 and also under section 406/409 I.P.C. are not being persued subsequently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Field Officers do not attend the concerned courts on the dates fixed for immediate disposal of the cases;

(c) what are the details of the criminal cases so far filed in Bihar region and how many cases have so far been dismissed for non-appearance of the prosecutions/witnesses etc.;

(d) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the respective authorities to attend the courts on the dates fixed without fail and also for taking disciplinary action against the erring officials; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHAMAVIR) : (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली के डाकघरों में अस्थायी पैकरों की सेवाएं

7941. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के डाकघरों में अस्थायी और स्थायी पैकर काम करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) अस्थायी पैकरों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाती है; और

(घ) सभी अस्थायी पैकरों को कब तक स्थायी बनाए जाने की योजना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी०एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अस्थायी—469 स्थायी—1005

(ग) और (घ) अस्थायी पैकरों को तीन वर्ष की संतोषजनक सेवा के पश्चात् स्थायीवत कर दिया जाता है। हांलाकि उनको स्थायी करना इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि समय समय पर किस सीमा तक स्थायी पद उपलब्ध होते हैं।

Production of Synthetic Fibre

7942. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units manufacturing synthetic fibre in the country:

(b) the annual prodution of synthetic fibre in these industries;

(c) what is the demand of synthetic fibre in the country;

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the production of synthetc fibre in the country to meet the increasing demand; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up any more synthetic fibre units in the country during the year 1983-84; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The information is as follows :—

Item	Number of manufacturing units	Production (tonnes) 1981-82	1982-83 (April-Sept., 1982)
Polyester Staple Fibre	5	29671	13727
Polyester Filament Yarn	10	15410	7810
Nylon Filament Yarn	9	23408	12855
Acrylic Fibre	2	13592	8033

(c) to (e) The demand estimates are reviewed from time to time Projects for additional capacity for the manufacture of various synthetic fibres are at different stages of implementation. Some additional manufacturing capacity may be commissioned during 1983-84.

Wastage by ONGC on Lost Cases

7943. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to a news-item in the English weekly "Blitz" dated 20 3.82 under the caption 'ONGC wastes 50 lakhs on lots, cases' if so, full details of expenditure by ONGC on legal cases;

(b) has any survey of wastage on legal expenses has been made during the past also; if so, when and with what results;

(c) the amouut spent on litigation and amount paid as back wages during the last five years; and

(d) how many cases are still pending in various courts in the country (mention courts) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMFNT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Government have seen the news-item under reference. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17.63 lakhs on legal expenses during the last five year (1976-77 to 1980-81). The figures for the year 1981-82 are under compilation.

(b) There has been no wastage on legal expenses and, therefore, the question of survey does not arise.

(c) The details of the amount spent on legal expenses are indicated in the reply to part (a) above. The amount paid as back wages during the last five years is approximately Rs. 4,87,838.03.

(d) A statement indicating the court cases pending in various courts of the country is attached.

Statement

			No, of cases
1.	Supreme Court of India		6
2.	Delhi High Court		3
3.	Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur		6
4.	Allahabad High Court		8
5.	Calcutta High Court		10
6.	Different Courts in Bombay		9
	(i) in the Court of Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Bandra.	— 3	
	(ii) City Civil Court at Bombay.	— 4	
	(iii) Distt. Judge, Alibagh	— 1	
	(iv) Small Causes Court at Bombay.	— 1	
7.	Madras High Court		2
8.	Gauhati High Court		29
9.	Ahmedabad High Court		8
10.	Dehra Dun Court		
	(i) District Judge, Dehra Dun	— 2	

(ii) Civil Judge	—	23	
(iii) Munsiff, Dehra Dun	—	4	
11. Different Courts at Agartala			14
(i) Sub Judge, Agartala	—	5	
(ii) Sadar Munsif	—	7	
(iii) MACT Agartala	—	2	

Ceiling on Expenditure on Wedding and allied ceremonies under 20-Point Programme

7944. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the soaring expenditure on wedding and allied ceremonies a ceiling on such expenditure is proposed to be imposed in the interest of the nation; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this direction under the 20-Point Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The recommendations made by the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament on the Working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 in its report submitted to Parliament on 11th August, 1982 include recommendations aimed at imposing a ceiling on expenditure on wedding and certain pre-marriage ceremonies, like Tilak, Sagan, etc. The report of the Committee has been forwarded to the State Government and Union territory administrations for their comments and replies are still awaited from a number of State Governments and Union territories. However, efforts are being made for introducing a Bill for implementing the recommendations of the Committee towards the end of the current session.

Insanitary and Unhygienic condition in P&T Employees Colony 'G' Point New Delhi

7945. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Welfare and Recreation Club P&T Quarters of 'G' Point, New Delhi have been complaining about the insanitary and unhygienic conditions prevailing in P&T employees colony 'G' Point for the last so many months;

(b) whether in spite of all efforts to bring it to the notice of Communication Ministry, NDMC Health authorities, the sewer system in that colony has remained blocked throughout resulting in accumulating of filthy water into the residential quarters of that colony causing health hazard and spreading of epidemic in that area:

(c) by what time the sewer system of that colony will be put into perfect operation and why Government have not sent experts to find the defect; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the concerned officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) It is not correct to say that insanitary and unhygienic conditions are prevalent in the P&T Colony, 'G' Point for so many months. As and when complaints are received the same are attended to on day-to-day basis.

(b) The quarters are one room tenements but the present occupancy is much higher than the occupancy for which sanitary services have been designed and this consequently strains the sewerage system. The manholes located in the P&T Colony are maintained by P&T Department and are being cleaned on a regular basis. However, when the NDMC main line gets choked, the sewerage back flows in the manholes resulting in overflowing. In such cases, the sewerage lines are got desilted in coordination with NDMC. No case of spreading of epidemic has been reported.

(c) A trunk sewerage system has recently been laid along Kali Bari Marg by the NDMC. The feasibility of connecting the sewerage system to P&T Colony to the New trunk line has been examined jointly by P&T and NIMG in the past week. This work will be taken up within a fortnight.

(d) In view of the above facts, it shall be seen that the officers are doing their best under the existing circumstances and that no action is called for against them.

Workers' Participation in Management

7946. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued directions to big industrial houses that it is very essential for workers' participation in the management and production of those undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Workers' participation in management was introduced through the provision for setting up of Works Committees in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This was followed up by the voluntary schemes of Joint Management Councils in 1958 and the 1975 Scheme for setting up Shop/Plant Councils. These schemes apply to big industrial houses as well. Through special communications and in a series of meetings with employers and employees this Ministry has been laying repeated stress on the implementation of these schemes by all covered establishments, including big industrial houses.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Assam Violence

7947. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much relief assistance was sought by the Assam Government to rehabilitate the refugees uprooted by the violence who were forced to flee their homes throughout the Brahmaputra Valley because of arson of terrorising;

(b) how much assistance was sanctioned by the Centre;

(c) was the assistance sanctioned/given by the Centre considered adequate to rehabilitate lakhs of refugees, if not, what steps the Centre proposes to take to rehabilitate the refugees adequately; and

(d) how many refugees have been rehabilitated by now and how many are yet to receive the help ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Rs. 57.08 crores.

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been released by the Central Government to the Government of Assam to meet the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of affected persons. Further funds will be released as and when considered necessary. The affected persons are being given relief assistance in the form of food supplies, cash doles, utensils, blankets and clothings. The children and nursing expectant mothers are

provided baby food/milk powder 30 tonnes of baby food/milk powder have been supplied for this purpose. For medical care, medicines worth Rs. 76.17 lakhs have been sent. On return to homes affected persons are being provided assistance for re-construction of houses, purchase of seed, replacement of lost bullocks and milch cattle and also maintenance assistance for some time.

(d) Against 310732 persons in the Camps during the peak period, there were 156087 persons in the camps as reported by the Government of Assam on 14th April, 1983. The persons who have returned to their villages are in the process of being rehabilitated.

Special Cell in R.E.C. to Expedite Electrification of Tribal Villages in Orissa

7948. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special cell has been set up in Rural Electrification Corporation to expedite to the work for electrifying villages in tribal areas of Orissa:

(b) the number of villages to be covered for electrification in the State in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the monetary provision made therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A new Division has been set up in the Rural Electrification Corporation for (i) Assessment of energy needs and (ii) Planning and formulation of programmes for the electrification of rural areas in general and backward & tribal areas in particular in all States.

(b) The Sixth Plan envisages electrification of 8,749 villages in Orissa under REC financed programme.

(c) The approved outlay of Sixth Plan under REC Schemes for Orissa is Rs. 62.70 crores, 15% of which is expected to be provided for tribal areas schemes.

भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड रायबरेली में गोली चलने की घटना

7949. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिनांक 11-2-1983 को भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड, रायबरेली में पुलिस की गोली से कितने कर्मचारी मारे गये, कितने घायल हुए और कितनों को हिरासत में लिया गया ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

(एक) मारे गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या	1
(दो) घायल हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या	37
(तीन) गिरफ्तार किए कर्मचारियों की संख्या	63

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को घाटा

7951. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को भारी घाटा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घाटे की अनुमानित राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम का वित्तीय वर्ष 31-3-83 को ही समाप्त हुआ है और इसके अन्तिम लेखों को अभी तैयार किया जाना है। अतः अभी यह कहना असामयिक होगा कि निगम को वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान लाभ होगा या हानि।

आल इंडिया स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स फेडरेशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में उठाई गई मांगें

7952. **श्री भीम सिंह :**
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स फेडरेशन ने नवम्बर, 1982 के मध्य में उनको कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हां तो उक्त ज्ञापन में क्या क्या मुख्य मांगें उठाई गई हैं; और

(ग) इन मांगों को स्वीकार करने के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) फेडरेशन ने 13-11-1982 को भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री को ज्ञापन दिया था।

(ख) और (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

आल इन्डिया स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूज पेपर्स फेडरेशन द्वारा भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण राज्य मंत्री को प्रस्तुत दिनांक 13-11-82 के ज्ञापन में निहित मुख्य मांगें और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई।

क्रम संख्या	ज्ञापन में निहित मुख्य मांगें	सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई
1	2	3
1.	सरकार को इस बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट कर देनी चाहिए कि छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों को एक वर्ष में कितने विज्ञापन और कितनी धन राशि दी जानी है।	सरकार ने पहले ही इसकी जानकारी दे दी है कि धन राशि के रूप में बड़े और छोटे/मझोले समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन 40:60 के अनुपात में दिये जाएंगे।

1	2	3
	2. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय को ये निदेश दिए जाने चाहिए कि वह विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करने के लिए समाचारपत्र को कागज पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिए जाने के बाद 10 दिन के अन्दर स्वीकृति करे ।	सामान्यतया इस प्रकार की स्वीकृति की अपेक्षाओं का पूर्ण अनुपालन हो जाने के एक महीने के भीतर समाचारपत्र की स्वीकृति के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जाता है ।
	3. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को निदेश दिया जाए कि वे विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा स्वीकृत समाचारपत्रों का उपयोग करें ।	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि वे अपने विज्ञापनों को विज्ञापन ओर दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से रिलीज करें । वास्तव में, वे निदेशालय के माध्यम से अपने विज्ञापन देने के लिए स्वतंत्र है ।
	4. राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी जाए कि वे विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा स्वीकृत समाचार पत्रों का उपयोग करें ।	राज्य सरकारों के विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करना पूर्णतया राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है । इसलिए वे अपनी अपनी बिज्ञापन नीतियां बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं ।
	5. भारत के समाचारपत्रों के पंजीयक को चाहिए कि वह पंजीकरण संख्याओं को 15 दिन के भीतर रिलीज कर दे, क्योंकि पंजीकरण संख्याओं के आबंटन में काफी विलम्ब होता है ।	पंजीकरण संख्या के आबंटन में विलम्ब इसलिए होता है क्योंकि आवेदकों द्वारा प्रेस और पुस्तक पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1867 के सभी उपबंधों का पालन नहीं किया जाता । उन मामलों में, जहां सभी कागज पत्र उपलब्ध कर दिए जाते हैं, पंजीकरण संख्याओं का आबंटन उचित समय के अन्दर कर दिया जाता है ।
	6. राज्य व्यापार निगम को अपने कार्य में गति लानी चाहिए अर्थात् इससे अधिक बिक्री काउंटर खोलने चाहिएं और अखबारी कागज को शीटों में सप्लाई करना चाहिए, आदि ।	जहां तक अखबारी कागज की खरीद और वितरण का संबंध है, राज्य व्यापार निगम की दक्षता में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से इस के कार्यकरण की निरन्तर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है ।

1	2	3

7. छोटे और मझौले समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज की खरीद पर सभी शुल्कों उप करों और करों से छूट देनी चाहिए ।

छोटे समाचारपत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा-शुल्क से छूट पहले ही दी हुई है । मझौले समाचारपत्रों के मामले में उन्हें बड़े समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में, केवल 1/3 सीमा-शुल्क देना होता है । मझौले समाचारपत्रों को और रियायत देना व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा जाता है ।

Rigs at disposal of ONGC

7953. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many rigs are now at the disposal of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and how many of them are rented from abroad; and

(b) total amount spent by ONGC during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-33 as rent to acquire the rigs from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present, the ONGC has at its disposal 55 drilling rigs in operation—14 offshore and 41 onshore.

Out of the 14 offshore rigs, 8 rigs are charter-hired from abroad and 6 rigs are owned by the ONGC. For onshore operations, all the rigs are owned by ONGC.

(b) Amount spent on charter-hire of the rigs for the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Amount spent on charter-hire (US Dollars in million)
1980-81	44.715
1981-82	58.891
1982-83	127.081

Pending applications for Telephone connections in Tripura

7954. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications are pending in different districts of Tripura in respect of telephone connections;

(b) what steps Government are taking to provide telephone connections to the applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Details of pending telephone applications for Tripura District as 13.4.1983 are given below ;-

(1) North Tripura District ... 34

(2) South Tripura District ... 21

(3) West Tripura District ... 21?

(4) East Tripura District ... NIL

(b) Capacities of the existing exchanges will be expanded where necessary during 6th Plan to clear all pending applicants except for a few non feasible cases.

Restrictions on Appointment of Foreign Directors by Private Companies

7955 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) where there is any restriction if a foreign national is appointed as a Director without any remuneration in a Private Limited Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and under which Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) In so far as the Companies Act, 1956 is concerned, there is no restriction for the appointment of a foreign national as a Director without any remuneration in a private limited company incorporated under the said Act provided the same is approved by the company in its Board's/shareholders' meetings under the provisions of the Act.

However, entry into and stay in India of foreigners is regulated under the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, the Foreign Act, 1946 and the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. Further section 30 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, imposes restrictions on taking up employment in India by foreign nationals. However permission of the Reserve Bank of Indian by the foreign nationals would be required only if they seek remittance facilities out of moneys received by them in India by reason of such employment.

Introduction of Anti-Dowry Bill

7956. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Joint Select Committee on Anti-Dowry and

(b) if so, the results thereof and by what time Bill will be introduced in Parliament in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The report of the Committee has been forwarded to the State/Governments/Union territory administrations for their comments. The comments of a number of State Governments/Union territory administrations are still awaited, However, efforts are being made for introducing in Parliament, towards the end of the current session, a Bill for implementing the recommendations of the Committee.

Amending Laws on Dowry death cases

7957. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that existing laws were not adequate to deal with dowry death cases; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the present laws with a view to finish this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Though the Indian Penal Code does not deal with dowry deaths as a seperate class, persons responsible for dowry deaths can be proceeded against under one or other of the provisions of the Code relating to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder or abetment to suicide, and the punishment provided under these provisions of the Code are sufficiently stringent and

adequate. The Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 have observed in their report that "The Committee are aware that the existence of the dowry system is a social problem and the remedy therefor can be found by creating social awareness in the society and that the evil cannot be eradicated unless social conscience revolts against it every time and on every occassion." The recommendations made by the Committee for the amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act have been forwarded to the State Governents/Union territory Administrations for their comments and the comments of a number of State Governments/Union territory Administration are still awaited. Efforts are being made for introducing in Parliament, towards the end of the current session, a Bill for implementing the recommendations of the Committee.

Drilling in West Bengal

7958. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploration drilling has been continuing in West Bengal for sometime past;

(b) if so, details of the drilling so far conducted;

(c) in how many cases, the drillings are ongoing and abandoned; and

(d) the net results of drilling ?

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

(b) The ONGC have so far drilled twenty wells in West Bengal

(c) Currently one well is under drilling and Sixteen wells have been abandoned.

(d) No commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made so far.

Import of Foreign Technology for setting up Gas-based Fertilizer Plants

7959. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than half-a-dozen gas-based Fertilizer units, each of 1350 tonnes are going to be set up in the next few years in U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to import foreign technology, while the country's indigenous know-how is being withered away ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) It has been decided to set up six new gas-based fertilizer plants, each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day ammonia. One plant will be located in Madhya Pradesh, one in Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The fertilizer plants are built all over the world with the help of know-how developed by only a few companies in the world. Maximum use of indigenous engineering expertise is made in translating this know-how, in the setting up of fertilizer plants in India.

Schemes for Introduction of better Telecommunication System

7960. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently finalised certain schemes for introducing better system of telecommunications; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The current Five Year Plan provides for introduction of better system of telecommunications with the help of modern technology in the following major areas :

(i) Satellite communication through 28 earth stations in the first phase.

(ii) Electronic exchanges, trunk as well as local, at all the principal traffic centres;

(iii) Electronic telex exchanges at all the principal traffic centres;

(iv) Multi-access radio systems for rural telecommunication to a limited extent in the first phase

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरगढ़ जिलों में निर्माणाधीन लघु-पन विद्युत परियोजनाएं

7961. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में कितनी लघु पन-विद्युत परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन है और वे कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी तथा उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता तथा लागत संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन स्थानों में बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के विचार से इन जिलों में लघु पन विद्युत परियोजनायें स्थापित करने के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पिथोरागढ़ जिले में 105 लाख रूपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 800 किलोवाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाली सुरेनिग्ड तेल्ला द्मर माइक्रो स्कीम इस समय निर्माणाधीन है परियोजना के मार्च, 1985 तक चालू होने की संभावना है। अल्मोड़ा जिले में इस समय कोई भी माइक्रो/लघु जल विद्युत परियोजना निर्माणाधीन नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त अल्मोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा निम्नलिखित माइक्रो/लघु जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है। अन्वेषण करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

स्कीम	जिला
1. हरसिला	अल्मोड़ा
2. सोबला	पिथौरागढ़
3. चिरकिल्ला	-वही-
4. भातीगढ़	-वही-
5. कंचौती	-वही-
6. सिपती	-वही-
7. सेरा घाट	-वही-
8. दुमकाली	-वही-
9. चरन देव	-वही-
10. देवखेत	-वही-
11. पन्तसेरा (तुन्दी)	-वही-
12. चान्दपुर (सवाला)	-वही-

Microhydel Projects in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts

7962. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the necessary action being taken by his Ministry to set up micro hydel projects

at Harsil in Almora and (1) Kanchali (2) Chirkila (3) Sobala (4) Dumkali (5) Charander (6) Devkhet (7) Pantsera (8) Chandpur (9) Ghatighar (10) Kanchauti (11) Sipti in Pithoragarh district with a view to ensure power supply required for the rural electrification scheme in distant hill areas;

(b) whether this Ministry proposes to advise the Uttar Pradesh Government to open an office of the Superintending Engineer of Micro Hydel Projects in Pithoragarh district in view of the ample possibilities of setting up such projects there; and

(c) the time by which survey work of these projects is likely to be completed and also the time by which these projects will be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The following micro-hydel schemes are under investigation/proposed to be undertaken for investigation by the State authorities :—

Scheme	District
Harsila	Almora
Chirkila	Pithoragarh
Sobala	,,
Dumkali	,,
Charan Deo	,,
Devkhet	,,
Pantesera (Tundi)	,,
Chandpur (Swala)	,,
Ghatigad	,,
Kanchauti	,,
Sipti	,,
Sera Ghat	,,

Power projects costing less than Rs. 1 crore do not require clearance of the Central Electricity Authority and the State Govts. can take up such schemes for implementation themselves. However, with a view to expedite the development of micro/small hydroelectric projects, the Central Electricity Authority have circulated the guidelines prepared by them, for the formulation of such schemes to the State authorities. The State authorities have been advised to draw up an organised plan to develop micro/small hydro-electric schemes.

इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज, रायबरेली में हड़ताल

7953. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के राय बरेली स्थित एकक में पिछले वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष मार्च मास तक हड़ताल के कारण कितने जनदिवसों की हानि हुई ओर उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई;

(ख) इस एकक में जनदिवसों की हानि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) से (ग) इंडियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज के रायबरेली कारखाने में केलेण्डर वर्ष 1982 या मार्च, 1983 तक कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई अत: हड़ताल के कारण श्रमदिनों की कोइ हानि नहीं हुई । फिर भी, 11 फरवरी, 1983 को रायबरेली कारखाने में कुछ हिंसात्मक वारदात के कारण कामगारों ने अपने कार्य-स्थल छोड़ दिये जिससे लगभग 1700 श्रमदिनों और लगभग 5.6 लाख रूपये की हानि हुई । इस प्रकार, श्रमदिन और उत्पादन की हानि, कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति अचानक बिगड़ जाने

के कारण हुई वारदात के स्वरूप को देखते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय की गुंजाइश नहीं थी ।

वर्ष 1983-84 में स्थापित होने वाले सुपर ताप बिजली घर

7964. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान कितने और सुपर ताप बिजली घर देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा इस वर्ष ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की मांग से कम धनराशि निर्धारित किए जाने का कुप्रभाव सुपर ताप बिजली घरों के स्थापित किए जाने पर पड़ेगा;

(ग) इन प्रस्तावित सुपर ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना के सन्दर्भ में स्थान के चयन में सरकार किन-किन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखेगी;

(घ) क्या इन स्टेशनों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों का चयन कर लिया गया है; यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या-क्या है; और

(ङ) इन स्टेशनों का निर्माण-कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा तथा कब तक पूर्ण हो सकेगा तथा इस संबंध में कुल कितनी लागत आने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम इस समय सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2000 मेगा०), कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2100 मेगा०), रामागुण्डम सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र (2100 मेगा०) और फरक्का सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र चरण-1 (600 मेगा०) की स्थापना कर रहा है । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने विन्ध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण-एक (1200 मेगा०) और रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण-एक (1000 मेगा०) के लिए प्रारम्भिक कार्य भी हाथ में लिए हैं इनके अतिरिक्त 1983-84 के दौरान नए सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

साधनों की कमी के परिणामस्वरूप, विद्युत क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार के उपक्रमों के संबंध में किया गया बजटीय आबंटन उनके द्वारा सूचित की गई आवश्यकताओं से कम रह जाता है । छठी योजना में पूरी करने के लिए सभी संभवित यूनिटें कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चालू की जाएंगी । अन्य परियोजनाओं पर कार्य की गति अधिकतम बनाए रखने के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों से हर संभव प्रयास किए जाएंगे ।

Improvement of Quality of Programmes on AIR and TV

7965. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to improve the quality of programmes in AIR and TV.

(b) whether all Heads of Stations in AIR and TV are experts in broadcasting and TV programmes;

(c) if so, what are their qualifications and are they treated as experts in programmes, if so, on what considerations;

(d) whether it is a fact that eminent writers, musicians, litterateurs are not appointed now as producers in AIR and TV; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons and how many producers were appointed in AIR and TV during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Improvement in the quality of programmes over AIR and Doordarshan is a constant and an on-going process. AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras have Programme Advisory Committee attached to them for giving suggestions to the Station concerned. In order so improve the quality of programmes, Government have set up a Working Group of distinguished persons/ communicator to make suitable recommendations within a period of 4 months. A high level Advisory Committee has also been set up to advise AIR and Doordarshan regarding the artists who are to feature in the national programmes of music/dance over the Media.

(b) and (c) There are specific recruitment rules which prescribe the qualifications, experience and qualifying service, which are to be fulfilled by officers before they could be appointed as Station Director, AIR or Director, Doordarshan Kendras. Appointments to such posts are made only in accordance with such rules.

In the Rules, there is a scope for direct recruitment to be made through the UPSC and promotions when made are through duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees on the basis of selection,

(d) and (e) No, Sir, Eminent writers, musicians and litterateurs are even now appointed as Producer (Emeritus) for AIR and Doordarshan 13 such Producers (Emeritus) were appointed during the last three years and they are in position.

Terms for Foreign Oil Companies for Exploring Hydrocarbons in India

7966. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted a carrot and stick policy towards foreign oil companies interested in exploring hydrocarbons in Indian blocks;

(b) whether it has brought down the rate of income tax payable by foreign oil companies from 73 05 per cent to 56.37 per cent;

(c) whether Government have made it clear that 15 per cent levy would be treated equivalent of royalty;

(d) whether Government have also taken a flexible approach towards foreign oil companies' demand for exporting their share of profit in oil;

(e) whether this decision of Government has resulted in a good response from oil companies and a large number of foreign companies have come forward for exploration of hydrocarbons in Indian blocks; and

(f) which are the foreign companies that have applied and by what time Government propose to come to a final decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (f) In order to supplement the maximum effort of the domestic oil companies, it was decided in 1980 to invite foreign oil companies for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in certain selected onshore and offshore blocks. In the first round of bidding, the Saurashtra Offshore Block II was awarded to M/s. Chevron The taxation regime settled for foreign oil companies undertaking such work provides for income tax including surcharge at the rate of 56.375% and an ad valorem levy of 15% in lieu of royalty and cess.

In the contract entered into with Chevron it has been provided that Chevron shall sell to Government of India its share in crude oil till India attains self-sufficiency.

In the second round of bidding offers have been received very recently from foreign oil companies and these are under

evaluation It will not be in the public interest to disclose further information at this stage.

Export of Crude

7967. SHRI B.N. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with crude production touching 21 million tonnes the target which had been set for 1985, India has emerged as a crude-exporting country;

(b) whether India exported five million tonnes of crude during 1982;

(c) if so, whether it has also decided to export a variety of refined products and export earnings on this account are likely to be Rs. 1,450 crores ;

(d) is it also a fact that India will be importing 16 million tonnes of crude for the current year; and

(e) whether the imports will have to be on a continuing basis because the Bombay High crude or the other crude domestically available does not yield by products which are necessary for the manufacture of other POL products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAK MISHRA) : (a) to (e) In 1982 indigenous crude oil production was about 20 million tonnes. Net import of crude oil during this period was about 13 million tonnes after taking into account export of about 4.4 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil.

2. The reasons for not processing at present, the entire quantity of Bombay High crude oil produced are two-fold :

(i) Bombay High crude oil cannot inherently yield certain products of the kind required in the country;

(ii) With the existing processing facilities available in some of the refineries in the country, it is not possible at present to process the entire Bombay High crude oil being produced so as to meet the present pattern of demand for petroleum products.

Step have been initiated already for expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Bharat Petroleum refinery at Bombay so as to augment the processing, by the end of 1984-85, of the Bombay High crude oil produced at that time.

3. During 1982 India exported about 0.65 million tonnes of Petroleum products valued at about Rs 100 crores, and about 4.4 million tonnes of crude oil valued at about Rs. 1035 crores

4. Arrangements have been finalised to import about 13.55 million tonnes of crude oil in 1983. The actual quantity imported will be dependent on factors like the actual performance of the refineries in the country during the year.

5. While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on factors like the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products, the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

Shortage of Coal

7968. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal shortage will surface again by 1984-85 if immediate steps are not taken to boost coal output according to the latest assessment;

(b) if so, whether the demand estimates show that the shortfall will be of the order of 16 million tonnes and the sectors facing the shortage are power and cement;

(c) is it also a fact that the experts in the Department of Coal have warned planners that imports of even non-coking coal might have to be resorted to if immediate action was not taken;

(d) if so, whether the Planning Commission has taken any decision in this regard;

(e) if so, to what extent they have agreed to take the steps in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f) An assessment of coal demand from the consuming sectors is made from year to year at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plans. Coal prodution is also accordingly planned to meet the requirements of the consuming sectors. Currently, with the levels of production projected and the very substantial accumulation of coal at pitheads there is no likelihood of shortage of coal for meeting the demand in 1983-84 & 1984-85. In these circumstances import of non coking coal to meet the demand is not being contemplated.

Britain shows Interest in joint ventures for Producing Power Generators

7969. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leader of the 18-member British Industrial Delegation had expressed his interest in not only supplying power generators, especially three to ten MW mini-generators to this country, but also setting up joint ventures for producing them in India;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry had discussions on the subject with the British Industrial Delegation;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached ;

(d) if so, whether India and U.K, have agreed to help in joint power projects in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the power projects that will be helped and aided by the UK Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A British Consultancy Delegation had visited India in October, 1982. At the meeting with the Association of Indian Engineering Industry it was mentioned by the delegation in general that there was scope for Indo-British cooperation in the power sector in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Telecommunications Scheme for Koraput District

7970. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Circle of Telecommunication has prepared schemes for the year 1983-84 for the Koraput district for execution;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for the following schemes :—

(i) Long Distance Public Telephones/ combined offices;

(ii) Long Distance Public Telephones on Multi Access Rural Radio System;

(iii) Telephone Exchanges;

(iv) Expansion of Telephone Exchanges;

(v) Telex Exchanges.

(c) how many of them have been taken up for execution during the year 1982-83 and completed and are still under execution, with the names of the places therefor;

(d) the names of the places selected for execution of the above schemes during the year 1983-84 and the steps taken by the Circle to sanction the schemes and funds along with the materials or the schemes made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADIL) : (a) The Telecommunication schemes for the year 1983-84 for the Koraput District are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The names of the places where Telecommunication Schemes have been completed during 1982-83 are given below :—

Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices

1. Ambadala
2. Bikrampur
3. Charmula Kusumi
4. Chitrakonda
5. Atigaon
6. Patraput
7. Dumuriput
8. Jaltar
9. Putasingi
10. Kamta
11. Tumbarla
12. Ukumba
13. Limapadar
14. Dumbasara

(ii) New Telephone Exchanges opened

1. Damanjodi
2. Bissamkatak

(iii) Telephone Exchanges expanded

1. Boriguma
2. Jeypore
3. Malkangiri
4. Muniguda
5. Rayagada.

(d) The schemes for the year 1983-84 are yet to be finalised. The proposals are examined and sanctioned progressively and funds are met from the bulk allocation to the Telecommunication circle. No separate funds have been allocated for Koraput District.

Imposition of Export Obligation for Manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn

7971. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether while granting licences in 1981 under the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act, 1981 for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn to M/s Reliance Textile Industries, Orkay Silk Mills Private Ltd., and M/s J.K. Synthetic Ltd., any export obligations on these units were imposed, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether each of the units on whom export obligation has been imposed are fulfilling the prescribed export obligation if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Industrial licences to the three parties carry a condition that each licencee shall undertake an export obligation equal to twice the value of the capital goods to be imported; the export obligation is to be fulfilled over a period of five years from the eighteenth month after the commissioning of plant and equipment/commencement of production.

Schemes for Electrification of Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

7972. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States and Union territories have been asked by his Ministry to prepare rural Electrification Schemes separately for Tribal Sub-Plan areas and submit them separetely for approval; and

(b) if not, how his Ministry is identifying the blocks of Tribal Sub-Plan areas out of a large number of proposals and quantifying the funds for the same at the time of approval thereof and the procedure adopted to provide priorities for these schemes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) In order to enable SEBs to sponsor schemes for tribal areas, the REC has proposed to the SEBs to prepare component plan for electrification of tribal villages in the States

The Revised Minimum Needs Programme is applicable to all States where the level of village electrification in the State as a whole was less than 50% in March, 1978, as far as rural electrification is concerned. In these States, all tribal Sub-Plan areas come under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme and these are advanced by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the SEBs on concessional terms. Even in other areas, the REC extends financial assistance on liberal terms and conditions to the SEBs for rural Electrification schemes in tribal areas.

U.K. Offer to provide know-how for Power Generation and Coal Production

7973. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government has offered its know-how to assist in power generation and coal production in India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) National Thermal Power Corporation has signed contracts with M/s Northern Engineering Industries, U.K., for supply of total equipment for power station, station engineering and supervision of the first stage (1000 MW) of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project.

In the field of coal mining, assistance from British Mining Consultants has been availed of for Amolori Project in Singrauli Coal Fields. This firm is providing assistance in the procurement and supply of certain equipment from U.K.

Location and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in 1982-83

7974. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

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

(a) the number of bonded labourers located during the year 1982-83, State-wise;

(b) how they have been rehabilitated; and

(c) what are the instructions and the assistance given to each State under the Scheme for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A statement showing the number of bonded labourers identified and freed in different States during 1982-83, as per the latest reports available from the State Governments (i.e. from 1.4.1982 to 28.2.1983). is appended.

(b) The freed bonded labourers are being rehabilitated by the State Governments under their on-going schemes relating to area development and welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes as also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under operation from 1978-79, which envisages rehabilitation under land based, animal husbandry/poultry based and skill/craft/occupation based schemes, etc. Under this scheme, the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers, the ceiling limit of rehabilitation grant per bonded labourer being Rs. 4,000/-, half of which is given as central share.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to formulate rehabilitation schemes in respect of all the bonded labourers to be covered during 1983-84 and send the same to the Ministry of Labour immediately for sanction and release of central share of assistance. Since no rehabilitation schemes have yet been received from any State Government during 1983-84, no assistance has been released to any State Government so far during this year.

Statement

State	Number of bonded labourers identified and freed (From 1.4.82 to 28.2.83)
1. Andhra Pradesh	36
2. Bihar	230
3. Gujarat	—
4 Karnataka	—
5. Kerala	—
6 Madhya Pradesh	192
7. Maharashtra	10
8. Orissa	11,601
9. Rajasthan	115
10, Tamil Nadu	595
11. Uttar Pradesh	128
Total	12,907

Conference on reform of Indian Legal System

7975. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference on the reform of the Indian Legal System was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the resolutions adopted at the Conference with other salient features of the deliberations held; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about judicial reforms to eliminate executive control over them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government of India do not have information about any conference on the reform of the Indian Legal System held in New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Acquisition of Japanese Floating Power Station

7976. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been requested to accept the offer by Japanese firms to make available floating power stations and acquire a few from them immediately;

(b) if so, whether Japanese firms are willing to offer the floating power stations of 100 MW capacity;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the offer, if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached and singed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

USSR's help in setting up Small Power Projects

7977. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHAR MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has agreed to help India in setting up small power projects;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached any signed;

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

(d) how many such projects will be set up and what will be the capacity of each projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (b) No, Sir. However, the stage I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project is presently under construction with Soviet Cooperation. There was also preliminary discussion in the second meeting of the Working Group on Power held in December, 1982, about the possibilities of cooperation between USSR and India about a new thermal project. The two sides agreed to exchange preliminary views and information in this regard.

सलाया-वीरमगाम-कोयाली-मथुरा पाइप लाइन के लिए दूर संचार प्रणाली

7978. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सलाया-वीरमगाम-कोयाली-मथुरा पाइपलाइन की दूर संचार प्रणाली चालू करने का दायित्व किस कम्पनी को सौंपा गया है;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य निर्धारित समय पर पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सलाया-वीरमगाम-कोयाली-मथुरा पाइपलाइन के विस्तार हेतु अन्य कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सलाया-वीरमगाम-कोयाली खंड के लिए दूर संचार प्रणाली की स्थापना का कार्य मैसर्स भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, गाजियाबाद तथा वीरमगाम-मथुरा खण्ड के लिए मैसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, लिमिटेड बंगलूर को दिया गया था ।

(ख) जबकि जनवरी, 1979 के कार्य पूरा करने के कार्यक्रम की अपेक्षा सलाया-वीरमगाम कोयाली खण्ड का कार्य मार्च, 1981 में पूरा कर लिया गया था, जून, 1982 के कार्य पूरा

किये जाने के कार्यक्रम की अपेक्षा वीरमगाम मथुरा खण्ड पर कार्य मई, 1983 के अन्त तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है ।

(ग) प्रस्तावित करनाल रिफाइनरी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस पाइपलाइन में सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए एक प्रस्ताव है ।

Extension of Automatic Telephone Exchange or STD Facilities

7979. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to have automatic telephone exchanges or STD-connections keeping in view the population of cities;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such cities which do not have these facilities; and

(c) the details regarding the time-bound scheme to extend facilities to such cities by providing automatic telephone exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) The provision of automatic exchange or STD for a town is not based on population but number of existing telephones, waiting demand and importance of the place such as administrative headquarters etc. In the 6th Plan, priority has been given for automatisation and STD to District Headquarters and towns having more than 1500 telephone lines

Farakka Super Thermal Power Project

7980. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the tentative date by which the first unit of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project will start power generation;

(b) the year in which the Project will be set to utilise its full capacity for generating power and the quantum to be generated at that stage; and

(c) the extent to which West Bengal is expected to be benefited by this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The first 200 MW unit of Farakka Super Thermal Power Project is expected to be commissioned by early 1985. The project. which will have a total capacity of 600 MW, is scheduled to be completed during 1986. The share of West Bengal in the total out put of Farakka STPS will be 205 MW.

Pilferage of Coal from Talcher Coal Mines (Orissa)

7981. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale pilferage of coal from Talcher coal mines (Orissa) every year;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save coal from pilferage/theft; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

Setting up 500 TV Stations

7982. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up 500 more TV Stations in the country;

(b) if so, the year by which these additional TV stations are proposed to be opened in the country;

(c) the towns and cities in different States identified for the location of these new TV stations; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENNTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (i.e. 31-3-85) 16 new TV Stations are being established in addition to 41 stations already existing. The districts expected to be covered by each of these 16 stations and the expected year of commissioning are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6423/83*]

Investment by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

7983. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be invested by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in various projects in 1983-84;

(b) the names and the number of projects on which the investment is proposed to be made; and

(c) the details of the expected time of the completion of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As per the approved Annual Plan the proposed investment by H.P.C.L. in various projects in 1983-84 amounts to Rs. 159.84 crores.

(b) and (c) The major projects, costing more than Rs. 20 crores in progress at H.P.C.L. with the expected dates of completion are as follows:-

Major Projects	Expected Date of Completion
(1) Visakh Refinery Expansion Project :	
(a) Crude Distillation Unit	March, 1984
(b) Secondary Processing Facilities (Fluidised Catalytic Cracking Unit)	October, 1984
(2) Bombay Refinery Expansion Project :	March, 1985
(3) Bombay-Pune Pipe line :	August, 1984
(4) LPG Marketing :	
(a) Phase I	1983-84
(b) Phase II	1983-84
(c) Phase III	In phases upto 1987-88

Apart from these, there are other projects like Hexane maximisation, Bright stock manufacture, replacement of boilers and furnaces, captive power plant, sulphur recovery unit and mandatory crude tanks which are being taken up.

Progress of Hydel Projects under construction

7984. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro electric projects under construction in the country;

(b) the date of the beginning of work of those hydro electric projects;

(c) the target dates of the completion of those projects; and

(d) the progress made so far in completing those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement showing, the on-going hydro-electric power projects, the date of beginning of the work, the target date for completion on the basis of the Sixth Plan, and the latest commissioning schedule based on progress made so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6424/83*]

Opening of New Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

7985. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of new telephone exchanges proposed to be established in Gujarat during 1982-83;

(b) what is the progress achieved and the names of the places where new telephone exchanges have been established and the number of lines in each exchanges;

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert manual telephone exchanges into auto exchanges in Gujarat State during the year 1982-83;

(d) if so, the progress made; and

(e) what is the Government's proposal to establish new telephone exchanges in Gujarat during the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Subject to availability of materials it is proposed to open 30 new telephone exchanges in Gujarat during 1983-84.

Statement

Statement showing New Exchanges proposed to be opened/opened (*) in Gujarat during 1982-83.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type	Capacity in lines
1	2	3	4
1.	Gota	MAX. III	25 LINES
*2.	Limbadia	,,	50 ,,
3.	Chandrani	,,	50 ,,
4.	Pural	,,	25 ,,

1	2	3	4	
5.	Khed	Max. III	50	Lines
6.	Munai	,,	25	,,
*7.	Taka-Tuka	,,	25	,,
8.	Agiol	,,	25	,,
9.	Paldi	,,	25	,,
*10.	Un	,,	25	,,
*11.	Chitrasani	,,	50	,,
12.	Dabhoda	,,	25	,,
*13.	Karbatia	,,	25	,,
14.	Chada	,,	25	,,
15.	Sudasana	,,	25	,,
*16.	Punasan	,,	50	,,
*17.	Pilucha	,,	25	,,
18.	Sankheswar	,,	25	,,
*19.	Dudharampura	,,	25	,,
*20.	Billia	,,	25	,,
21.	Sametra	,,	25	,,
22.	Deenada	,,	25	,,
23.	Balva	,,	25	,,
24.	Porda	,,	25	,,
25.	Sudumada	,,	35	,,
26.	Dhandhalpur	,,	25	,,
27.	Pamanbore	,,	25	,,
28.	Kondh	,,	25	,,
*29.	Chunel	,,	25	,,
30.	Vyasvasna	,,	25	,,
*31.	Sastapur	,,	25	,,
32.	Kanisha	,,	25	,,
33.	Kinkhod	,,	25	,,
*34.	Pavagadh	,,	25	,,
*35.	Morva	,,	25	,,
36.	Jesalwada	,,	25	,,

1	2	3	4	
37.	Saksar	Max. III	25	Lines
38.	Thuvavi	,,	25	,,
39.	Tundav	,,	25	,,
*40.	Sejamba	,,	50	,,
*41.	Dediapada	,,	25	,,
*42	Nogama	,,	50	,,
*43.	Areth	,,	25	,,
44.	Zankhvav	,,	25	,,
45.	Earthen	,,	25	,,
46.	Paria	,,	25	,,
47.	Fansa	,,	25	,,
48.	Kharel	,,	25	,,
49.	Dihor	,,	25	,,
50.	Gundarana	,,	25	,,
51.	Mota Khuntawada	,,	25	,,
*52.	Juna Savar	,,	25	,,
*53.	Navagam	,,	25	,,
54.	Wad Panchasara	,,	25	,,
*55.	Rana-Khirasana	,,	25	,,
56.	Dharagani	,,	25	,,
57.	Tori	,,	25	,,
58.	Navabandar	,,	25	,,
59.	Babapar	,,	25	,,
60.	Arni	,,	50	,,
*61.	Chitravad	,,	25	,
*62.	Khajurada	,,	50	,,
63.	Iajai	,,	25	,,
*64.	Kotada-Chakar	,,	25	,,
*65.	Derasadi	,,	50	,,
66.	Suvai	,,	25	,,
67.	Kidiyanagar	,,	25	,,
68.	Adesar	,,	25	,,

1	2	3	4
*69.	Bhalada	,,	25 ,,
*70.	Dolwan	,,	50 ,,
*71.	Rajpardi	,,	50 ,,
*72.	Khanvel	,,	25 ,,
*73.	Bhaigam	,,	25 ,,
*74.	Rangpur	,,	50 ,,
*75	Kawas	,,	50 ,,
*76	Vadasada	,,	25 ,,
*77	Mujpur	,,	25 ,,
*78	Nocanvadar	,,	25 ,,
*79	Keliyavasana	,,	25 ,,
*80	Ramgadh	,,	25 ,,
*81	Katwara	,,	25 ,,
*82	Sachin	,,	25 ,,
*83	Gundla	,,	25 ,,
*84,	Pansora	,,	50 ,,
*85	Kayi	,,	25 ,,
*86.	Devia	,,	25 ,,
*87.	Dadra	,,	25 ,,
*88.	Santhali	,,	25 ,,
*89.	Khageshri	,,	25 ,,
*90.	Gadhboriad	,,	25 ,,
*91.	Kadwal	,,	25 ,,

Achievement of Power Plan upto March, 1983

7986. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target fixed of the new power projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the new power units likely to be established during the said period;

(c) what is the progress achieved of generating new power under the plan at the end of March, 1983; and

(d) what is the progress in regard to establishing the new plant under the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Sixth Plan envisaged during the first three years of the Plan i.e. upto March, 83, addition of new generating capacity of 11128.5 MW comprising 2720.5 MW hydro, 7718 MW thermal and 690 MW nuclear. Out of this, during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan upto 31.3. 1983, a total capacity of 7,058 MW comprising 1,657 MW hydro, 5181 MW thermal and 220 MW nuclear has been commissioned/rolled. A Statement showing the position of thermal and hydro units targetted for commissioning during the Sixth Plan; State-wise, actual achievement till 31.3. 1983 and the present commissioning schedule based on the assessment of the progress of works in these projects is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6425/83*]

Non-Sanctioning of Posts in Employees Provident Fund Organisation

7987. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees Provident Fund Organisation has not been allowed the sanction of sufficient number of posts, pending acceptance of report submitted by SIU of the Ministry of Finance, if so, is not the work suffering in the Regional Offices resulting in unavoidable hardship to millions of employees who claim their provident fund;

(b) whether Government propose to sanction adequate number of posts both in the Officers category as well as clerical cadre to look after the additional work as a result of coverage of educational institutions all over the country; and

(c) has the Central Provident Fund Organisation reviewed the workload of Accounts Officers, Field Officers and even the Regional Commissioners and if so, whether any additional posts are proposed to be created to increase the efficieney of the Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) According to normal practice no additional post is sanctioned when SIU has undertaken study, pending completion of the study. In the case of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, however, the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has been sanctioning posts for the creation of which he has powers, as required on the basis of existing norms. In the case of posts to be sanctioned by Government, however, a few proposals have been kept pending receipt of the SIU report.

(b) The C.P.F.C. has already created the required number of additional posts of clerks. Creation of posts at higher level awaits SIU study.

(c) It is expected that the SIU will recommend the new norms for creation of various categories. Additional posts if required will be sanctioned after the revised norms are intimated by SIU.

Adequate Staffing of Sub-Regional Offices in E.P.F. Organsation

7988. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of the Labour Ministry to decentralise the working of the E.P.F Organisation in the interest of better efficiency and in that direction several Sub-Regional Offices have been opened;

(b) the number of Sub-Regional Offices opened so far and whether they have been staffed adequately and also minimum items of furniture and other conveyances have been provided to the staff.

(c) whether Government have sanctioned only Accounts Officers to Head such

Sub-Regional Offices; disregarding there earlier decision to post Dy. R.P.F. Commissioners or Asstt. Commissioners as Officer-in-Charge of Sub-Regional Offices; and

(d) whether Government propose to review their decision and post at least Dy. R.P.F. Commissioners in the grade of Rs. 1200-1600 in all Sub-Regional Offices, as recommended by Faqir Chand Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 27 Sub-Regional Offices have been opened so far and they have been provided with adequate staff and minimum requirement of furniture and other conveniences etc.

(c) and (d) Government have sanctioned Accounts Officers pending prescription of norms by the Staff Inspection Unit, for only six recently opened Sub-Regional Offices. In other Sub-Regional Offices Dy. Regional Provident Fund Commissioners/Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners have already been posted depending upon the availability of officers of appropriate grades and in exigencies of work.

Delay in Finalisation of Penal Damage case in E.P.F. Organisation

7989. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a large number of penal damage cases pending in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in almost all the Regions, and that the cases have been kept pending and have not been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the number of pending cases in each State and since when these have been pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what concrete steps are being contemplated to finalise the penal damage cases expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coverage of Universities, Agricultural Universities, Missionery Schools in Bihar under E.P.F. (M.P.) Act.

7990. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all the Universities including Agricultural Universities and missionery schools and colleges including private, affiliated have not been covered under the E P F. and MP Act, 1952 in Bihar because of neglect by the Inspector and if so, what are the details of coverages and what are the difficulties in covering all;

(b) by what time all such institutions will be covered; and

(c) whether 7A proceedings have been started against those defaulting establishments and if not, the reasons therefor, why and whether all proper inspections have been made by the inspectors of all the covered educational institutions in all States and if so. what is the detailed position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Forum on Film Exchanges for Third World Countries

7991. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a forum on film exchanges in collaboration with third world countries to fulfil the socio-economic aspirations of these countries as also to counter the dominance of the West;

(b) what steps are proposed to safeguard the cultural interests of the third world;

(c) whether any reference was made to this subject during the Non-Aligned Meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No Forum has been set up on Film Exchanges in collaboration with the Third World Countries. However, this Ministry has Cultural Exchange Programmes with some of the Third World Countries. Most of these Cultural Exchange Programmes involve, inter-alia, exchange of films, participation in International Film Festivals, visit of film delegations, exchange of film personnel, etc.

(c) and (d) No special mention was made about setting up a Forum on Film Exchanges during the Non-Aligned Meeting but the meeting underlined the need for bilateral, international and multi-lateral co-operation among Non-aligned Countries in the field of education and culture.

Progress of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project

7992. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in the construction of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) the details in regard to the requirement of land, estimated cost and likely time for its completion; and

(c) the benefits to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The first stage (6×210 MW) of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project alongwith associated transmission lines has been sanctioned in 1982-83 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1110.42 crores. Out of 6100 acres of land required for the project, about 350 acres of land has been handed over to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and site levelling work for the main plant area has commenced. The first unit (210 MW) of this project is expected to commissioned by the about middle of 1987 with successive units following at successive intervals of six months each.

Legal Aid Camps Organised in States

7993. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the scheme sponsored by Central Government, some legal aid camps were arranged in 1981-82 and in 1982-83 in the country;

(b) if so, the number and names of the States covered and benefited by such camps;

(c) whether such camps were also held in the State of Orissa during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the places, district-wise where such camps were organised ?

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

(b) The details are as follows :

Name of State	Year	No. of camps organised
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	46
	upto 31-12-82	12
Gujarat	1981-82	2
	1982-83	8 and 25 Legal Aid Ambulances—Lok Adalats.
Haryana	1981-82	2
Maharashtra	1981-82	6
Orissa	1981-82	4
	1982-83	15
Tamil Nadu	1981 ...	in 108 places
	1982 ...	in 142 plaees
	Jan. 1983 ...	in 17 places
Uttar Pradesh	1981-82	39
	1982-83	16

Details of beneficiaries are not received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Legal aid camps arranged by the Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board

S. No.	Place/date where the legal aid camp was held	No. of cases registered	Number of cases disposed of					
			SC	ST	Women	Children	Ors	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jagat Singh Pur (31-10-81)	231	—	—	—	—	—	173
2.	Rairangpur (10-2-82)	329	52	131	9	—	7	199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Gurd Pur (27-2-82)	278	17	86	1	—	69	173
4.	Udit Nagar (22.3.82)	93	4	8		—	11	23
5.	Parlakhemedi (15-5-82)	(Figures not provided)						
6.	G. Udayagiri (4-6-82)	(		-do-			)	
7.	Gajalbadi (25-7-82)	(		-do-			)	
8.	Angul (28-8-82)	576	131	10	8	—	181	330
9.	Nilgiri in Balasore Distt. (12.11.82)	272	19	11	—	—	72	102
10.	Champua in Keonjhar Distt. (26-11-82)	431	44	85	26	—	154	309
11.	Patnagarh (18-12-82)	455	61	105	—	—	157	302
12.	Despalla (20-12-82)	87	16	6	—	—	49	71

Legal aid Camps held by District Committees & Sub-Divisional Committees of the Orissa Board

13.	11-11-82	at Hindol by the Dist. Committee, Dhankanai.
14.	13-11-82	at Kasinagar by Sub-divisional Committee, Perlakhemundi (Ganjam)
15.	19-12-82	at Keshpur by the District Committee, Ganjam.
16.	11-12-82	at Rampur by the Member-Secretary, Sonepur Sub-Divisional Committee.
17.	14.1.83	at Kunduli by Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee, Koraput.
18.	17-1-83	at Kamskanyanagar by District Committee, Dheakanal.
19.	30-1-83	at Chikiti by District Committee, Ganjam.

Details of beneficiaries are not received.

Natural Resources to meet Energy needs and Efforts to avoid Deforestation

7994. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the natural resources to energy deficit and efforts of Government to exploit them for avoiding deforestation;

(b) what are the targets fixed for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what percentage of population is likely to be benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The commercial sources of energy are coal, oil and electricity. Besides, there are non-commercial sources of energy like fire-wood and animal and agriculture waste. In order to meet the energy requirements of the country, Government have a programme for accelerated exploitation of various energy resources. The production target envisaged under the Sixth Plan is to reach the level of 165 MT for coal and 29.5 MT (revised target) for oil. The target for addition to power generating capacity is 19666 MW during the Plan period. The revised target for installing bio-gas plants is 4 lakhs, while the target for fuel wood plantations in the Sixth Plan under various Social Forestry Programmes including the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is 15.2 lakh hectares. The development of resources like bio-gas and fuel wood help in meeting the cooking requirements in rural areas and thus avoid deforestation.

Opening of Post Offices in W.B.

7995. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices opened so far in the villages of West Bengal State;

(b) the number of post offices and sub-post offices likely to be opened in the villages of West Bengal State in 1983-84;

(c) the number of applications received by the P&T Department for opening of new post offices and sub-post offices in the villages of West Bengal State; and what action has been taken thereon;

(d) whether it is a fact that some applications have been received by the P&T Department from the villages of district Cooch-Bihar of West Bengal for opening new post offices and sub-post offices; and

(e) If so, what are the details in this regard and the names of villages where post offices and sub-post offices are to be opened during this year; if not, the reasons therefor and what criteria Government purpose to adopt in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) As on 31.3.1983, there were 6,946 rural post offices in West Bengal State.

(b) Under Annual Plan 1983-84, 180 rural post offices are to be opened in West Bengal Postal Circle which Includes, besides West Bengal State, Sikkim and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands also. The sub-allocation of the target among the different parts of the Circle will be done by Postmaster-General, West Bengal Circle.

(c) During the year ended 31.3.1983, 199 requests were received for opening of post offices in rural areas. The requests were examined and 60 rural post offices were opened.

(d) Yer, Sir.

(e) Since the commencement of the Sixth Plan viz. from 1.4.1980, requests for opening of post offices in 84 villages of Cooch Bihar District were received. During

that period post offices were opened in 13 villages. For the current year (1983-84) proposals from 26 villages have been taken up for consideration, and depending upon the fulfilment of the prescribed norms the villages where post offices are to be opened will be decided. The criteria adopted for opening of rural post offices is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Criteria for opening of post offices in rural areas :

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :-

1. Post offices in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas :

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :-

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :-

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-grampanchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :-

(a) The village (or an intergated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों का कोटा

7996. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्य

कर रहे कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरी तरह भर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो बाकी कोटे को भरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम चन्द्र रथ) : (क) और (ख) बरौनी उर्वरक कारखाने में कार्यरत, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जाति सहित कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी वार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी/समूह	कुलसंख्या	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
समूह "क"	240	8	1
समूह "ख"	235	20	4
समूह "ग"	1000	126	69
समूह "घ" (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)	106	18	5
समूह "घ" (सफाई कर्मचारी)	51	51	—

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कार्पोरेशन लि० ने सूचित किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के लिये विभिन्न श्रेणियों में आरक्षित कोटा को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। उपक्रम ने समूह 'क' पदों के भर्ती स्तर पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्रबंध प्रशिक्षु के रूप में भर्ती करने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं ताकि आरक्षित पदों को भरा जा सके।

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

7997. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के संबंधित श्रेणीवार किनने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटा संपूर्ण रूप से पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में शेष कोटा भरे जाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) 1-1-1983 से बरौनी रिफाइनरी में कर्मचारियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

	कुल	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप "क"	394	10	4
ग्रुप "ख"	58	—	—
ग्रुप "ग"	1966	153	26
ग्रुप "घ" (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)	189	25	—
ग्रुप "घ" (सफाई कर्मचारी)	73	73	—

चुकि सभी वर्ग "क" के पदों की भर्ती इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन, नई दिल्ली के रिफाइनरीज एवं पाइपलाइनस प्रभाग के मुख्यालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती है, वर्ग "क" के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या किसी विशेष एकक सम्बन्ध में समूचे संगठन के लिए निश्चित समय के लिए नहीं दिखाई जा सकेगी।

आई. ओ. सी. को आरक्षण पर राष्ट्रपति के निर्देश 24-3-1971 को जारी किये गये और उस तिथि से लेकर 31-12-1982 तक कर्मचारी वर्ग में कुल रिक्त स्थानों (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) 17.76% और 11.20% क्रमशः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से भरा गया था जबकि बिहार राज्य के लिए अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 14% और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 9% आरक्षण निर्धारित किया गया था। जब कि आरक्षण की कुल प्रतिशतता निर्धारित सीमाओं से अधिक है, कर्मचारियों की कई श्रेणियों के सम्बन्ध में आरक्षण का अभाव है। यह मुख्यतः उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण है। इस अभाव को पूरा करने के लिए, आई. ओ. सी. शैक्षिक योग्यताएं, अनुभव, आयु सीमा छूट आदि देने जैसे कई उपाय कर रही है।

Portraits of Young Women in Advertisements

7998. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that now a days it has become the fashion by giving advertisements to various daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies, journals and other papers, radio and Doordarshan, showing the different portraits of a young women to attract the attention of common people for their interest ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints from the various Women's Organisations against such advertisements which is against our culture ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint an Advisory Body to guide Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARAIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, in so far as the Government Media are concerned, special care is taken to ensure that the correct image of women is projected.

(b) No such complaints have been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Posts of Superintendents in CPF Commisston Office Delhi

7999. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts Superintendents are lying vacant in the office of Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant ;

(c) action taken to fill-up the vacancies ;

(d) whether the eligible Scheduled Castes/Tribes are being considered for promotion to the posts of Superintendents ;

(e) the panel if prepared, and the number of SC/ST included in the panel ; and

(f) whether panel is prepared for the exact number of posts to be filled up in accordance with the instructions of Government so as to include SC/ST in the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated as follows :

(a) and (b) Only one post is lying vacant since 28.3.1983.

(c) Action for filling up this vacancy is being initiated.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No panel exists at present.

(f) Panels are drawn up strictly in accordance with the standing instructions of Government.

Issue of Commemorative Stamps in names of Freedom Fighters

8000. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and Philatelic Advisory Committee have taken note of the contribution made by the various regions of the country to the freedom struggle and depicted it through the release of commemorative stamps and in honour of the prominent Freedom Fighters of the concerned regions, as it is their contribution and sacrifice which made the srruggle really national in character and context ;

(b) if so, the names of such prominent freedom fighters in whose honour such stamps have been (i) requested for (ii) planned and released for each region/State/Union Territory on the occasion of their birth/death centenaries ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to issue a series of stamps to depict landmarks in India's struggle for freedom. Details regarding the themes/personalities and the time frame for its issue are yet to be finalised.

No separate record is maintained about the region/State/Union Territory to which personalities belong as the Government is required to issue stamps only on presonalities of national or international importance.

A list of prominent freedom fighters, in whose honour stamps have been released and the occasions on which they have been released is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Personality	Occasion
1.	Mahatma Gandhi	Year of Death
2.	Balagangadhar Tilak	Birth Centenary
3.	D.K. Karve	100 year of birth
4.	Bipin Chandra Pal	Birth Centenary
5.	Shivaji	231st year of birth
6.	Motilal Nehru	Birth Centenary
7.	Rabindranath Tagore	Birth Centenary
8.	P.C. Ray	Birth Centenary
9.	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Birth Centenary
10.	Bhikaiji Cama	100th year of birth
11.	Dayanand Saraswati	79th Birth Anniversary
12.	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	31st Death Anniversary
13.	Rajendra Prasad	Relinquishment of Presidency
14.	Rani Jhansi	Centenary of First Freedom Struggle
15.	Dadabhay Naroji	138th Birth Anniversary
16.	Annie Besant	33rd Death Anniversary
17	Gopabandhu Das	36th Death Anniversary
18.	Subhas Chandra Bose	67th Birth Anniversary
19.	Sarojini Naidu	85th Birth Anniversary
20.	Kasturba Gandhi	20th Death Anniversary
21.	Jawaharlal Nehru	Year of death
22.	Aurobindo	92nd Birth Anniversary
23.	Subramania Bharti	Bhartiya Day.

1	2	3
24.	Lajpat Rai	Birth Centenary
25.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1st Death Anniversary
26.	Gobind Ballabhpanth	78 Birth Anniversary
27.	Vallabhbhai Patel	90th Birth Anniversary
28.	Chittaranjan Das	95th Birth Anniversary
29.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Year of Death
30.	B R. Ambedkar	75th Birth Anniversary
31.	Babu Kunwar Singh	Anniversary of last victory
32.	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Birth Centenary
33.	Abdul Kalam Azad	78th Birth Anniversary
34.	Swami Vivekananda	Birth Centenary
35.	Rash Behari Basu	26th Anniversary of declaration of Independence
36.	Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	150th Birth Anniversary
37.	Bhagat Singh	37th year of death
38,	Bankin Chandra Chatterjee	75th death Anniversary
39.	Bhagvan Das	Birth Centenary
40.	Rani Ahmed Kidwai	20th Anniversary of all up scher
41.	Kasinadhuni Nageswar Rao Pantulu	102th Birth Anniversary
42.	Mahatma Gandhi	Birth Centenary
43.	Swami Shradhananda	
44.	V.D. Savarkar	87th Birth Anniversary
45.	Jatindra Nath Mukheriee	55th Death Anniversary
46,	V.S. Srtnivasa Sastri	101st British Anniversary
47.	Jamnalal Bajaj	81st British Anniversary
48.	C.F. Andrews	British Centenary
49.	Narendra Dev	82nd year of birth
50.	Aurobindo	Birth Centenary
51.	V.O. Chidamaram Pillai	—do—
52.	T. Prakasam	—do—
53.	Ramkrishna Paramhansa	
54.	B.R. Ambedkar	82nd Birth Anniversary

1	2	3
55.	Michael Madhusudan Dutt	Death Centenary
56.	A.O. Home	61st death Anniversary
57.	Gandhi and Nehru	Competition of Golden Jubilee of Independence
58.	Romesh Chander Dutt	125th year of Birth
59.	Vithal Bhai Patel	Birth Centenary
60.	Syed Ahmed Khan	156th Birth Anniversary
61.	C. Rajagopalachari	1st Death Anniversary
62.	Shivaji	300th anniversary of coronation
63.	Jainarayan Vyas	75th Birth Anniversary
64.	Veerasalingam Panthulu	55th Death Anniversary
65.	Tipu Sultan	175th Death Anniversary
66.	Kamala Nehru	75th British Anniversary
67.	V.V. Giri	Resumption of Office
68.	V.K. Krishna Menon	1st Death Anniversary
69.	Bahadur Shah Zafar	200th year of birth
70.	Vallabhbhai Patel	Birth Centenary
71.	N.C. Bardoloi	Birth Centenary
72.	K. Kamraj	1st year of death
73.	Subhadra Kumari Chauhan	72nd year of birth
74.	Harishchandra	128 year of birth
75.	Thakkar Bapa	Birth Centenary
76.	Kandnkuri Veera	
77.	Saringaur	
78	Hiralal Shastri	2nd year of death
79.	Hari Singh Gaur	106 year of birth
80.	Tarun Ram Phookan	Birth Centenary
81.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi	88 year of birth
82.	Ram Manohar Lohia	10th death Anniversary
83.	Kittur Pani Channamma	199 year of birth
84.	Senapati Bapat	10th year of birth
85.	Jyotiba Phooley	150th year of death
86.	Surjya Sen	84th Birth Anniversary

1	2	3
87.	Syama Prasad Mookerjse	25th year of death
88.	E.V. Ramasami	99th Birth Day
89.	C. Rajagopalachari	Birth Centenary
90.	Mohammed Ali Jauhar	—do—
91.	Bhai Parmanand	103rd year of birth
92.	Mahendra Pratap	Year of Death
93.	Jatindra Nath Dass	50th year of Death
94.	K.C. Sen	100th year of birth
95.	Shivaji	300th year of birth
96.	M.M. Joshi	90th Birth Anniversary
97.	Jayaprakash Narayan	1st death Anniversary
98.	M.A. Ansari	Birth Anniversary
99.	Mazhrul Haque	51st death Anniversary
100.	G.V. Mavalankar	25th Death Anniversary
101.	Durgabai Deshmukh	1st Death Anniversary
102.	Dr. B.C. Ray	Birth Cententary
103.	P.D. Tandon	—do—

Production of Feature and Documentary Films in Regional Languages/ Dialects

8001. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film National Development Corporation of India has taken any steps to promote the growth and productions of feature and documentary films in the regional dialects and languages other than those included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the names of the dialects/ languages in which such films have been financed by the Corporations alongwith the names of the films during the past three years including the current financial year, separately for each year;

(c) the names of films with dialects/ languages which have been planned for 1983-84; and

(d) if not, whether the corporations will take steps in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Places linked by Microwave

8002. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the

country which have been linked with microwave;

(b) whether some other countries have been linked with microwave with India;

(c) if so, names of those countries with which microwave link has been available from India; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government to provide microwave link inside the outside the country in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The names of the places in the country which have been linked with microwave are given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6426/83*]

(c) Microwave link is available from India to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

(d) The names of the schemes planned to provide microwave link inside the country in the near future are given in Annexure—II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—6426/83*]

An Indo-Bhutan microwave link under bilateral arrangement connecting Hashimara in India to Thimpu in Bhutan is under installation and is likely to be commissioned in the near futre.

Oriya film songs and dance in Regional Chitrahaar Programme of Delhi Doordarshan

8003. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the purpose of the presentation of Regional Chitrahar Programme on Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) names of the regional languages in which programmes have been exhibited in Delhi T.V. since the introduction of such 'Regional Chitrahar Programme;

(c) the names of the Regional languages and number of programmes given in those languages on Delhi TV under the above programme;

(d) whether Oriya film programmes have not been given due importance in the Regional Chitrahar programme;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(f) the efforts proposed to be made to give due place to all the regional languages in the Regional Chitrahar Programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The viewership of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi consists of people from various linguistic regions of India. The regional Chitrahar programme of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is meant for entertainment of viewers while also giving them an idea of the cultural variety of various regions.

(b) and (c) Detailed account of all the languages in which song and dance sequences have been telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in the regional Chitrahar programme since its inception is not available. However, sequences from films in the followlng languages are telecast :-

(1) Assamese

(2) Bhojpuri

(3) Bengali

(4) Gujarati

(5) Kannada

(6) Marathi

(7) Malyalam

(8) Oriya

(9) Punjabi

(10) Tamil

(11) Telugu

(12) Kashmiri

The break-up for the years 1981 and 1982 is as follows :-

Sl. No.	Language	Year '81	Year '82
1.	Assamese	Nil	4
2.	Bhojpuri	16	16
3.	Bengali	47	54
4.	Gujarati	15	10
5.	Kannada	Nil	8
6.	Marathi	28	14
7.	Malayalam	50	61
8.	Oriya	Nil	1
9.	Punjabi	53	44
10.	Sindhi	2	3
11.	Tamil	49	66
12.	Telugu	46	47
13.	Kashmiri	1	Nil

(d) and (e) The number of feature films produced in Oriya language is less compared to some other regional languages. Paucity of films in Oriya language is the main reason for the comparatively less number of sequences from Oriya films telecast in the regional Chitrahar programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

(f) Inclusion of film song sequence in a particular language in the regional Chitrahar programme is subject to the availability of films produced in that language. Doordarshan is evolving a system of obtaining film song sequences in regional language from different linguistic zones.

Improvement in Telephone System of Metropolitan Cities

8004. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take some specific measures for the improvement of the existing system of telephones in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, what are the measures proposed to be taken for the improvement of telephones in the metropolitan cities; and

(c) the programme proposed to be undertaken during the Sixth Plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Measures have already been taken to improve the telephone systems in the Metropolitan cities.

(b) The following measures have been

taken to improve the telephone systems in the Metropolitan cities :-

(i) Gas pressurisation of the underground primary, secondary and junction cables to facilitate early detection of faults.

(ii) Laying of the underground cables in ducts on important routes.

(iii) Use of the jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent ingress of moisture.

(iv) Use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connections.

(v) Replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire in the subscribers fittings.

(vi) Keeping reserve pool of trained telephone operators to combat absenteeism among the operators.

(vii) Action is being taken to establish "In house computer centres" for maintaining proper records of the complaints, cable records, directory enquiry etc.

(viii) Modernisation of network by introduction of the electronic exchanges.

(ix) Task forces have also been set-up for upgrading the external plant network of Calcutta and Delhi Telephone systems on a time bound programme.

(c) The work on all the measures mentioned above has already been commenced and will be continued during the remaining period of the 6th Plan. Most of the works are likely to be completed during the sixth plan.

Super Thermal Power Station in IB Valley

8005. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to set up a super thermal power station in IB Valley in Sambalpur District of the State :

(b) whether the above proposal is under the consideration of Government ; and

(c) if so, when that proposal is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) : The Government of Orissa has not made any proposal to the Central Government for setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in IB Valley in Sambalpur District of the State of Orissa. However, the project report for setting up of a thermal power station of 4x210 MW at Benharpali in Sambalpur District of Orissa for utilisation of IB Valley power grade coal has been received from the Government of Orissa. The project report envisages the commissioning of the first unit of 210 MW by April, 1989 subsequent units being commissioned at successive intervals of 6 months each. The necessary inputs such as coal linkage, clearance from environmental angle, availabiiity of infrastructural facilities etc. are required to be tied up before the project proposal can be techno-economically appraised.

Sponsored Programmes on T.V. and A.I.R.

8306. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute an Advisory Committee for sponsored pro-

gtrammes on T.V. and All India Radio in he country ;

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

(c) criteria adopted for the selection the foMembers of the Advisory Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cut Down in Hindi Programmes Telecast from Delhi Doordarshan

8007. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the duration of Hindi programmes telecast from Delhi Doordarshan has been drastically cut down during the last six months ;

(b) what was the average daily duration of Hindi programmes from Delhi Doordarshan during the last three years ending April, 1982 ;

(c) what is the average duration of Hindi programmes after the introduction of the National Programme ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the everwhelming majority of viewers including women and children in Delhi and neighbouring States including Haryana, Rajasthan U.P. and Madhya Pradesh enjoy only Hindi Programmes ; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken to increase the daily telecast of programmes in Hindi in the interests of common man of Delhi and neighbouring States ?

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

(b) Aprii, '82	April, '81	April, '80
62% of average time of transmission.	62% of average time of transmission,	average 61% of time of transmission.

(c) 69% of transmission time excluding TV lessons.

(d) As Delhi is a cosmopolitan city with a high literary rate, owners of TV sets in Delhi can understand and appreciate programmes in Hindi and English as well as in other Indian regional languages. The Hindi programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi in any case caters for all Hindi-speaking viewers within the coverage range of the Kendra.

(e) Does not arise.

Telephone Facilities in Rural Areas

8008. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the population-telephone ratio in rural as well as in urban areas at present;

(b) whether Government have given any consideration to benefit the rural areas and link them with the cities; and

(c) if so, the number of villages, State-wise, selected during the Sixth Five Year Plan to provide telephone facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There are 0.3 telephones per thousand population in rural areas and 12.5 telephones per thousand population in urban areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. Liberalised policies have been laid down for provision of telegraph facilities (Combined Offices) telephone facilities (Long Distance Public Telephones) and telephone exchanges, even on loss basis.

(c) The provision of telephone facilities in rural areas of the country have been considered in an integrated fashion and not State-wise. At the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) a total of 11345 places were yet to be provided with telephone facilities. Out of the above, 6597 places have been covered till 31-3-1983.

Setting up Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory in Karnataka

8009. SHRI R. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a Digital Electronic Switching Equipment Factory in Karnataka;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government subsequently changed decision to locate the same factory in U.P.;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to locate the second factory at Bangalore to avoid retrenchment in the Bangalore complex of ITI; and

(e) if so, the time by when decision is likely to be announced in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Feasibility Report was received from Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (III), Bangalore on the proposal to set up production capacity for manufactare of digital electronic switching equipment to the extent of 5 lakh equivalent lines per annum, for local, tandem and transit exchanges. It was proposed to set up the new project in an industrial estate near Bangalore. Government have decided to locate this factory at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh, an industrially backward district, with a view to developing industrially backward areas.

(d) and (e) As per the decision of the Government, two large electronic switching factories will be set up during the current decade, including the one set up at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh. The decision regarding the location of the second electronic switching factory has not yet been taken.

Construction of RCC Tower at Pitampura, Delhi

8010. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of the proposed RCC tower at Pitampura in Delhi has since started; and

(b) if so, the data when construction work was started, the progress since made and the date when the increased range of the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra is expected to come into operation through the new tower for coverage for certain outlaying fringe areas not covered now ?

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

(b) Construction work on the 235 m. high R.C.C. Tower at Pitampura was started in December, 1982. Pile foundation work is in progress. The tower is expected to be completed by October, 1984. With the commissioning of transmission from this tower, the coverage range of Doordarshan Kendra Delhi will increase from 68 km. to 90 km.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

8011. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of manual telephone exchange operatings in Orissa as on 1 April, 1982;

(b) whether there was a great demand to convert these exchanges into auto exchanges;

(c) if so, the details of such exchanges which have been converted or are being converted; and

(d) what are the criteria adopted for converting manually operated exchanges into auto exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6427/83*]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The manual exchange at Paradeep has been converted to automatic exchange during 1982-83, subject to availability of finance and materials the manual exchanges listed at Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6427/83*] are likely to be automatised by the end of the current Five Year Plan (1980-85) or early 7th Plan.

(d) There are over 1400 manual exchanges in the country. In view of limited equipment availability. these are to be converted to auto progressively. In the first phase manual exchanges of 1500 lines capacity or more, and those at district headquarters are being taken up for conversion to auto.

Number of Private Sector Unit Declared Lockout in 1982

8012. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) the number of private sector units declared lockout during the year 1982, State-wise;

(b) the number of days upto how long the lock out continue of each unit;

(c) what are the main reasons for the lock out;

(d) the number and names of the units reopened during the year 1982 out of them; and

(e) what efforts are being made to reopen other units also for the benefit of labour and for the country from the production angle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Based on the information received in the Labour Relations Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Labour, a State-wise State-

ment showing the number of private establishments locked out during 1982 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT— 6428/83*]

(b) Information regarding the number of units by duration of lockouts is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—6428/83*]

(c) The main reasons for the lockouts were, indiscipline and violence' and workers' demands relating to 'Wages and allowances', 'bonus' 'personnel' and 'retrenchment' etc.

(d) The numbers and names of industrial units re-opened during 1982 are given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6428/83*]

(e) The labour situation in the affected establishments is under constant watch of the State Governments, the appropriate authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. According to reports so far received, the disputes were in various stages of conciliation by the respective State Industrial Relations Machineries.

Policy for allotment of Petrol/Diesel Pumps and Kerosene Oil Depots to SC/ST

8013. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy of Government for allotment of Petrol/Diesel Pumps and Kerosene Oil Depots to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people;

(b) have Government received any complaints regarding non-implementation or half implementation of the said policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) 25% of all petroleum product dealerships/ distributorships of the oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

(b) Complaints are received from time to time.

(c) Government ensures that persons belonging to SC/ST communities get the 25% quota of all dealerships reserved for them.

Strike by Employees of National Herald and Quami Awaj

8014. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of National Herald and Quami Awaj have gone on Herald and strike since 21 March, 1983;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) steps taken to settle their demands;

(d) whether the management had declared look out for all workers on 21 March, 1983, including the editorial staff;

(e) if so, the details; and

(f) what action Government propose to take to lift the lockout and for payment of wages and other dues to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) According to information received from Delhi Administration, the employees of National Herald and Quami Awaj went on strike from 21.3.1983 over demands mainly relating to (i) non-payment of wages in time, (ii) non-payment of bonus for the year 1981-82, (iii) non-payment of arrears of

D.A. on account of the implementation of Palekar Award and (iv) overtime wages. Besides, the workers have been complaining that the Employees' State Insurance and the Provident Fund contributions deducted from their salaries are not being paid to the concerned authorities.

(c) An Agreement was reached between the Workers' Union and the management on 1.4.1983 settling the demands.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

8015. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal to verify membership of all trade unions; and

(b) by what time concrete steps will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has taken up the work of general verification of membership of unions affiliated to the ten Central Workers' Organisations as on 31. 12 1980. Eight organisations had made available their claimed membership and in respect of the remaining two organisation, their membership is being complied with the help of the records available with the Registrars of Trade Unions of the relevant States. The entire work including checking of particulars of claimed membership, is expected to be completed in the near future.

Allotment of Coal Depots in Government Quarters

8016. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal depots will supply coal to factories are allotted space in residential areas within precincts of Government quarters in New Delhi and his Ministry given them quota of coal for supply to factories;

(b) if so, the policy of Central Government in this regard;

(c) the reasons why coal depots have been allowed to function residential areas of Government quarters in DIZ area particularly in sector 'D' Mandir Marg, New Delhi causing thereby health hazard to the resident;

(d) whether enquiry has been conducted to find out whether coal depots functioning in sector 'D', Mandir Marg are in conformity with the requirements of the area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The allotment of coal depots in New Delhi are made by the concerned Zonal Officers of the Food & Supplies Department on the recommendations of the concerned Food and Supplies Officers of Delhi Administration. The supply of coal to industries and factories are made by the respective Associations and they have their godowns in Industrial Areas.

(c) to (e) The Delhi Administration has informed that the land of the coal depots were allotted by the Waq of Board and NDMC on cental basis in 'D' Block, Mandir Marg and DIZ areas. The Delhi Administration has not received any report/ complaint either from tke Municipal authori-

ties or the Health Department regarding the functioning of coal depots in this area being a health hazard.

सन्तों और गुरुओं की जीवनियों का प्रकाशन

8017. **श्री आर०एन०राकेश** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ,

(क) मध्य कालीन भारत के कौन-कौन से संतों व गुरुओं की जीवनियां भारत सरकार के प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा किस किस शीर्षक से प्रकाशित की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या उन में सन्त शिरोमणि श्री गुरू रविदास जी की भी जीवनी प्रकाशित की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और क्या वह बाजार में उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो श्री गुरू रविदास जी की जीवनी प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण है और उनकी जीवनी कब तक प्रकाशित कर दी जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मध्यकालीन भारत के जिन सन्तों और गुरूओं की जीवनियां/जीवनवृत्त प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये हैं, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण-1 और 2 में दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) सन्त गुरु रविदास जी की जीवनी "सन्त रविदास की जीवनी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशनाधीन है और इसके लगभग एक वर्ष में प्रकाशित हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

विवरण — 1

1. पहले ही प्रकाशित जीवनियां

(1) तुलसीदास — एक विश्लेषण
(2) सूरदास — एक विश्लेषण
(3) कबीर — एक विश्लेषण
(4) सन्त नामदेव
(5) संत ज्ञानेश्वर
(6) गुरु नानक
(7) गुरु राम सिंह

2. प्रकाशनाधीन जीवनियां

(1) रविदास
(2) संत कनकदास
(3) संत त्यागराज

विवरण— 2

भारत के सांस्कृतिक नेता "भारत के गौरव" पुस्तकमाला के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकों में प्रकाशित जीवन-वृत्त ।

(1) स्वामी हरिदास
(2) संत ज्ञानेश्वर
(3) शंकर देव
(4) नरसिंह मेहता
(5) कबीर
(6) नानक
(7) सूरदास
(8) चैतन्य महाप्रभू
(9) मीराबाई
(10) तुलसीदास
(11) पुरन्दर दास
(12) समर्थ स्वामी रामदास
(13) संत तुकाराम

Issue of Licence to Expand Capcity to M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals

8018. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when Messrs Saurashtra Chemicals were granted a licence to expand capacity by 1 lakh tonnes for the manufacture of soda ash;

(b) when they were expected to complete the expansion;

(c) have they completed the full expansion; if not, what are the reasons for it;

(d) is it a fact that at the meetings of the Standing Committee on Soda Ash on 24th December, 1981 and 18th June, 1982, the company assured to complete expansion by mid 1982; and

(e) whether Government have investigated as to why the Company has failed to complete the expansion programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (c) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbander Gujarat were granted an indusrial licence No. CIL: 158 (76) dated 8.4. 1976 for effecting substantial expansion in the capacity of manufacture of Soda Ash by 1.0 lakh tonnes per annum. The company were expected to establish commercial production within a period of 24 months from the date of issue of the industrial licence. The compay implemented the expansion upto 62,000 tonnes per annum with effect from 1.5. 1980. The installed capacity of the plant is 2,30,000 tonnes per annum from 1.5.1980. The balance capacity of 38,000 tonnes per annum out of the expansion allowed is yet to be implemented. Tne company had indicated that the expected date of the implementation of the balance expansion as the middle of 1982. The company have now indicated that the existing plant requires modernisation to adopt the new technology with a view to achieving higher efficiency and economy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Fuel-less Electronic Power and Distribution Plant

8019. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received a proposed scheme for "Fuel-less Electric Power and distribution plant" from Shri Mrinal Kanti Chakravorty;

(b) whether a scientific officer under the commission for Additional Sources of Energy, visited Shri Chakravorty on the 21st October, 1982 and a synopsis of the project was prepared after discussion; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(c) The idea given by Shri Mrinal Kanti Chakravorty is basically similar to the principle of the flywheel. This is a well-known scientific principle and is widely used in industry for storing energy. However, it cannot generate energy ; the flywheel cannot run continuously on its own. R & D work is, however, underway to consider use of the principle for economising energy in transportation and elsewhere.

Industries in Rural Areas not Progressing due to Irregulnr Supply of Power

8020. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that decentralisation of industry in the rural areas is not progressing as much as Government desire mainly because of the fact that the small industrialists do not get regular 24 hour power supply for their units in the rural areas ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider a policy decision that power for the rural industries will first be ensured and only then the rest supplied to the urban industries ;

(c) if so, by what time a decision in this regard will be taken ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to consider giving power to rural industry at a concessional rate rather than those now given to urban industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The power cuts on industries are enforced when the requirement is more than availability from all sources. The power cuts are imposed by the State Governments to limit the requirement within the availability. Since the availability has been less than the requirement, it has not been possible to ensure 24 hours power supply to any industry whether located in urban or rural area in many States.

Guidelines were issued to all the State Electricity Boards listing out the order of priority for ensuring the power supply to various consumers whether located in rural or urbun areas. The small scale industries have been indicated in category (C) as there are more important industries in core sector and other essential consumers which have to be given preference to small scale industries. There is no proposal at present to reconsider the above decision.

(d) No, Sir.

शीरा का निर्यात

8021. **श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में आई है कि चीनी मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित शीरा देश के शराब-कारखानों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने शीरा की फालतू मात्रा का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो शीरा की कितनी मात्रा का देश-वार निर्यात करने का विचार है और उससे कितनी विदेशी-मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने शीरा की फालतू मात्रा का उपयोग करने के लिये देश में नये शराब-कारखाने स्थापित करने का भी निर्णय किया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ये शराब कारखाने किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम चन्द्र रथ) (क) और (ख) 19-1-83 को हुई केन्द्रीय शीरा बोर्ड की बैठक में, अन्य मामलों के साथ-साथ, चालू अल्कोहल वर्ष 1982-83 (दिसम्बर-नवम्बर) में निर्यात के लिये उपलब्ध शीरे की अनुमानित मात्रा का

भी मूल्यांकन किया गया। इसके आधार पर फिलहाल 4.75 लाख टन शीरे के निर्यात की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया गया था।

(ग) निर्यात-योग्य शीरे की देश वार मात्रा का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि शीरा राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा खाली निविदा के आधार पर बेचा जाता है और खरीदार उसे किसी भी स्थान को ले जाने के लिये स्वतंत्र है क्योंकि उन पर कोई पाबंदी नहीं है। वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा में 2.40 करोड़ रू० मूल्य की शीरे की 75,000 मी. टन की कुल मात्रा का संयुक्त राज्य अमेरीका, फ्रांस और प. जर्मनी की पार्टियों को निर्यात किया गया है।

(घ) से (च) औद्योगिक अल्कोहल के उत्पादन के लिये प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों पर विशेष तौर से शीरे की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रख कर गुणवगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Import of Pulp

8022. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the import of pulp the rayon factory at Mavoor, Kohhikode is closed and the management of the factory is asking the workers to leave ; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to take necessary steps to reopen the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Kerala, the management of Gwalior Rayons Factory at Mavoor declared a lockout in their Staple Fibre Division from 8.12.1982 and the Pulp Division from 24.12.1982. The reason for the lockout in the Staple Fibre Division of the factory is the alleged refusal of junior spinners to attend to normal hours of work allotted to them. The reason given by the management for the lockout in the Pulp Division is that the workers created obstruction for the movement of raw materials and chemicals to the Company. The dispute is under conciliation.

Implementation of Revised Kerosene Policy

8023. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed all State Governments to implement the revised kerosene policy;

(b) if so, how much kerosene will be sold at subsidised rates under the new policy;

(c) whether State Governments have started implementing the new kerosene policy; and

(d) if so, details of guidelines issued by the Centre to make sure of the supplies of kerosene to the consumers in the country and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The dual pricing system for kerosene which envisaged sale of 70% of the quantity of kerosene allocated to each State/Union Territory at subsidised price and the balance 30% at non-subsidised price, and which was introduced with effect from 15th February, 1983, has been

withdrawn with effect from 18.3.1983. There is now only one price of kerosene for all consumers.

Telephone Cables Worth one Lakh Recovered by Police at Kurla Police Station, Bombay

8024. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 23 February 1983 telephone cables worth one lakh were recovered by Police at Kurla Police Station, Bombay and if so, the details thereof;

(b) where from the cables were recovered and they were manufactured by which factory;

(c) whether Government are finding out the facts by appointing high level departmental inquiry into the incident;

(d) whether his Ministry has requested the Home Ministry to conduct detailed investigation for finding out facts; and

(e) whether Government propose to take serious action against the involved officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Bombay Police seized a tempo carrying two cable pieces on 20 February, 1983. On examination it was seen that the seized cable pieces (68 meters and 27 meters in length) are of 400 pairs 20 poind polijacketed and the approximate cost of the two pieces is Rs 35,600/...

(b) The cable pieces are of the type manufactured by Hindustan Cables Ltd. No theft of this size of cable has been noticed by Bombay Telephones so for.

(c) to (e) Does not arise as the matter is under Police investigation.

Requirement of Medicines

8025. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan in view of the percentage of requirement of medicines and the production for bulk drugs in the organised sector and the actual production to be achieved; and

(b) whether assistance from foreign companies have also been sought in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The requirements of bulk drugs by 1984-85 the terminal year of the sixth five year plan, were estimated at Rs. 815 crores. It was estimated that the production of bulk drugs to be achieved by 1984-85 would be of the order of Rs. 665 crores. Out of this, the share of the organised sector was estimated at Rs. 615 crores worth of bulk drugs.

(c) The drug policy envisages the participation of foreign companies in the growth of the drug industry.

Promotional Chances for Staff Artists

8026. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the categories of the staff disciplines in Doordarshan who do not have any promotional avenues;

(b) for how long the persons in these categories have been stagnating in their present position/scales since their initial appointment;

(c) whether Government have at any stage, considered the question of opening

any promotional chances in the case of such employees, if so when and with what result; and

(d) if answer to (c) is in the negative what are the reasons therefor and how Government propose to better their lot by affording promotional opportunities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) There are 12 categories of Staff in Doordarshan for which there is 100% direct recruitment but no avenues of further promotion. Out of the 12 categories, selection grade posts have already been sanctioned in 7 categories to avoid stagnation. Proposals for sanctioning selection grade posts for the remaining five categories are also under process. The details are given in the attached statement.

Moreover, in order to improve the service conditions of Staff Artists, Government have already decided to group the Staff Artists, both in All India Radio and Doordarshan, into two categories viz (a) Artists and (b) Other employees performing functions similar to those performed by Government servants in the regular grades and absorb the Staff Artists in category (b) as Government servants. Out of the 12 categories of Staff Artists mentioned above, 11 (except Music-Composer) will be absorbed as Government servants. This would result in further avenues of promotion in some cases.

Statement

Categories of Staff Artists in Doordarshan having 100% direct recruitment with no avenues of promotion

	Categories	Status of Selection Grade
1.	Sound Recordist (Rs. 425-750)	Selection Grade sanctioned
2.	Film Editor (Rs. 425-750)	Selection Grade sanctioned
3.	Property Assistant (Rs. 425-750)	Selection Grade sanctioned
4.	Production Assistant (Photographer) (Rs. 525-750)	Selection Grade Under process
5.	Floor Asssistant (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade under process
6.	Film Projectionist (Rs. 330-580)	Selection Grade sanctioned
7.	Lighting Assistant (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade sanctioned
8.	Painter (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade sanctioned
9.	Carpenter (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade sanctioned
10.	Tailor (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade under process
11.	Film Librarian (Rs. 330-480)	Selection Grade under process
12.	Music Composer (Rs. 550-900)	Selection Grade under process

TV Film for the Promotion of the Tribal Life, Culture and Language

8028. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that no Television films have been made till now for the promotion of tribal life, culture and language;

(b) if yes, the reasons;

(c) if no, the details of the TV films based on the tribal culture produced by the various Government or private agencies engaged in this field; and

(d) details of Government assistance provided for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A large number of TV programmes including those on films relating to various aspects of tribal life and culture have been produced and telecast from time to time by various Doordarshan Kendras. In addition, a TV film based on tribal culture in Orissa has recently been assigned by Doordarshan for production. It is expected to be completed in the next three months.

(c) so far as private agencies are concerned, information is not available with Govt. As for Govt. agencies, Films Division has produced 53 films on tribals since 1958 and 11 films are in different stages of production. So far as Doordarshan is concerned, the information is given in part (b) above.

(d) All expenditure on production of such films/documentaries by Films Divison and Doordarshan is incurred out of their budget.

Films from which Derogatory Remarks/ Dialogues have been deleted by Censor Board

8029. R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association during the last two years protesting against derogatory remarks/dialogues in some dramas and Hindi feature films against different Scheduled Caste communities;

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

(c) the number and names of Hindi feature films from which derogatory remarks/ dialogues have been deleted by the Film Censor Board;

(d) number and names of Hindi feature films, dramas in respect of which the matter is pending and since when; and

(e) whether it is proposed to constitute a tripartite committee consisting of the representatives of Ministries of Home Affairs and Information and Broadcasting and the above Association for quick disposal and settlement of the disputes if so, by when such a committee is going to be constituted and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The Song and Drama Division has not received any representations from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association during the last two years protesting against the derogatory remarks and dialogues in dramas presented by the Division against the Scheduled Caste Communities.

All films are censored by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and

the guidelines issued thereunder. While examining films for certification, the Board ensures *inter alia* that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented in films. However, where complaints are received aout dialogues derogatory to a particular group in the certified films, the Board takes up the matter with the producers of films for voluntary deletion of the dialogues.

The Board is not maintaining any separate groupwise record of complaints from particular organisations. However, during the last two years or so, representations were received from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association in respect of the following Hindi feature films :—

(i) Unees Bees

(ii) Khoon Aur Paani

(iii) Sanam Teri Kasam

In case of the films "Uness Bees" and "Khoon Aur Paani". the objectionable sentences were deleted by the Producer. As regards film "Sanam Teri Kasam, the Central Board of Film Censors has reported that the objectionable dialogues mentioned by the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association does not exist in the film.

There is at present no proposal to set up a tripartite Committee as it felt that the existing set-up to deal with such complaints is adequate.

Chargesheeting of R.P.F. Commissioner Madhya Pradesh, and his Transfer

8030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that chargesheet has been issued to the present Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Indore by Government in some corruption case;

(b) if so, what are the charges against the Provident Fund Commissioner Madhya Pradesh Indore;

(c) how he has been allowed to continue to hold the independent charge of big region, when his integrity has been found doubtful;

(d) whether Government will consider his immediate posting in such a place where there is no public dealing, to avoid further misuse of power and corruption; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (e) On the recommendation of Central Bureau of Investigation and in accordance with the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission disciplinary proceedings have been instituted against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Madhya Pradesh Region.

One of the Commissioners for Departmental Inquires under the Central Vigilance Commission is entrusted with the inquiry. Since this is a vigilance matter and the case is still pending with the Inquiry Authority, it will not be in public interest to disclose the details of charges. Further action will depend on the out-come of the inquiry.

प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एल.पी.जी. गैस कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी

8031. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एल.पी.जी. गैस कनेक्शन मंजूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एल.पी.जी. गैस कनेक्शन उन लोगों को ही मंजूर किये

जाते हैं जिन्हें उनके कार्यालय में कार्यरत अधिकारी कर्मचारी देना चाहे और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं; यदि हां, तो प्राथमिकता के आधार पर एल.पी.जी. गैस कनेक्शन मंजूर करने में अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने इनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) अनुसरण की जा रही प्रक्रिया यह है कि गैस कनेक्शनों को जारी करने के लिये संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनुमोदित किये गये आवेदन पत्रों पर "पहले आओ पहले जाओ" के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और प्रति माह एक कनेक्शन स्वीकृत किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। जांच-पड़ताल पर यह पाया गया कि एल.पी.जी. कनेक्शनों को जारी करने में कोई अनियमितता नहीं बरती गयी है।

Application for Fresh Licences for Manufacture of Acrylic Fibre

8032. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the big industrial houses have applied for fresh lincence for the manufacture of acrylic fibre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow fresh additional capacity in this field ?

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

(b) Details of applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon ?

(c) A decision is expected to be taken in due course.

Linking of State Capitals/Neighbouring District with Delhi through Telex/STD

8033. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) what are the names of the States in which districts headquarters are not having link with the neighbouring districts as well as the capital New Delhi, through Telex/STD; and

(b) what are the details regarding the programmes of Government for introducing such links with the Metropolitan cities/capitals of the State and with Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no State in the country in which all District Headquarters are linked by Telex/STD with the neighbouring district head quarters as well as the Capital New Delhi.

(b) (i) Telex network is a national network and the subscribers connected to any telex exchange can reach the subscribers of any other telex exchanges. A telex exchange is set up only at a place when demands registered for such a service make the project financially viable.

(ii) It is proposed to extend nation-wide STD facility from all

districts headquarters enabling access to metropolitan cities/ capital of the States and with Delhi progressively after;

(1) Replacement of existing exchanges by automatic exchange of an appropriate type where necessary and installation of STD equipment,

(2) Provision of reliable transmission medium between these places, and

(3) Installation of new trunk automatic exchange and expansion of existing ones.

Technical Assistance by Foreign Countries for Exploration of Oil/Gas in the Waters

8034. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought technical assistance from some foreign countries to find out the possibilities of oil in deep waters and the reserves of oil and gas present around the Indian Coast: and

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the plans for the Oil exploration form the sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARAMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Government has not sought technical assistance from foreign countries to find out the possibilities of oil in deep water. However, the prognosticated reserves of oil and gas present in shallow waters around the Indian Coast have been estimated by Keshav Dev Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration with the assistance of the Institute for the Exploration of Combustible Minerals of Moscow (USSR) in 1976.

(b) The joint Indo Soviet Team estimated that the ultimate reserves of oil to be discovered in sedimentary basins around the Indian Coast upto 200 metres water depth is of the order of 8,750 million tonnes. This figure gives the geological reserves and it includes gas as oil equivalent. ONGC's plans for oil exploration from the offshore areas upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan envisages the drilling of about 46 exploratory wells totaling 145750 metres. In the same period O.I.L. proposes to drill 6 exploratory wells in the offshore part of Mahanadi Delta of Orissa and Chevron Oil Co. of USA is committed to drill three exploratory walls in the same period in Saurashtra Block-II.

Extension of EPF Act to Brick Kilns

8035. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of brick-kilns/establishments are lying uncovered and if so, what steps are contemplated to cover all such establishments urgently, so that the poor workers are not deprived of the benefit of Provident Fund; and

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of bonded labour are engaged in all such brick-kiln industries and whether Government propose to enroll them as Provident Fund Members so that they also enjoy the benefit of this social security Legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMVIR) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey about Child Labour in Factories and Industries State-wise

8036. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted

any survey regarding the child labour employed in different factories and industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A sample survey was conducted by the Labour Bureau in 1979 into the problems of child labour in selected areas of certain industries with reference to the working conditions, welfare facilities, wages and earnings etc.

(b) The extent of child labour in the different States, has however, not been assessed in the survey. Figures regarding the age-wise composition of workers, classified by the nature of their activity, in the 1981 Censes area awaited.

Non Implementation of Law to Protect the interests of Brick Kiln Workers

8037. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-implementation of various Labour laws to protect the interests of brick-kiln workers;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has a proposal to brief to different State Governments requesting them to enforce the laws to protect the brick-kiln workers; and

(c) what other steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The responsibility of enforcement of various Labour Laws in the brick-kiln industry rests with the respective State Governments. However, as and when any specific complaints in this regard are received by the Central Government, these are looked into and necessary remedial action is taken.

(b) and (c) The findings of the study conducted by the National Labour Institute on brick-kiln workers have been brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers of all the States requesting them to issue necessary instructions to the concerned authorities to take appropriate action for ameliorating the lot of the brick kiln workers by proper enforcement of the labour laws applicable to them.

Appointment of Additional L.P.G. Distributor at Dahod, Gujarat

8038. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint another L.P.G. distributor at Dahod in the district of Panchmahal of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, whether it will be reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has a proposal to appoint an LPG distributor at Dahod in place of the existing distributor who has been permitted a transfer to Vadodara.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Number of Persons Prosecuted for Keeping Bonded Labour in various States

8039. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total State-wise number of those prosecuted or penalised for keeping bonded labours in violation of the law;

(b) whether it is proposed to launch a national campaign to eliminate the system of bonded labourers in various forms; and

(c) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A statement giving the State-wise details of cases registered against keepers of bonded labour, under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, those convicted and fines realized from the offending parties, as per the latest information avaiiable from the State Governments, is appended.

(b) and (c) The bonded labour system has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975, under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned who are the "Appropriate Governments" under the Act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas, to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50:50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. In order to ensure that the bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a permanent basis, the State Governments have been advised (in September, 1982) to suitably integrated dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with similar other schemes, viz., IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other ongoing schemes of the State Governments, so as to pool and integrate the assistance available under different schemes for the purpose of effective and permanent rehabilitation of bonded labourers. A blueprint containing detailed guidelines for bringing about such an integration for securing a qualitative rehabilitation of bonded labourers has also been sent to the State Governments for their guidance.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases registered	No. of cases convicted	Amount of fine realized (Rs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1177	54	62,650
2.	Bihar	123	1	250
3.	Haryana	1	1	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8	—	
5.	Karnataka	29	2	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1006	98	43,365
7.	Orissa	821	274	—
8,	Rajasthan	1746	83	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	200
10,	Uttar Pradesh	342	117	990
	Total :	5254	631	1,07,455

Complaints from L.P.G. Distributors of Dahod, Gujarat

8040. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is a fact that Government have received complaints from LPG distributors Dahod Panchmahal Distsict of Gujarat for short and delayed supply of LPG from the Refinery; and

(b) if so, what is the reason of the short and delayed supply when Vadodra Refinery is very close to Dahod ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) LPG in Dahod, Gujarat, is being marketed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited. The above company had not received any complaints from its distributors regarding short and delayed supply of LPG from the Refinery.

(b) Does not arise.

Legisiation Re : Building Construction Workers

8041. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring shortly a legislation to promote the health and safety of 2.2 million building construction workers in the country;

(b) whether the proposed legislation will cover building and construction workers employed on roads, dams, irrigation projects and thermal stations;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have set up two inter-state study groups to visit the States where migrant workers are employed to investigate their working and living conditions;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have constituted six sub-committees to go into the question of abolition of contract labour in certain operations and establishments for which the Central Government are the appropriate authority; and

(e) by what time the law in this regard is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As decided by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, the following Committees have been constituted to go into the question of abolition of Contract Labour System in various establishments covered by the Act:—

(i) Committee on Contract Labour System in Chromite, Mica, Magnesite, Gypsum and Fire-Clay Mines;

(ii) Committee to consider difficulties being faced by Coal Companies in implementing the notification issued under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

(iii) Committee on Contract Labour System in Coal and Ash Handling Loco Sheds of the Indian Railways;

(iv) Committee on Contract Labour System in the Major Port Trusts; and

(v) Committee on Contract Labour System in the categories of work specified below in the Indian Railways—

(a) White-Washing and painting of Railway Quarters, Offices and Station Buildings, etc.;

(b) Painting of signals, railway bridges, etc., and

(c) Handling of parcels and goods traffic at Railway Stations and transhipment sheds.

Changes in law, if any, can be made only after due consideration of the reports of these Committees.

Manufacture of Hard Gelatine Empty Capsules

8042. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation has proposed to project to manufacture hard gelatine empty capsules;

(b) if so, the details of plants to be imported therefor and the cost thereof;

(c) whether the machines serving the same purpose are available indigenously at a much lower cost;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the indigenous machinery has better production efficiency; and

(e) whether Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation venture would be examined and, if so, the steps to be initiated to utilise indigenous talent and machinery and save the country from foreign exchange out flow ?

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

(b) M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation had applied for import of plant for manufacture of Hard Gelatine Capsules for a value of Rs. 158.92 lakhs.

(c) The price difference is marginal.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) While considering applications for import of capital goods the question of indigenous availability and adequacy are considered.

Research for Development of Electric Car

8043. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some encouragement or incentives have been offered by Government in regard to research on the development of an electric car in view of the limited petroleum fuel available in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) In view of the scarcity of the petroleum fuel in country and the pollution problem posed by the combustion of hydrocarbon fuels, Government has initiated a R & D Programme for the development of battery powered vehicles. Under this programme, proto types of 3-Wheeler autorickshaw and 4-Wheeler vans have been developed.

The following fiscal incentives have been offered by Government for the development of electrically operated vehicles :—

(1) Enhanced depreciation allowance and for manufacturers and users of electrically operated vehicles.

(2) Institutional finance on the same terms and conditions as for the priority sector for manufacturers and users of electrically operated vehicles.

(3) Exemption from excise duty in respect of electrically operated two-wheeler and three-wheeler and motor vehicles.

(4) Exemption from Customs duty in respect of permanent magnet field D.C. motors when imported into India for the manufacture of electrically operated two wheeled motor vehicles or three-wheeled motor vehicles.

———

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Sir, the entire telephone system has broken down. Even the Members of Parliament are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : We are all affected.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Is there no engineering skill to insulate the telephone system from the rains? Time and again, the system is going out of order, and the whole telephone connection is cut off. How can this situation continue in Delhi ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के कालेजों और स्कूलों में शिक्षक यहां आये हुए हैं···

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed. 377 में मैंने अलाऊ कर दिया है ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : This Hon. House and the whole nation are fully aware of the unparalleled and unprecedented drinking water crisis in Tamilnadu. The Central Government came forward to despatch drinking water by railway tanker. On 9th, water was received by Madras city. Hon. Defence Minister, Hon. Railway Minister, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Hon. Mayathevar, that is, myself, and so many Hon. Members from Congress Party and other people received the water. But, wonderfully and strangely enough, undemocratically and autocratically, the State Government refused to receive the drinking water. They did not come and participate in the inaugural address on receipt of the drinking water. This is wholly undemocratic and autocratic.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Peltachi) : The problem is this. When we raise the issue, it is said that it is a State subject. When we approach the Central Government, it says—"The supply of water is State Subject. The State Government has totally neglected the demand of the public." The net result is people are suffering,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या करना है ? यह तो कर लिया है । मैंने कई दफा अलाऊ किया है इसको ।

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : It is the duty of the Central Government to protect the life of the people. For example, the Chairman of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation came forward and offered water which is coming at the rate of 1.25 lakh liters per minute whereas the State Government has refused to take it.

MR. SPEAKER : You come under Rule 377. 377 दीजिये ।

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : They are not at all taking any interest to plan any future programme. This is the position. What I would like to appeal to you is you must admit a discussion on this.

(*Interruptions*)

Either you admit the Adjournment motion or you admit a call attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is under the rules, I will do it. Otherwise, not.

श्री बी०डी० सिंह : (फूलपुर) : यह बहुत दुख का विषय है कि दिल्ली में हत्याओं का तांता बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

Everyday there is kidnapping and murder,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात कीजिए ।

There is nothing to be done by us. We have nothing to do with it·

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सर टेलीफोन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गाडगिल साहब यहां बैठे हैं, टेलीफोन आपका भी खराब है, मंत्री जी हाउस को अश्योर करें कि कब तक टेलीफोन ठीक होगा ।

The Minister of Communications is here. You can direct him.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already directed him. मैंने यह बात कर ली है । मैं कर रहा हूं । कोई ताजी बात करें । मैं भी अफेक्टेड हूं, आप भी अफेक्टेड हैं । हम लोग बांट कर खा लेंगे ।

I am also a sufferer like that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : It is not a question of allowing a Statement under Rule 377. Actually this draconian bill should be withdrawn against which teachers are agitating today. It is a very important subject. Government should withdraw the Bill. The Hon Home Minister is here. The Hon. Law Minister is also here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाऊड । अब आपका चूर्ण मिल गया, आप बैठ जाओ ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : (उज्जैन) : अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों पर मध्यप्रदेश में काफी अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है···

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Not allowed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : (Azamgarh) : I want to say a word on this question of scarcity of water in Madras and in many parts or Tamilnadu. I came only last night from Madras. I want to tell you that I saw with my own eyes people purchasing water, standing in queue. There are two Projects. One is Veeranam Project and the other is Puliket Project If the State Government spends Rs. 30-40 crores, the whole State will get water. I support Mr. C. T. Dhandapani and Shri K. Mayathevar.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह करेंगे मुझे पता है ।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश में कई क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां गेहूं और चावल नाम मात्र को पैदा होता है । उत्तरप्रदेश में आठ जिले ऐसे हैं जहां तीन महीने से सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानों पर नाम मात्र का गेहूं चावल भी नहीं मिलता है । वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है । मैंने लिखकर दिया हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका 377 एलाउ कर दिया है ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I have given notice for a discussion The land of the farmers in the nearby villages of Delhi is still being acquired at very low rates. We have discussed it in this House and Government have assured that they are amending the Act. But nothing has been done. Please permit a discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कर रहे हैं ? बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ लिखकर दीजिए मैं एलाउ करता हूं । यह बहुत दिनों से हो रहा है, इसमें कुछ करना है ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I have given it.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : (इलाहाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आपने कहा था कि असामयिक वर्षा से जो पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तरप्रदेश में गेहूं की फसल को नुकसान हुआ हैं, उस पर डिसक्शन होगा । मैंने इसके लिए कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिसक्शन चल रहा है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वसूली रुकवाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K, TEWARY (Buxar) : My Calling Attention Notice is pending with you, Sir. It is on the murder of a Congress-I MLA in Tripura. (*Interruptions*) we have demanded a CBI inquiry.....

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको देखेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हो रहा है आपको ? बैठिए ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There is no law and order in Tripura. The Government has broken down. The Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts.

PROF. K.K TEWARY : Please request him to make a statement. Every day we are discussing Punjab, we are discussing Assam, we are discussing Tamil Nadu Why can't we discuss Tripura also ? Please tell me what is the position...

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Are you considering my motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. Otherwise why should I get the facts ? Is there any reason ?

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Have you seen any where the police administration setting some elements to disrupt law and order ? That has been alleged by the press which supports the party in power...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : That is Tripura Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : We have seen in the papers that the Sarkaria Commission is giving the Interim Report in one year.....

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not like this. Please give in writing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very important point. The Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Within one year the Interim Report is to be given. Therefore, its composition should be finalised soon. Otherwise, I have doubts about it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : बिहार में विद्युत संकट बहुत जोर से हो रहा है । इसकी

वजह से पानी संकट भी हो गया है । बिजली नहीं मिल रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot do anything.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ये ठीक कह रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बार-बार उठ रहे है । बैठिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में··· ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में बात हो गई है । कल वृद्धिचन्द्र जी ने काफी बताया है ।

श्री जगपाल सिह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ओलावृष्टि से जो नुकसान हुआ है··· ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड, कल से यही चल रहा है । आप अगर उपस्थित न रहें तो कुसूर मेरा तो नहीं है । Not allowed.

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam): Hon. Member Mr. Mayathevar has said that the water sent to Tamil Nadu has not been received. This is not true. The water is being received. There is no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the National Commission on Agriculture-1976—Parts I to XV and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the *Report (Hindi version) of the National Commission on Agriculture—1976—Parts I to XV.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6392/83*]

Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table. A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6393/83*].

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*The English version was laid on the Table on the 12th March, 1976.

12.10 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Sixty-second Report and Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Cotton Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported functioning of office of so-called Khalistan Council in Harminder Sahib, Amritsar and reaction of Government thereto.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अबिलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"हरमिन्दर साहिब, अमृतसर में तथाकथित खालिस्तान कौंसिल के कार्यालय के कार्यकरण के समाचार और उसके संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, as the House is aware, the "National Council of Khalistan" and "Dal Khalsa" were declared as unlawful associations and banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on the 1st May 1982 for indulging in secessionist activities. Government of Punjab, thereafter took steps to deal with their activists. 162 activists have been arrested in 59 cases registered against them up to 31st March, 1983. According to Government of Punjab, Balbir Singh Sandhu, self styled Secretary General of National Council of Khalistan and a proclaimed offender is reported to be living at Guru Nanak Niwas in the Golden Temple, Amritsar. It is alleged that the room occupied by him is also being used as temporary headquarter of the so-called Secretary General of National Council of Khalistan. This fact is under verification, which has been rendered difficult as investigating agencies are not being permitted to enter Guru Nanak Niwas. Balbir Singh Sandhu is wanted in five cases and had been declared a proclaimed offender.

The Government have been receiving information of some Dal Khalsa activists taking shelter in Guru Nanak Niwas, Amritsar. It is reported that the State Authorities have been approaching the SGPC to hand over such persons to them but in vain.

In the meetings held with the leaders of Shiromani Akali Dal, a request was made to them that Gurdwaras should not be used as sanctuary for those indulging in illegal activities. It is unfortunate that SGPC and Shiromani Akali Dal leadership have not denounced such activities.

As I have stated in this House earlier, the entry of police in places of worship is not prohibited by law, but in deference to religious sentiments, the Government has exercised restraint. Government hopes and trusts that SGPC and Shiromani Akali Dal will realise their national responsibility and extend their cooperation and take steps to surrender to the police or court the proclaimed offender Balbir Singh Sandu. I assure the House that the Government is keeping a close watch on Dal Khalsa activists and all steps are being taken to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही नाजुक सवाल है। इसको पर मंत्री जी ने इस आसानी से अपने ऊपर से टाल दिया है जैसे किसी दूसरे का सवाल हो और इससे सुलटना नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं इस सवाल को

शुरू करने से पहले दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा। दशमेश पिता गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह की पहली तप भूमि हेमकुण्ड थी, जन्म—पटना साहब, कर्म-भूमि आनन्दपुर साहब, यज्ञ था नैनादेवी चंडीगढ़ और नाण्देड़ साहब हुज़ूर साहब में देह त्याग की। सिखी किसको कहते हैं "काज पराया जान अपनी"। काश्मीर से और देश से मज़लूम लोग गए। दशमेश की उम्र चार साल थी, जब उन्होंने संरक्षण मांगा। तो, उन्होंने कहा कि जाइए पिताजी आप हमारी चिन्ता मत करिए "जान आपकी और कार्य पराया"। अपने साहबज़ादों को किले से निकाला और कहा जाओ शहीदी दो—जान अपनी-काज पराया। खुद गुरू साहब ने देह त्याग की। आज गुरू महाराज और सिखी का दिन है। हुजूर साहब, हेमकुण्ड, पटना साहब और चंडीगढ़, इनको जोड़ने का नाम सिखी है। जो भारत के टुकड़े करने की बात करते हैं, वे सिख नहीं। वे गुरू गोबिन्द सिंह के देश के और इस देश के गद्दार हैं, इस बात को मानकर चलना पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं देश ही नहीं दुनिया है गुरूओं के लिये। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं राम का नाम लेकर पाप करूं, कृष्ण का नाम लेकर पाप करूं, हज़रत मौहम्मद का नाम लेकर पाप करूं, महात्मा गाँधी का नाम ले कर पाप करूं, और दशमेश पिता का नाम लेकर बेकसूर लोगों की हत्या करूं, कहीं कत्लेआम करूं, कहीं बमों का इस्तेमाल करूं और देश के टुकड़े करूं। याद रखना यह सवाल फिर देश और विदेश का आ जाता है। बाबा नानक के सामने मानवता थी, देश और विदेश नहीं था। वह सारे संसार में घूमे। जो सिख के सवाल पर बात करते हैं उनसे मेरा कहना है कि हिन्दू और सिख में नफ़रत नही है। जो सिख और हिन्दू धर्म के अलगाव की बात करते हैं, मैं उसको नहीं मानता हूं। ब्राह्मण और बनिया अलग हैं, शायद कोई और जाति बिरादरी के नाम पर अलग हों। लेकिन हिन्दू और सिख अलग नहीं हैं। मेरी रिश्तेदारी हिन्दूओं के अन्दर है, जाट हिन्दू की जाट सिख के साथ आम रिश्तेदारी है, ब्राह्मण हिन्दू की ब्राह्मण सिख के साथ आम रिश्तेदारी है, खत्री हिन्दू की खत्री सिख के साथ आम रिश्तेदारी है। ब्राह्मण की और जाट की रिश्तेदारी नहीं है, यादव की और जाट की शायद रिश्तेदारी न हो। लेकिन हिन्दू और सिख की आम रिश्तेदारी है। यह धर्म की दीवार रिश्तेदारी नहीं तोड़ सकती है। वह देश द्रोही है जो इस दीवार को, भाई भाई को तोड़ना चाहता है और इस देश के अन्दर बटवारे की दीवार बनाना चाहता है। लेकिन वह इस देश के लोग नहीं हैं। इस देश को तोड़ने वाला इस देश का नहीं है। यह दिमाग देशी नहीं, बल्कि विदेशी है जिसने हिन्दू और मुसलमान को तोड़ा है वह दिमाग परदेशी है। एक हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ने वाले, एक हिन्दुस्तान को मानने वाले, उसको तोड़ने वाला दिमाग अंग्रेज का दिमाग था। और आज यह खालिस्तान का दिमाग जो उसकी बात करता है वह दिमागी तौर पर या असली तौर पर अंग्रेज है या अंग्रेज की औलाद है, अमरीकन है या अमरीका की औलाद है। यह विदेशी दिमाग यहां पर चल रहा है और विदेशी शक्ति चल रही है, इस बात को हमें समझ लेना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह दिमाग जिसने हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ा वह अंग्रेज का दिमाग था जो चाहता था कि भारत के और टुकड़े कर दिये जायें। और नेता भी थे, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि नेता नहीं थे। नेता डा० अम्बेदकर थे उनको अंग्रेज फुसलाना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा नहीं, भारत मेरा है, नहीं तोड़ा जा सकता है। उस वक्त नेता थे मास्टर तारा सिंह, संत फतेह सिंह

जो अंग्रेज की चाल में नहीं आये। लेकिन अंग्रेज की चाल अब काम कर रही हैं। इसके लिये मैं आपको और सरकार को दोष दिये बग़ैर नहीं रह सकता। जब खालिस्तान की बात यहां सदन में आयी तो सबसे पहले मैंने यहां पर सवाल उठाया, और उस वक्त गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जी थे जो अब राष्ट्रपति हैं, मैं उनकी शान के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन वह वाक्य लिखा हुआ है। मैंने बहुत कोशिश की कि उनका वाक्य शुद्ध हो जाय क्योंकि आने वाली पीढ़ियां उसको पढ़ेंगी। यह लोक सभा में जो लिखा जा रहा है वह हमारी ही सम्पत्ति नहीं है, बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ी की सम्पत्ति है, खुद कह बैठे दो अकालियों की लड़ाई थी, एक भिन्डरवाले की और दूसरे अकालियों की। भिन्डरवाला हमारे नज़दीक थे हमने भिन्डरवाला की मदद कर दी और भिन्डरवाला को ताकत कर दी। थे दोनों अकाली, लेकिन नज़दीक हमारे थे भिन्डरवाला। गृह मंत्री यह ब्यान दें। और अध्यक्ष महोदय यहीं तक नहीं, क्या कुछ नहीं किया गया, एक फसला हुआ जब हरियाणा और पंजाव बना। उस फैसले को लटकाया गया···

पानी के सवाल को लटकाया गया। जब एक फैसला हो गया, सन् 1976 का एवार्ड हो गया तो बार बार यह क्यों? मैं नहीं चाहता कि अपने भारत के अन्दर की सीमाओं को प्रान्तों और जिलों की सीमाओं को बलपूर्वक लिया जाये या दिया। जाये बल्कि उसके लिये कायदे कानुन, कमीशन और अदालतें होती हैं। जिस देश के अन्दर प्रान्तों में सीमाओं के झगड़े तलवार और लाठियों से लिये जायें वह देश टूटा करता है और देश नहीं टूटे तो देश का दिमाग उससे पहले टूटा करता है।

जब यह सवाल सामने आया तो बाबूजी यहां मौजूद हैं, वह बहुत विद्वान हैं, उस वक्त हुकूमत में थे, इन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कह दिया था लेकिन इनकी बात किसी ने मानी नहीं। सन् 76 का एवार्ड हुआ, यहां पर सरकार ने फैसला दिया, रावी-व्यास के पानी का फैसला हुआ कि 75 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी हरयाणा की और 75 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी पंजाब को दिया जाये। राजस्थान तो बिल्कुल अलग पहले से ही कर दिया था, उसको खामाख्वाह घसीट रहे हैं। 100 करोड़ रूपया पाकिस्तान को दिया गया था ताकि पानी रोक सके और वह पानी जमीन में काम आ सके। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस फैसले को रोका और लम्बा किया गया। सरकार ने उसे चलाया नहीं उसके बाद फिर प्रधान मंत्री ने एवार्ड दिया हरयाणा के लोगों के साथ अन्याय कर के। लेकिन चलो न्याय, अन्याय, एवार्ड क्यों दिया गया? उस समय हरयाणा मे इलैक्शन थे। उधर से एजीटेशन, इधर से लोगों की वोट मिले। उस एजीटेशन को प्रोत्साहित किस ने की कि वहां अकाली पानी नहीं आने देते हैं, यहां हरयाणा वालों को तो पानी मिल रहा है, कांग्रेस को वोट के लिये।

मैं बड़े ताज्जुब से कहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में, जो आज यहां विरोध की बात करते हैं और भाई-भाई को आपस में लड़ाते हैं वोट कांग्रेस को देते हैं, वह लोग राजनीतिक लड़ाई कराते हैं। वोट देते हैं ज्ञानीं ज़ैलसिंह को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग वोट लेने के लिये उनके नजदीक है और हिन्दू और सिख को लड़ाने के लिये बीच में से निकल जाते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी वक्त है संभल जाओ। मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं चौधरी चरणसिंह को जिन्होंने अकेले ने साफ वात कही थी। उसके बाद मोरारजी भाई ने साफ बात

कही। कुछ पार्टियों के दिमाग 3,4 जगह बंट गये। राजस्थान की पार्टी कहती है कि राजस्थान का फायदा हो, पंजाब की पार्टियां पंजाब की भाषा में बोलती हैं, हरियाणा की पार्टी हरियाणा की भाषा में बोलती हैं। आल इंडिया का लीडर हरयाणा में हरयाणा की बात कहता है, राजस्थान में राजस्थान की बात कहता है। इस 3 दिमाग की पार्टियों ने देश को टुकड़े करने की बात की है।

मैं कहूंगा कि मोरारजी भाई ने भी काम किया, बाबूजी ने भी साफ बात कही कि गीधे ढंग से चलो। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि इज्जत करता हूं, एहतराम करता हूं। मैं लौंगवाला साहब से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं, यहां दिलेरी की निहालसिंह वाला ने कि सही सिख वह है जो एक हिन्दू और मुसलमान की जान बचाने के लिपे अपनी जिन्दगी दे दे, सही हिन्दू वह है जो एक मुसलमान और सिख की जिन्दगी बचाने के लिये अपनी जिन्दगी दे दे और सही मुसलमान वह है जो हिन्दू और सिख की जान बचाने के लिये अपनी जिन्दगी दे दे।

एक आदमी ने कहा कि भिंडरवाला साहब का बयान क्या निकलता है? जो आपको यह कहे कि पुलिस दाखिल हो उसको उड़ा दो, चरणसिंह को उड़ा दो, सारे देश को उड़ा दो। इस बात को कहने वाले कभी गुरु के आज्ञाकारी नहीं बन सकते।

अमृतसर की पवित्रता क्यों न हो, समूचे भारत की पवित्रता हो। अमृतसर की सबसे पहले हो। क्यों पियो बीड़ी-सिगरेट, शराब, क्यों करो अफीम की समग्लिंग और तस्करी, क्यों लोगों को कत्ल करो, डकैती करो? यह काम क्यों करो?

लेकिन एक ने कहा कि सिख खतरे में हैं। मैं हिन्दू, सिख और मुसलमानों में कोई फर्क नहीं मानता हूं। हिन्दुओं और सिखों की तो आपस में रिश्तेदारी है। लेकिन अगर आप कहते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रपति कौन है—ज्ञानी जैलसिंह। क्या वह सिख नहीं है? कौन है पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज का मिनिस्टर? —श्री बूटा सिंह। वह सिख नहीं है क्या? और यह सरदार जी बैठे हैं, इनकी बिरादरी के लोग हिन्दू हैं, क्या यह सिख नहीं हैं? क्या सिख होने का परमिट वही लेकर आया है, जो लोगों को ज्यादा तबाह करे? जो हिन्दूओं और सिखों में प्यार पैदा करे, क्या वह सिख नहीं है? क्या श्री निहालसिंह वाला सिख नहीं हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली का मेयर सिख है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बम्बई का मेयर सिख है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पंजाब का मुख्य मंत्री सिख है।

माइनारिटी की बात करने वालों से मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता था कि यह बात कहूं। अगर मुसलमान माइनारिटी की बात करते हैं, तो मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि अगर वे माइनारिटीज की मीटिंग बुलाएं, तो हिन्दुस्तान के कौने-कौने से सिखों को बुलाएं और जम्मू काश्मीर और पंजाब के हिन्दुओं को भी बुलाएं अगर सिख माइनारिटी की बात करते हैं, तो पंजाब में कौन माइनारिटी में है? —हिन्दू है। जम्मू-काश्मीर में माइनारिटी में कौन है?-हिन्दू हैं। अगर रामूचे देश में माइनारिटीज को विश्वास दिलाना है तो हिन्दुओं, सिखों और मुसलमानों तीनों को विश्वास दिलाना होगा।

और हिन्दुओं, सिखों, मुसलमानों, इन तीनों को मिलाकर इस देश के हरिजनों और अछूतों को विश्वास दिलाना होगा, जिनको हजारों सालों से शूद्र कहा जाता रहा है और जिनको हजारों सालों से लोगों ने ठुकराया है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि ढील से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। खुशामदीद, हरियाणा का कत्ल कीजिए, राजस्थान को मारिए, क्योंकि हम तलवार उठा नहीं सकते और न तलवार उठाएंगे। हम चाहेंगे कि अगर हमारे भाई भिंडरवाले को इससे खुशी होती हो तो वह चौधरी चरण सिंह के खून से अपने हाथ रंग लें। अगर उन्हें मेरे, श्री निहालसिंह वाला और कुछ मासूम बच्चों के खून की जरूरत है, तो ले लें। लेकिन वह 1947 के पाप को न भूलें। उस वक्त इस देश में कितनी अबलाओं की इज्जत चली गई। इस पापी फिरकापरस्त मनोवृत्ति ने इस देश को बहुत तबाह किया है। यह देश गांधी, गोतम ओर नानक का है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विदेशियों को इस मामले में न लाया जाए। सरकार बिल्कुल निश्चिन्त हो कर बैठी है। लन्दन में विलायत के लोग नाम-निहाद खालिस्तान के अध्यक्ष को टी०वी० पर बुलाते हैं। क्या है खालिस्तान ? एक पागलपन का नाम ओर देशद्रोहियों का एक गिरोह। हमारे एम्बैसेडर भी पागलों की तरह उसके मुकाबले में बैठ कर बात करने जाते हैं। क्या इस तरह सरकार चलेगी ?

संत लोंगोवाल कहते है कि हमने चौधरी चरणसिंह को खत नहीं लिखा, हम वायलैंस के रास्ते पर नहीं चलेंगे, हम खालिस्तान को नहीं मानेंगे, हम उसका विरोध करेंगे। क्या लोंगोवाल साहब में यह दिलेरी है कि वह कहें कि वह उन मुजरिमों को गुरुद्वारों में नहीं रहने देंगे ? मैं माफ़ नहीं करूंगा कातिल और डकैत को, लेकिन एक कातिल और एक डकैत से कई हजार गुना ज्यादा मुजरिम वे आदमी हैं, जो कातिलों और डकैतों को पनाह देते हैं, जो देश में फिरकापरस्ती फैलाते हैं और देश की अखंडता के लिए खतरा बने हुए है, जो देशद्रोही हों, अमरीका और बर्तानियां के एजेन्ट हों, इस देश के मासूम बच्चों के खुन से हाथ रंगने वाले हों और इस देश को तोड़ने वाले हों।

जहां तक गुरु की नगरी का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा बड़ा सम्बन्ध रहा है मास्टर तारासिंह जी और संत फतेहसिंह जी से। उन्होंने बड़ी लड़ाइयां लड़ीं, लेकिन उनके संघर्ष में कभी बकरी का कान भी नहीं काटा गया, कभी किसी आदमी की जान नहीं गई। दरबार साहब में तिब्बत से आए शरणार्थी बसते थे। हर मजलूम आदमी वहां जाकर बसता था। लाखों आदमियों के लिए लंगर होता था। लोगों को हरमंदर साहब में श्रद्धा है, लेकिन वे वहां जाते हुए डरते हैं कि या तो रास्ते में पुलिस वाले पिटाई कर देंगे और अगर उनसे बच गए, तो खालिस्तानी अच्छी मरम्मत कर देंगे।

जुल्म दोनों तरफ से बढ़ रहा है। मैं आज एक फैसला चाहता हूं। गृह मन्त्री और सदन के लोग भी बहुत गुमराह होते हैं। एक मुंह में तीन ज़बानें ? दो ज़बान वाले तो बहुत बैठे हैं, बड़े नेता हैं, अड़ोस-पड़ोस में भी बैठे हैं, लेकिन तीन ज़बान के आदमी भी हैं, जो राजस्थान में जायें तो कुछ, (**व्यवधान**) मेरी एक ही जबान है, एक ही बात कहता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) मगर एक ज़बान भी ज़रा सम्भल कर चलनी

चाहिए । एक ज़बान भी गड़बड़ कर सकती है । ज्यादा देशभक्ति का ठेका मत लीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ज्यादा नहीं, आपसे कम । अरे, जिसके पास तीन ज़बान हों उससे ज्यादा कैसे लूंगा । बहुत कम ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस तरह का भाषण हो रहा है वह पंजाब की स्थिति को सुधारने में क्या सहायक होगा ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कैसे नहीं होगा, यह तो हो ही रहा है । फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ हो रहा है ।

कोई हिन्दू बचाओ रक्षा समिति, कोई सिख बचाओ रक्षा समिति और फिर सब समितियां और लोग इकट्ठे होकर चारों तरफ से धर्म के ठेकदार होकर आपस में हिन्दू और सिख को लड़ाते हैं । इससे देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । सच बात कहता हूं तब तकलीफ हो जाती है । (**व्यवधान**) मैं न तो हिन्दू का ठेकेदार, न मुसलमान का ठेकेदार और न सिख का ठेकेदार···

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप तो खाली हरियाणा के ठेकेदार हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : और न हरियाणा का ठेकेदार । मैं हरियाणा का ठेकेदार नहीं हूं । मैंने आज तक कभी भी हरियाणा के वास्ते कोई सवाल नहीं उठाया है । सीमा के सवाल पर जो लड़ते हैं वह सिर्फ आप जैसे वाजपेयी जी, बड़े आदमी ही लड़ सकते हैं, मेरे जैसा छोटा आदमी कैसे लड़ेगा । जिसके पास संघ की ताकत हो वही लड़े, मेरे पास वह ताकत कहां है जो मैं लड़ सकूं ।

अब मैं आपकी खिदमत में तीन स्पष्ट बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । इससे पहले मैं कुछ आंकड़े भी बता दूं पंजाब सर्विसेज के बारे में जिनको आप नोट कर लें । वहां कार्पोरेशन हैं सात जिनमें 86 सिख हैं और हिन्दू 14 । तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं और तीनों के वी.सी. सिख हैं, हिन्दू एक भी नहीं । लेक्चरार है 100 जिनमें हिन्दू हैं 15 और सिख हैं 851 खैर, इस बात से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है, कोई भी हो लेकिन फिर इनको ग्रीवांस कैसे हो गई ? इसी तरह से पुलिस कप्तान 10 हैं जिनमें 9 सिख हैं । यह हिन्दू और सिखों का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल है राजनीति का, सवाल है पालिटिक्स का । जब ये लोग खुद सरकार में थे उस वक्त भी हमारे हरियाणा का पानी दबाए रखा और हरियाणा को सताते रहे । अटलजी नाराज़ हो जाते हैं, वे हरियाणा वालों को दबाकर बात मनवा लेंगे । हम कमजोर आदमी हैं इसलिए हमारे ऊपर चढ़ जाओ । नारा यही लगाते थे, हम नहीं । हम तो एकता चाहते थे । इधर से नारा लगता था धोती टोपी यमुना पार, और उधर से नारा लगता था सिख, कड़ा, कृपाण जायेगा पाकिस्तान । हम तो आज भी एकता की बात करते हैं ।

मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से बहुत स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा कि जिनके पास वगैर लाइसेन्स असला हैं उनसे आपने असला लिया या नहीं ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक वे उग्रवादियों को पवित्र जगह से निकाल नहीं देते हैं क्या आप उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

जैसे दरबार साहब में देशद्रोही खालिस्तान का दफ्तर हो और लौंगोवाल साहब उसको साफ न करें और उनको बाहर न निकालें । मैं यह कहता हूं कि क्या खुद इस सतह पर

करके उनको कानून के हवाले पेश करवाने के लिए बात करेंगे ? तीसरा—हिन्दू— सिख एकता के लिए सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन आप अमृतसर में करने का कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ?

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप तीन नम्बर के आदमी से बात करना छोड़ दीजिए। आप किससे बात करते हैं — मशीन से। मशीन कौन — एक मशीन अलीफ का दिन, बेग, नौकर का नौकर, छठे आदमी से बात करेंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि आप सीधे बात करिए। एक मेज पर जो इनके अध्यक्ष हैं, सबको बुलाइए, इधर से भी बुलाइए और उधर से बुलाइए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री जी बात करें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी बात करें। मैं कब कहता हूं कि न करें प्रधान मंत्री जी के कहे बगैर तो ये कहते भी नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इधर भी बी टीम मारती है और उधर भी बी-टीम मारती है। होम मिनिस्टर की तो यह हालत है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जो प्रिमिपल सेक्रेटरी हैं, उनके पास उठ-उठ कर जाते हैं और पूछ-पूछ कर आते हैं कि क्या होगा। यह होम मिनिस्टर की दयनीय स्थिति है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हम सब लोग गवाह हैं। इस बात को हम सब देखते हैं हम लोगों को आश्चर्य होता है कि क्यों होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर होम मिनिस्टर सरकार का पहले नम्बर का आदमी नहीं है, तो सरकार का जो पहले नम्बर का आदमी हो और उनका भी पहले नम्बर का आदमी हो। पहले नम्बर के आदमी न हो तो छिड़ा-छिड़ा कर लोगों को मारिए मत। मैं एक बात और इस सदन के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको रोकिए। अगर लोंगोंवाल साहब एक लाख आदमी भरती करते हैं तो क्या एक लाख आदमी किसी ओर के पास नहीं हैं। ऐसा मत करिए, उसकी नकल मत करिए। सबको रोकिए। एक लाख वालन्टियर कांग्रेस जमा करती है तो एक लाख फिर हिन्दू-रक्षा वाले करते हैं, इन प्रकार उनकी नकल से उल्टा काम होता है। उसको कन्डैम करिए। अगर मैं बुरा काम करता हूं ओर मेरे साथ आप बुरा करते हैं, तो दो बुरे होंगे एक बुरा नही होगा। जैसा अटल जी ने कहा फिरकापरस्ती से नहीं कटती है। बात उन्होंने ठीक कही थी, लेकिन वे चमक जाते हैं। जुबान एक रहनी चाहिए, जुबान दो नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी जी ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, उसके बारे में कोई दो राय व्यक्त करने का सवाल नहीं है। इस देश में हम सब अमन चाहते हैं, फिरकापरस्ती नहीं चाहते हैं। जहां तक उन लोगों का सवाल है, मैं एक बात कालिंग एटेंशन के सिलसिले में साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि कालिंग एटेंशन में हरमिन्दर साहब का जिक्र है, लेकिन मैंने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि हरमिन्दर साहब टेम्पल काम्पलैक्स में ज़रूर है, परन्तु ये लोग गुरूनानक निवास में निवास कर रहे है। इसमें खास तौर से बलबीर सिह सन्धु का जिक्र है। जहां तक हथियारों की छानबीन का प्रश्न है, इस संबंध में काफी छानबीन की गई है। अभी तक 11 हथियार जमा हुए है, 20 कैंसिल हुए

हैं, 6 लाइसेंस ससपेंड हुए हैं और दस केसेज इस संबंध में रजिस्टर हुए हैं। हथियारों के लाइसेंस कैंसिल करना और उनको पकड़कर डिपाजिट करवाने का काम जारी है। इस संबंध में मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि मै ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं जिससे कि वहां की स्थिति खराब हो। लेकिन मैं श्री बागड़ी जी को दो बातों का आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं। यह सवाल भी यहां पार्लियामेंट में उठा है कि खतरे के नोटिस आए हैं। इस संबंध में जितने भी सुझाव दिए गए हैं, बुलैट प्रूफ कार को छोड़कर, बाकी सब इन्तजाम हम कर रहे हैं, चाहे वह सिक्योरिटी आफ लाइफ हो। इस संबंध में सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी लिखा जा रहा है कि जहां-जहां खास तौर से चौधरी साहब जायें, वहां-वहां उनके साथ सिक्योरिटी कार चलनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यदि और कोई भी माननीय सदस्य, जिनको इस प्रकार का खतरा हो, हम उनको भी पूरी सिक्योरिटी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जहां तक वहां की वायोलैंस का सवाल है, उसको, इस सदन में और पंजाव एसेम्बली में भी कंडैम किया गया है। और बार-बार इस प्रश्न पर वहां की सरकार ने भी कहा है और हमने भी कहा है कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को गुरु नानक निवास में स्थान देना चाहिये।

जहां तक हरियाणा के साथ कोई अन्याय करने का प्रश्न है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि बातचीत दो मुद्दों पर अटकी हुई है और वह इसलिये अटकी हुई है कि हम किसी राज्य के साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जो बातें ऐसी थीं जिन को स्वीकार करने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी, वे स्वीकार की गई हैं, शेष बातों का निर्णय करते समय हरियाणा ओंर राजस्थान का पूरा ध्यान रखा जायगा।

जहां तक सिख गुरुओं और उनके धर्म के आदर का प्रश्न है, हम सब लोग उनके प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हैं और उनका आदर करते हैं। हम ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते जिस की वजह से परिस्थिति ओर बिगड़े। हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से वातावरण फिर से बातचीत लायक बने ताकि बातचीत से इन चीजों का फैसला किया जा सके।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब की वर्तमान स्थिति के सन्दर्भ में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है वह आज न केवल गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार की चिन्ता है, बल्कि समूचे राष्ट्र की चिन्ता है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने जो बात कही थी, मैं उसका भी स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूं। ऐसा एक भी मौका नहीं आया जब मैं ऐलेक्जेण्डर साहब के कमरे में गया हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बैठक में बैठे हुए कुर्सी के पास। उनको आपके पास आना चाहिये था।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : वह सी०सी०पी० ए० की मीटिंग में बैठते हैं, कान्सिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में बैठते हैं, कैबिनेट में बैटते हैं, पास में कुर्सी पर बैठना कोई गुनाह नहीं है।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : वाजपेयी जी का मतलब है कि सैक्रेटरी से मत पूछो, इनसे पूछो।

श्री हरीश रावत : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि सरकार ने इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये जिस सहनशीलता, विवेक और दृढ़ता के साथ

बातचीत को चलाया है, उसकी भी सराहना की जानी चाहिये। विपक्ष के लोग भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि सरकार ने न केवल अपने सभी प्रयत्नों को इस में लगाया, बल्कि विपक्ष की मदद भी इस मामले को सुलझाने में ली।

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

सिख कौम और सिख धर्म हमारे देश का एक महान धर्म है और देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये सिखों ने जो त्याग किया हैं उसके लिये देश उनका कृतज्ञ है। उसके बाद जब भी देश पर संकट आया, विदेशी आक्रमण हुआ, पंजाब के नौजवानों ने अपना खून बहाकर देश की सीमाओं और देश के आत्म-स्वाभिमान की रक्षा की है। ये पंजाब के महान लोग थे जिन्होंने अपनी मेहनत और कर्मनिष्ठा के बल से इस देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाया और किसी भी कौम से कम योगदान नहीं दिया।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश की यह महान परम्परा रही है कि जब भी किसी पर कोई संकट आया तो सबने मिल जुलकर उस संकट को बांटने में हाथ बटाया। जब देश का बटवारा हुआ तो उस समय सिखों और पंजाब के लोगों के ऊपर जो संकट आया, देश की जनता ने जितना भी बन पड़ा उनकी मदद की। किसी दया के फलस्वरूप नहीं, बल्कि अपना राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य समझ कर, भाईचारे का कर्तव्य समझ कर और यही कारण है हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के क्षेत्र में हमारे लोगों ने उस आंगन को छोड़ा और उसमें हमारे पंजाब से जो भाई विस्थापित होकर आये उनको बसाया और आज भी "रीठा" और "अमृतकुण्ड के प्रति, जो मेरे क्षेत्र के बगल में पड़ते हैं, हम उतनी ही श्रद्धा करते हैं जिस प्रकार से हमारे सिख भाई श्रद्धा करते हैं। सदन को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि "रीठा साहब" में अपने सिख भाइयों की सुविधा के लिये जो श्रद्धालु आते हैं, उनकी सुविधा के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने वहां के गरीब लोगों के विकास के लिए जो बजट था, उसका एक बहुत बड़ा अंश खर्च किया है और आज भी वहां पर बहुत सारे काम किये जा रहे हैं। जितनी श्रद्धा गोल्डन टेम्पिल के ऊपर सिख भाइयों की हैं, उतनी ही श्रद्धा उन क्षेत्रों में चाहे वह अमृत कुंड, हिम कुंड के बगल का इलाका हो या रीठा साहब के बगल का इलाका हो, वहां के लोगों की है और वे लोग श्रद्धा से अपना मस्तक झुकाते हैं लेकिन जिस प्रकार कुछ लोग आज इस मामले को उठा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी अकाली जो विवेकशील है, जो दूसरों के प्रभाव में आ कर काम नहीं कर रहा है, वह इस मांग का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता और इसके साथ अपने को नहीं जोड़ सकता।

मान्यवर, मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो बाहर हमारे भाई हैं, उनको भड़काकर और उनको गलतफहमी में डाल कर स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहती हैं और ये वही ताकतें हैं जो कभी हिन्दुस्तान को एक मजबूत राष्ट्र के रूप में नहीं देखना चाहती थीं, ये वही ताकतें हैं जो, जब हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हो रहा था, उस समय यह कह रही थीं कि यह देश कभी एक राष्ट्र के रूप में, एक कौम के रूप में खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। आज जब अमेरिका की सीनेट के सामने जगजीत सिंह को बुलाया जाता है पी०एल०480 के प्रभाव की जांच करने के लिए और उसके विषय में क्या कुछ हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं, तो इस देश की अखण्डता के लिए एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह बन

सकता है। हम को अमेरिका की सरकार को यह साफ़ बता देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की हरकतें हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। कैनाडा के अन्दर जिस तरह से खालिस्तान की मांग को प्रश्रय दिया जा रहा है, सरकार को कैनाडा की सरकार को यह साफ बताना चाहिए कि उनके यहां कैनाडा में क्यूवका में भी इसी प्रकार का एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। हमारे यहां कोई जन आन्दोलन नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर जन आन्दोलन है। हम भी उसको समर्थन दे सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड के अन्दर बी०बी०सी० द्वारा खालिस्तान के समर्थकों को बोलने की इजाजत दी गई। सरकार को इंग्लैंड की सरकार से भी विरोध प्रकट करना चाहिए। नहीं तो, यदि वे हमारे साथ इस तरह का खिलवाड़ कर सकते हैं, तो हम भी आयरलैंड के लोगों का समर्थन कर सकते हैं।

मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा न कहते हुए क्योंकि आपने जो यह भावना व्यक्त की है कि कोई ऐसी बात न कही जाए, जिससे वहां की स्थिति और बिगड़े, मैं और इस सदन का प्रत्येक सदस्य आपकी इस भावना से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं। अखबारों में कुछ समाचार छपे हैं। यदि ऐसी बात है और अखबारों ने कमेंट किया है कि कृपाल सिंह, जो अकाल तख्त के हैड चुने गये हैं, उससे अकाली दल में नरम-पंथियों की विजय हुई है और लौंगोंवाल साहव ने जो शपथ दिलाई है, जिसमें भिंडरवाला साहब भी शामिल हुए हैं, कि जो कुछ आदेश लोंगोवाल साहब का होगा, उसका सब लोग पालन करेगें, हो सकता है कि यह मी एक अच्छा लक्षण हो। जो रिसेंट डैवलपमेंट पंजाब के अन्दर हुए हैं, उनको देखते हुए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या वे अकाली दल लोगों को पुनः वार्ता के लिए आमंत्रित करने जा रहे हैं या नही ? यदि आपने वार्ता के लिए आमंत्रित किया है, तो उनकी प्रतिक्रिया किस प्रकार की है और दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो वार्ता होगी यदि इस वार्ता का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता है, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार करेगी कि एकतरफा जिस तरीके से आपने उनकी धार्मिक मांगों को स्वीकार किया है, उसी प्रकार उनकी जो और मांगें, उन में जो भी पक्ष आप उचित समझते हों, जितना भी आप स्वीकार करना चाहते हैं, उस को स्वीकार करेंगें, तो उसकी घोषणा आप करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि वहां की स्थिति को किसी भी बयान से बिगड़ने से रोकना चाहिए और जहां तक हाल ही में कुछ बयानात आए हैं, उसमें श्री लौंगोंवाल के इस बयान का स्वागत करता हूं, जिसमें उन्होंने खालिस्तान की मांग का विरोध करने की बात कही है।

दूसरे यह भी सही है कि जो उन्होंने शपथ दिलाई है, उसमें भिंडरवाला साहब ने भी शपथ ली है और इस प्रकार से वे संत लोगोंवाल की लीडरशिप को मानने के लिए इस शपथ के द्वारा रजामन्द हो गये हैं।

PROF. N. G. Ranga (Guntur) : They have taken such a long time to say that. I am sorry to say that.

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक बातचीत के लिए, वार्ता के लिए बुलाने का सवाल है, यह सारा मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, now Shri B.D. Singh.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : About ABC..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bagri, you have already taken 35 minutes. Are you still not satisfied ?

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : The question was about BBC, that is why I wanted to add something more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have done maximum justice, because your name was the first on the list.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Maximum injustice?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Justice', I said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I thought, I heard 'injustice'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : He made a speech for half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri B.D. Singh,

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब की स्थिति दिनों-दिन बदतर होती जा रही है और यह आशंका है कि यदि इस स्थिति को इसी प्रकार से चलने दिया गया तो परिणाम भयानक हो सकते हैं और देश की एकता को भी खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है ।

मान्यवर, विडम्बना यह है कि खालिस्तान की मांग उन लोगों की तरफ से की जा रही है या हिन्दू धर्म मुर्दाबाद के नारे उन लोगों की तरफ से लगाये जा रहे हैं जिन्हें हमारे गुरुओं ने हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा के लिए प्रेरित किया था । मैं अपने सिख भाइयों से कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दू लोग भी गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी का नाम उतने ही आदर और श्रद्धा से लेते हैं जितने कि सिख लोग लेते हैं । मैं यह मानता हूं कि सिख और हिन्दू एक रक्त और मांस हैं । यह न केवल भौतिक अर्थों में बल्कि गैर-भौतिक और आध्यात्मिक अर्थों में भी । यह बात बिल्कुल सही है ।

मान्यवर, जहां तक आज के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि खालिस्तान राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का कार्यालय गुरु नानक निवास में बराबर चल रहा है और इसको हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया है । उसका तथाकथित जनरल सैक्रेटरी बलबीर सिंह संधु उसमें पिछले तीन सालों से बराबर निवास कर रहा है । उसने यह बयान दिया है कि वह समय समय पर बाहर भी घूमता रहा है । संधु ने यह बात भी कही है कि वह पिछले तीन महीनों से खालिस्तान राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के अध्यक्ष या प्रेजीडेंट जगजीत सिंह चौहान के आदेश से बाहर नहीं गया है । अब वह गुरु नानक निवास में ठहरा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि कुछ समय पूर्व जब इसी सदन में पंजाब की स्थिति पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो हमारे कई सिख भाइयों ने इस बात को कहा था कि गुरु नानक निवास स्वर्ण मन्दिर से एक अलग स्थान है, वह मन्दिर के साथ नहीं आता और वह एक तरह से होटल या कहिए धर्मशाला जैसा है और वहां कुछ लोग निवास करते हैं, वहां पर पुलिस के जाने से मंदिर पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है । जब हमारे सिख भाइयों ने इस विचार को व्यक्त किया तो फिर जो अपराधी या विघटनकारी तत्व वहां पर शरण ले रहे हैं, उनको पकड़ने की व्यवस्था पुलिस के द्वारा क्यों नहीं होती ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारा धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है, राष्ट्र है और सरकार को सभी धर्मों को समान निगाह से देखना चाहिए । लेकिन

यह बड़ी शंका उत्पन्न हो जाती है और यह विषय बड़ा गंभीर हो जाता है जब कुछ लोग धर्म के नाम पर लोगों में भेदभाव, घृणा की भावना उत्पन्न करते हैं और फिर वे सरकार से विशेष सुविधाएं प्राप्त करते हैं मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत अनेक धर्मों का संघ है, उनके जो पूजा गृह हैं उनमें यदि कोई अराजक तत्व शरण लेते हैं तो उनको पुलिस गिरफ्तार करेगी या नहीं ? यह बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न है। किसी विशेष धर्म स्थान के साथ कोई विशेष बात लागू हो और दूसरे धर्म स्थानों के साथ दूसरी बात लागू हो, यह बात कहां तक उचित है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी धर्मस्थल पर यदि अपवित्र लोग निवास करते हैं तो उससे उस पवित्र स्थान की पवित्रता भंग होती है। उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आकाशवाणी प्रसारण के बारे में है। सभी धर्मों की जो अच्छी बातें हैं, इन्सान को एक दूसरे के नजदीक लाती हैं, प्रेम भाव पैदा करती हैं, उनको अगर प्रसारित किया जाए तो ठीक है। यदि कोई धर्म विशेष अपनी बातों को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित करवाता है, उनको यह सुविधा दी जाती है तो क्या दूसरे धर्मों की बातों को प्रसारित करने की भी सुविधा दी जाएगी ? इस तरह की मांग और लोग भी कर सकते हैं और यह एक समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी। इस बात को मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करें।

जहां तक खालिस्तान की बात है, मेरे खयाल में पिछले दिनों जब खालिस्तान के बारे में सदन में चर्चा चल रही थी तो जगजीत सिंह चौहान के बारे में कई भाइयों ने यहाँ पर कहा था कि उसको बहुत महत्व नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। वह कोई महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति नहीं है। इसको इग्नोर किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह समस्या दिन प्रति दिन गंभीर होती चली जा रही है। हमारी सरकार ने उनका पासपोर्ट रद्द कर दिया है लेकिन इंग्लैंड की सरकार के आईडिएंटिटी सार्टीफिकेट से वह दुनिया के तमाम देशों का भ्रमण कर रहा है। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता साथी ने कहा है, अमरीका में भी क्या षडयंत्र हो रहा है, हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। मेरी जहां तक जानकारी है कि जगजीत सिंह चौहान एम बी बी एस डाक्टर है। कृषि के बारे में इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन यू एल ए की सीनेट एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी कृषि संबंधी मामलों पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए उसको आमंत्रित करती है। इसी आधार पर उसको बीसा दिया जाता है। वहां पर बयान आया है कि चौहान कमेटी के सामने उपस्थित नहीं हुए, बल्कि भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर घूमकर सिख लोगों और अकाली दल के समर्थकों से मिलकर खालिस्तान के प्रचार संबंधी बात करते रहे। वहां पर जो संगठन बना है उसने पिछली 11 अप्रैल को सेन फ्रासिस्कों में काउंसिल जनरल के सामने प्रदर्शन किया और 18 अप्रैल को यू एन ओ के सामने प्रदर्शन करने की योजना थी। सिक्खों के मानव अधिकारों के अपहरण के संबंध में इस तरह का जो गलत प्रचार हो रहा है उसके बारे में क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी। इन सवालों को लेकर सरकार इंग्लैण्ड सरकार से यू.एस.ए. से और यू०एन०ओ० से कोई बातचीत करेगी ?

13.00 hrs.

एक बात मैं अवश्य जानना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि अमृतसर की खबरों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि अमृतसर ऊपर से देखने में तो शांत है लेकिन अन्दर ही अन्दर तनाव पूर्ण स्थिति क्यों है ? एक तरफ अकाली दल में आन्दोलनकारी

लोग बढ़ रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुओं की तरफ से भर्ती हो रहे हैं। इससे तनाव का वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है। वहां के हिन्दु कहते हैं कि वहां सी०आर०पी०एफ० रहनी चाहिए और पंजाव की पुलिस नहीं होनी चाहिए। सिख लोग कहते है कि पंजाब पुलिस ही रहनी चाहिए, सी०आर०पी०एफ० नहीं। इसका गम्भीर प्रभाव वहां पड़ रहा है। वहां जो इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही है, उनमें तीस परसेन्ट रा-मेटीरीयल नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है और जो फिनीश्ड गुड्स हैं, उनका डिस्पोजल भी ठीक से नही हो रहा है। ऐसे तनाव के वातावरण में वहां विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। इसलिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार को बड़ी गंभीरता से इस विषय को लेना चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार वहां के नेताओं के साथ फिर से वार्तालाप प्रारंभ करने की पहल कर रही है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को भी विश्वास में लेकर यह वार्तालाप होनी चाहिए नहीं तो दिन-प्रति-दिन आन्दोलन बढ़ता जायेगा और स्थिति भयानक होती चली जायेगी। रावी और व्यास के पानी के बंटवारे की बात 1976 में तय हो गई थी। उस समय या तो सारे पहलुओं पर विचार नहीं किया गया। अगर एक बार निर्णय लिया तो फिर ट्राइब्युनल को देने की बात क्यों मान ली। किसी के दबाव में ऐसी बात नहीं मानी जानी चाहिए। उसका बटवारा इस प्रकार हो जिससे राष्ट्र को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंच सके। जो प्रदेश प्रभावित हैं, उनको भी विश्वास में लेकर कोई न कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को पहले यह बताना चाहूंगा कि बलबीर सिह संधू 1981 के बीच से गुरू नानक निवास में गया है, अब तक वह वहां से बाहर नहीं निकला है। इसलिए, बाहर जाने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। जहां तक दफ्तर चलाने का सवाल है, मैंने यह कहा है कि वह उस कमरे का उपयोग दफ्तर चलाने के लिए कर रहा है। इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है कि वहां कोई साईन बोर्ड लगा है। जहां तक वहां की सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है, हम खुद नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दुओं और सिखों में तनाव बढ़े। इसको रोकने के लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। जहां तक रा-मेटीरीयल कम हो जाने का प्रश्न है, उसकी जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य को इस बात का आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर का ध्यान अवश्य इस तरफ आकृष्ट करूंगा। जहां तक सी०आर०पी० एफ० का सवाल है, उसको कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए भेजा जाता है। उसको एक ग्रुप या कुछ लोगों के कहने से वापिस बुलाने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अमरीका और ब्रिटेन के बारे में भी सवाल था।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह विदेश मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। वे इस मामले को संबंधित सरकारों के साथ टेक-अप कर रहे हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, this House has already had one Calling Attention Motion on the Punjab situation a little earlier, and I had occasion to speak on that also. But the passage of time has not improved the situation. In fact, on that Calling Attention the Minister gave us an assurance that the Government of India would take steps to see that the situation is brought under control, but the reports do not suggest that.

In fact, today *The Tribune* carries the story, the description of a person, who was in the hospital with an eye surgery and recovering from that. He happened to be a Nirankari. Some people went to the

hospital, threw a bomb and killed him and ran away. What does this indicate? It indicates that there is no Government, which is the point that we made last time also. How can such a thing happen ? I do not believe that the brave Sikhs, who constitute the Akali's would be doing this. These are anti-social elements, and the anti-social elements must be feeling that they can do this sort of thing and that the Government is incompetent and would not be in a position to stop it. Therefore, here is one indication of further break-down of the Government in Punjab.

Then, reports have come in *The Economic Times* that there is a flight of capital taking place now from Punjab, from Ludhiana and other places.

People are stopping investments in Punjab and are moving out the investments to other cities. This also is a very serious report, which again shows lack of confidence in the Government that is there.

I find from the offlcial media that there is a systematic vilification of the Akalis in this matter. I was critical of the Akalis last time because, I said they did not come out very clearly on the question of Khalistan. Now I am happy to say that their leader, Shri Longowal has given a long interview, which is published in a southern newspaper, called *The Deccan Herald*, and I would like to quote from it According to this report, the Khalistan demand and the extremism is being provoked by the Central Government, this is what he says, and the Government has to respond to this. Here is the question asked of Shri Harchand Singh Longowal, published in *The Deccan Herald* of Bangalore on Sunday, April 17, this year The question is :

> "The Akali agitation has come to be linked with a separatist movement like, for instance, Khalistan."

Shri Longowal replies :

> "First of all, let me ask you when and where did the Akali Party demand Khalistan. This demand has been raised by the Dal Khalsa (now banned), which is a creation of the Congress (I)."

This is what he says; you may not agree with it, but this is what he says Then he says :

> "I do not remember the exact date but it (Dal Khalsa) was created in the Congress Bhawan of Chandigarh sometime in 1977."

Here is the statement of Shri Longowal, which completely disowns it, Dal Khalsa, he says, in fact created it. Then he goes on to describe how this is all done, how the Dal Khalsa, with the help of the Congress (I), tried to contest the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee elections in March 1979.

Therefore, one is becoming suspicious of Government's inaction. It looks to be premeditated and there seems to be some vested interest for the Central Government in this kind of extremism continuing, in this kind of lawlessness continuing. Otherwise, I do not see why this Government should be in this paralysed state.

The Akalis have a very long record. They were partners with us in the Government in 1977. I know that during the days of the Emergency, while many people collapsed, the Akalis used to continue the satyagraha every day and they used to go to jail. They have a very distinguished record of fighting for the civil liberties and they are men of integrity. There was some doubt whether they were surrendering to the extremism or not, but now this interview of Shri Longowal should in fact set at rest any doubts on this score.

But I am not sure about what is the Government doing in regard to Khalistan. That is why I ask this question of the Government, because I have very grave doubts whether the Government are really taking any concrete steps.

A mention was made about Shri Jagjit Singh Chauhan, who was in the United States.

He is being given a visa. The Government has made a formal protest. Now, the Government has not made serious efforts to get him extradited; in fact, they have not made even serious efforts to get his visa cancelled. They can get his visa cancelled. I know the method. I can suggest to the Government if they do not know. Mr. Chauhan was once upon a time a member of the Communist Party. So, under the U.S. laws anybody who is.....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Who said ? No, he is not a member of the Communist Party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He was a member. This is there in their files. You do not know. You look at your own files.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I have been in the CPI since long.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He does not know. I have said it last time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. It is for the Government to reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why should he reply on behalf of the Government. And he is replying on behalf of the Moscow Government, not even the Indian Parliament.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Are you speaking in the Parliament of Moscow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right, Mr. Shastri, the Government will reply. He is not asking you.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No, I should be given the opportunity to refute it.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have already quoted last time the Rajendra Sarin's Report presented to the Punjab Government which has documented that the first pamphlet on Khalistan was put out under the title of the Communist Party. It is the Communist Party of India which brought out that pamphlet in 1946.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : On what ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : On Khalistan. (*Interruptions*). I have already said this in the House last time, there has been no contradiction, I am saying it again, and if you want the source, as I say, it is the Rajendra Sarin Committee Report which was submitted to the Punjab Government contains the facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE JADAVPUR : It is his favourite topic.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, I have to warn the nation about the sinister activities of Communists.

(*Interrnptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : ... They are the saviours of the nation.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, what is the matter ? I am taking the Government to task and they are getting excited. Now, they will say that they also supported the Quit India Movement. They will say that I am wrong in saying that they did not support the Quit India Movement. We know what their history is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are not discussing that now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Exactly, Sir. They are dragging me into discussing it.

Mr. Chauhan was a member of the Communist Party. I say this because recently the wife of Mr. Allende, the deposed Chilean President, wanted to enter the United States, and the United States declined visa to her and the question was asked : Why ? On what grounds ? So, the argument given was that she was at one stage a member of the Communist Party. So, the same way Mr. Chauhan was also at one stage a member of the Communist Party. The Government should move the United States Government and say that 'you can't give to him. This is the argument.' Why don't you use this argument here ? But they are not making efforts. In fact it seems to me that they enjoy all that is happening because they are doing propaganda around the country that the nation is in danger and only the Congress can save it. We know how the Congress has been saving for the last three years. So, they still continue to say that the nation is in danger and people like Jagjit Singh Chauhan are actually playing their game, I would say. I won't be surprised if this man, Sandhu, who is there as Secretary General of the so-called Khalistan, is also one of their people. May be he is an employee of the RAW, I do not know. This is something which only the Government can tell me. But the impression in Punjab is that the trouble-makers in Punjab are all in their pay, are all working at their behest. Otherwise if the Government is serious, they could do something about it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : How wild his imagination can go ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, Sir, I will tell you about imagination. Recently I have got a call from a magazine called *The Week* published by *Malayalam Manorama* people. You must know that. They said, they wanted to verify a story. I asked, 'What is the story ?' They said, "We are bringing out a front page story of Khalistan." I said, "Wonderful. But what do you want to verify ?" They said, "We are publishing a news item to say that Kushwant Singh, Kuldip Nayyar and yourself had dinner with Zia-Ul-Haq on the 9th of March this year when he was here for the Non-Aligned Conference along with Khalistan extremists, in order to work out a plan for further trouble in Punjab." So, I said, "Well, to me the only problem is that on 9th March this year I was not in the country. But if you want, you can publish the story." Now, it turns out that when I asked the reporter where he got the story from, he said that he got it from somebody who claims to be close to the Government. Now, this kind of disinformation is going on. The same thing is about Akalis. Their name is being connected with Khalistan. Why is it so when they have denied that they have nothing to do with Khalistan ? Why is this systematic attempt being made to vilify the Akalis ? This is the question which I want to ask. The issue has arisen because of what the Secretary-General of the so-called Khalistan has said. What does the Government say ? That five cases are pending against Shri Balbir Singh Sandhu, he is wanted in five cases and he has been proclaimed offender. Now he is inside the temple. What does Shri Longowal say about this ?

> "Q. You have been accused of shielding criminals in Gurdwaras. Will you throw them out or allow the police to arrest them ?
>
> A. Please understand one thing clearly. Gurudwaras are open to every one at every time. If Mr. Darbara Singh feels that Gurudwaras are shielding criminals then he is free to investigate. A few months ago I asked Mr. Darbara Singh to give me a list of those criminals who according to the Government were hiding in the Golden Temple. He gave me six names. Three of them were of the hijackers who are in Pakistani jails."

This is Shri Darbara Singh's competence.

> "Another two were in jails elsewhere in Punjab and the sixth also not in the Golden Temple."

Now, here is the test for the Government. The Report has appeared. The

newspaper man says that he went there inside. He introduced himself. All this has been established inside. The Government says that the case is pending against him. I would like the Government first of all to ask Longowal to assist in arresting him. This is straight. I would like the Government to answer this question straight. I do not think that religious places are such that armed criminals can enter. Government says here that the entry of police in places of worship is not prohibited by law but in deference to religious sentiments, etc. etc. is it in order to continue to play your political game ? Is it because of that or is it in deference to religious sentiments ? I want to ask the Government that in the event that this gentleman who is wanted in so many cases, a proclaimed offender, if not handed over will you enter and bring him out ? Will you show that as a Government ? And here Shri Longowal will assist you. This is clear from what he has said here. Here is the time to put Akali on test, and Government itself to prove its bonafides. I suspect the Government's *bonafides*... I think there is incompetent Government in Punjab. This Government should be dismissed. There should be President's rule till normalcy is restored. Government should come honestly and present facts to the House and not try to seek political advantage out of it.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I congratulate Shri Subramaniam Swamy on the flight of imagination to which he can go. To say that Shri Balbir Singh Sandhu is on the pay roll of the Government is the limit of the flight of imagination.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He flies very often. At least once a month he goes abroad.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : He flies very often to other countries but he should not fly to this extent.

Then he also says that in the case of Shri Chauhan also we are not very sure and we have not taken any action.

He has said about his being a Member of the Communist Party and the Government of India taking up this question with the American Government—with regard to this, this fact will have to be ascertained before the External Affairs Ministry takes any action. In this connection I would like to very clearly say that we have never said that S.G.P.C. or the Akali Dal people are behind the separatists tendency. We have been only saying that there are some people who are taking shelter in Nanak Niwas and certainly Nanak Niwas is also in the premises of the Golden Temple. It is not part of the temple itself.

As far as the names which have been supplied by the Punjab Chief Minister are concerned I would like to clarify that Shri Darbara Singh had written to Shri Tohra that Shri Balbir Singh is there. Naturally his name was there. Then Khalistan extremists Shri Ujjagar Singh Randhwa, Master Hazara Singh and Shri Satnam Singh, none of them was in Pakistan prison. These three names had come. Then he has given the name of Shri Mohinder Singh and Shri Manmohan Singh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When was this letter written ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : This was written by the Chief Minister of Punjab & was dated 30-9-1981. Therefore, the information of the Hon. Member he has got with regard to the names supplied by the Punjab Chief Minister is not correct.

We are very anxious to settle the issue. It is wrong to say and accuse the Government that we want to carry on the agitation only to propagate that we alone can save the country in the present situation. This is again absolutely wrong. You can see the sort of imagination on the part of the Hon. Member.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग अटेंशन के माध्यम से जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है वह एक ऐसा प्रश्न

है जो देश की एकता से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि सिख बंधुओं का, सिख समाज का इस देश के निर्माण में, इस देश की रक्षा में बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। कृषि का मामला हो, चाहे उद्योग का मामला हो, हिन्दुस्तान के कौने-कौने में सिख भाइयों ने देश की प्रगति में जो भी योगदान दिया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। उस योगदान को हम भुला नहीं सकते। सिख इस देश के एक भाग हैं। यदि कुछ लोग आज खालिस्तान आन्दोलन की बात करें या देश के विरोध की बात करें या अराजकता की बात करें या हिंसा की बात करें तो वह कुछ बहके हुए लोगों की ही बात होगी। सिख धर्म की यह विशेषता है कि सिख भारतीय कल्चर के, हिन्दुस्तान की तहज़ीब और संस्कृति के पुजारी हैं। हम यदि विदेश जाते हैं तो अपनी तहज़ीब भूल जाते हैं, अपना पहनावा भूल जाते हैं लेकिन सिख दुनिया के हर कौने में पाए जाते है और उनके बारे में गाव-गांव में एक कहावत बन गई है कि आलू, हरिजन और सिख दुनिया के हर कौने में पाए जाते है लेकिन सिख कहीं भी जाते हैं, अगर बर्मा में जाए तो अपने कपड़े बदल देगा, जापान में जाए तो दूसरे ढंग की लुंगी पहन लेगा लेकिन ऊपर की पगड़ी, केश, कड़ा और कृपाण और गुरू महाराज ने जो उपदेश दिए थे, उनको कहीं पर भी बदल नहीं सकता है। वह भारतीय संस्कृति के एक बहुत बड़े प्रतीक बन गए हैं जिसको कभी भूल नहीं सकते हैं।

मेरा भी सिख धर्म से बहुत बड़ा रिश्ता है। बाबा हिम्मत सिंह पंच प्यारे—जगन्नाथपुरी से आकर गुरु महाराज को जब पंच प्यारों ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी थी, तो उन्होंने भी अमृतपान किया था भाई कन्हैया जी, जिनके लिए गुरू गोविन्द सिंह जी, दसवें गुरू ने भाई का खिताब दिया था। बाबा मोतीराम बहरा, फतहगढ़ साहब में जहाँ पर गुरू महाराज के बच्चे दीवार में चुनवाए गए थे और माता गूजरी के लिए और गुरू महाराज के दोनों बच्चों को किस तरह से छिपकर दूध पिलाने जाते थे और जब वे पकड़े गए तो नवाब ने कोल्हू में पेरवा दिया था। यह जिस तरह से हमारा रिश्ता जुड़ा हुआ है, मैं तो सोच ही नही पाता कि कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जो हमारे टुकड़े करने की बात सोचे। अगर कुछ ऐसे बहके हुए लोग हैं तो उनको साथ लाना होगा और उनके दिमागों को बदलना होगा। आज अगर कोई ऐसी बात कहे कि खालिस्तान की बात करने वाले या देश में विघटनकारी बात करने वाले बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं तो उसको हम मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। पंजाब के लोगों से हमारी बातचीत होती है, हम वहां पर जाते हैं और जहां तक मैं समझता हूं यहां पर 50 या 48 फीसदी लोग गैर सिख हैं। 52 फीसदी सिख रह जाते हैं। उसमें 10 फीसदी रामगढ़िया हैं, मजहबी सिख हैं या राय सिख हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इस खालिस्तान या विघटनकारी आन्दोलन से हमारा कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। वहां पर जो पिछड़े हुए हिम्मतगढ़ी सिख हैं वे भी कहते हैं कि इस आन्दोलन से हमारा कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। बाकी दस फीसदी ऐसे सिख रह जाते हैं जिनमें 5 फीसदी ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो बहके हों और 5 फीसदी लटके हों। फिर एक या दो फीसदी ही ऐसे लोग होंगे जो विघटनकारी और खालिस्तान की बात करते हों।

सिख जाति के पंजाब और देश के लोग इस आन्दोलन के साथ नहीं हैं जब ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हम रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हम कभी डरे हों। अगर दिल्ली तक अवैध हथियारों के साथ कोई उनका आतंकवादी नेता आया है, तो हमने उसका स्वागत होने दिया है। वह बम्बई तक गया है।

हमने मजाक किया है, कभी उसको कत्ल में पकड़ा है, कभी वारन्ट काटा है, पुलिस पीछे गई है, प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस हुई है और उसको छोड़ दिया है। पकड़ा क्यों ? कत्ल किया, छोड़ क्यों दिया ? यह क्यों हुआ ? सरकार की झुलमुल नीति है। इस कमजोर नीति का ही यह नतीजा रहा है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या गुरू महाराज ने कभी कल्पना की थी। सिखों के गुरु गुरुनानक देव हज करने के लिए जाते हैं। गुरु महाराज हरमिन्दर साहिब की बुनियाद एक सूफी सन्त न रखी थी। जिसको गुरु महाराज ढूंढकर लेकर आए हरमिन्दर साहिब की बुनियाद रखवाई थी। हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता का प्रतीक इससे बड़ा और क्या हो सकता है। हज के कपड़े पहन कर गुरू महाराज हज करने के लिए जायें, इससे बड़ा हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की एकता का प्रतीक और क्या हो सकता है। राष्ट्र की धरोहर हैं और राष्ट्र के इतिहास के पन्ने हैं, लेकिन हमने दुर्भाग्य से सिखों की जो समस्यायें हैं, उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया। उनकी जो धार्मिक समस्यायें हैं, जिनका राष्ट्र की एकता पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, उनकी जो आर्थिक समस्यायें हैं, उन पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनमें अलगाव की धारणा क्यों पैदा हुई, कैसे उनके दिमाग में प्रवेश हुआ इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमारी कमज़ोरी भी हो सकती है। इन सारी चीज़ों को हमें मिटाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयास करना चाहिए हमें ऐसे राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन करने चाहिए, चाहे पंजाब हो, चाहे बंगाल हो, चाहे असम हो और चाहे तमिलनाडु हो जिससे सारे प्रदेशों में राष्ट्रीय भावना बहे। राष्ट्रीय भावना से ओत-प्रोत रहें, ऐसी भावनाओं की प्रचार करने का हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए। किसी को भी ऐसे अवसर न दें, जिससे कि मन में संशय पैदा हो। राष्ट्र की एकता सर्वोपरि है। उस राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए गुरु महाराज गुरुगोबिन्द सिंह जी ने अपने दोनों बच्चों को मैदान में शहीद किया था। चमकौर साहब की लड़ाई का वह मैदान याद आता है, जहां उनके बच्चे लड़ते-लड़ते शहीद हुए। फतेहगढ़ में बच्चे धर्म के लिए, रक्षा के लिए और देश की इज्जत के लिए दीवार में चुनवा दिए गए थे लेकिन उन्होंने उफ तक नहीं की थी। यह सब हमें याद आता है। बंदा बैरागी की याद आती है, जिसने गुरु महाराज के बच्चों का बदला लेने के लिए वहां ताण्डव नृत्य किया था। वे इतिहास के गौरव के पन्ने हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां यह स्थिति क्यों है ? इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा।

इस संदर्भ में कहीं ऐसा न हो कि स्थिति बिगड़ जाए। कोई बात बिगड़ी नहीं है। केवल थोड़े प्रचार के माध्यम बढ़े हैं। विदेशी तत्व भी इसमें सक्रिय जिससे देश की एकता विघटित हो सकती। मैं एक चीज माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बात करिए। उच्च स्तरीय बात होनी चाहिए। प्रथम श्रेणी की बात होनी चाहिए। लोंगोंवाल साहब को मैं जानता हूं, वे इतने अच्छे लोगों में से हैं। अगर उनसे कायदे में चर्चा की जाए, बात की जाए तो किसी तरह की ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, जो गड़बड़ हो सकें। उनको भी वही स्तर मिलना चाहिए। आप पहले स्तर की वार्ता करें। प्रधान मंत्री और लोगोंवाल साहब दोनों प्रथम श्रेणी के लोग वार्ता करें तब जाकर कुछ निर्णय निकल पाएगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस वार्ता को द्वितीय श्रेणी की वार्ता नहीं बनाइए प्रथम श्रेणी की वार्ता होनी चाहिए। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश में सिखों की भी विभिन्न जातियां हैं। फतेहगढ़ साहब, जहां पर कि गुरू महाराज के बच्चे शहीद हुए, हमको शिरोमणि प्रबन्धक कमेटी ने एक हजार मीटर जगह दी है, जहां

हम 40 कमरे बनाने जा रहे थे और बहुत से कमरे हमने बना लिए हैं। हर साल दिसम्बर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में जब मेला लगता है, हम लोग वहां जाते थे और हमारे लोगों ने लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा करके वहां पर बिल्डिंग बनानी शुरू की। लेकिन वहां भी हम जातिवाद का शिकार हुए। हमको कहा गया कि हम पंच प्यारे बाबा हिम्मत सिंह जी के साथ के हैं, पिछड़े समाज के लोग हैं। उनके एक बहुत बड़े नेता ने जो उनके अध्यक्ष भी हैं, उन्होंने हमारे उस भवन को गिरवा दिया···

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कौन है ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : तोहरा साहब। हमने पार्लियामेन्ट में भी इस मामले को उठाया, लेकिन यह कह कर कि यह राज्य का मामला है टाल दिया गया। वहां के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, कश्यप समाज, केवट, धीवर, मल्लाह, निषाद, चीवर समाज के लोग बहुत असन्तुष्ट हैं। उन्होंने प्रदर्शन किया, सरकार से मांग की लेकिन सरकार ने सहयोग नहीं दिया। उसके बाद हमने उनके नेता को मजबूर किया, तब पिछले साल एक हजार मीटर जगह जो जगह बाबा मोतीराम मेहरा की याद से जुड़ी हुई है उस जगह स्थान न देकर, उससे दूर दी गई। लाखों रुपया हमारा उस भवन में लगा था, लेकिन दस हजार रुपया दिया गया। अब हम दोबारा उस भवन का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम तो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी के उस रास्ते से जुड़े हुए हैं, और उसके लिये हमें चाहे जितना भी सताया जाय हम जुड़े रहेंगे।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं—ये भगवान के इरादे, मन्दिर और मस्जिद, क्या राष्ट्र विरोधी विघटनकारी तत्वों को अपने दफ्तर चलाने के अवसर देते रहेंगे ? क्या वे वहां पर बैठकर इस तरह से काम करते रहेंगे ? इनको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ? इन पर सख्ती से प्रयास करने में सरकार क्यों कतरा रही है ? सरकार इनके खिलाफ कब से सख्त कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करेगी ?

जहां तक सिख नेताओं से समस्याओं को लेकर राष्ट्रीय सन्दर्भ में बातचीत करने की बात है कि उच्च वार्ता आपकी सरकार किस तारीख से प्रारम्भ करेगी और कब तक लोंगोवाल साहब और अन्य नेताओं के लिये निमन्त्रण भेजे जायेंगे तथा कब तक वह बात की तारीख तय करके उस बात को चलायेगी ? क्या वह बातचीत प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर होगी या उनसे निचले स्तर के नेताओं के साथ होगी ?

जो लोग राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं, उनके विरुद्ध वारंट भी कटे हुए हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? कितनी जल्दी उन सारे अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कानून कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करके उनको दण्डित करने का प्रयास करेंगे और उनको राष्ट्र के सामने पेश कर देंगे कि इनके ये कारनामें हैं, जो गलत हैं ?

जो विदेशी तत्व इस आन्दोलन में आग डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और गलत प्रचार करने का काम कर रहे हैं, हो सकता है वे फाइनेन्स भी करते हों, क्या उन विदेशी शक्तियों, उन देशों को भी इस बात से अवगत करायेंगे कि आप अपने इन कामों को रोक दीजिये — इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है या कब तक कार्यवाही को करेगी ?

क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रही है जिससे देश के विरुद्ध कोई ऐसे विघटनकारी तत्व किसी भी पवित्र स्थान का प्रयोग न

कर सकें जिससे देश की एकता और ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़े ?

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं— हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को तार और धमकी भरे पत्र आये हैं। चौधरी साहब ने कहा है कि मेरा जीवन इस राष्ट्र के लिये है। मैं तो वही कहूंगा जो मेरी आत्मा कहती है। मैं राष्ट्र के हित में अपने प्राणों को दे सकता हूं, लेकिन झुकने को तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं टूट सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का अभारी हूं हम कुछ दिन पहले माननीय मंत्री जी से मिले थे और उनसे चौधरी साहब की सुरक्षा के लिये बात की थी। आपने हमारी सारी बातों को उन्हीं शब्दों में स्वीकार कर लिया, जिन शब्दों में हमने आपके सामने पेश किया था। चौधरी साहब की सुरक्षा के लिये आपने जो बन्दोबस्त किया है उसके लिये हम आपके अभारी हैं, लेकिन यहां पर बन्दोबस्त का प्रश्न नहीं है। चौधरी साहब राष्ट्र की वह सम्पत्ति हैं कि अगर उनको जाने या अनजाने में कोई भी नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेगा तो देश के करोड़ों लोगों का मन उनके लिये बगावत करेगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे कोई सिख हो।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : दुखी होगा, यह कहिये।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : इसमें दुखी का प्रश्न नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : यह क्या बात है, वे आपके ही नेता नहीं हैं, सबके नेता हैं।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मैं यह कह रहा था कि ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। सिख नेताओं के साथ बैठकर बात करनी चाहिए। जिन लोगों ने इस तरह के पत्र लिखे हैं, हो सकता है कि इसकी आड़ में कुछ दूसरे ही लोगों ने इन पत्रों को लिखा हो। इसलिए बड़े नेताओं के साथ बैठकर बात करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से देश के वातावरण को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश न की जाए। इतना कहते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सिख धर्म के बारे में और सिख गुरुओं के इतिहास और देश भक्ति तथा त्याग के बारे में बात कही है, मैंने पहले भी श्री बागड़ी ने जो बयान दिया था, उस समय इस बारे में अपनी पूरी सहमति प्रकट की थी और हम सब इस बात से सहमत हैं लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं और इसका खण्डन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में सिखों के साथ कोई घटिया किस्म का व्यवहार हो रहा है। देश में आज सिखों की कौम अच्छी तरह से है और चाहे वह उद्योग में हों, चाहे खेती में हों, चाहे ट्रांसपोर्ट में हों और चाहे इंडस्ट्री में हों, हर जगह उनका बहुत अच्छा स्थान है और न केवल पंजाब में ही बल्कि पंजाब के बाहर, जहां भी सिख कौम बसी है, मैंने उनमें से किसी को भी किसी प्रकार से भिक्षावृत्ति करते हुए नहीं देखा है। वे अच्छे स्थानों पर रहते हैं और राष्ट्र ने हमेशा उनकी बहादुरी की कद्र की है।

जहां तक गुरुद्वारे में प्रवेश का प्रश्न है, मैंने शुरु में ही कहा है कि इसके लिए कोई अलग से कानून बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं है। कानूनन प्रवेश करने में कोई रोक नहीं है लेकिन हम उनके धार्मिक विचारों को मान्य करते हुए उसमें प्रवेश नहीं कर रहे हैं और प्रवेश न करते हुए हमने

उससे मांग की है— मैं समझता हूं कि आज जो सदन में बहस हुई है और सदन में जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए स्वयं लोंगोवाल साहब और वहां पर अकाल तख्त के नेता इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि इस प्रकार के जो अवांछनीय तत्व हैं, जिनको सरकार ने प्रोवलेम्ड आफेंडर डेक्लेयर किया है या जिनके केस रजिस्टर किये हैं, उनको वे हमें दे दें और हमें उसी की प्रतीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक बातचीत का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अगर वे बातचीत करना चाहते हैं, उनके स्तर पर बातचीत करना चाहते हैं, तो कभी कोई आपत्ति नहीं रही है। पहले भी बातचीत की है और आयन्दा भी जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो बातचीत करने को तैयार हैं। यह कोई बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न नहीं है और हमारी तरफ से किसी प्रकार की प्रतिष्ठा का यह प्रश्न नहीं है।

13.38 hrs.

Statement Correcting reply to a Supplementary SQ No. 45 dt. 23.2.1983 regarding Communal Riots.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): While relying to a supplementary question raised by Shri A.K. Roy desiring to know whether any special court or tribunal has been set up and whether Government is going to set up a tribunal to try offenders who indulged in communal orgy in Assam and whether any offender has been punished so far, I had inadvertently mentioned that "So far as setting up of the tribunal is concerned, in Bihar, we have appointed a tribunal to go into this," However, the correct position is that the Patna High Court, on the request of the Government of Bihar, has ear-marked three Judicial courts to try offences connected with communal incidents. Accordingly, the reply given may be corrected to read as follows :— "So far as setting up of special courts are concerned, in Bihar, the Patna High Court, on the request of the State Government, has ear-marked three Judicial courts for expeditious hearings of cases in connection with communal riots"

13.39 hrs.

Statement re : Setting up of a National Committee on the Celebration of Birth Centenary of Shri Nand Lal Bose.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :

The Birth Centenary of Shri Nand Lal Bose, a prominent Indian Artist, painter falls on 3rd December 1983. In order to celebrate the great occasion in a befitting manner, a National Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The composition of the National Committee is as under :—

1.	Smt. Indira Gandhi Prime Minister of India.	Chairman
2.	Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education & Culture.	Member

3	Shri R.N. Mirdha Minister, for Irrigation, New Delhi.	Member
4.	Dr. Amlan Datta, Vice-Chancellor, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.	,,
5.	Shri Krishna Kripalani, Chairman, National Book Trust, A-5, Green Park, New Delhi-16.	,,
6.	Shri K.K. Hebber, Chairman Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi.	,,
7.	Dr. L.P. Sihare, Director, National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi-3.	,,
8.	Shri Biswaroop Bose, Kala Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.	,,
9.	Shri Satyajit Ray, 1/1, Bishop Lefroy Road, Calcutta-20.	,,
10.	Smt. Jaya Appaswamy, H-38, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-48.	,,
11.	Prof. K.G. Subramanyam, Prof. of Arts, Kala Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.	,,
12.	Prof. Sankho Chaudhuri, D-2/6, Subramania Bharati Road, Bharati Nagar, New Delhi-3.	,,
13.	Shri Pulin Behari Sen, Purba Palli, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.	,,

13.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey proposed metre gauge track between Chitradurga and Rayadurga.

*SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI (Bidar) : In Karnataka State, Chitradurga and Rayadurga are chronically drought afflicted and backward areas. Realising the need to lay a new railway line which alone will open this area for industrial development the Central Government rightly decided to conduct Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a new metre gauge railway line between these two historical places. The people of Chitradurga and Bellary districts in particular living on the border area of Andhra

*The original Speech was delivered in Kannada.

Pradesh would get the opportunity of their life time to live like human beings. Presently their living conditions are worse than animals.

The budget estimates for this survey for the year 1981-82 was Rs. 2.96 lakhs against the anticipated cost of Rs. 3.97 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs 50,000/- only has been provided for the survey.

I suggest about this survey mainly because I want these two towns and intervening area not to become monuments of the twentieth century. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Railway Minister to allot more funds in the revised Budget estimate for this year and to speed up the work of the abovesaid Engineering-cum-Traffic survey of the proposed metre gauge track, which will bring back to life the two slumbering giants of yester years.

(ii) Supply of adequate quota of Paper at concessional rate to Orissa for Exercise Books.

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) :

The allotment of paper at concessional rates by the Government of India for conversion into exercise-note books has been discontinued from the quarter ending September 1982 Orissa for all purposes can be treated as a tribal State. Nearly 80% of students in the school in the Government of Orissa belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections of society. The cheap exercise book is an incentive for them to continue their studies. But with the discontinuance of paper at concessional rate to Orissa, exercise note book has become costly.

Unless immediate measures are taken to supply adequate quantity of paper at concessional rates to Orissa the poor students will have to discontinue their studies. Therefore, I demand that the Government of India should supply paper to the State of Orissa at concessional rate for conversion into exercise note books.

(iii) Setting up of a China-clay based Industrial Complex in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The China clay mines in Mayurbhanj district have not been able to make much headway due to the lack of efforts made by the Centre for the proper exploitation of those mines. Mayurbhanj district is endowed with the richest china clay deposits and provide immense possibilities of a network of mineral based industries. The mines are mainly located around Karanjia and Jashipur in Panchipir subdivision of the districts. The Chinaclay mined from these deposits are both plastic and non-plastic in character and are available for use in textile, paper, rubber and pottery industries.

Basing on the abundant availability of Chinaclay and sillica and IPICOL has been making efforts to set up a modern Chinaclay washery at Jashipur. The proposed project envisaged application of sophisticated technology to wash, beneficate and process the crude clay produced by Mayurbhanj mines. The washed and processed clay can find both the domestic and foreign market. But it is not enough in exploiting the China clay available in the region.

If a good number of China clay based industries are set in that district, they can generate employment opportunity to thousands of local people.

In view of this, I would suggest the Government to set up a comprehensive China clay based industrial complex in Mayurbhanj district. The establishment of such a complex will help the country in earning valuable foreign exchange as the washed and processed clay has great demand in international market. Therefore, an industrial complex should be systematically planned and established in that district without further loss of time.

*The original Speech was delivered in Oriya.

(iv) Need for more financial assistance to Orissa for boosting tourism.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : Orissa is described as a State of immense tourist attractions. Numerous old places and buildings ancient caves and temples with their unique architecture and fine sculpture, picturesque sea beach and fascinating lakes, famous cultural and religious events and festivals, are Orissa's tourist assets. Though Konark, temple of Lord Jagannath and atha Jatra of Puri have abiding interest, Harishankar and Ranipur Jhariel of Bolangir District which have great potential as places of tourist attraction have not yet received the attention they richly deserve, Ranipur Jhariel with the beautiful sculpture of the statutes of the ancient temple and the new excavations and findings about Jogini's which have great historical and archeological importance is a rare ancient monument which deserves to be projected to limelight. Harishankar temple situated at the fact of the majestic Gandamarda mountains by the side of a waterfall whose water is considered hold by thousands of pilgrims who rush to have a darshan of Lord Harihara after a holy bath in the waterfall is a place of pilgrimage. The captivating scenic beauty of these two places coupled with historical and archeological significance can develop into tourist centres of great importance. The promotion of tourism can substantially contribute to the economic prosperity of the State. There is vast scope and potential for rapid expansion of tourism in Orissa and Centre should provide more funds to the State Government for opening recreation centres and tourist facilities.

(v) Demand for making 'Bhabhad' grass available at reasonable rate to 'Bann' labourers in Dhar areas of U.P.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उत्तरप्रदेश के जिला सहारनपुर का उत्तरी भाग शिवालिक पर्वत की तलहटी में बसा हुआ है। करीब 45 किलोमीटर लम्बा और 8 किलोमीटर चौड़ा रेतीला, पथरीला व असिंचित यह क्षेत्र घाड़ के नाम से जाना जाता है। पहाड़ों में लकड़ी काटना, भाभड़ काटना, पत्थर ढोना व कभीकभी खेतिहर मजदूरी को छोड़कर यहां के निवासियों की मुख्य जीविका भाभड़ नाम की घास से बान बनाकर चलती है। एक मुद्दत से 40 हजार लोगों की जीविका इसी धंधे पर टिकी हुई है। इस वर्ष से पहले तक वन विभाग भाभड़ ठेकेदारों को नीलाम करता और ये ठेकेदार प्रत्येक गांव के व्यापारियों को थोक में भाभड़ बेचते और तब साधनहीन और आर्थिक रूप से बेहद पिछड़ा हुआ बान मजदूर इन व्यापारियों से उधार भाभड़ लेकर 100 से 125 रुपए माहवार पर अर्द्ध जीवित हालत में अपना व अपने परिवार का गुजर-बसर करता चला आ रहा है। यही इन मजदूरों की पारिवारिक मजदूरी थी।

इस वर्ष वन संपत्ति में होने वाले भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने एक उत्तरप्रदेश वन निगम की स्थापना की है, जिस का कार्य वन संपत्ति का अपने हाथों से फुटकर क्रेता को बेचना है। इसी व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत वन निगम खुद भाभड़ घास को भी नीलामी तौर पर बेच रहा है। किंतु अफसोस की बात है कि जनता का आशा के विपरीत वन निगम भाभड़ को पहले से डेढ़ गुना और इससे अधिक भाव पर बेच रहा है, जिससे बान मजदूर परिवार की तुच्छ मजदूरी 100-125 रुपए भी एकदम समाप्त हो गई है। वह भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच गया है। यदि भविष्य में भी यही स्थिति बनी रही तो इसमें जरा भी संदेह नहीं कि क्षेत्र के 40 हजार लोग बिलकुल तबाह हो जाएंगे। इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी।

अत: सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस भयंकर समस्या को गौर करके अविलंब बान मजदूरों को उचित दर पर भाभड़ मुहैया कराने की व्यवस्था करें।

(vi) Financial assistance of Bihar for checking soil erosion in Samastipur.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : समस्तीपुर जिले के दक्षिणी छोर पर स्थित पतसिया, सुल्तानपुर एवं चमथा पंचायात में पिछले 1980 से गंगा नदी का कटाव हो रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप पिछले वर्ष तक पतसिया में 783, सुल्तानपुर में 2 (एवं चमथा में 295 परिवार विस्थापित हो चुके हैं। कटाव के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक दस हजार आबादी यत्र-तत्र रह रही है। तथा लगभग बीस हजार एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि कट चुकी है। 1980-81 में बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षा हेतु लगभग बारह लाख रूपये की योजना स्वीकृत की गई थी, परन्तु इसमें कुछ विशेष सफलता नहीं मिली।

1981 दिसम्बर में उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी समिति ने कटाव स्थल का दौरा कर पत्थर पाट कर इस कटाव से सुरक्षा का सुझाव दिया था। 1982 में राज्य सिंचाई तथा बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मंत्रियों ने कटाव स्थल का प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षण किया किन्तु अब तक कोई सुरक्षात्मक कार्रवाई न हो सकी है। राज्य सरकार इस मद में उपयुक्त धन के अभाव में अक्षम है।

अतः मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह बिहार राज्य सरकार के साथ सहयोग कर हजारों एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि का कटाव रोकने का सफल उपाय करे तथा हजारों परिवार को विस्थापित होकर आजीविका के साधन से वंचित होने से बचायें।

(vii) Need for giving clearance to Neorakhola Project and sanctioning requisite fund for its completion.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, Civilian as well as Defence population in and around Kalimpong Town in th district of Darjeeling are experiencing great hardship due to want of drinking water. There is the shortage of nearly four lakh gallons of water per day. To alleviate this hardship and augment the water supply from a perennial jhoro called Neora Khola, a project report was prepared and finalised in consultation with the local army engineers. The approximate cost of the project is Rs. 16 crores. It was suggested that the capital cost of the project would be shared between the West Bengal Government and Defence Ministry. The recurring cost of this project is negligible as it is a gravity scheme.

The Project was sent to the Defence Ministry for sanctioning its share of cost. But subsequently, it appeared that the Ministry of Environment raised some objections to the implemention of this project.

Sir, according to the Project Report itself, no large scale denudation of forest in the vicinity of Neora Khola Catchment area is necessary as no big dam is required, simply a small weir would do to hold the water for syphoning of the same through pipes to Kalimpong and neighbouring area by gravitational pull and laying of such pipes need not cutting of trees unnecessarily.

This point has been made abundantly clear to the Prime Minister as well as the Union Deputy Minister of Environment by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to give immediate clearance to the project and sanction the fund and make a statement in the House.

(viii) Demonstration by National Coordinations Committee of Indian Teachers Organisation in support of their demands.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : नेशनल कोर्डिनेशन कमेटी आफ इंडियन टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन के तत्वावधान में आज संपूर्ण

देश के कालेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों एवं स्कूलों के हजारों शिक्षक अपनी तेरह सूत्री मांगों को लेकर संसद के सामने प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांगों में अस्पताल, शिक्षण संस्थाओं एवं अन्य संस्थाओं के नियंत्रण के लिए संसद में पेश कानून को वापस लेने, शिक्षकों को ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार बहाल रखने, एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्माण करने, समान पाठ्यक्रम चलाने, शिक्षकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति निर्धारित करने, उनके वेतनमान में संशोधन करने, स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की तरह कमीशन की नियुक्ति करने संबंधी प्रश्न शामिल हैं।

मेरा श्रम एवं शिक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध होगा कि वे उनकी तेरह सूत्री मांगों को स्वीकार कर उनके असंतोष को दूर करें।

13.57 hrs.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84—*(Contd.)*

MINISTRY OF ACRICULTURE—*(Contd.)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Every Hon. Member from the ruling party should not take more than ten minutes each. There is a list of 17 Members from the ruling party, and if anybody takes more time, then other Members will not get a chance. In that case, you should not blame me.

Shri Panika to continue his speech.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। यह बात सर्वविदित है कि कृषि मंत्रालय एक वृहत मंत्रालय है और इसके जिम्मे कृषि से संबंधित देश के सारे कार्यक्रमों को चलाने का काम सौंपा गया है। कृषि में उत्तरोत्तर विकास होता रहा है परिणामस्वरूप यदि आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि जब 1950-51 में प्लानिंग की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई उस समय 508 मीट्रिक टन गल्ले का उत्पादन था लेकिन सरकार के प्रयासों के बाद 1981-82 में 1331 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हो गया जो सर्वोच्च स्तर पर है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी, मंत्रालय के सचिव, उनके अन्य सहयोगियों, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को और देश के करोड़ों किसानों को बधाई देता हूं। जिनके प्रयास से यह उपलब्धि प्राप्त हुई है। यही नहीं बल्कि कृषि पर जो कठिनाइयां आती रही हैं बाढ़, ओला, सूखा आदि उनका सामना करने के लिये कृषि मंत्रालय ने बड़ी सूझबूझ से काम लिया और राज्यों को समय-समय पर सुझाव दिये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि संकट की घड़ी में भी पिछले दिनों और इस समय भी हम सफलतापूर्वक उन कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे हैं।

13.59 hrs

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि इस वर्ष 1982-83 में देश के काफी हिस्से में, 15 राज्यों और एक संघीय राज्य में सूखे का भीषण प्रकोप है और लगभग 482 करोड़ हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित है और 53 लाख हैक्टर भूमि बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। और बहुत से तटीय राज्य जैसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक राज्यों के हिस्से तूफान से प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस प्रकार 3 करोड़ सूखे से और 5 करोड़ बाढ़ से किसान प्रभावित हुए हैं। मैं पुनः एक बार सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने अधिकतम राहत के लिये 738 करोड़ रुपए दिये और यही नहीं बल्कि सहायता के अतिरिक्त और भी जो विभागों से सहायता देने की बात होती है वह भी अलग से दी। और प्रधान मंत्री

द्वारा सूखे से बचाने के लिये जो 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम थे उनके क्रियान्वयन के लिये समय समय पर इन्होंने निर्देश दिये। लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी (श्री आरिफ) को, जो हमारे ही प्रदेश से संबंधित हैं, कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया। कारण जो भी हो, मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता···

14.00 hrs

इतना बड़ा सूखे का प्रभाव हमारे देश में रहा है और सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश में रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 46 जिलों में 28 लाख 13 हजार हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित हुई। जिन क्षेत्रों में फसल बोई गई थी, वहां 42 हजार हैक्टर भूमि सूखे से प्रभावित हुई। इतना विशालतम सूखे का असर रहा है और साथ ही साथ मिर्जापुर जनपद में हमारे क्षेत्र राबर्ट्सगंज में देखें तो 1 लाख 19 हजार 616 हैक्टर भूमि में सूखे का असर रहा है और 1 लाख 25 हजार 144 हैक्टर में फसल बोई गई थी, उस पर सूखे का प्रभाव रहा।

मिर्जापुर एक ऐसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है जिसे हमेशा दैवी आपादाओं का सामना करना पड़ता हैं। गत शताब्दी में 1868-69, 1873-74, 1877 78, 1896-97 में तथा वर्तमान शताब्दी में 1907-08, 1950-51, 1954-55, 1958-59 और 1971-72, 1979-80 में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा। अभी 1981-82 में जनपद के 1742 गांवों में खरीफ में सूखा पड़ गया और इसी वर्ष रबी की फसल में 3059 गांवों में ओले से भयंकर क्षति हुई। लगातार एक वर्ष के बाद उत्तरोत्तर अप्रत्याशित स्थिति रही है। यही नहीं इससे पूर्व बाढ़ का प्रकोप था।

सदर तहसील, चुनार इलाका, राबर्ट्सगंज और दूसरी तहसीलें ओलों से प्रभावित हुई।

जब सूखे की स्थिति की बात आई तो वहां की राज्य सरकार ने जुलाई में केन्द्रीय सरकार को मैमोरैंडम भेजा। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का आभारी हूं कि जैसे ही मैमोरैंडम यहां आया, यहां से केन्द्रीय दल वहां भेजा गया जिसने 20 से 24 सितम्बर तक वहां दौरा किया। लेकिन दौरे के बाद जब कमेटी वापिस आती है तो इसी बीच में अप्रत्याक्षित बाढ़ हमारे इलाके में आ गई। इससे मिर्जापुर के हमारे क्षेत्र बहुत प्रभावित हुए। चुनार, मझवार, सीखड़, सीठी, पहाड़ी आदि विकास खण्ड गंगा के किनारे किनारे के क्षेत्र बहुत प्रभावित हुए। वहां सरकार ने अपने सीमित साधनों से सहायता का काम किया। एक टीम यहां से गई थी, लेकिन जब वर्षा हुई तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस टीम के बारे में सूखे की स्थिति पर विचार विमर्श किया। कृषि मंत्रालय में बैठक हुई। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व 24 फरवरी को कृषि मंत्रालय ने टेलेक्स से सूचित किया कि आपको सहायता नहीं दी जा सकती है। इस तरह से हमारे प्रदेश के साथ लापरवाहा की गई है जहां सबसे ज्यादा सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्र है। भेदभाव पूर्ण कार्यवाही हुई।

प्रदेश सरकार ने पुनः 13-3-83 को अनुरोध किया कि इस पर फिर विचार किया जाये। हो सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहीं लापरवाही की हो लेकिन क्या उसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के उन करोड़ों लोगों को, जिनकी हालत आज खराब हो गई है, जिनके पास काम नहीं है, राशन नहीं है जिनको पानी की दिक्कत हो रही है, उन्हें परेशानी का सामना करते रहना होगा ?

उस स्थिति से मुकाबला करने के लिये प्रदेश सरकार ने जो लगभग 165 करोड़ की सहायता विभिन्न विभागों के माध्यम से मांगी

है, अगर सरकार वह नहीं देती है तो वहां के लोगों की हालात बहुत खराब होगी। वहां लोगों के पास काम नहीं है और राशन की दुकान भी नहीं है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया। सभी राज्यों ने कहा कि इसका पालन होगा। लेकिन हमारे यहां राशन की दुकान नहीं है, राहत कार्य की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

मैं अभी उस क्षेत्र से आया हूं। एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक लोग काम के अभाव में परेशान हैं, दूसरी जगह जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्योंकि गृहस्थी लोग हैं, उनके पास जानवर हैं, बच्चे हैं, कहां जायें ? मंत्री महोदय हमारे प्रदेश के हैं। वह सारी कठिनाइयां जानते हैं। एक टैकनिकल गलती के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता से वंचित करना नैतिक दृष्टि से अन्याय होगा। मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनः विचार करें। अगर वह मानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा सूखा है, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि दूसरे राज्यों को जो सहायता दी गई है, उसी अनुपात में उत्तर प्रदेश को भी सहायता न दी जाए। हम जनता के सामने यह नहीं कह सकते कि एक सेक्रेटरी की गलती के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश को सहायता नहीं मिली है। इस बारे में मैमोरेंडम भेजा गया है।

कृषि मंत्रालय ने मत्स्य पालन, वन लगाने और उर्वरक वितरण आदि हर एक क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व सफलता प्राप्त की है। इस मंत्रालय की उपलब्धियों को देख कर मैं गर्वान्वित होता हूं, लेकिन जहां तक वन नीति का सम्बन्ध है, कल राज्य मंत्री ने बताया कि एक नई वन नीति घोषित होने वाली है। पिछले साल इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट में जो संशोधन हुआ, उसके कारण हिन्दुस्तान के सभी वन वाले प्रदेशों और क्षेत्रों में---उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा मध्य प्रदेश आदि में--आदिवासियों और जंगल में रहने वाले अन्य लोगों को इतना कष्ट हो रहा है, जितना अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी नहीं हुआ था। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि इसकी आड़ लेकर जंगल विभाग के लोग नागरिकों के साथ मार-पीट करते हैं और उनके घरों में घुसकर उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं।

मिर्जापुर जनपद में आदिवासी और जंगल में रहने वाले अन्य लोग जिन जमीनों पर बरसों से खेती कर रहे हैं, जहां पर उनके मकान, कुएं आदि हैं, प्लान्टेशन के नाम पर उनको वहां से उजाड़ा जा रहा है। आदिवासी इलाकों में पहले शिफ्टिंग कल्टीवेशन होती थी। लेकिन कुछ वर्षों से उसको बन्द कर दिया गया है और अब वहां बंदोबस्त की कार्यवाही हो रही है। लेकिन जंगल विभाग इतने अत्याचार पर उतारू हो गया है कि यदि मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में उचित संरक्षण नहीं दिया और इस बारे में प्रदेश सरकारों को निर्देश नहीं दिया, तो आदिवासी और जंगल में रहने वाले लोग चुप बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। यही कारण है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर के आदिवासी इलाकों में उग्रवादी तत्वों की गतिविधियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वे लोग जनता को यह कह कर उकसा रहे हैं कि यह सरकार तुम्हारे पुराने हक हुकूक और राइटस एण्ड कन्सेशन्ज को छीन रही है। अगर उन हुकूक को बढ़ाया न जाए, तो कम से कम जो हक हुकूक मिले हुए हैं, उन्हें कम तो न किया जाए। इकालौजी के नाम पर नए जंगल लगाए जाएं, लेकिन वर्षों से लोग जिन जमीनों पर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें उनसे अलग नहीं करना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि नई वन नीति की घोषणा करने से पहले वह उन संसद्-सदस्यों की बात एक बार अवश्य सुन लें,

जिनके क्षेत्रों में वन हैं। केवल सरकारी सूचनाओं के आधार पर नीति बनाने से काम नही चलने वाला है।

यह मंत्रालय केवल कृषि का नहीं है, बल्कि ट्राइवल्ज़ और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व भी इस पर है। बहुत प्रयास करने के वावजूद सब ट्राइवल प्लान्ज़ और काम्पोनेंट प्लान्ज में 50 परसेंट टारगेट भी अचीव नहीं हो पाए हैं। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के जो सूत्र इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उनकी उपलब्धि 50 प्रतिशत भी नहीं है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि किसानों और छोटे लोगों के विकास में जो अवरोध उत्पन्न हो रहा है, उसे दूर किया जाए। इसमें बैंक सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। बैंकों और राज्य सरकारों की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में से कोई इसका उत्तरदायित्व लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह बैंकों की रेसपांसिबिलिटी है और बैंक कहते हैं कि यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रेसपांसिबिलिटी है।

लेकिन दोनों के झगड़े में हमारे विकास कार्यक्रमों में तथा 15 मिलियन लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने में सफलता नहीं मिली है। इसी तरह से गत वित्तीय वर्ष में 24 लाख शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और 13 लाख शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को सहायता देने की बात थी लेकिन यदि आप दिसम्बर तक के आंकड़े देखें तो उसमें आधा टारगेट पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं। इसलिए इस सेक्टर में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक बारानी खेती की बात है, सिंचाई के लिए इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट होने के बावजूद लाखों हेक्टेयर भूमि में ड्राइ फार्मिंग करने के सम्बन्ध में जो टारगेट था उसको भी हम अचीव नही कर पाए हैं लेकिन उसमें उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति जरूर हुई है। 42 प्रतिशत उत्पादन ऐसे क्षेत्रों से ही होता है। तिलहन आदि की महत्वपूर्ण फसलें उन क्षेत्रों से ही आती हैं। (व्यवधान) अब मैं केवल सुझाव ही देना चाहूंगा।

हमारे देश में कोयला, लोहा, बिजली ट्रांसपोर्ट आदि की जो कि सेक्टर अथवा बेसिक इण्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं उनके बाद आपको दूसरा स्थान कृषि का ही देना पड़ेगा। एग्रीकल्चर विभाग का सम्बन्ध फर्टिलाइजर से भी हैं। इसलिए जब तक सारे विभाग एक जगह बैठकर खेती के विस्तार के लिए प्रयास नहीं करेंगे, तब तक खेती का विस्तार सम्भव नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि मूल्य नीति के बारे में भी आपको विचार करना होगा। कृषि द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं तथा उद्योग-धंधों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में सन्तुलन स्थापित करना आवश्यक है। एक फैक्टरी वाला जितना लाभ लेकर अपना माल बेचता है, किसान वैसा नहीं कर सकता है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग को इस पर विचार करना होगा। हम भी किसान हैं, हम जानते हैं कि किस अनुपात में खाद, बिजली, डीजल तथा अन्य चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं और उनको देखते हुए कृषि उत्पादों के दाम उचित नहीं हैं। इसलिए सैद्धांतिक रूप से सरकार को कृषि उत्पादों तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादनों के मूल्यों में सन्तुलन लाने की बात सोचनी होगी।

इसी प्रकार से आज गाँवों में ऋण की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जो आपका टारगेट है वह कभी पूरा नहीं होता है। इसके अलावा आई० आर० डी० पी० के सम्बन्ध में में पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि उस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : उसका संबंध रूरल डेवलपमेंट से है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : रूरल डेवलपमेंट से सम्बन्ध तो है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इन चीजों पर अधिक जोर दिया जाए।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी तथा इस मंत्रालय के अन्य लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति की है। मुझे आशा है कि मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देते हुए हमारे हितों की पूरी रक्षा माननीय मन्त्री जी करेंगे।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि देश की प्रगति कैसे हो, किस तरह से राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़े, किस तरह से प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़े, खाद्यान्न का आयात न करना पड़े, खाद्यान्न बढ़ाने का वातावरण बने, विदेशों में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े, गरीबी अमीरी की विषमता कम हो, चोरी-डकैती कम हों, देश में बेरोजगारी न रहे तथा रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी हम शक्तिशाली बनें। तब हम समझते हैं कि देश की तरक्की होगी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की तरक्की के लिए हमें किस चीज़ को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। देश की प्रगति के लिए हम कारखानों को बढ़ायें, उद्योग-धन्धों को बढ़ाये या कृषि को बढ़ायें। मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का लगभग आधा हिस्सा कृषि से आता है। हम जितना उत्पादन बढ़ाकर कृषि में तरक्की कर सकते हैं, उतना उत्पादन बढ़ाकर हम कारखानों में तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके हमारे सामने प्रमाण हैं, अगर हम कारखानों में तरक्की करते हैं, उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं, तो दो-तीन प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा पायेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ एक समस्या यह भी होगी कि हमें कारखानों को खोलना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए मैटीरियल का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। विदेशों से उसके लिए मशीनें मंगानी पड़ेंगी और शिक्षित आदमियों को रखना पड़ेगा। इतना सब होने के बावजूद भी हमारा उत्पादन उस स्तर का नहीं हो सकता है, जिस स्तर का अमरीका का है, जापान का है, रूस का है और यूरोप का है। इसलिए हम अगर कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाते हैं, तो हम कृषि उत्पादन में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और आगे बढ़कर देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा में गेहूं का उत्पादन एक वर्ष में 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। खाद्यान्न की बढ़ोत्तरी एक वर्ष के अन्दर 29 प्रतिशत की हुई है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस अनुपात में उत्पादन कारखानों में बढ़ा सकते हैं। कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हम उतनी प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं, जितनी कृषि में कर सकते हैं। कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो हमारी प्रगति है, वह संतोष जनक नहीं है। 1950-51 में उत्पादन 5 करोड़ 8 लाख टन हुआ था, 1978-79 में 13 करोड़ 19 लाख टन हो गया। ढ़ाई गुना उत्पादन बढ़ गया इसके साथ-साथ 1980-81 में 12 करोड़ 96 लाख टन रहा और 1981-82 में 13 करोड़ 31 लाख टन रहा। हमारा उत्पादन का अनुपात बढ़ा है। 1967-68 से 1981-82 तक 2.48 प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा है। हम केवल दो तीन प्रतिशत ही उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं, इससे हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय नहीं बढ़ सकती है। आप देखें कि पंजाब में प्रति एकड़ जितना उत्पादन होता है, उसका 50 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में

होता है, कुछ प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जहां 33 प्रतिशत होता है और कुछ ऐसे भी होंगे जहां 10 से 15 प्रतिशत होता होगा। यदि पंजाब के स्तर के साधन किसानों को उपलब्ध कराए जायें, तो वे भी उतना ही उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं। उतना नहीं तो दुगुना या ड्योढ़ा तो कर ही सकते हैं। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं अब सरकार का ध्यान अमरीका की एक रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जिसको श्री जिम्मी कार्टर ने तैयार करवाई थी, जो गिलोबल दो हजार के नाम से रिपोर्ट तैयार थी। उसमें बताया गया है कि दो हजार सन् तक गेहूं नौ रुपए किलो बिकेगा।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order. When the Demands for Grants of any Ministry are being discussed it is expected that the senior Cabinet Minister will be present here. May be for some time he may go out. Yesterday and today, though the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, an important Ministry, were being discussed, I find that the senior Cabinet Minister has not been present for quite some time. Through you, Mr. Chairman, I want to make an appeal that the senior Cabinet Minister should be present, so that he can listen to the many suggestions that are being made by Hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sure it is being taken note of.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am taking note of all the suggestions being made. I will pass on these suggestions to my senior colleague.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is better that the senior Minister is present.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जो विकासशील देश हैं, उनको कम-से कम 50 मिलियन टन आयात करना पड़ेगा खाद्यान्न का। उस रिपोर्ट को हमारे एक वैज्ञानिक हैं, श्री एस. के. सिन्हा जो एग्री-कल्चर के साइन्टिस्ट हैं, उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट को चैलेन्ज किया है और कहा है कि हमारे भारत वर्ष में यदि कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी जाय तो यह बहुत आगे बढ़ सकती है उन्होंने आंकड़े देते हुए बतलाया है कि अमरीका में जो एक टन गेहूं पैदा किया जाता है उस पर 102 लिटर डीजल खर्च होता है, जब कि हमारे यहां उतने उत्पादन पर 21 लिटर डीजल खर्च होता है। वह कहते हैं कि कुछ समय बाद कार्मशियल एनर्जी अमरीका तथा अन्य विकसित देशों में ज्यादा खर्च करनी पड़ेगी, उसकी कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ेगी क्योंकि भविष्य में पेट्रोल, कोयला, आदि वस्तुयें कम होगी। लेकिन यहां स्थिति भिन्न है, यहां कार्मशियल एनर्जी का ज्यादा उपयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हमारे पास बैल हैं, आदमी खुद काम करता है, कम्पोस्ट खाद है, ये चीजें यहां ज्यादा उपलब्ध होंगी। उनका कहना है कि अमरीका जैसे देशों के मुकाबले हम सस्ता गेहूं पैदा कर सकते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—यदि हम कृषि पर अधिक ध्यान दें तो यही नहीं कि हमें विदेशों से नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा, बल्कि उनको निर्यात भी कर सकेंगे तथा मंहगाई भी नहीं बढ़ेगी।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय को बढ़ाने का साधन भी यही है। मैं एक मिशाल देना चाहता हूं—लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया है। कि राष्ट्रीय आय उन प्रदेशों की ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है जहां खेती होती है। आप देखिये—हमारे देश में जहां 1978-79 में 464 अरब 46 करोड़ की राष्ट्रीय आय थी, वह 1979-80 में घटकर

438 अरब 80 करोड़ रह गई। लेकिन यदि हम प्रदेशों में देखें कि कहां-कहां घटी, तो आप पायेंगे कि बिहार में घटी, उत्तर प्रदेश में घटी, लेकिन पंजाब में नहीं घटी। पंजाब की राष्ट्रीय आय 1978-79 में 21 अरब 95 करोड़ 50 लाख थी, लेकिन दूसरे साल वह बढ़कर 22 अरब 7 करोड़ 10 लाख हो गई। पंजाब ने अपनी आय कैसे बढ़ा ली ? इसलिये कि वहां कृषि होती है, लेकिन बिहार में वह गिर गई क्योंकि वहां कारखाने ज्यादा हैं।

आप देखिये – प्रति व्यक्ति आय को जहां तक बढ़ाने का सवाल है—वह कैसे बढ़ सकती है ? मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं– जिस प्रदेश में कारखाने ज्यादा हैं, जैसे बिहार में, वहां 1978-79 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 773 रुपये थी, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले पंजाब में 2351 रुपये थी, हरियाणा में 1895 रूपये थी। लेकिन 1980-81 में वह बिहार में बढ़कर 870 रूपये हुई, यानी केवल 97 रुपये बढ़े, लेकिन हरियाणा में 2335 रुपये हो गई यानि 560 रूपये बढ़े। इससे साबित होता है कि कृषि के ज़रिये राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ सकती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है—यदि आप प्रति व्यक्ति आय को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो सबसे बढ़िया तरीका यह है कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाइये। यदि आप विदेशों से गेहूं के आयात को रोकना चाहते हैं तो उसका एकमात्र तरीका यह है कि आप देश के कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाइये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं एक किसान बैंक से कर्जा लेने जाता है और कहता है कि मेरे यहां टैनिस फील्ड बना हुआ है, क्रिकेट और दूसरे खेलों के लिये बहुत बढ़िया मैदान है, मेरा लड़का क्रिकेट खेलना जानता है, क्या बैंक उस को कर्जा देगा या उस किसान को देगा जिसके यहां ट्यूब वैल है, बिजली है, खेती सम्बन्धित दूसरे साधन हैं ? हमारे देश की प्रतीष्ठा एशियाड जैसे बड़े-बड़े खेलों के साधन बनाने से या नान-एलाइण्ड मूवमेन्ट जैसे सम्मेलन करने से नहीं बढ़ेगी। कोई विदेशी यदि हमारी प्रतीष्ठा को देखेगा तो हमारे उत्पादन से देखेगा। तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन चीजों से ज्यादा आवश्यक है उत्पादन का बढ़ाया जाना, जिससे देश से गरीबी दूर हो।

अब मैं गरीबी और अमीरी का मेल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि कारखानों से गरीबी और अमीरी में कितना अन्तर पड़ जाता है, खेती से इतना अन्तर नहीं होता है। कारखानों से क्या हुआ ? सन् 1979 में हमारे टाटा और बिरला की जो सम्पत्ति 13 अरब 7 करोड़ रुपये थी और एक वर्ष से बढ़ कर वह कितनी हो गई। टाटा की हो गई 15 अरब 38 करोड़ रूपये और बिरला की हो गई 14 अरब 32 करोड़ रुपये। एक बर्ष में इतनी बढ़ गई। फिर 1981 के आंकड़े सुनिये। वही सम्पत्ति बढ़कर टाटा की हो गई 18 अरब 40 करोड़ रुपये और बिरला साहब की हो गई 16 अरब 91 करोड़ रुपये। कितनी अधिक एक वर्ष में बढ़ कर हो गई। अब एक भारतवासी का अगर औसत लगाया जाए तो 1 करोड़ 55 लाख आदमियों की जितनी सम्पत्ति है, उतनी सम्पत्ति टाटा-बिरला एक परिवार की है। यह 1 गुना नहीं, 10 गुना नहीं, 100 गुना नहीं, लाख नहीं बल्कि 1 करोड़ 55 लाख गुना का अन्तर है। खेती में आप देखिये कि एक किसान जिस के पास 10 एकड़, 15 एकड़ या 20 एकड़ जमीन है, उसकी कितनी तरक्की होती है। उसकी तरक्की होती है, तो मजदूर की भी होती है और एक मजदूर के अगर 4 लड़के हैं, चार लड़कों की पत्नियां हैं और उसकी अपनी एक पत्नी है, तो घर में 10 आदमी हुए। आज हालत यह है कि जहाँ खेती अच्छी है, तो मजदूर को 10 रुपये से कम नहीं

मिलता यानी उस मजदूर की 100 रुपये रोज की आमदनी हो गई जबकि एक अच्छे किसान की इतनी इन्कम नहीं होती है, एक बड़े किसान की भी इतनी इन्कम नहीं होती है। मेरे यहाँ खेती होती है और खेती के अलावा कोई काम नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों से विषमता नहीं बढ़ती है, विषमता वहीं बढ़ती है, जहां कारखाने होते हैं।

बेरोजगारी का जहां तक सवाल है, तो बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का सबसे बढ़िया तरीका यही है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। आप पंजाब के किसी आदमी को मजदूरी करते हुए नहीं देखेंगे। मैं कश्मीर गया, असम गया, साऊथ में गया और बम्बई गया, तो वहां पर बिहार के आदमी ही दिखाई देते हैं, उड़ीसा के आदमी दिखाई देते हैं, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के आदमी दिखाई देते हैं लेकिन हरियाणा और पंजाब का कोई आदमी नहीं दिखाई देता जोकि मजदूरी करता हो। क्यों नहीं दिखाई देता? वहां पर कृषि उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा है। तो बेकारी को दूर करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका जो है, वह यह है कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए। इससे बेकारी दूर होगी और साथ ही साथ जब कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो आयात में जो इतना रूपया लगता है, वह बच जाएगा और उसको आप रक्षा साधनों में खर्च कर सकते हैं जोकि हमारे देश की मजबूती के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। उसके लिए हमें रुपया चाहिए लेकिन रुपया कारखाने बढ़ा नहीं सकते, कृषि ही बढ़ा सकती है। कृषि बढ़ने से आयात कम होगा। जब आयात कम होगा तो वह बचा हुआ रुपया रक्षा के कार्यों में लग सकता है और उससे देश को शक्तिशाली बनाया जा सकता है। कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, यह सवाल उठता है। इसका तरीका मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं।

एक बात मैं बेरोजगारी के बारे में बीच में ही छोड़ गया था। हमारे यहां के स्वामीनाथन जो हैं, उनको लन्दन में एक वर्ल्ड प्राइज मिला है और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर तुम्हें बेकारी दूर करनी है, तो कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और बेकारी बढ़ानी है, तो बाहर से खाद्यान्न का आयात कराओ। खाद्यान्न के आयात से बेकारी बढ़ती है और उसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने से बेकारी दूर होती है, यह स्वामीनाथन जी, जो एक विशेषज्ञ हैं, ने कहा है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े। उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सबसे बढ़िया तरीका यह है कि उसके मूल्यों को बढ़ाओ। मूल्य बढ़ जाते हैं, तो उत्पादन अपने आप बढ़ जाएगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता कि 15 अप्रैल 1955 को इसी लोक सभा में खड़े होकर मैंने यह बात कही थी ओर आज फिर इसको दोहराता हूं। मैंने यह कहा था कि जब उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 लाख टन गेहूं पैदा हुआ, तो गेहूं की कीमत गिर गई और उससे 80 करोड़ रुपये की हानि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को हुई। मैंने फिर लोक सभा में 9 अप्रैल, 1956 को यही बात कही थी कि हमारे देश में 553 लाख टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ है और उससे जो कीमत गिरी थी, उस कीमत के गिरने से साढ़े 7 अरब रुपये का नुकसान किसानों को हुआ था। ये साढ़े 7 अरब रुपया किसानों को मिलता, तो उत्पादन बढ़ जाता। जो मैंने 30 अप्रैल, 1965 को लोक सभा में कहा था वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं —

"उत्पादन केवल उन्हीं चीजों का बढ़ता है जिनका मूल्य बढ़ जाता है। 1962 में चावल का मूल्य 3 इंडैक्स 101 से बढ़कर 114 हो गया। जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि चावल

का उत्पादन बढ़ करके 319 लाख टन से 365 लाख टन हो गया।

यह सन् 1965 की बात हैं। अब की बात नहीं हैं। चावल का मूल्य इन्डैक्स बढ़ करके 101 से 114 हुआ तो उत्पादन बढ़कर के 319 लाख टन से 365 लाख टन हो गया। उसी वक्त गेहूं का मूल्य इन्डेक्स गिर गया। गेहूं का उत्पादन एक टन से घट करके 97 लाख टन रह गया। उत्पादन एक ही बर्ष मे एक का बढ़ा और दूसरे का घटा। अब दूसरे साल की बात आप देखें। "1964 में गेहूं का इन्डैक्स मूल्य 112 से बढ़कर 145 हो गया, उसी अनुपात से मुझे यह दिखाई देता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा।" उस समय मैंने कहा था आज यह बात मैं लोक सभा में कह रहा हूं। मैं कोई भविष्यवक्ता नहीं हूं, ज्योतिषी नहीं हूं। यह मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि गेहूं का इन्डैस बढ़ गया है, 112 से 145 हो गया है, इसलिए उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। मैं आपको आंकड़े बता रहा हूं। यह आंकड़े मैं उस लोक सभा के भाषण के बाद के बता रहा हूं। उस वर्ष 1965 में उत्पादन 97 लाख टन से बढ़कर 122 लाख टन हो गया। यह भविष्यवाणी को बात नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक ही तरीका हे कि मूल्य वृद्धि हो।

मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि भाव विशेषज्ञ तय करते हैं, क्या भाव विशेषज्ञों की राय से तय करते हैं। एक रिपोर्ट से मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। यह कानपुर की एग्रीकल्चर आजाद यूनिवर्सिटी की रिपोर्ट हे। इसके विशेषज्ञों की एक कमेटी बनी थी। उसमें डा० ओमप्रकाश और डा० रामनारायण सिंह थे। उन विशेषज्ञों ने जांच की और एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की। उस रिपोर्ट को मैं मंत्री जी को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उस रिपोर्ट में से मैं केवल एक बात उत्पादन पर क्या खर्चा आता है, जोकि विशेषज्ञों ने बताया है वह मैं बताता हूं। उन्होंने बताया है कि गेहूं के उत्पादन पर एक क्विंटल पर 211 रुपये खर्च होते हैं जौ पर 199 रुपये खर्च होते हैं, धान पर 295 रुपये खर्च होते हैं, आलू पर 62.63 रुपये, गन्ने पर 36.48 रुपये खर्च होते हैं। इसी तरह से उड़द और मूंग के खर्च भी उन्होंने बतायें है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस चीज के भाव बढ़ते हैं, उसी चीज का उत्पादन बढ़ता है। लागत से मूल्य कितने कम तय किये है। गेहूं का मूल्य केवल 151 रुपये।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो कृषि मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है। इसमें बताया गया है कि एक वर्ष में धान के भाव बढ़े 28 प्रतिशत, चने के 62 प्रतिशत, मूंगफली के 55.3 प्रतिशत, सोयाबीन के 40 प्रतिशत और गेहूं के मूल्य में सबसे कम वृद्धि 23.5 प्रतिशत की हुई। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि किस-किस का कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ। उन आंकड़ों को आप देख लें। यानी तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ा 29 प्रतिशत। खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के साथ आप देख लें कि तिलहन का उत्पादन इतना क्यों बढ़ गया। वह इसलिए 29 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया कि तिलहन का मूल्य बढ़ गया। वह निर्विवाद बात है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने का सबसे है कि बढ़िया तरीका एक ही है कि मूल्य, बढ़ा दो।

इस बात को मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं, इनके परिवार वाले भी जानते हैं, किसान भाई भी जानते हैं और सभी जानते हैं। उत्पादन तभी बढ़ता है जब कि उसका मूल्य बढ़ता है। इसलिए मूल्य बढ़ाना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है।

मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ समस्याएं ऐसी होती हैं जिनको कि हल करने में कुछ

मजबूरियां होती हैं। मंत्री जी भी वही करना चाहते हैं जो मैं बता रहा हूं। लेकिन मंत्री जी की मजबूरी यह है कि वे गद्दी पर, कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं और कुर्सी पर बैठकर अपने साथियों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। कुर्सी की एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। श्री रामचन्द्र जी ने धोबी के कहने से सीता जी को बनवास दे दिया। वे कह सकते थे कि सीता निर्दोष है, मैं इसको बनवास नहीं दे सकता, कुर्सी छोड़ता हूं। गुरु वशिष्ठ जी भी पास में कुर्सी पर बैठे थे। उन्होंने भी यह नहीं कहा कि रामचन्द्र जी आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप निर्दोष सीता को बनवास भेज रहे हैं। लेकिन कुर्सी के कारण उन्होंने भी नहीं कहा। एक और द्वापर का उदाहरण है। भीष्म पितामह और गुरु द्रोणाचार्य बैठे थे, लेकिन द्रोपदी का चीर-हरण होता रहा। कुछ नहीं बोल पाए। क्योंकि दुर्योधन की कुर्सी पर बैठे थे उनमें से एक सब कौरवों को मार सकता था।

मुझे एक और उदाहरण याद है। राष्ट्र-पिता महात्मा गांधी दिल्ली में थे। ए.आई.सी.सी. की मीटिंग हो रही थी। मैं भी ए.आई.सी.सी. का मेंबर था। पाकिस्तान बने या न बने, इस बारे में ब्रिटिश सरकार की योजना मानी जाए या नहीं, इस पर विचार हो रहा था। महात्मा गांधी जिन्होंने एक बार कहा था कि मैं देश के टुकड़े नहीं होने दूंगा चाहे मेरे टुकड़े हो जाएं, लेकिन उन्होंने वहां पर कहा कि तुम्हारे नेताओं ने जो फैसला कर दिया है, उसको मान लो। कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले नेताओं की वजह से उनको यह बात कहनी पड़ी। यह हमने आंखों से देखा और कानों से सुना है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं इस संदर्भ में एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। गांधी जी ने यह भी कहा था कि इस नेतृत्व को उखाड़ फेंको, मैं तुम्हारा साथ दूंगा।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : जयप्रकाश जी पर भी इसका असर पड़ा। जय प्रकाश जी ने कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बैठक में कहा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरु ने कहा है कि तटस्थ हो जाओ। राम मनोहर लोहिया और अन्य सोशलिस्ट लोगों ने निगाह नीची कर ली। आंखों में आंसू थे, लेकिन भारत के टुकड़े होने का विरोध नहीं कर पाए क्योंकि इनके नेता कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए थे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रतिष्ठा कुर्सी से नहीं होती। किसानों को उचित कीमत देने के लिए कुर्सी को त्याग दें। गांव-गांव में किसान कहेगा कि किसानों के हित के लिए राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने ऐसा किया है। राव साहब के बारे में कहा जाता था कि "आया राव-आया भाव, गया राव-गया भाव"। उस प्रतिष्ठा को बनाए रखिए। आपकी पूजा होगी।

आप कहते हैं कि देश में प्रजातंत्र है। आप इस संबंध में सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोगों के भाषण पढ़ लें। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि गेहूं की कीमत ठीक दी गई है। अगर प्रजातंत्र है तो इंदिराजी कह दें कि गेहूं की कीमत पार्लियामेंट तय कर ले। स्वतंत्र वोटिंग होने दें। गेहूं की कीमत कम होने से उत्पादन गिरेगा हमें आयात करना पड़ेगा। पिछले साल 25 लाख टन किया, इस वर्ष 40 लाख टन हुआ और 60 लाख टन आयात अगले वर्ष करना पड़ सकता है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने का एक ही तरीका है कि मूल्य उचित दिया जाए।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप अभिनन्दन ग्रन्थ के लिए लिखे अपने लेख में सरदार पृथ्वी सिंह आजाद ने लिखा है —

"सजदा करने से अगर मिलती है वहिश्त,
बेहतर है वह दोजख जहां सिर न झुकाना पड़े।"

विश्व का सर्वश्रेष्ठ वैज्ञानिक आइंस्टाइन कहता है —

I quote :

> "Dr, Einstein has said that if he had his life over again, he would not try to become a scientist, a scholar or a teacher. He said, 'I would rather choose to be a plumber or a peddler in the hope of finding that modest degree of independence still available under present circumstances."

आजाद रहकर भी सच्ची बात कहना अधिक अच्छा होता है ।

राव साहब, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उसी बात को कहें, जिसको कहते रहे हो । उसी से देश और जनता का हित होगा । आज हमारे देश में मानसिंह को कोई नहीं पूजता सिर्फ महाराणा प्रताप की पूजा होती है । आप किसी भी किसान से पूछ लें, जवाब नहीं मिलेगा कि गेहूं का भाव बढ़ा दो तभी उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ।

को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट की हालत खराब हो गई है । पहले अच्छी थी । 7 अप्रैल 1964 को मैंने जो संसद में कहा था, वह आपको बताना चाहता हूं । "हमारा जिला सहकारी बैंक एक करोड़ 60 लाख रुपए बांट रहा है और वसूल भी किया जाता है । अगर उस ऋण के बांटने में बैंक के किसी एक कर्मचारी ने एक पैसा रिश्वत लिया हो, यह प्रमाणित हो जाए तो मैं लोक सभा की सदस्यता से त्याग-पत्र दे सकता हूं ।" मैंने आगे फिर कहा था,"उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मथुरा में एक सहकारी किसान निवास के नाम से भवन बनाया जा रहा है, उसमें लाखों रुपया खर्च होगा । मैं यहां पर इस बात के लिए घोषणा करता हूं कि वहां यदि एक सेर सीमेंट या एक नये पैसे का गबन हुआ हो, यह कोई साबित कर दे, तो मैं उसको एक हजार रुपया इनाम दे सकता हूं ।" इसके बाद मैंने कहा था "अंत में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, सर्वाधिक जनप्रिया सर्वाधिक पूंजीवाद विरोधी, सर्वाधिक समाजवाद की ओर ले जाने वाला, सर्वाधिक जन-सम्पर्क कायम करने वाला अगर कोई विभाग है तो वह सहकारिता विभाग है । अगर कोई विभाग जनता को शान्ति देने वाला, जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता को मिटाने वाला, साम्यवाद, समाजवाद, गांधीवाद, सर्वोदय और प्रजातंत्र का निचोड़ है तो वह सहकारिता है । सहकारिता विषमता को काटने वाली तलवार और शोषण से बचाने वाली ढाल है ।" आज इसका उलटा है । उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मंत्री श्री वासुदेव सिंह अलीगढ़ की सभा में क्या कहते हैं, यह भी आपको बताता चाहता हूं । जब उन्होंने पूंजीवाद के विकल्प के रूप में सहकारिता को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहा तो उनसे यह कहकर सहकारिता विभाग ले लिया गया कि उनके पास काम ज्यादा था और इसीलिए उन्हें हलका कर दिया गया ।" श्री सिंह कांग्रेस आई के दो दिवसीय सम्मेलन के समापन के अवसर पर स्वयं-सेवकों को सम्बोधित कर रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा "जब मेरे द्वारा पूंजीवाद पर चोट की गई तो पूंजीपति तिलमिला गए और मुझे सहकारिता विभाग से हटना पड़ा, इसका यह अर्थ क्यों नहीं लिया जाए कि मंत्रीगण भी पूंजीपति के हाथों बिके हुए हैं ।" वे आगे कहते हैं, "खाद्य और आपूर्ति मंत्री ने कहा कि, मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि यदि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था स्पष्ट करनी है तो सहकारिता को प्रोत्साहन देना होगा । उन्होंने कहा कि आज चरित्र की स्थित यह है कि एक बार मंत्री कहता है, अमुक अधिकारी का ट्रान्सफर कर दो और ट्रान्सफर

हो जाने पर वही कहता है "ट्रान्सफर रोक दो।" इसका सीधा अर्थ है, "सौदा पट चुका है।" यह उन्होंने अलीगढ़ की सभा में कहा जो अमर उजाला में निकला था।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने 22 दिसम्बर 1981 को जो सलाहकार समिति में कहा, वह आपको बताना चाहता हूं। मैंने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में समितियों के चुनाव नहीं हुए तो माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी कहते हैं, "अध्यक्ष महोदय ने सहकारिता विभाग के अधिकारियों से उन समितियों में जिनमें चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं, के बारे में राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र करने और उसे अभी परामर्शदात्री समिति में पेश करने को कहा है। उन्होंने कहा, राज्य की उन सहकारी समितियों में जिनके चुनाव नहीं हुए है, को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान को रोकने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए।" किन्तु 1981 के बाद आज तक चुनाव नहीं हुए। मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि अनुदान को रोक नहीं सके। लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि इसमें संशोधन कर दो, पता नहीं आपके पास यह विभाग रहे या न रहे, और वही हुआ। वह विभाग उनसे वापिस ले लिया गया। अधिकारियों द्वारा एक बिल अमेंडमेंट के लिए बनाया गया था, उसको मंत्री जी ने और स्पीकर साहब ने भी माना कि खराब है। मैं सिर्फ इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि मंत्री जी कोई ऐसा काम करें जिससे इतिहास उन्हें याद करे। लोग कहेंगे कि मंत्री जी किसानों के लिए कुछ त्याग करके गये हैं। आज गांधी जी नहीं हैं, फिर भी उन्हें याद करके उनके ऊपर फिल्म बनायी गई है जो दुनिया में देखी जा रही है। टाटा-बिरला की फिल्म बना दी जाए तो कोई नहीं देखेगा।

महात्मा गांधी की फिल्म लोग कहते हैं। आजबिड़ला, टाटा की फिल्म बना दी कोई नहीं देखेगा। कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले नेता की कोई ऐसी फिल्म नहीं है जिसे लोग देखें। देश इस बात के लिये राव साहब को दोषी बतायेगा कि गेहूं की उत्पादन लागत 211 रु० होने पर भी उन्होंने गेहूं का भाव 151 रु० प्रति क्विंटल ही रखा है। उन्हें ज्यादा भाव के लिये लड़ना चाहिये था। लेकिन ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं किया। मेरा निवेदन है कि गेहूं का भाव बढ़ाओ और देश को आगे बढ़ाओ। यही मेरा कहना है।

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a persistent criticism that we have not been able to achieve substantial progress in the field of agriculture. I do not agree with this view and I feel that there is no substance in that criticism.

Sir, it is extremely difficult to make an objective assessment of the progress we have made in a drought year. Drought is a very dominating factor that influences our agricultural production to such a great extent and that damages the prospects of good harvest to such a high degree that in a drought year, though there is progress, it appears as if we have made no progress. If we can correctly assess the shortfalls is the agricultural production which can be attributed to drought or flood or any other natural calamities, then only we can say to what extent the progress has been made in the field of agriculture.

I would like to place certain factors which will make this point clear and obvious. We faced the drought condition in the year 1979-80 and this year also, during the Kharif season we faced the drought. This year's drought was more severe, more intensive, more widespread—had an extensive coverage of wider area—than the drought that we witnessed in the year 1979-80. Again, we remember that in the years 1965, 1966 and 1967, we faced the drought conditions and we were compelled to import 26 million tonnes of foodgrains to feed our people—though at that time, some 20 years back, there were less number

of mouths to be fed. This conclusively proves that drought is having less and less of influence on agricultural production and it is because of the fact that our Ministry has formulated and implemented with certain amount of sincerity and vigour, the agriculture strategy calculated to improve our agricultural production substantially. The agriculture strategy consists of extending our irrigation potential, increasing the consumption of fertilisers and introduction of high yielding varieties and I am confident that if this strategy is pursued with greater amount of vigour and energy, within a couple of years we shall be able to attain a stage of stability and self-sufficiency so that droughts or adverse weather conditions will have only marginal effect on our agricultural production.

Irrigation is very crucial and vital to agriculture. We all know that. It not only enables the farmers to raise more than one crop from the same land in a year, but it also makes possible the introduction of scientific and modern method of cultivation with larger doses of inputs which increases productivity. We have increased our irrigation potential at the rate of 2.4 million hectares during the last three years nd we propose to increase it by 3 million hectares in the coming two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. But we shall have to see that not only the irrigation potential is increased but its fullest use is ensured.

Water has become a very costly input because of the escalation of the cost of irrigation projects. Its economic use also should be ensured. Therefore it is necessary that scientific and modern techniques of water management should be ensured which will take care of the fullest utilisation of the irrigation potential that has been created and also economic use of water.

Fertiliser is also a very important item which helps in increasing agricultural production. We know from experience that when we have increased the consumption of fertiliser, it has been reflected in improvement in agricultural production also. But the price of fertiliser is so high prohibitive that it tends to discourage consumption of fertiliser, to a certain extent. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to further subsidise the price of fertiliser so that the poor farmer can purchase fertiliser which will be economical for him and with the increased consumption of fertiliser, our agricultural production may increase. I think that the advantage that we shall derive in terms of increased agricultural production will far outweigh the amount of money that you give towards further subsidy to fertiliser. To know the exact fertiliser requirement of the soil, it is absolutely necessary that there must be soil testing facilities which we do not have at present in the rural areas as a result of which very often excessive doses of fertiliser are given by the farmer which do not increase our production. Therefore I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that there is facility for soil testing in the rural areas at the block-level at least, so that the farmers can get the soil tested, so that they can know the exact requirement of fertiliser for their land and they can economise in the use of fertiliser which is also very very necessary considering its high price. In our country there is a vast possibility for utilising the organic manure that we have got. But unfortunately it is being wasted and not properly used. Organic manure not only enriches the soil, changes its texture and composition and gives it nutrients and minerals but also leads to increase in agricultural production if it is used on an extensive scale.

Therefore, there must be a very intensive compaign to educate the farmers about the utility of organic manure. In our country we have a colossal amount, thousands of crores of rupees worth of organic manure, which can be utilised for agricultural production and it will be a great help to us in boosting our production and increasing the productivity.

Our agricultural scientists and research scholars have done a commendable job. They have evolved and developed hybrid seeds, high-yielding varieties of seeds, and modern and scientific method of cultivation. But the knowledge which they have acquired should not be confined

to the laboratory; it must go to the field, reach the door of the farmers, so that they utilise this knowledge and are benefited from it.

The extension work which is being done at present is not satisfactory. Those who have been shouldering the responsibility of extension work do not have the competence, do not have the knowledge, theoritical and practical, and do not have the incentive to give that knowledge to the farmer so that he can utilise it, he can adopt new, modern and scientific methods and increase his agricultural output. I shall give you one example from my constituency. We have got a very big cold storage plant for potato preservation. But the agricultural officers are very indifferent and callous to potato cultivation, as a result of which.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : I request the Chairman, in view of the previous speaker having taken more than half an hour, to be generous to me by giving some more time.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Leave it to the Chair. That was the time allotted to that party and they have utilised it. There is a long list of names from the Congress-I Party and I have to give only ten minutes each.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : He may be allowed some more time. He is taking interest in the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I don't mind. The Hon. Member will continue.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : The agricultural officers there have not exhibited much interest for improvement of potato cultivation as a result of which potato cultivation has not made much headway in spite of the fact that we have got a very big cold-storage plant in our district. The main difficulty is the availability of quality seeds, including the potato seed which has been recently released by our research centre. This is a problem not only in my constituency but also in the whole of the State where hundreds of acres of land have been devoted to potato cultivation but the potato growers find difficulty in getting quality seeds and the latest developed seed which they require. I would draw the attention of the Hon. Agriculture Minister to this and I would request him to have a potato seed farm in Samilguda, Koraput district, where the climatic condition and the soil are very much similar to those of the Nilgiri Hills where potato is grown throughout the year. We can have a seed farm there which will fulfil the requirement of the potato growers in the whole of the State.

Our agricultural scientists have done a very good job and have evolved a technology which is relevant, which is suitable, to irrigated areas. But in our country 70 per cent of the cultivable land is dry and rain-fed. Only 30 per cent has irrigation facilities and 70 per cent of the farming community cultivate land under rain-fed conditions. That is the reason why it is necessary that emphasis should be shifted to intensive research work suitable to rain-fed conditions so that the farmers belonging to the rain-fed areas can be benefited from it.

15.00 hrs.

A new technology has got to be evolved. A new technique of dryland farming has got to be evolved. Of course, some work is being done in this regard and we have got seeds which are drought-resistant and which can stand whenever there is scarcity of water. Still much needs to be done by our agricultural scientists in the field of evolving a technology which will be relevant to our dry conditions and rain-fed conditions.

We have got high-yielding varieties and crops and these high-yielding varieties are suitable for cultivation in those areas which receive irrigation facilities because they require regulated supply of water. Therefore, every irrigated area must come under high-yielding varieties. But, unfortunately, there are vast areas which get irrigation facilities but where scientific and modern technique of cultivation with its high-yielding varieties has not been introduced. Therefore, there must be an intensive campaign to motivate, the farmers of the irrigated areas to adopt scientific techniques and go in for cultivation of high-yielding varieties which will substantially augment our agricultural production.

Another mistake we have made is to introduce high-yielding varieties in dry and rainfed areas. Because in that event there is a grave risk that if there is a drought condition, then the entire crop will fail and as the investment in high-yielding varieties is very very high, the farmer stands the risk of running a heavy loss. Therefore, the high-yielding varieties should not be grown in rain-fed conditions because of the grave risk that is involved.

Another point which I want to make is that there are certain lands which get irrigation facilities. The cultivators have the option to cultivate them or not to cultivate them. We have been providing irrigation facility at a huge cost and sacrifice to the entire nation and the country. So when irrtgation facility has been extended to certain areas it should be utilised to the fullest extent by the farmers and there must be an element of compulsion on the farmer to cultivate and make the best use of the irrigation facilities available so that our agricultural production can be maximised.

On the oil seeds and pulses front we have not been able to produce enough. As a result we are compelled to import edible oils by paying very valuable foreign exchange. We have not been able to make substantial progress in this field because of the fact that it is not remunerative for our farmers to grow oil seeds and pulses because the productivity is low.

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

If our agricultural scientists can evolve certain varieties of pulses and oil seeds whose productivity will be high and whose yield will be very high, then it will be economic for them and remunerative for the farmers to go in for the cultivation of such pulses and oil seeds.

Some years back we saw a news item that one variety of pulses has been evolved whose yield will be 25 to 30 quintals per hectare but, unfortunately, this technique and the hybrid seeds of this variety probably has not yet reached the farmer and that is the reason why we still face deficiency in pulses and oil seeds.

Mr. Chairman, the requirement of water for these crops is very less and their fertiliser requirement is also very less and, as such, we can grow these crops in rabi season when the yield will be very very high because uptil now we have been cultivating pulses and oil seeds in the kharif reason. Considering the fact that yield in the rabi season is high and its requirement of water is low, encouragement should be given to the farmers to cultivate these crops in the rabi season.

Sir, I would like to mention a few words about the insecticides which we are using. In the villages we do not have experts who can educate the farmers about plant protection measures and about the use of insecticides. There are so many diseases which require different types of insecticides and there are different types of insects which require different types of plant protection measures. What we feel is that because there is nobody with specialised knowledge in protection measures the cultivators in their anxiety to tackle the problems of pests and diseases very often use excessive doses of insecticides which leades to pollution of air and water. It should be checked by giving them correct advice.

Secondly, Sir, we hear that multi-nationals are dumping insectisides in other countries. If it is a fact and since we use it excessively it will lead to pollution of air which will be a great health hazard and threat to the health of the nation.

Lastly, I would mention about defore-station which is taking place now. There is indiscriminate felling of trees as a result of which our agricultural economy is being threatened. It leads to soil erosion in a big way and our river beds are filled with sands with the result there is flood havoc and siltingof reservoirs. We thought these reservirs would last 80 to 100 years whereas we now find after 15 to 20 years there is the problem of silting in the reservoirs. The climate also becomes unpredictable and rainfall becomes erratic. Therefore, steps should be taken not only for starting new afforestation but also preservation of the forest wealth should be taken care of. If required, there should be suitable legislation to ban the felling of trees.

With these words I support the Islands under consideration.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, इस विभाग की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के वक्त एक उलझन आ जाती है कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के साथ जो विभाजन हुआ है, वह इतनी जल्दी में हुआ है कि कुछ ऐसी चीजें, जो कृषि विभाग के लिए आवश्यक हैं, वे इतनी उलट-पलट जाएंगी, इसको हम लोगों को समझने में दिक्कत होती है और शायद मंत्री जी को भी दिक्कत होती होगी ।

सभापति जी, हमारे देश में सन् 1950 के बाद जो खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, वह संतोषजनक तो नहीं है, आवश्यकता के मुताबिक भी नहीं है मगर जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह खुशी की बात जरूर है । ढाई गुना जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह खुशी की बात है और इस वृद्धि में भूमि सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है । जमींदारी का उन्मूलन, कुछ हद तक हदबन्दी कानूनों का लागू होना, कुछ हद तक काश्तकारी कानूनों, बटाईदारी कानूनों का आंशिक रूप से लागू होना, जिससे जोतने वालों के हाथों में जमीन गई और गैरहाजिर भूस्वामियों की संख्या में कमी हुई लोगों के हाथों में जो जमीन इकट्ठा हो गई थी, उसमें कमी आई । इसलिए कृषि उत्पादन की बात करने के लिए कृषि विभाग की मांगों पर बात करने के लिए आवश्यक रूप से कृषि सुधारों की बात करनी होगी और अधूरे भूमि हदबन्दी कानूनों का लागू होना, जो अभी भी बाकी है, इन सबका समाधान इस मंत्रालय के हाथों में नहीं रहा है जिससे कृषि उत्पादन के मामले में बाधा पड़ेगी । कृषि विभाग के हाथों मे अब सिर्फ एक मामला जरूर है और वह है कर्ज़ का मामला । सभापति जी, जो कुछ भी सहायता किसानों को, सीमान्त किसानों को, लघु किसानों के कर्ज वगैरह के रूप में दी जा रहे है, उसकी कुछ कीमत है मगर अभी भी कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में वह निर्णायक नहीं हो सकी हैं । इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे गांवों में चलती है । मेरी जानकारी में तो यह आया है कि शहर भी इससे बाकी नहीं रहे हैं और राजधानी दिल्ली में खुलेआम गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी होती है । देश का एक भी शहर, एक भी गांव ऐसा नहीं है, जहां विभिन्न सरकारी कानूनों का उल्लंघन करके बढ़ी हुई दर पर सूद न वसूल होता हो । जो विभिन्न कर्ज मुक्त कानून राज्य स्तर पर पास किये गये हैं चाहे केन्द्र शासित राज्य हों, चाहे दूसरे राज्य हों और चाहे केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्र हों, कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं है, जहां दावे के साथ यह कहा जा सके कि खुलेआम कानूनों का उल्लघन नहीं होता हे । मैं बड़ी आशा से इस चीज को कृषि मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन में खोज रहा था मगर इसका कोई जिक्र इसमें नहीं है ।

या तो हमारा विभाग इस मामले से पूरी तरह से अनभिज्ञ है कि आज भी पूर्ण सरकारी और अर्द्ध-सरकारी स्रोतों से कर्ज मिलने के बावजूद भी बड़े-बड़े सूदखोरों और महाजनों के जरिये से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बहुत ज्यादा सूद की दर पर कर्ज दिया जा रहा है। गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी की कानूनी 15 प्रतिशत तक की सीमा है लेकिन कम-से-कम जहां बहुत जायज है वहां 25 प्रतिशत, नहीं तो 35, 70, 125 और 250 रुपये प्रतिशत और इससे भी ज्यादा सूद की दर है और गरीब किसान पूंजी बचा नहीं पाता है, जिससे वह उत्पादन के कार्य में लगा सके। खेत में अन्न पैदा होते ही, उसके हाथ से वह छीन जाती है। एक बार सूखा पड़ गया, दो चार बाढ़ आ गई और अगर चौथी बार उपज अच्छी हो भी गई, तो सूद इतना बढ़ता चला जाता है कि वह पैसा उसे महाजन को देना होता है और गैर-उत्पादक कार्यों में वह पूंजी लगती है। कोई कारखाना खोल कर उसमें वह नहीं लगता है और न ही कृषि उत्पादन में वह लगती है बल्कि गैर-उत्पादक सूद के साथ उत्पादन करने वालों से पूंजी छीन कर अपने हाथों में कर लेते हैं। जो भी कानून हम देखते हैं, उनका कार्यान्वयन कितना हुआ, कितना नहीं हुआ, उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में अछूता छोड़ दिया गया है। इतना ही जिक्र किया गया है कि कुछ राज्यों तमिलनाडु वगैरह की सरकारों ने इस बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं। मगर यह मंत्रिमंडल क्या करता है ? जो केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हैं उनमें आप क्या करते हैं ? अगर आप इन कानूनों को खत्म करने का ऐलान कर दो तो भी बात समझ में आ जायेगी कि सूदखोरी जो आज जगह-एगह पर चल रही है, खूब चल रही है उसके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। कानून अपनी जगह पर बना हुआ है और उसका खुला उल्लंघन हो रहा है। प्रतिवेदन में कहीं भी कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, कोई भी जिक्र नहीं है। आज इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज सरकार जो कर्जा दे रही हैं, बैंकों से दे रही है, या दूसरी संस्थाओं से दे रही है उस कर्जे का एक बड़ा हिस्सा सूदखोरों के हाथ में चला जाता है। जो कर्जा आपसे वे लेते हैं, जिस दर पर लेते हैं, उससे चौगनी, आठ गुनी दर वह किसानों पर लगा देते हैं। जो राष्ट्रीय धन है, वह धन भी आज सूदखोरी को बढ़ाने में मददगार हो रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जब बोलेंगे तो बतलायेंगे कि सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है। जो सूदखोरी विरोधी कानून हमारे देश में हैं, उनको लागू करने के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ? क्या राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को इन कानूनों को लागू करने के बारे में कोई निर्देश दिये जा रहे हैं कि वे इन कानूनों को लागू करें ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयास किया जाएगा ?

सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे दोनों तरफ के मित्रों ने कृषि उत्पादन की कीमत के सवाल पर बहुत कुछ कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि कृषि उपज की चीजों के मूल्य लाभप्रद होने चाहिए, पैदा करने वाले के हित में होने चाहिए। जिस से कि वह अधिक उत्पादन करे और हमारे देश को बाहर से अनाज न मंगाना पड़े, अपने देश की बढ़ती हुई जरूरत को अपने ही देश में पूरा किया जा सके। इस मायने में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ना राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत जरूरी है और उसके पैदा करने वाले के हित में लाभप्रद मूल्य होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। अगर लाभप्रद मूल्य नहीं होते तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

सभापति जी, जब एक चीज का मूल्य बढ़ता है तो दूसरी चीजों के मूल्य पर भी इसका असर पड़ता है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला है। उसके आधार पर

मेरी यह धारणा है कि भारत में एक भी गांव ऐसा नहीं है जिस गांव के किसानों को, जिनमें लघु और सीमान्त किसानों का बहुमत है, एक साल में 6 महीने या 8 महीने बाजार से खरीद कर खाने पर मजबूर न होना पड़ता हो, उन्हें उपभोक्ता बनने पर मजबूर न होना पड़ता हो। इसलिए केवल कीमत बढ़ा देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। यह ठीक है कि मूल्य नीति का आधार लाभप्रदता होना चाहिए। लेकिन आपने कृषि वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये, खाद्य वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ा दिये तो उनका असर दूसरी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर भी पड़ेगा। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक समेकित मूल्य नीति होनी चाहिए। जो चीज़ खेत में पैदा होती है उसके मूल्य और जो चीज़ कारखाने में पैदा होती है उसके मूल्य में संतुलन रहे। जो मूल्य पैदा करने वाले किसानों को मिले और जिस मूल्य पर खरीदने वाले उपभोक्ताओं को मिले उन दोनों के बीच में 15-20 प्रतिशत का अन्तर हो, अधिक का न हो। होता क्या है कि किसान से सस्ते में खरीद लिया जाता है और माल व्यापारी के हाथ में चला जाता है। उससे किसान का भी नुकसान होता है और उपभोक्ता को भी। इसलिए खाली दाम बढ़ाने और घटाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जो किसानों को मूल्य मिले, वास्तविक उत्पादन को मूल्य मिले, वह वास्तविक उपभोक्ता को जिस मूल्य पर चीज़ मिले, उनमें 15-20 प्रतिशत से अधिक का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए। उपभोक्ता के गले पर किसान का नाम लेकर चाकू न चलाया जाए। बीच के लोगों से किसान न लुटे। इन सब चीजों के लिए आवश्यक है कि आवश्यक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार का खाद्यान्न सहित राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। खुदरा लाइसेंस लोगों को दीजिए, ताकि किसानों को उचित दाम मिल सके और उपभोक्ता को उचित दाम पर सामान मिल सके। कारखाने के माल की कीमत और खेत में उत्पादित माल की कीमत का अनुपात दुरुस्त रहे और लोगों को जीवनोपयोगी सामान मिलता रहे, इसके लिए नितांत आवश्यक है कि सरकार इस सुझाव पर अमल करे।

सहकारिता के बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। प्रगति प्रतिवेदन में सहकारिता की प्रगति पर संतोष व्यक्त किया गया है। गांवों में स्थिति यह है कि यदि वहां पर 5 धनी परिवार हैं तो उन्होंने ही सहकारिता पर कब्जा किया हुआ है। आज सीमांत किसान के लिए अलग सहकारिता की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। इससे गरीब किसानों को सहकारिता का लाभ मिल सकेगा। आज गांवों में पुरानी जमींदारी प्रथा नहीं रही, फिर भी वहां पर शोषक और शोषित वर्ग पैदा हो गया है। एक तबका दूसरों के श्रम पर खुशहाल बनकर रहता है।

आज बेकारी की समस्या भयंकर है। अभी मेरे मित्र देश के पिछड़ेपन पर जोर दे रहे थे। विशेषकर पूर्वी भारत काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। उद्योग धन्धों के मामले में और कृषि के मामले में यह क्षेत्र पिछड़ा हुआ है। कृषि विभाग से आशा है कि इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बकरी पालन, मुर्गी पालन, सुअर पालन आदि के लिए सहायता देगा। सुअर शब्द अगर किसी को बुरा लगता हो तो बड़ाह पालन कहा जा सकता है। इससे एक तो बेकारी दूर होगी और दूसरा देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। जो केन्द्र से अनुदान दिया जा रहा है, मेरी जानकारी है कि उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा खत्म हो जाता है। इसको देखने के लिए आप कोई संसदीय दल बनाएं या अपने मंत्रालय में कोई मानेटरिंग व्यवस्था करें। इससे इसकी जांच की जा सकेगी कि अनुदान का सही उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। मैंने बहुत प्रयास

किया । तीन वर्ष में मैंने कुछ दर्जन बकरी पालन के लिए, दर्जन से कम पोल्ट्री फार्म के लिए लोगों को तैयार किया । लोग तैयार बड़ी मुश्किल से होते हैं, क्योंकि औद्योगिक संस्कृति का अभाव है । अनुदान का 80-90 प्रतिशत भाग खत्म हो जाता है । इससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की प्रगति नहीं हो पाती । खासकर बिहार जैसा राज्य जहां से लाखों लोग भाग कर बाहर जाते हैं, वहां प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है इसकी जांच करिए । कागज पर नहीं बल्कि स्थान पर जाकर इसकी जांच करिए । आपको स्थिति का पता लग जाएगा । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और पूर्व का सारा इलाका इसमें शामिल है ।

आम का जिक्र किया गया है । इसके बारे में सिर्फ इतना कह दिया गया है कि विश्व का 64 प्रतिशत आम हम पैदा करते हैं । लेकिन उसके विकास के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया । इसके विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा । आपके पास जितनी सड़कें हैं और नहरें हैं, इनके किनारे अगर आप आम लगा दें तो आपका उत्पादन 64 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 90 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा । अच्छी किस्में जो खत्म हो रही हैं वे भी खत्म नहीं होंगी । अच्छी किस्में जो सबोर और पूसा द्वारा दी हुई हैं उनको भी बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है । इस क्षेत्र में स्थिति बड़ी निराशाजनक है । इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाना आवश्यक है । आम का उत्पादन करने वालों को उचित दाम दिलाने के लिए आप क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । इसका कोई जिक्र इसमें नहीं है । नारियल के लिए अवश्य कुछ प्रयास हुआ है । इस प्रयास के चलते जो परिणाम मैंने देखा है, उससे यह बात गलत साबित हो गई है कि यह समुद्र के किनारे ही हो सकता है । इसे आप विभिन्न हिस्सों में भी लगा सकते हैं । इससे आमदनी में भी और उसमें भी वृद्धि हो सकती है । मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसा तरीका निकालें जिसमें जो सासद आलोचना या सहयोग की बात करते हैं, वे भी इसमें मददगार हो सकें । जो इच्छुक हों, वे इसमें मदद कर सकें । एक बात मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी अवश्य सदन में इसका जवाब देंगे । साढ़े सात लाख टन आस्ट्रेलिया से गेहूं मंगाया गया है । पिछले साल 123 रुपये क्विंटल हमने खरीदा था । क्या यह सही बात है कि जो खरीदा गया उसका 32 रुपये क्विंटल अधिक दाम दिया गया ? क्या यह भी सही है कि उसमें से डेढ़ लाख क्विंटल गेहूं बरबाद हो गया और बाकी इधर-उधर गोदामों में पड़ा हुआ है । उसमें कुछ ऐसी खामियां है जिसकी वजह से लोग नहीं ले रहे हैं । इस बात का खतरा है कि पूरा साढे सात लाख टन गेहू घाटे में चला जायेगा । अगर ऐसा है, तो फिर क्यों यह गेहूं लिया गया ? इसके लिए क्या कोई जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की गई है या इसके बारे में कुछ नीति है ? इस बारे में अवश्य सरकार की ओर से जवाब मिलना चाहिए । अब मैं गन्ने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : आपके 15 मिनट हो गये हैं ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह विभाग मेरे पास नहीं है । इस पर बिचार हो चुका है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : आपने विभाजन कर लिया है, यह ठीक है । लेकिन मुझे खतरा लगता है कि अगले साल गन्ने की पैदावार कम हो जायेगी । केवल आपका ध्यान दिला रहा हूं । वित्त विभाग और बैंक गन्ना मिलों को पैसा देता है और सिविल सप्लाई विभाग द्वारा

इसकी कीमत तय की जाती है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने की भी इनकी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। गन्ने के उत्पादक भी कम होते चले जा रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Civil Supplies is not under him.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मंत्री जी कह देंगे कि वे जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : गन्ना उत्पादकों को फौरन मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। ये किसानों को कर्जा और राहत देने की बात कर रहे हैं। उसका अपना कर्जा बाकी है। इससे वे निरूत्-सहित हो जायेंगे और गन्ने का उत्पादन कम हो जायेगा। उसके बाद विदेशों से चीनी मंगानी पड़ेगी, जैसा कि पहले भी होता रहा है। दूध की डेयरी हमारे यहां काफी दिनों से पड़ी हुई है। उसके बारे में मैंने कट-मोशन दिया है। उसको अब नहीं उठाना चाहता। सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि एक समेकित मूल्य नीति के आधार पर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तेजी से कदम बढ़ाएं। कर्ज के बारे में सूदखोर को जो छूट दी गई है और जिसके बारे में ये कानून को लागू नहीं करते हैं, इसको मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में बताए।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : परम् विद्वान अधिष्ठाता जी,···

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : शायद टाईम ज्यादा लेना चाहते हैं।

श्री हरीश रावत : आपने याद दिला दिया, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद दे रहा हूं। जब हम इस देश की योजनागत् और विशेषकर कृषि क्षेत्र में विकास की बात करते हैं तो हम इस देश के राष्ट्र-नायक नेहरू जी को नहीं भूल सकते। आज जो भी कृषि के क्षेत्र में इंदिरा जी, राव साहब और कृषि मंत्रालय के लोगों के अथक प्रयास से कार्य हो रहा है, इसकी बुनियाद डालने का श्रेय पंडित नेहरू और उस समय के योजनाकारों को है। हमारे एग्रीकल्चर साइन्टिस्ट् विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं उनको भी और कृषि मैनेजमेंट के क्षेत्र में करने वालों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि इन सब के सतत् प्रयत्नों का फल है कि हम कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जो उपलब्धि पिछले 3 वर्ष में प्राप्त कर पाये हैं उस पर आज हमें गर्व है। लेकिन मान्यवर, जो उपलब्धियां कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्राप्त हुई हैं और विशेषकर कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में उनका लाभ साधारण किसान को नहीं मिल पाता। उसका लाभ अधिकांशत बड़े-बड़े फार्म्सवालों को ही मिलता है। इनका लाभ साधारण किसान को मिले इसके लिये कृषि मंत्रालय को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। जो कोशिश की गई है और जो लैंड रिफार्म है उसमें अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी है। सैकड़ों ऐसे मुकदमे विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में पड़े हुए है। सोशलिस्ट लोग पश्चिम बंगाल की बात करते हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के उच्च न्यायालय में अकेले हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जितने लैंड सीलिंग के मामले विचाराधीन हैं उसका 33 प्रतिशत अकेले पश्चिम बंगाल में है। यही नहीं बड़े-बड़े फार्म्स वाले लोग अपनी लैंड को सीलिंग से बचाने के लिये कावेरी के नाम पर लिखा लेते हैं जो एक गाय का नाम भी हो सकता है और लड़के का नाम भी हो सकता है, टोनी के नाम पर लिखा लेते हैं जो कुत्ते का नाम भी हो सकता है और लड़के का नाम भी हो सकता है। इस तरह से लोगों ने अपनी जमीन को बचाया है। इसको सरकार को देखना चाहिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री में आता है।

श्री हरीश रावत : आप हमारी भावनायें उन तक पहुंचा देंगे । चौथी योजना में स्माल डेवलपमेंट ऐजेन्सी भी···

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह भी रूरल डेवलमेंट मिनिस्ट्री में आता है । आप एग्रीकल्चर की बात बोलिये ।

श्री हरीश रावत : आपने दो एजेन्सीज क्रीएट की, एक छोटे किसानों के लिये और दूसरी मार्जिनल फार्मर्स और खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये । मगर उन एजेन्सीज के क्रीएट करने के बाद भी जो उम्मीद थी कि यह विभिन्न ऐफर्टस को कंसालीडेट करके हमारे साधारण गरीब किसान, छोटी होल्डिंग वाले किसान मैक्सिमम फायदा उठा सकें, उस कोआर्डिनेशन के काम को भी वह नहीं कर पाये । मार्जिनल स्माल फार्मर्स तक रिसर्च का फायदा नहीं पहुंचा, घाटा मैनेजमेंट की शिक्षा उनको नहीं पहुंच सकी, क्रौम पैटर्न किस तरह से निर्धारित करता है लैंड का मैक्सिमम यूज किस तरह से करना है इसकी शिक्षा उन्हें नहीं दे पाये । उसकी जमीन किस तरह की है, ऐल्कलाइन है या ऐसिडिटी वाली है, इसकी जानकारी उनको नहीं दे पाये । तो नई तकनीक साधारण और स्माल फार्मर्स तक पहुंचे यह काम करने के लिये इन ऐजेन्सीज को आपके मंत्रालय को ज्यादा इफेक्टिव बनाना चाहिये ।

फर्टिलाइजर्स और ऐग्रीकल्चर टूल्स और इम्प्लीमेंट्स का आधुनिकतम इस्तेमाल लोग नहीं सीख पाये है । ड्राई लैंड फारमिंग में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने काफी काम किया है । राज्य सरकारों ने जो टारगेट दिखाये हैं उनको ठीक तरह से मानीटर करना चाहिये ताकि मालूम हो सके कि वह टारगेट वाकई में प्राप्त हो पाये हैं कि नहीं । ड्राई लैंड फारमिंग का लाभ पर्वती क्षेत्र के किसानों को नहीं मिल पाया है । पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के किसानों की कृषि आज भी कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के लिये एक चुनौती है । चाहे कृषि क्षेत्र में कितना ही क्रान्तिकारी काम किया हो, अगर 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत कृषि उसी पैटर्न पर है जैसे पहले थी । वहां का किसान आज भी उसी प्रकार की फसलों को पैदा कर रहा है जो उसके लिये लाभदायक नहीं हैं । आज भी वह मड़ुआ बोता है जिसमें प्रोटीन नहीं है । मल्सेज को उन्होंने नहीं अपनाया और हार्टिकल्चर के क्षेक्ष में जो काम अंग्रेज कर गये हैं उसी को देख रहा है और देख कर खुश हो रहा है ।

हर्टिकल्चर के क्षेत्र में भी हम किसान के लाभ के लिये कुछ नहीं कर पाये । वहां के वाटर रिसोर्सेज को किस तरह से यूज किया जाये, उस दिशा में भी सराहनीय प्रगति नहीं है । वहां से नदियां और पानी निकलता है, लेकिन वहां के खेत आज भी प्यासे हैं ।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से विशेषकर हिमाचल में फलोद्यान के क्षेत्र में कुछ काम हुआ है । उनकी देखादेखी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में, जम्मू-काश्मीर में भी कुछ काम हुआ है, मगर जो फल वहां पैदा होते हैं उनकी मार्केटिंग और स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण फलों की अच्छी कीमत वहां के लोगों को नहीं मिलती । इससे लोग हतोत्साहित हो रहे हैं । वहां जो वैजीटेबल्स, सब्जी पैदा हो रही है, यह पैरिशेबल आइटम है, उसके लिए कोई ऐसी सोसाइटी नहीं है जो उनके उत्पादन की मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था कर सके जिससे उनको उचित मूल्य मिल सके । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज भी जो हमारी कृषि है, वह आपके लिये आपके

मंत्रालय के लिये, कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के लिये एक चुनौती है।

आपने पिछली छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह फैसला किया है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे, मगर उस क्षेत्र में अभी भी कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पाई। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जो डिफरेंट टाइप के रिसर्च सेंटर हैं, छोटे-मोटे एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनको स्ट्रेन्थन करने की जरूरत है। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर उनको छोड़ देते हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको वजट नहीं देती है इसलिये वह रिसर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं।

हमारे अल्मोड़ा में एक विवेकानन्द रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी है। यह बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति के नाम पर है। बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति एक बार उसके संचालक भी रहे हैं श्री मोती सिंह जी। लेकिन जब आप फंड नहीं देंगे तो वहां क्या होगा? जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, रिसर्च साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, वह हाथ-पर-हाथ रखकर बैठे रहते हैं। पन्त नगर यूनिवर्सिटी से हमको बहुत उम्मीद है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी के लोगों की देन है कि उनके शासन काल में उस विश्वविद्यालय का क्या हाल हुआ है। यह हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया का महान विश्वविद्यालय है लेकिन वह धीरे-धीरे रुइन (बर्बाद) हो रहा है वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस प्रकार का हो रहा है कि वहां के अध्यापकों को और वैज्ञानिकों को आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप पन्त नगर विश्वविद्यालय की बात कर रहे हैं, वहां अभी एक व्यक्ति ने सुसाइड किया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सुसाइड हुआ है या आप लोगों ने मर्डर किया है, इस बात का क्या पता है?

श्री हरीश रावत : आप पन्त नगर की व्यवस्था को सुधारिये। अगर आप उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं बना सकते हैं तो वहां के रिसर्च सेंटर को स्ट्रेन्थन कीजिये और साथ-ही-साथ उनका को-आर्डिनेशन पन्त नगर विश्वविद्यालय के साथ होना चाहिये।

पन्त नगर विश्वविद्यालय को कहिये कि वह अपने कैम्पस में हार्टिकल्चर, एनीमल हजबंडरी, सीरीकल्चर, फिशरीज और दूसरे तीसरे क्षेत्रों में, जो वहां की इकनामी को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या कर सकता है? उसके लिये वह काम करे। अभी तक कोई भी काम पन्त नगर विश्वविद्यालय ने इस क्षेत्र में नहीं किया है।

उस एरिया में जो सेंट्रल लैंड यूज कमीशन आपने बनाया है और उसके मातहत स्टेट में जो डिफरेंट बोर्ड बनाये हैं, यह बोर्ड केवल स्टेट लैवल तक नहीं रहने चाहियें, उन्हें डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ब्लाक लैवल तक आप बढ़ाइये और मातहत सायल टैस्टिंग लैबोरेटरीज बनाइये। वह किसी भी यूज में आज तक नहीं आ रहा है।

आपका जो सोशलिस्टिक फारेस्टरी क प्रोग्राम है वह भी लाभदायक सिद्ध नहीं हो रहा है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति प्राइवेट प्लान्टेशन रेज करना चाहते हैं या और कोई मदद उनसे चाहते हैं तो सायल टैस्टिंग लैबोरेटरी में आपने 2 आदमी रखे हैं जो नान-टैक्नीकल हैं, वह क्या करें? खाली सायल टैस्टिंग का बोर्ड लगा है, इस विषय में भी आप कृपा कर के मदद करें।

मैं सायल कंजरवेशन की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सायल कंजरवेशन का वर्क केवल हिमालय रीजन के लिये नहीं है, वह राष्ट्र के लिये है ।

वहां पर सायल कनजरवेशन के क्षेत्र में जो काम अभी तक किया गया है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है । इस बारे में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से कोशिश हो रही है और इस समय तक केवल 21 कैचमेंट्स को आइडेंटीफाई किया जा सका है । ये बड़े कैचमेंट्स हैं । सरकार उन्हीं कैचमेंट्स को लेती है, जिनमें दो हजार हैक्टेयर या उससे अधिक भूमि उपलब्ध होती है और वह उनको नर्स करती है । लेकिन अगर सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान सिल्टिंग, भूक्षरण, का कहीं है, तो वह माइक्रो-कैचमेंट्स में है । जब तक हम इस बारे में देहरादून के फोटो इंस्टीट्यूट की सहायता नहीं लेंगे, जो फोटो सरवे करके अपनी रिपोर्ट सायल कनजरवेशन बोर्ड के पास भेजे और जब तक उसके आधार पर माइक्रो-कैचमेंट्स को आइडेंटीफाई करके माइक्रो कैचमेंट स्कीम नहीं बनाई जाएगी, तब तक यह काम लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता । अगर सरकार समझती है कि केवल 21 कैचमेंट्स के आधार पर सिल्टिंग और फ्लड की प्राबलम हल हो जाएगी, तो वह गलती पर है ।

सायल कनजरवेशन का काम कई एजेन्सीज द्वारा किए जाने के कारण यह योजना उतनी इफेक्टिव नहीं हो पा रही है, जितनी कि वह हो सकती थी । फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन डिपार्टमेंट, स्टेट का इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट, एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्ट्री का सायल कनजरवेशन डिपार्टमेंट, सोशल फारेस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट और पैस्चर डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट सभी इस काम को करते हैं । अगर हम लोकल लेबल पर पैस्चर डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट से कहते हैं कि वह इस काम को करे, तो वह कहता है कि यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का प्रोजेक्ट है, वही करेंगे । इसी तरह की बात दूसरे विभाग भी कहते है । मेरा सुझाव है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बात करके यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कम से कम एक कैचमेंट के लिए एक ही डिपार्टमेंट काम करें, ताकि उसकी उपलब्धि को ठीक तरह से आंका जा सके ।

इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम की नियमित रूप से और मौके पर मानिटरिंग होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इसके लिए जितना पैसा दिया जाता है, उसमें से आधा पैसा उपयोग में नहीं आ पा रहा है । सैंट्रली स्पांसर्ड योजनाओं का भी कमोवेश यही हाल है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में रामगंगा परियोजना पर फारेस्ट के दो डिवीजन काम कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए 59 लाख रुपया दिया गया है । इससे उस सारे क्षेत्र की सिल्टेशन की प्राबलम हल नहीं होने वाली है । इंजीनियरिंग का काम भी उन्हें सौंप दिया जाता है । उसके लिए काफी पैसा चाहिए । कभी-कभी वे किसी काम को आधे में रोक देते हैं ।

सायल कनजरवेशन के क्षेत्र में देहरादून में दो तीन आर्गनाइजेशन्ज इस प्रकार के काम मे लगी हुई हैं । उन्होंने बड़ा सराहनीय काम किया है । मैंने अपनी आंखों से उनके काम को देखा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी एक्सपर्ट ओपीनियन से लाभ उठाकर इस काम में लगे हुए डिपार्टमेंट्स को और ज्यादा प्रभावशाली बनाया जाए ।

मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में नयार नदी, पनार नदी और कोसी कैचमेंट के लिए अधिक धन देने की जरूरत है ।

हिल एग्रोनामी के बारे में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इसको फारेस्ट पर बेस नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के

फारेस्ट बचने वाले नहीं है। सरकार ने हाल में एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाया है। हम लम्बे समय से यह मांग कर रहे थे कि ऐसे कानून की जरूरत है, जिसके अन्तर्गत वनों के कटाव पर रोक लगाई जाए। यह बहुत अच्छा कानून है, लेकिन इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन इतना फाल्टी है कि पर्वतीय और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लोगों में इस बारे में असंतोष व्याप्त है।

मान्यवर, आप थोड़ा सा वनों की हिस्ट्री को देखिए। 1894 में अंग्रेजों के समय में एक नेशनल फारेस्ट पॉली बनी थी, जिसका लोगों ने स्वागत किया था, क्योंकि वह वनों के संवर्धन के लिए थी। उसके बाद 1927 में अंग्रेज सरकार ने इंडियन फारेस्ट एक्ट पास किया और उस समय पवर्तीय क्षेत्रों के अन्दर एक भयंकर आन्दोलन चला था। क्योंकि लोगों के मन में यह भावना आ गई थी कि फारेस्ट पालिसी बनाकर जो हमारे जंगल थे, जिनको लोग अपना जंगल समझते थे, उनसे उनको दूर हटा देंगे। मैं 1955 के आसपास की बात करता हूं। उस वक्त जंगल में आग लगी, तो मैं खुद तीन-चार बार आग को बुझाने के लिए गया था। आज यह प्रवृत्ति हो रही है कि जंगल में आग लग रही होती है और चलता हुआ आदमी यदि कहीं पर देखता है कि इधर आग नहीं लग रही है, तो उधर भी आग लगा देता है। जंगल आज काफी दूर होते जा रहे हैं। आज इसकी ओर सोचने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी जंगल की पालिसी का आधार यह होना चाहिए कि जिससे वहां के स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। उसका आधार ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे वहां की तरक्की हो। अभी हमारे पनिका जी और हिमाचल के भाई बता रहे थे, यदि वन के अन्दर कोई पानी का टैंक बनाना है, जब कि उसमें कोई पेड़ कटने वाला नहीं होता है, तो भी उसकी अनुमति लेने के लिए भारत सरकार के पास आना पड़ता है। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के एटीचूड को आप देखिए, इस कानून के बनने से वे समझते हैं कि उनके खाने पीने का कोई जरिया नहीं है। करप्ट आफिसर और करप्ट डिपार्टमेंट का एक ऐसा गिरोह था, इस एक्ट के बनने से उनके खाने-पीने का जरिया था, वह बन्द हो गया। वे लोग असंतोष पैदा कर रहे हैं। जब वन विभाग के ज्वांइट इन्सपैक्शन की बात आती है, तो उसको तीन-चार महीने के लिए टाल देते हैं। जब कोई योजना स्वीकृत होती है तो उसके ज्वाइंट इन्सपैक्शन को तीन चार महीने के लिए टाल दिया जाता है। फिर राज्य सरकार के लैवल पर कोई काम होता है, तो उसको भी तीन-चार महीने के लिए टाल दिया जाता है। उसके बाद जब केन्द्र सरकार के पास आती है तो परफोरमा को ठीक से भर कर नहीं भेजा जाता है। यह जो लैक्युना है, यह जो कमी है, इसको आपको दूर करना चाहिए। यदि कोई योजना है, जिसमें जंगल नहीं कटेंगे, यदि कट जायें तो दस-बारह पेड़ कट जायें, तो उसकी अनुमति के लिए भी आपके पास आना पड़ेगा। मेरी दृष्टि में यह उचित नहीं है। यदि कोई योजना स्वीकार हो रही है और 1985 में पूरी होनी है, तो इस अधिनियम के कारण स्थानीय लोग यह महसूस करेंगे कि उनकी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। वन विभाग के एटीचूड को बदलिए। वन विभाग के आफिसर फारेस्ट डेवलपमेंट के काम को अपना काम नहीं समझते हैं। फारेस्ट डेवलपमेंट के काम के लिए, सोशियल फौरेस्ट्री के काम के लिए जब कोई अधिकारी जाता है, तो वह समझता है कि उसको दंडित किया जा रहा है। इस एटीचूड को भी बदलने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, जैसे सोशियल फारेस्ट्री का प्रोग्राम है, इस प्रोग्राम के तहत जो काम आप कर रहे हैं, जो पैसा आप दे रहे हैं, उसका ठीक से उपयोग होना चाहिए। इसको भी देखने की आवश्यकता

है। आपने पालिसी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि सेन्ट्रल टीम जगह को देखने के लिए जाती है। फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के लोग उसी जगह को दिखाते हैं, जहां अच्छा फारेस्ट पैदा किया हो या गांव वालों की मेहनत से या स्थानीय लोगों की मेहनत से अच्छा काम किया होता है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं, आप मेरे जिले पिथौड़ागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा को देख लीजिए, जितना कहा जाता है उसको 50 प्रतिशत भी काम नहीं होता है। यदि हो जाता तो कोई भी जीमन खाली नहीं रहती। आप वहां जाकर हकीकत को देख सकते हैं। आपने प्लान डाक्यूमेन्ट में कहा है कि जो हमारा छटी पंचवर्षीय प्लान है उसमें फारेस्ट पालिसी को चार-पांच आधार पर माना गया है। एक तो पुराने वनों की रक्षा की बात कही गई है, दूसरे नये वन लगाने की बात कही गई है—ये दोनों बातें बहुत स्वागत योग्य हैं। लेकिन नये वन लगाने का काम जहां करें उसमें गांव के लोगों को भी जोड़े, उनका सहयोग लीजिये। ऐसी लाइन में वन को रेज़ मत कीजिये, जो वाहियात किस्म की हैं या बेकार किस्म की हैं। जिस वन को आप पंचायत लैंड या वेस्ट लैंड पर रेज़ करें, उसके लिये गांव वालों को एशोअर कीजिये कि उस पर उनका ही स्वामित्व रहेगा। अगर लोगों को यह विश्वास नहीं हुआ कि उनका स्वामित्व नही होगा तो वे आपके साथ कोआपरेट नहीं करेंगे।

फयूअल और फाडर के सवाल को लीजिये। जंगल से हमें फयुअल नहीं मिलेगा क्योंकि हम जंगल से काट नहीं सकते, फयूअल के नये साधन हमारे लिये उपलब्ध नहीं हैं—ऐसी हालत में हमारे लोग क्या करें? फाडर की हालत यह है कि उस तरह के फाडर को आप सब्सीडाइज़ नहीं करेंगे जिस तरह के फाडर को हमारे जानवर खा सकते हैं। जंगल के फाडर को हम ला नहीं सकते। ये सब चीजें ऐसी है जिनकी वजह से बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है।

एग्रीकल्चर इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स लाने के लिये भी लोगों को दिक्कत हो रही है। नये इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स जो वैज्ञानिक आधार वाले इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स हैं, वे उनको दे नहीं रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आपकी फारेस्ट पालिसी एक बार फिर रिव्यू चाहती है। मैं अपनी तरफ से आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं—जहां पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने वनों के लिये 484 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये थे, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप 700 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग खर्च करने जा रहे है। लेकिन यह तभी सार्थक होगा जब कि आप स्थानीय लोगों को वनों के विकास के साथ जोड़ेंगे।

मैं आप से पुनः निवेदन करूंगा—हिल इकानामी को आप जब तक वनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, एग्रीकल्चर के साथ नहीं जोड़ेंगे, नई तकनीक वहां के लोगों को नहीं सिखायेंगे, नई जानकारी उनको नहीं देंगे, वहां जो खर्चा होता है उसमें सबसिडी नहीं देंगे, तब तक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की इकानमी में परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा। वहां की कृषि जो 35 साल पहले थी, उसी प्रकार की बनी रहेगी, जो हम सब के लिये चुनौती बनी रहेगी।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिये आप को बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: माननीय सभापति जी, भारत सरकार के माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले गेहूं का मूल्य घोषित किया है। उस को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि भारत सरकार ने जन-विरोधी कार्य करने का एकाधिकार ग्रहण करने का फैसला किया है। जो भी कार्य सरकार करती है ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने फैसला कर लिया है कि जन-

विरोधी काम करना उस की मोनोपोली है। अगर पूसा इन्सीटयूट के वैज्ञानिको से बात की जाए तो वे भी कहते हैं कि कम से कम 200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूं पैदा करने का खर्चा आता है और उस पर उस को कुछ मुनाफा दिया जाना चाहिये...

श्री हरीश रावत : 1979 में क्यों नहीं दिया ? 1979 में तो चरण सिंह जी ने रोक दिया था।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अगर आप उन वैज्ञानिकों से अलग से बात करेंगे तब वे आपको बतलायेंगें। मैं कागज के आंकड़े नहीं दे रहा हूं, कागज के आंकड़े देना और देखना मैंने बन्द कर दिया है, क्योंकि कागज के आंकड़ों में कुछ नहीं होता है। आप वैज्ञानिको से सीधे बात कीजिये, तब वे आप को बतलायेंगे कितना खर्च होता है। लेकिन भारत सरकार के लिये इन बातों का कोई महत्व नहीं है और न उस को इस बात की परवाह है कि किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलने चाहियें। इस के पक्ष में इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने मांग की है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि पूरे सदन का बहुमत इस पक्ष में होते हुए भी सरकार के ऊपर इस बात का कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था में जनप्रतिनिधियों के विचारों की उपेक्षा करने का प्रयास यह सरकार कर रही है। इस से वह बात साबित होती है कि सरकार लोकतन्त्र की मर्यादाओं को तोड़ने की प्रक्रिया में संलग्न है।

15.45 hrs.

[DR. RAJINDRA KUMAR BAJPAI: *in the Chair*]

आज हर चीज की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। खाद की कीमत बढ़ी है, डीजल की कीमत बढ़ी है बिजली की कीमत बढ़ी है, किसान जो पानी खेत में नहरों से लेता है उस की कीमत बढ़ी है। सब चीजों कीं कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। यहां तक कि कुछ चीजों की कीमतें तो तीन गुना चार गुन ले अधिक बढ़ गई हैं। अभी सन् 1978 में हमारे वर्तमान राज्य कृषि मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा जोकि सन् 1978 में तत्कालीन सरकार में उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री थे।...

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : सन् 1977 में।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं 1977-78 की बात बता रहा हूं। जब वे मंत्री थे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि 54 रुपए में जो खाद मिलती थी, आज वही खाद 130 रुपए में मिल रही है। यह भाव बढ़ाने का इन को श्रेय है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्द खां : तब तो गन्ने में आग लग रही थी।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : गन्ने में तो इस साल भी आग लगने वाली है, यह आप देखिए। सरकार को इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि किसान आज किस स्थित में खेती कर रहा है। पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कीमतें स्वयं इस सरकार ने 1980 से अब तक यानी साल में 5 बार बढ़ाई हैं। (व्यवधान) इन लोगों की बातों में जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं हैं। हर चींज की कीमत कई गुना वढ़ी है और अभी जो सरकार ने गेंहूं के मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी की है, वह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के बराबर है और कुछ नहीं है। किसानों को कितनी कठिनाई है, ये लोग भी इस को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं क्योंकि अगर न जानते होते, तो ये भी मेरी तरह से किसानों

को अधिक मूल्य देने की बात न करते। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी वही बातें कही हैं, जो मैं कह रहा हूं। उन्होंने आप की बात को माना होता, तो वे ऐसी बातें न कहते।

गन्ने के किसानों की बात मैं कर नहीं सकता क्योंकि हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी कहेंगें कि यह उन के विभाग से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। लगता है कि सारा खेल, मंत्रालय को तोड़-फोड़ करने का जो हुआ है, वह इसलिए हुआ है कि जब किसी प्रकार का मामला उठाया जाए, तो मंत्री जी यह कह सकें कि यह उन के विभाग से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। यह इन की जिम्मेदारी न हो लेकिन हम यह कहेगें कि सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर सरकार चलती है और उस में आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं। एक नरसिम्हन समिति बनी हुई थी, जिसके बारे में कुछ जिक्र अखबारों में आया था और उस को मैंने देखा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि गन्ने के किसानों को डिस्क्रज किया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो किसान गन्ने की खेती इतनी करने लगेंगे कि गेहूं, दाल और चावल आदि सब चीजें हमें बाहर से मांगनी पड़ेगी। उन्होंने कुछ ठीक ही कहा था लेकिन उन्होंने सरकार को यह सुझाव नहीं दिया था कि जो अन्य फसलें हैं, उन का लाभकारी मूल्य किसानों को नहीं मिलेगी, इन्सेंटिव नहीं मिलेगा, तो किसान दूसरी फसलों को उगाएगें और नतीजा यह होगा कि धीरे-धीरे किसान उन को छोड़ कर ऐसी फसलें उगाएगें, जिनसे अच्छा पैसा मिले लेकिन अगर अच्छा पैसा गेहूं का मिलने लगे, धान का मिलने लगे, दालों का मिलने लगे तो किसान ज्यादा गन्ना नहीं उएाएगें। इस प्रकार का सुझाव उस कमेटी ने नहीं दिया था। मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गन्ने की खेती कम की जाए और अन्य फसलें ज्यादा पैदा की जाएं, तो किसानों को इन फसलों का लाभकारी मूल्य दीजिए खास तौर पर गेहूं, चना, दाल और तेल की फसलों का। इससे किसानों को इन फसलों को उगाने का इन्सेंठिव मिलेगा। इसलिए जो कीमत आप ने बताई हैं, मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मानानीय मंत्री जी जब अपना वक्तव्य देगें, तो यह बताएगें कि उस रेट को फिर से रिवाइज किया गया है और उस को बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तब तो जैसा मैंने कहा कि जन-विरोधी कार्य करना का अधिकार सरकार ने हासिल कर लिया है, वह बात सही साबित हो जाएगी।

गन्ने के किसानों के बारे में मुझें ज्यादा नहीं कहना है अगर माननीय मंत्री जी अपने सहयोगी मंत्री को कह दें कि किसानों का जो बकाया है, उसको सूद सहित वापस किया जाए और साथ ही साथ मिलों को इतने समय तक चलाया जाए कि खेतों में उसे जलाना न पड़े जैसी कि उम्मीद की जा रही है और मेरा ख्याल है कि बहुत जल्दी ही, इस बजट सेशन का सत्रावसान होने से पहले ही माननीय मंत्री जी को यह खबर मिलेगी कि गन्ने का जलना आरम्भ हो गया है।

किसानों के साथ एक और बड़ी समस्या है और वह यह है कि किसान अगर अपनी खेती में किसी चीज का उत्पादन ज्यादा करता है, तो उसे घाटा होने लगता है और मिल-मालिक अगर अधिक चीज पैदा करता है, तो उस को अधिक लाभ होता है।

16.00 hrs

क्योंकि मिल में पैदा होने वाली चीजों की कीमत कभी नीचे नहीं आती, वह हमेशा आगे बढ़ती है। इसलिए मिल या कारखाने में चीजें पैदा करने वाला मिल-मालिक जितना उत्पादन बढ़ाता है, उससे वह उतना ही लाभ कमाता है। अगर किसान अधिक धान, अधिक गेहूं, अधिक आलू पैदा कर दे तो उसकी कीमत तुरन्त नीचे चली जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान को उससे घोर निराशा होती है। अगर सारे किसान यह तय कर लें कि उन्हें अपनी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ानी हैं, कम करनी है तो नतीजा क्या होगा ? नतीजा यह होगा कि जिस तरह से आज की हालत में हमको बहुत सी चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ रही हैं, उसी तरह से हमें किसानों द्वारा पैदा की जाने वाली सारी चीजें भी बाहर से मँगानी पड़ेंगी और इस से हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था नष्ट हो जाएगी। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। मिल-मालिक मिल में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के अधिक दाम ले करके देश को लूटते भी हैं और अधिक मुनाफ़ा भी कमाते हैं। अगर किसान लोग देश के हित में थोड़ा अधिक उत्पादन भी कर दें तो उससे उनकी हानि होती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी अभी बाहर चले गये हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि जो माननीय मंत्रीगण यहां इस समय उपस्थित है, वे उनको जो मैं उनके द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, बतायेंगे। अभी जो देश में भयंकर ओलावृष्टि हुई है, बारिश हुई है, उससे किसानों को जो भारी नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में मन्त्री जी का बयान आता है कि कोई अधिक नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य मन्त्री जी ने बिना सर्वे कराये कैसे दे दिया।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That was about four days ago. The situation has become worse now only.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Now the situation is very bad. But the Minister says that the situation is not very bad.

माननीय मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि बहुत अधिक नुकसान नहीं हुआ, जबकि चारों तरफ किसान कहते हैं कि बहुत अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। जिन लोगों ने सर्वे किया हैं वे कहते हैं और सभी लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत अधिक हानि हुई है। लेकिन माननीय मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि मैंने जा कर के देखा है और पाया है कि बहुत अधिक नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि वे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर कोई बात नहीं करते हैं, वे भारत सरकार के मस्तिष्क को बताते हैं। इस से यह सिद्ध होता है कि सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से दूर भागना चाहती है। इस समय जो भारतवर्ष में संकट आया हुआ है, उसके बारे में अगर यह कह दिया जाए कि कोई संकट आया ही नहीं तो इससे सरकार की जिम्मेदारी कम हो जाती है और संकटग्रस्त लोगों को मदद करने की बात भी कम हो जाती है। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जा रहा है कि यह जो ओला पड़ा है, बारिश हुई है, उसके बारे में ऐसा लगे कि कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है और सरकार को ईमानदारी के साथ इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए और जितनी भी वसूली है वह बन्द कर देनी चाहिए और किसी प्रकार की भी रिकवरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस के साथ ही जिन क्षेत्रों में किसानों को हानि हुई है, उन किसानों को मुआवजा देने की बात भी होनी चाहिए। हमेशा यह मांग

होती रही है और अभी भी यह मांग हो रही है। सरकार की ओर से भी आश्वासन आता रहता है। उसी प्रकार आश्वासन अभी भी सरकार दे देगी। सरकार जो आश्वासन दे उसका क्रियान्वयन भी होना चाहिए, उसका इम्पलीमेन्टेशन होना भी जरूरी है। मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि किसानों की जो फसल बर्बाद हुई है, उस बर्बाद हुई फसलों को देखते हुए वे मुआवजा देने की बात पर विचार करें।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है जोकि अखबारों में छपा है। 27 तारीख का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स है इसे मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

The Hindustan Times of 27th February, 1983

"No self-sufficiency in food : India is not self-sufficient in agriculture as yet and imports in foodgrains and edible oils would have to be made for many years to come. Union Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh said".

यह माननीय मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य है। वे स्वयं इस बात को कहते हैं कि अभी हम सैल्फ सफिशिएंट नहीं हुए हैं अन्यथा हम इंपोर्ट क्यों करते। उन्होंने एक बात और कही है—

"He blindly blamed the agricultural scientists and research institutes in the country and through them the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for having delayed the achievement of self-sufficiency in agriculture."

यह अपने आपमें बहुत गंभीर बात है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसको अनुभव किया है, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। वास्तविकता तो यह है कि आमतौर पर सरकार द्वारा ऐसी बातों का बचाव ही किया जाता है। मंत्री जी ने वैज्ञानिकों के समक्ष इस बात की कहा है, इस बात की हमें खुशी है। सवाल इस बात का है कि आत्मनिर्भरता क्यों नहीं आ रही है। इसके बारे में अभी बताया गया है कि लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलते इसलिए किसान हतोत्साहित होता है। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वैज्ञानिकों के संबंध में भी विचार करना चाहिए। आज आई०सी०ए०आर० की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां के वैज्ञानिक अपने आपको बहुत हतोत्साहित महसूस करते हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : लोगों को इस बात का अनुभव है कि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ अन्याय होता है। टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में "डिसकवरी आफ डैथ्स" आर्टिकल छपा है। मंत्री महोदय ने इसको देखा होगा। यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। इसके बारे में मैंने 377 में वक्तव्य भी दिया था। उसका जवाब भी मेरे पास आया है। सरकार में सिर्फ एक-दो मंत्री ही ऐसे हैं जो 377 का जवाब देते हैं। जवाब गलत है या सही यह अलग बात है। जवाब में अभी जो दो आत्म हत्याएं हुई हैं, उनका जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। पता नहीं क्यों उनको छोड़ दिया गया है। मैं इस बारे में इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे मामले की गंभीरता से समीक्षा करनी चाहिए। कुछ वैज्ञानिक असंतुष्ट हैं। उनको ऐसा लगता है कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, पदोन्नति समय से नहीं हो रही है। मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि हम लोग जो बातें कहते हैं उनको गंभीरता से देखना चाहिए। सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि वैज्ञानिक निराश होकर आत्महत्या न करें। उनकी शक्ति का उपयोग देश की प्रगति में हो सके।

तलवार कमेटी ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसमें कहा गया था कि आई. ए. आर. आई. में एक बायो केमिस्ट्री डिवीजन है। इसमें एनिमल हाउस तो है लेकिन एनिमल्स नहीं हैं। यह बड़ी गंभीर रिपोर्ट थी। पता नहीं उस पर कार्यवाही हुई या नहीं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार की जो रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं, उन पर ध्यान देकर कार्यवाही की जाए। जिनकी गलती है उनको दण्ड दिया जाए।

एक स्कैण्डल के बारे में न्यूज पेपर की रिपोर्ट बताना चाहता हूं। मामला अगस्त 1981 का है। यह बात अखबारों में छपी है। अखबार से कोट करना चाहता हूं। बाद में मैं मन्त्री जी को भी दे दूंगा—

"The CBI is investigating suspected involvement of senior officers of the Agriculture Ministry in the leakage of secret documents on the wheat procurement position and its import from the United States to certain multi-national companies in the capital."

आशा है मन्त्री जी को इस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी होगी। इसकी जांच की गई या नहीं और किसी को दण्डित किया गया या नहीं? अगर इस प्रकार के कार्य होते रहेंगे तो इससे देश को क्षति पहुंचेगी। इस प्रकार के मामलों को गंभीरता से लिया जाए और जांच कराकर दोषी पाए जाने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार फिर मूल्यों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं।

जो आपने मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं, उन पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय। गेहूं का जो समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किया है, उसके लिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि उसे आप अवश्य बढ़ाएं।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं कृषि मन्त्रालय की अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने अनेक बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है। समय कम है, इसलिए चन्द बातों पर मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। यह बात सत्य है कि 1952 में 36 करोड़ की आबादी थी। उस वक्त दो वक्त चूल्हा नहीं जलता था। लेकिन आज 70 करोड़ की आबादी में सबको भोजन मिल रहा है। यह कोई साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है फिर भी इतने से संतोष नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। जब आफत पड़ती है तो केन्द्र सरकार हर प्रदेश को सहायता देती है। जहां-जहां सूखा पड़ा, उन प्रदेशों को आपने काफी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी। उत्तर प्रदेश 10 करोड़ आबादी की का प्रदेश है और देश का छठा भाग हैं। अगर आप आंकड़े देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि सबसे अधिक उत्तर प्रदेश ही प्रभावित रहा है। किन्तु, अफसोस इस बात का है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से एक पैसे की भी सहायता नहीं मिली। इससे बढ़कर कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूं, अगर इस बात को न कहूं तो मैं अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पाऊंगा। इसी सदन में प्रश्नोत्तरकाल में एक सप्लीमेन्टरी सवाल आया था जिसमें बताया गया था कि बंगाल, उड़ीसा और बिहार को सूखे के समय राहत दी गई, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दी गई। कुछ ऐसा आभास हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने समय से रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। मैं समझता हूं उत्तर प्रदेश के सांसदों ने भी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से इस बारे में पूछा है। वहां की रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूखे के बारे में समय-समय पर सूचित किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो आंकड़े पेश किए, उसके मुताबिक 28 लाख 13 हजार हेक्टेअर से अधिक ऐसी जमीन थी जो सूखे की वजह से बोई नहीं जा सकी। 42 लाख 27 हजार हेक्टेअर से अधिक जो फसल बोई गई थी, वह सूखे से प्रभावित थी। वहा 46 जिले ऐसे हैं जो सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि एक भी पैसा राहत के लिए नहीं दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पौने दो अरब की मांग की थी। अगर आप दे देते तो कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत बड़ी राहत मिल सकती थी। मैं देवरीया जिले का रहने वाला हूं और सलेमपुर मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 72 फीसदी वहां नुकसान हुआ। जब सेन्टर से सहायता नहीं मिली तो वहां से भी कुछ नहीं मिल पाया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार क्यों किया गया? हमारे किसानों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ रहा है। यहां से कहा गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने समय से सूचना नहीं दी। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि दो-तीन बार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट दी और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने 13-3-63 को यह सूचित किया कि हम आपको सूखे के लिए सहायता नहीं दे सकते। मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या 13-3-83 को केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा कि हम सहायता नहीं देंगे। और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की जानकारी आपको नहीं है? हमारे प्रदेश के मंत्री भी हैं। तो पुनः मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि जो धनराशि 175 करोड़ की आप देते उसको पुनः उत्तर प्रदेश को दीजिये। आज प्रकृति भी हमारा साथ नहीं दे रही है। मैं जब ट्रेन से आ रहा था देखा इतनी बारिश हुई है कि जैसे धान पानी में रहता है उसी तरह से गेहूं की फसल पानी में है और कुछ थोड़ी सी बाल दिखाई दे रही है। कटी हुई अरहर सड़ गई, कटा हुआ गेहूं खलिहान में सड़ रहा है, खड़ा गेहूं पानी में डूबा हुआ है। बड़ी उम्दा फसल है, लेकिन प्रकृति ने साथ नहीं दिया। इसके पहले वाला सूखा और आज की वर्षा से उत्तर प्रदेश तबाह हो गया है। तो हमें रा: दीजिये।

बहुत सी बातें आ गई हैं, संयोग की बात ऐसी है कि कृषि मंत्रालय ऐसा है कि इसमें सारे मंत्रालयों का समावेश है। अगर समय से पानी न मिले तो भी फसल न हो, बिजली न मिले तो ट्यूब वैल न चलें और फसल न हो, और दोनों हों लेकिन समय से खाद न मिले तो भी काम न चले। फसल जो तैयार है, जैसे गन्ना है अगर सड़क नहीं है तो मिल में नहीं जा सकता। तो यह भी पी०डब्लू०डी० का काम है। तो ऐसा मंत्रालय है कि सारे मंत्रालयों का समावेश कृषि मंत्रालय में है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि अगर सचमुच में गांव की तरक्की करनी है तो कृषि मंत्रालय की मदद के लिये सारे मंत्रालयों की एक समन्वय समिति होनी चाहिये जो समय से यह सारी चीजें मुहैया करा सके कृषि के लिये।

यह बात सच है कि आज शहर में जो सुविधायें मिल रही हैं उसके कम्पेरीजन में गांव की विशेष उपेक्षा हो रही है। यही कारण है कि गांव से लोग शहरों को भाग रहे हैं। 80 फीसदी लोग गावों में रहते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि गांवों की हालत पहले से कुछ अच्छी है, लेकिन शहर के मुकाबले में गांव की तरक्की नहीं हो पायी है। जिस शहर में 10 साल पहले एक मंजिला कोठी थी वहां तीन मंजिला बन गई, अट्टालिकायें आसमान छू रही है, शहरों में अच्छे-अच्छे पार्क बन रहे हैं। लेकिन गांव के लिये क्या? कुछ नहीं। यहाँ तक कि जो किसान गल्ला पैदा करता है गेहूं, धान तो राशन कार्ड बनता है शहर के लोगों का, जो लखपती होता है उसको भी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान से राशन मिलता है। अफसोस यह है कि जो गल्ला

पैदा करता है देहात का मजदूर, आप पता लगा लें गांव में रहने वाले मजदूर को राशन कार्ड नसीब नहीं है, उसको सस्ते दर पर गल्ला नहीं मिलता है। कम जोत वाला किसान, एक या डेढ़ एकड़ वाले किसान को गल्ला नहीं मिलता है। तो क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है ? अगर यही परिस्थिति रही तो गांव बनाम शहर का झगड़ा पैदा हो जायगा। मैं तो मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि कम-से-कम गांव वालों को शहर वालों की तरह से, आप बड़े काश्तकारों को न दें, लेकिन जो एक, डेढ़ एकड़ के किसान हैं और जिनकी जिन्दगी मजदूरी पर निर्भर करती है उनको कम से कम राशन कार्ड हो और पैसा देने पर कंट्रोल रेट पर गल्ला मिल सके। अभी-अभी हमारे भाई कह रहे थे गेहूं के रेट के बारे में, और मेरा विचार है, मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं, यह सच बात है कि गांव में जो बड़ी-बड़ी खेती या फार्म वाले लोग हैं वह अपने गेहूं को सरकार को नहीं देते हैं। उनके पास साधन हैं, वह अपना गेहूं गोदामों में रख लेते हैं। गेहूं सस्ते दाम पर कौन देता है ? जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं वही अपनी जरूरत पूरा करने के लिये गेहूं देते हैं। सरकार ने यह नीति अच्छी बनाई है कि कम से कम जिनको बेचना है उससे कम दाम पर कोई बनिया न खरीद सके। छोटा काश्तकार उसे ले जाकर सरकारी दुकानों पर दे सके। जब गेहूं का मौसम आता है तो छोटा काश्तकार अपने गल्ले को सस्ते रेट पर बेच देता है।

सभापति महोदय : आप अब समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मेरा मुख्य प्राबलम तो गन्ने का है, गांव के प्राबलम को टच नहीं किया गया था, इसलिये इस बारे में कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : मुख्य प्राबलम पर बोलिये, समय कम है।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि छोटे काश्तकार का कम रेट पर गल्ला बिक जाता है। सरकार उचित मूल्य पर खरीदती है। अगर 151 रुपये पर सरकार वह खरीदती हैं तो कुछ दिनों के बाद पौने दो सौ रुपये क्विंटल वह राशन की दुकानों पर मिलता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता हैं कि बड़े काश्तकार अपना गल्ला 200, 175 रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचते हैं। छोटे काश्तकार को 150 रुपये पर बेचकर पुनः 175 रुपये पर खरीदकर खाना पड़ता है ? मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे काश्तकार और मजदूरों के लिये आप कम-से-कम राशन कार्ड तो बनवा दीजिये ताकि उसका जो गल्ला आप ले रहे है, उसको उचित मूल्य पर अपने खाने के लिये तो मिल जाये।

बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार और सेठ गल्ला स्टोर कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से मौत छोटे किसान की हो रही है। खेतिहर मजदूर और छोटे काश्तकार का कोई माई-बाप नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। इसलिये उनके लिये राशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

सबसे बड़ी प्राबलम गन्ना है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जल रहा है। सवा अरब रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों का बकाया है। 22 करोड़ रुपया पारसाल का बकाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि 47 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में है और 73 परसेंट बिहार में बकाया है। जब किसान अपना दूसरा उत्पादन बेचता है, तो वह रुपया लेता है और सामान देता है, लेकिन गन्ना एक ऐसी फसल है जिसे वह बेचता है तो गन्ना देता है, लेकिन उसका दाम उसे नहीं मिलता है। अगर किसान पर कोई सरकारी मुतालबा

होता है तो वह कुर्की और वारन्ट से वसूल होता है। किसान को इतनी राहत तो मिलनी चाहिये कि अगर उसके पास 10 हजार की पर्ची है और 2 हजार का उसका मुतालबा है तो वह गन्ने की उसकी पर्ची से वसूल कर लिया जाए, किसान की कुर्की न की जाये। इसमें क्या बेचा है ? अगर इसकी भी गारन्टी नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूं कि गन्ना किसान के साथ घोर अन्याय हो रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी भी 4,5 किस्म की फैक्टरियां हैं। सेंन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फैक्टरी पूर्व में साढ़े 17 रुपये और पश्चिम में साढ़े 18 रुपये दे रही है जब कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्व में साढ़े 20 रुपये और पश्चिम में साढ़े 21 रुपये दाम किसान को मिल रहा है।

देवरिया में 13 चीनी मिलें हैं। बेतालपुर और देवरिया की चीनी मिल साढ़े 17 रुपये दे रही हैं और वहीं पर गौरी और दूसरी प्राइवेट फैक्टरियां साढ़े 20 रुपये दे रही हैं। कौन सरकार को फार्मूला बताये, कौन नीति बताये, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि रिकवरी फार्मूला लागू नहीं किया उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ठीक है। लेकिन गन्ने की नीति दूषित है। अगर 3 साल की एक नीति बना दी जाये, आज एलान कर दिया जाये कि आने वाले 3 साल में 10 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर गन्ना खरीदेगें तो किसान उसी रेशियो से बोयेगा। लेकिन जब गन्ने की फसल तैयार हो जाती है तो दाम बताया जाता है।

गन्ने की हालत क्या है ? 2 साल गन्ना बढ़ता है तो तीसरे साल कम होता है। जब गन्ना कम होता है तो सरकार दाम बढ़ा देती है, जब कि दाम अधिक बढ़ता है तो किसान अधिक बोता है। जब गन्ना अधिक होता है तो दाम कम हो जाता है, फिर किसान कम बोने लगता है। यह ठीक नीति नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि गन्ने के दाम के बारे में कम से कम 3 साल की नीति होनी चाहिये। एक मूल्य निर्धारित हो जो 3 साल तक बरकरार रहे जिसके मुताबिक किसान गन्ना बोये।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश गया। गोरखपुर रेडियो ने एनाउन्स किया कि किसानों का एक्सेस गन्ना फैक्टरियां नहीं खरीदेंगी। मिल वाले नोटिस छाप कर भेज रहे हैं कि कोटे से अधिक गन्ना हम नहीं खरीदेंगे। आप बताइये किसान क्या करे ? कानून के अनुसार अगर कोई एक जोन का गन्ना दूसरे जोन में ले जाए, तो उसे 500 रुपए का जुर्माना और छः महीने की सजा होगी। सरकार ने पहले इस बारे में ऐलान नहीं किया। उसे पार-साल ऐलान कर देना चाहिए था कि अगर कोई कोटे से अधिक बोएगा, तो हम नहीं लेंगे। इस साल पिछले साल से कम गन्ना हुआ है। आज कहा जा रहा है कि हम अधिक गन्ना नहीं लेंगे। किसान कहां जाएगा ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने बयान में ऐलान कर दें कि किसान जो गन्ना बोए हुए है, वह सारा मिलों को क्रश करना पड़ेगा। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो यह किसानों के प्रति अन्याय होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सैंटर की जो पांच फैक्टरियां हैं, वे राज्य सरकार द्वारा घोषित दाम नहीं दे रही हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के एस पीज इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले हैं। प्रधान मंत्री चिन्तित हैं और चाहती हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को गन्ने का पूरा दाम दिया जाए और सैंटर की पाँच मिलों द्वारा किसानों को बराबर दाम मिले। वह प्रयास कर रही हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों को उम्मीद है कि इन्दिरा जी प्रधान मंत्री हैं,

हमें गन्ने का दाम साढ़े 17 रुपए के बजाए साढ़े 20 रुपए मिलेगा। उनका यह इत्मीनान आज भी बरकरार है। मैं समझता हू कि अगर राजा की बातों पर प्रजा का इत्मीनान रहता है, तो राज्य ठीक से चलता है। मंत्री महोदय इसमें हमारी मदद करें। वह किसानों के मंत्री हैं। वह किसानों के वकील भी बन जाएं और जिस तरह से हो सके, इस समस्या का समाधान करें।

जो लोग शहरों में आकर बस जाते हैं और गांवों में नहीं जाते हैं, उन्हें असलियत का ज्ञान नहीं है। जब मैं गांवों में गया, तो मैंने देखा कि एक किसान के पास गन्ने की पाँच हजार रुपए की पर्ची थी और उस पर बैंक की वसूली गई थी। वह तड़प रहा था। उसकी समस्या का क्या समाधान है ?

यही नहीं,कुछ अधिकारी ऐसे मौके पर नये नये आदेश जारी कर देते हैं। एक तो गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, दूसरी ओर जब किसान गन्ने की पर्ची लेने जाते हैं, तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि नो ड्यू सार्टिफिकेट लाइए।

यह सार्टिफिकेट तहसील में बिना रिश्वत दिए कैसे मिलेगा ? फर्ज कीजिए, मुझे 1000 रुपया मिलेगा और 400 रुपए मालगुजारी के देने हैं। तो जब मुझे 1000 रुपया मिलेगा, तभी तो मैं 400 रुपए दे पाऊंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी कठिन परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है। मंत्री महोदय पता लगाएं कि अगर इस तरह के आदेश जारी किए गए हैं, तो उन्हें वापस लिया जाए। हम कहकर आए हैं कि मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करेंगे कि जब गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिल रहा है, तो वह निर्देश दें कि नो ड्यू सार्टिफिकेट वाली बीमारी न लगाएं। इस बात को लेकर हमारे जिले में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है।

मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह प्रदेश का मामला है। वह जानते हैं कि यह रूल है कि गन्ने की पर्चियों से किसी किस्म की कटौती नहीं की जा सकती। वह गन्ने के मालिक हैं। यह विभाग उनके जिम्मे है। किसान इस आदेश से पीड़ित हैं। इसलिए वह इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हिदायत दें।

कृषि विभाग जितनी उन्नति कर रहा है, उतने से ही संतोष नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय और वैज्ञानिकों से कहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार धान और गेहूं की नई वैरायटियां निकालने से उनका उत्पादन चौगुना हो गया है, उसी तरह दालों और तिलहन की ऐसी वैरायटीज ईजाद की जाएं, जिससे उनकी पैदावार बढ़े और उन पर सब्सिडी देकर उनकी उपज बढ़ाई जाए।

सरकार अरबों रुपए खाद में सब्सिडी के रूप मे दे रही है। मंत्री महोदय पता लगाएं कि कितना रुपया अधिकारियों की पाकेट में जा रहा है। छोटे किसानों को जो सब्सिडी की रकम दी जाती है, वह वास्तव में उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। वह सब रुपया अधिकारियों की पाकेट में चला जाता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें। सात अरब रुपए की जो आप सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, आप उसको रोककर अच्छा होगा कि खाद का मूल्य कम कर दें। खाद का मूल्य कम कर देंगे तो खेत में अधिक खाद दी जाएगी और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। वह रुपया वास्तव में आप जिसको देना चाहते हैं, उसके घर पहुंच जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान की मांग पेश की है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं पुनः आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्याओं के बारे में, जिनका

कि मैंने जिक्र किया है, बारिश से फसल बर्बाद हो गई है, इन सबको मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए आप हमारी मदद करें ।

श्री पी. नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने जो सदन में कृषि की अनुदान की मांगें विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ ख्यालात प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं ।

कोई वक्त था, जब हमारे देश में ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन के पहले ग्रंथ में प्रति एकड़ आठ मन हुआ करता था, तब से काफी आज तरक्की हुई है । मेरा अन्दाजा है अब यह प्रति एकड़ 40 मन के ऊपर चला गया है । एग्रीकल्चर के फील्ड में हमारे मुल्क ने काफी तरक्की की है । मुल्क के 76 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी सीधे कृषि से संबंधित हैं । इसलिए इस दिशा में अभी बहुत तरक्की करनी बाकी है ।

हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर के फील्ड में काफी वैज्ञानिक काम कर रहे हैं । उन वैज्ञानिकों को जिस तरह का कैडर मिलना चाहिए, वह कैडर उनको नहीं मिल रहा है । इसलिए उनमें थोड़ा सा फ्रस्ट्रेशन है । हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को रिसच करने के लिए जिस तरह की इजाजत होनी चाहिए, वह उनको नहीं है । उनके सामने फाइनेंशियल प्राबलम्स हैं । यदि उनको कहीं पर कुछ खर्च करना पड़ता है, तो पहले उनको स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है । इसके बगैर वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । एग्रीकल्चर टाइमफैक्टर है । यदि उसकी स्वीकृति की इन्तजार करेंगे, तो उसमें काफी नुकसान हो सकता है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि उनको ज्यादा अख्तियारात देने की जरूरत है । इस प्रकार वे जो भी ईजाद करना चाहें, वे कर सकें और उसके सही रिजल्ट सामने आ सकें । इस समय उनकी खास शिकायत ग्रेड्स के बारे में हैं । नतीजा यह है कि वे इस फील्ड को छोड़कर, दूसरे फील्ड में, ज्यादा पैसा मिले उसमें चले जाते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको रनिंग ग्रेड दिया जाए । रिसर्च में कान्टीन्यूटी होना लाजमी है । कान्टीन्यूटी में उन लोगों द्वारा उस फील्ड में काम करवाने के लिए उनको रनिंग ग्रेड देना चाहिए । रनिंग ग्रेड ऐसा होना चाहिए कि आगे चलते चलते हैड-आफ-दि-डिपार्टमेंट या डायरेक्टर ग्रेड तक पहुंच जायें । इसमें बेशक बीच में एफिसियेन्सी-बार लगा दीजिये, क्वालिफिकेशन बार लगा दीजिये, ताकि जो उनका काम है वे उसको मेहनत से कर सकें । अपनी तरक्की के लिये, आगे बढ़ने के लिये, उनको लगन और मेहनत से काम करने का मौका मिले ।

दूसरी बात—जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार ने हाल ही में एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी खुलवाने का फैसला किया है । मैं इस फैसले के लिए दाद देता हूं, यह जरूर होना चाहिये । बहुत साल पहले जब सादिक साहब वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उनके फौन होने पर काश्मीर सरकार ने एक बिल पास किया था और उस बिल का नाम रखा गया था—सादिक मैमोरियल एग्रीकल्चरल यूनीवर्सिटी । लेकिन उसके बाद वहां की सरकार में तबदीली हुई, शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब पावर में आये तो उनको यह नाम गवारा नहीं हुआ । वह यूनिवर्सिटी इन्तजार करते-करते आज तक नहीं बन पाई । अब वह उसको करने जा रहे हैं, यह मुबारक बात है । लेकिन मैं सरकार से एक गुजारिश करूंगा—उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बढ़ावा देने के लिये आप जिस कदर मदद कर सकते हैं वह जरूर करनी चाहिये । एग्रीकल्चर के लिहाज से वह रिजन एक टैम्पेरेट (Temperate) एरिया है, पहाड़ी एरिया है, इसलिये वहां एक खास किस्म के रिसर्च की जरूरत है । इसलिये इस सिलसिले

में जो भी फैसिलिटीज आप दे सकते हैं आपको जल्द से जल्द देनी चाहिये ।

जम्मू-काश्मीर में कुछ ऐसे एरियाज भी हैं, जैसे हमारा लद्दाख का इलाका है, जिसका हमारे मुल्क के किसी भी एग्रीकल्चर एरिये से मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि वह एवस्ट्रीमली ड्राई एरिया है और वहां 100 परसेन्ट इरिगेशन के बिना घास भी पैदा नहीं हो सकती । लिहाजा उस एरियें के लिये आई०सी०ए०आर०के जरिये कोई रिसर्च स्टेशन खोल दीजिये, क्योंकि जो यूनिवर्सिटी जम्मू-काश्मीर में इस्टेब्लिश होने जा रही है, उसमें अभी वक्त लगेगा और उसकी ब्रान्च को लद्दाख तक बढ़ाना मुमकिन है उनके लिये अभी मुश्किल हो । इसलिये उस इलाके के लिये आई०सी०ए०आर० के थ्रू एक रिसर्च स्टेशन बनाया जाए, काश्मीर सरकार के साथ कोआर्डिनेशन में । इससे दो फायदे हो सकते हैं. वहां पर बहुत सारी ऐसी क्राप्स है, जैसे गन्दुम, जौ और सब्जियां जो यहां पर सर्दियों में उगाइ जाती हैं. वे वहां पर समर मे उगाई जाती है, इसमें रिसर्च के लिए बहुत फायदा होगा । मिसाल के तौर पर यहां पर गन्दुम की एक साल में एक क्राप रेज कर सकते हैं, अगर वहां रिसर्च स्टेशन बनाया जाय तो उससे साल में दो फसलें ले सकते हैं । इसके साथ ही रिसर्च का जो ड्यूरेशन होता है, जिसमें अगर 10 साल लगते है तो वहां पांच साल में रिजल्ट मिल जायगा । वह ड्राई आलटीट्यूड और ड्राई एरिया होने की वजह से क्राप्स की बीमारी का इन्सीडेन्स बहुत कम होता है, क्योंकि क्राप्स को जितनी बीमारियां लगती हैं वे भी हयूमिडिटी ज्यादा होने से या जो फंगल-डीसीजेज है वे भी हयूमीडिटी ज्यादा होने से आम तौर पर प्लेन्ज में पाई जाती हैं । वहां पर ये बीमारियां नही होती हैं । इससे यह फायदा होगा कि आपको डिजीज-फ्री सीड्स मिल सकते हैं, खासकर गन्दुम, जौ, पोटेटोज कि काला किस्म के सीडस प्रोडयूस कर सकते हैं । वेजिटेबिल सीड्स जो यहां विन्टर में ग्रो करते हैं, वे वहां पर समर में ग्रो करते हैं । इसलिये रिसर्च स्टेशन कायम करने से सबको फायदा होगा । वैसे वहां पर फील्ड रिसर्च लैबोरेट्री के नाम से एक रिसर्च फार्म मौजूद है जो पहले कभी विवेकानन्द रिसर्च स्टेशन, अलमोड़ा की तरफ से खोला गया था, लेकिन अब डिफेन्स वालों ने उसको ले लिया है । लेकिन वहां अभी तक कोई ऐसा रिसर्च का काम नहीं हो पाया है । वहां की जो मेन क्राप्स हैं जैसे गन्दुम और जौ हैं और जो लोकल वैराइटीज है, उनकी ज्यादा ईल्ड बढ़ाने के लिए कोई रिसर्च का काम हाथ में नहीं लिया है । मेरी तजवीज है कि आई०ए०आर०आई० को इसे हाथ में लेना चाहिए और उस इलाके में सूट करने वाली वैराइटीज पर रिसर्च करनी चाहिए । जेनीटीकल फील्ड में रिसर्च की वहां पर जरूरत है । अभी जो हाई-ईल्डिंग वैराइटीज हैं, जो वहां इन्टरोड्यूस किये हैं, वे वहां के लिए सूटएबिल नहीं पाई गई है ।

मैं आपकी तवज्जा एक और मसले की तरफ रखना चाहता हूं । सन् 1981-82 के विन्टर में वहां पर बहुत बर्फ गिरी थी, इस साल भी गिरी है, लेकिन उस वक्त हमारे लद्दाख के चगंथंग क्षेत्र में, जो चाइना के बोर्डर से लगता है, और जहां पर नामेडिक ट्राइब्स रहते हैं और भेड़ बकरियां पालते हैं और घोड़े गाय भी रखते हैं, उनका बहुत नुकसान हुआ था । ये लोग शीप और गोट रियेरिंग करते हैं आपने पशमीना वूल का नाम सुना होगा । यह यहीं पर पैदा किया जाता है और 1981-82 में इस इलाके में 73,183 हैडस आफ शीप एण्ड गोटस पैरिश हो गये थे 3,314 याक एण्ड हार्सेज और काऊज 354, कुल मिलाकर 76,851 हैड्स आफ कैटिल एण्ड शीप वहां पर खत्म हो गये थे और वहां के लोग इन्हीं पर एन्टायरली डिपेन्डडेंट थे और उनको आज तक एक पैसे का रिलीफ भी अभी तक सैंक्शन नहीं किया गया है । इस सिलसिले में मैंने 377 में एक स्टेटमेंट यहां पर पढ़ा था

और उसके जवाब में आपने फरमाया था कि 1 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपये, मुझे एगजैक्ट फीगर्स याद नहीं, आप दुरस्त कर सकते हैं, आपने जम्मू व काश्मीर को रिलीफ के तौर पर रिलीज किये हैं लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह जम्मू और श्रीनगर के इलाकों बांट दिया गया और लद्दाख के लोगों को एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला है। अब वे कहते हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को दोबारा प्रोपोजल भेजा है। तो मेरी गुजारिश है कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी रिलीज करना और वहां के लोगों को रिलीफ देना बहुत जरूरी है नहीं तो वे लोग बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाएगें। इस साल भी बर्फ गिरी है और इसका क्या नतीजा होगा, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। यह आपके नोटिस में लाना चाह रहा था।

तीसरी बात यह है कि ड्राउट और स्नोफाल से जम्मू और काश्मीर के पहाड़ी इलाकों में काफी नुकसान हुआ है। उनको रिलीफ सैक्शन करने की जरूरत है। कहा जाता है कि पैसा रिलीज होता है लेकिन वह कहां जाता है, यह देखने की जरूरत है। पैसा सैक्शन हो और लोगों को न पहुचे, यह काबिले-अफसोस है। आप पैसा रिलीज कर रहे हैं, इसलिए आप इस चीज को देखें।

एक बात और कह कर अपनी तकरीर खत्म करना चाहता हूं। लैंड रिफार्मस का काम हर स्टेट में हो रहा है और जम्मू व काश्मीर में पहले से लैंड रिफार्मस किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर को आप को बढ़ावा देना है, तो मुल्क में हर जगह लैंड रिफार्म्स को इम्पलीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। इस बारे में एक बात काश्मीर में देखने में आई है कि काश्मीर में लोवर सीलिंग होल्डिंग पर नहीं रखी गई है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो लैंडलैस थे, वे लैंड-ओनर्स बन गये और जो ओनर्स थे, वे पापर्स हो गये हैं। जब आप लैंड रिफार्मस करने जा रहे हैं, तो उसमें लोवर सीलिंग रखना भी जरूरी है। एग्रीकल्चर की हाल्डिंग एक लिमिट से नीचे न चली जाए, जिससे वह अन-एकोनामिक बन जाता है यह मेरा कहना है।

इन चन्द सजेशन्स के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

شری پی نام گیال (لداخ)

مانیہ سبھاپتی مہودے۔ کرشی منتری مہودے نے جو سدن میں کرشی کی انودان کی مانگ وچار ارتھ پرستت کی ہے میں اس کا سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے اپنے کچھ خیالات پرستت کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

کوئی وقت تھا جب ہمارے دیش میں گرین ریولیوشن کے پہلے گندم پرتی ایکڑ آٹھ من ہوا کرتا تھا۔ تب سے کافی آج ترقی ہوئی ہے۔ میرا اندازہ ہے اب یہ پرتی ایکڑ ۴۰ من کے اوپر چلا گیا ہے۔ ایگریکلچر کے فیلڈ میں ہمارے ملک نے کافی ترقی کی ہے۔ ملک کے ۷۶ پرتی شت لوگ آج بھی سیدھے کرشی سے سمبندھت ہیں اس لیے اس دیش میں ابھی بہت ترقی کرنی باقی ہے۔

ہمارے دیش میں ایگریکلچر کے فیلڈ میں کافی ویگیانک کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان ویگیانکوں کو جس طرح کا کیڈر ملنا چاہئے وہ کیڈر انکو نہیں مل رہا ہے۔ اس لیے ان میں تھوڑا سا فرسٹیشن ہے۔

کیا ہے۔ میں اس فیصلے کے لیے داد دیتا ہوں یہ ضرور ہونا چاہئے۔ بہت سال پہلے جب صادق صاحب وہاں کے چیف منسٹر تھے ان کے فوت ہونے پر کشمیر سرکار نے ایک بل پاس کیا تھا اور اس بل کا نام رکھا گیا تھا۔ "صادق میموریل ایگریکلچرل یونیورسٹی" لیکن اس کے بعد وہاں کی سرکار میں تبدیلی ہوئی۔ شیخ عبداللہ صاحب پاور میں آئے تو ان کو یہ نام گوارا نہیں ہوا۔ وہ یونیورسٹی انتظار کرتے کرتے آج تک نہیں بن پائی۔ اب وہ اس کو کرنے جا رہے ہیں یہ مبارک بات ہے لیکن میں سرکار سے ایک گذارش کروں گا۔ اس یونیورسٹی کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لیے آپ جس قدر مدد کر سکتے ہیں وہ ضرور کرنی چاہئے۔ ایگریکلچر کے لحاظ سے وہ ریجن ایک ٹمپریٹ (Temperate) ایریا ہے پہاڑی ایریا ہے اس لیے وہاں ایک خاص قسم کے ریسرچ کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس لیے اس سلسلے میں جو بھی فیسی لیٹیز آپ دے سکتے ہیں آپ کو جلد سے جلد دینی چاہئے۔

جموں کشمیر میں کچھ ایسے ایریاز بھی ہیں جیسے ہمارا لداخ کا علاقہ ہے جس کا ہمارے ملک کے کسی بھی ایگریکلچر ایریئے سے مقابلہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا کیونکہ وہ ایکسٹریملی ڈرائی ایریا ہے اور وہاں ۱۰۰ پرسینٹ اریگیشن کے بنا گھاس بھی پیدا نہیں ہو سکتی۔ لہٰذا اس ایریا کے لیے آئی سی اے آر کے ذریعہ کوئی ریسرچ اسٹیشن کھول دیجئے۔ کیونکہ یونیورسٹی جموں کشمیر میں اسٹیبلیش

ہمارے ویگیانکوں کو ریسرچ کرنے کے لیے جس طرح کی اجازت ہونی چاہئے وہ ان کو نہیں ہے۔ ان کے سامنے فنانشل پرابلم ہیں۔ یدی ان کو کہیں پر کچھ خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے تو پہلے ان کو سیکرٹری پراپت کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ اس کے بغیر وہ کچھ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ ایگریکلچر ٹائم فیکٹر ہے۔ یدی اس کی سیکرٹری کی انتظار کریں گے تو اس میں کافی نقصان ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس لیے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کو زیادہ اختیارات دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس پرکار وہ جو بھی ایجاد کرنا چاہیں وہ کر سکیں اور اس کے صحیح ریزلٹ سامنے آ سکیں۔ اس سے ان کی خاص شکایت گریڈس کے بارے میں ہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ وہ اس فیلڈ کو چھوڑ کر دوسرے فیلڈ میں جہاں زیادہ پیسہ اس میں چلے جاتے ہیں۔ اس لیے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ انکو رننگ گریڈ دیا جائے۔ ریسرچ میں کنٹی نیوٹی ہونا لازمی ہے۔ کنٹی نیوٹی میں ان لوگوں کے دوڑا اس فیلڈ میں کام کروانے کے لیے انکو رننگ گریڈ دینا چاہئے۔ رننگ گریڈ ایسا ہونا چاہئے کہ اپنے لائن کو بدلے بغیر آگے چلتے چلتے ہیڈ آف دی ڈیپارٹمنٹ یا ڈائریکٹر گریڈ تک پہنچ جائیں۔ اس میں بیشک بیچ میں ایفی شینسی بار لگا دیجئے۔ کوالیفیکیشن بار لگا دیجئے۔ تاکہ جو ان کا کام ہے وہ اس کو محنت سے کر سکیں۔ اپنی ترقی کے لیے آگے بڑھنے کے لیے ان کو لگن اور محنت سے کام کرنے کا موقع ملے۔

دوسری بات۔ جموں کشمیر سرکار نے حال ہی میں ایگریکلچر یونیورسٹی کھلوانے کا فیصلہ

ویجیٹیبل سیڈس جو یہاں ونٹر میں گرو کرتے ہیں وہ وہاں سمر میں گرو کرتے ہیں۔ اس لیے ریسرچ اسٹیشن قائم کرنے سے سب کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ ویسے وہاں پر فیلڈ ریسرچ لیبورٹری کے نام سے ایک ریسرچ فارم موجود ہے۔ جو پہلے کبھی ویکانند ریسرچ اسٹیشن المؤڑہ کی طرف سے کھولا گیا تھا۔ لیکن اب ڈیفینس والوں نے اس کو لے لیا ہے۔ لیکن وہاں ابھی تک کوئی ایسا ریسرچ کا کام نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔ وہاں کی جو مین کراپس ہیں جیسے گندم اور جو ہیں اور جو لوکل ورائیٹز ہیں ان کی زیادہ ایلڈ بڑھانے کے لیے کوئی ریسرچ کا کام ہاتھ میں نہیں لیا ہے۔ میری تجویز ہے کہ آئی اے آر آئی کو اسے ہاتھ میں لینا چاہیئے اور اس علاقے میں سوٹ کرنے والی ورائیٹز پر ریسرچ کرنی چاہیئے۔ جینیٹیکل فیلڈ میں ریسرچ کی وہاں پر ضرورت ہے۔ ابھی جو ہائی ایلڈنگ ورائیٹز ہیں جو وہاں پر انٹروڈیوس کئے ہیں وہ وہاں کے لیے سوٹیبل نہیں پائی گئی ہیں۔

میں آپ کی توجہ ایک اور مسئلہ کی طرف رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ سنہ ۸۱ - ۱۹۸۲ء کے ونٹر میں وہاں پر بہت برف گری تھی اس سال بھی گری ہے لیکن ٹیمپریچر اس وقت ہمارے لداخ کے چنگمر رتھگ چھیتر میں جو چانا کے بارڈر سے لگتا ہے اور جہاں پر نامیڈک ٹرائبس رہتے ہیں اور بھیڑ اور بکریاں پالتے ہیں اور گھوڑے اور گائے بھی رکھتے ہیں ان کا بہت نقصان ہوا تھا۔ یہ ہونے جا رہی ہے اس میں بھی وقت لگے گا۔ اور اس کی برانچ کو لداخ تک بڑھانا ممکن ہے ان کے لیے ابھی مشکل ہے۔ اس لیے اس علاقے کے لیے آئی سی اے آر کے تھرو ایک ریسرچ اسٹیشن بنایا جائے کشمیر سرکار کے ساتھ کو آرڈینیشن میں۔ اس سے دو فائدے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ وہاں پر بہت ساری ایسی کراپس ہیں جیسے گندم، جو اور سبزیاں جو یہاں پر سردیوں میں اگائی جاتی ہیں وہ وہاں پر سمر میں اگاتے جاتے ہیں۔ اس میں ریسرچ کے لیے بہت فائدہ ہوگا۔ مثال کے طور پر یہاں پر گندم کی ایک سال میں ایک کراپ ریز کر سکتے ہیں اگر وہاں ریسرچ اسٹیشن بنایا جائے تو اس سے سال میں دو فصلیں لے سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی ریسرچ کا جو ڈیوریشن ہوتا ہے جس میں اگر اسال لگتے ہیں تو وہاں پانچ سال میں ریزلٹ مل جائے گا۔ وہ ہائی الٹی چیوڈ اور ڈرائی ایریا ہونے کی وجہ سے کراپس کی بیماری کا انسی ڈینس بہت کم ہوتا ہے کیونکہ کراپس کو جتنی بیماریاں لگتی ہیں وہ ہیومیڈیٹی زیادہ ہونے سے یا جو فنگس ڈیزیز ہیں وہ بھی ہیومیڈیٹی زیادہ ہونے سے عام طور پر پلینٹز میں پائی جاتی ہیں۔ وہاں پر یہ بیماریاں نہیں ہوتیں ہیں۔ اس سے یہ فائدہ ہوگا کہ آپ کو ڈیزیز فری سیڈس مل سکتے ہیں خاص کر گندم جو پوٹیٹوز کی اعلیٰ قسم کے سیڈس پروڈیوس کر سکتے ہیں ——

نہ پہونچے یہ قابل افسوس ہے۔ آپ پیسہ ریلیز کر رہے ہیں اس لیے آپ اس چیز کو دیکھیں۔

ایک بات اور کہہ کر اپنی تقریر ختم کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لینڈ ریفارمس کا کام ہر اسٹیٹ میں ہو رہا ہے اور جموں و کشمیر میں پہلے سے لینڈ ریفارمز کیا گیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایگریکلچر کو آپ کو بڑھاوا دینا ہے تو ملک میں ہر جگہ لینڈ ریفارمز کو امپلیمینٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس بارے میں ایک بات کشمیر میں دیکھنے میں آئی ہے۔ کہ کشمیر میں لوئر سیلنگ ہولڈنگ پر نہیں رکھی گئی ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جو لینڈ لیس تھے وہ لینڈ اونرس بن گئے۔ اور جو اونرس تھے وہ پاپرز ہو گئے ہیں۔ جب آپ لینڈ ریفارمز کرنے کی جا رہے ہیں تو اس میں لیبر سیلنگ رکھنا بھی ضروری ہے۔ ایگریکلچر کی ہولڈنگ ایک لمٹ سے نیچے نہ چلے جائے جس سے وہ ان اکنامک بن جاتا ہے۔ میرا کہنا ہے۔

ان چند سجشنز کے ساتھ میں آپ کو دھنیہ واد دیتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ میں کرشی منتری کی مانگوں کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI A.K. ROY (DHANBAD): Madam Chairman: Unlike other Ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture has one speciality. It does not do agriculture. It only does culture on agriculture; and as we find today, even that culture has been devalued, because during the debate on other Ministries, I have seen that related Ministers of other Department also remain present. But during the debate on this Agriculture Ministry, which is vitally connected with Fertilizers, Food and other allied Ministries, no one is here; and most of the time, even all the Ministers of the Department were also not present....

لوگ شیپ اور گوٹ رسیئرنگ کرتے ہیں۔ آپ نے پشمینہ دول کا نام سنا ہوگا یہ یہیں پر پیدا کیا جاتا ہے اور ۸۲ - ۱۹۸۱ء میں اس علاقے میں ۳۱۸۳۷ ہیڈس آف شیپ اینڈ گوٹس پیرش ہو گئے تھے۔ ۳۲۱۴ یاک اینڈ ہائبرڈز اور کاؤز ۳۵۴ کل ملا کر ۶۸۵۱۷ ہیڈس آف کیٹل اینڈ شیپ وہاں پر ختم ہو گئے تھے اور وہاں کے لوگ انہیں پر اینٹائرلی ڈیپینڈ تھے اور ان کو آج تک ایک پیسے کا ریلیف بھی ابھی تک سینکشن نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں میں نے ۱۹۷۰ء میں ایک اسٹیٹمینٹ یہاں پر پڑھا تھا اور اس کے جواب میں آپ نے فرمایا تھا کہ ایک کروڑ ۳۰ لاکھ روپے مجھے ایگزیکٹ فیگرس یاد نہیں۔ آپ درست کر سکتے ہیں آپ نے جموں و کشمیر کو ریلیف کے طور پر ریلیز کیے ہیں لیکن بدقسمتی سے وہ جموں اور کشمیر کے علاقوں میں بانٹ دیا گیا اور لداخ کے لوگوں کو ایک پیسہ بھی نہیں ملا ہے اب وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو دوبارہ پروپوزل بھیجا ہے۔ تو میری گزارش ہے کہ اس کو جلدی سے جلدی ریلیز کرنا اور وہاں کے لوگوں کو ریلیف دینا بہت ضروری ہے نہیں تو وہ لوگ بالکل تباہ ہو جائیں گے۔ اس سال بھی برف گری ہے اور اس کا کیا نتیجہ ہوگا یہ میں نہیں کہہ سکتا۔ یہ میں آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا چاہ رہا تھا۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ڈراوٹ اور اسنو فال سے جموں اور کشمیر کے پہاڑی علاقوں میں کافی نقصان ہوا ہے۔ ان کو ریلیف سینکشن کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

کہا جاتا ہے کہ پیسہ ریلیز ہوتا ہے لیکن وہ کہاں جاتا ہے یہ دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ پیسہ سینکشن ہو اور لوگوں کو

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is wrong. Everyone was present.

SHRI A K ROY : But still I say that this is a vital Ministry which controls 40% of our national income, and employs more than 68%-70% of our working force. I would like to say that there are certain points which appear to tell us that agriculture is in a crisis. This vital wing of our economy is facing a problem

Firstly, both the Economy Survey and the Budget Speech I do not say, This Minister's speech: but the General Budget speech—start mentioning about the drought. That is the dependence of agriculture on weather. This is one vital point: to what extent, after so many years of planning, has agriculture attained its independence from weather ? That is something about which our Agriculture Minister, while replying, should enlighten us.

The *Economic Survey* starts by saying this :

> The year 1982-83 was marked by severe drought which cast its shadow over the agricultural performance."

The *Economic Survey* ends by saying :

> "With a pick-up industrial production and better weather conditions, the outlook for 1983-84 should be favourable."

Such a pathetic dependence ! Everything depends on better weather conditions in the coming year. And the Ministry of Agriculture does not control weather. It has no control over weather. If that is so, I would like to say that the real Agriculture Minister of this country is the monsoon ; and it appears that the Janata Party knew that. That is why the first Agriculture Minister of Janata Party Government was Mr Prakash Singh Badal. So, we got a good monsoon. The Congrees (I) Ministry gave us Indira, i.e. Rao Birendra Singh ; and we are getting only APC thunder, because 90% of the debate is concentrated only on APC prices-thundering and counter-thundering.

But the most important point which I want to raise is about the question of productivity. The problem of agriculture in this country is not one of having less land. It is wrong to say that. Under the name of economic holdings, etc. a wrong impression is being created that because of less *per capita* availability of land, we are having all these problems.

It is not so. It is true that we are having more or less 117 million hectares under cultivation and some 40 crore peasants are involved in that. Per capita land holding is 0.48 hectares; that means more or less like one acre per person. That is definitely less if we compare this thing with what is there in America, which is 21.5 hectares; in Australia, it is 42.33 hectares; in Canada, it is 25.4 hectares: in Russia, it is 3 hectares. But it is not less compared to the Asian standard which is 0.35 hectares; in China, it is 0.19 hectares; in Japan it is 0.26 hectares and in Bangladesh, it is 0.16 hectares. So, the problem is not less availability of the land; the problem is less productivity. In India, per hectare productivity average is even less than one tonne while in China, it is more than 3 tonnes; in Japan, it is between 5 and 6 tonnes. That is the productivity there and the productivity here.

But what is even more important is whether at this low level also, we are going to face a situation of law of diminishing return in agriculture or not; that is a very serious thing. We are having only 30 per cent of our land under irrigation and 30 kg of the fertilizer we are using, while in other countries, it is more than 100 kg, but, still some 25 per cent of our land is in the high yielding variety. What are we aiming at ? This year, we have a target of 138 million tonnes of foodgrains to attain; and it is feared that foodgrains production will not be more than 125 million tonnes though some people fear that it will be less

than 120 million tonnes. But even if we compare the production between 1978-79 and 1981-1982, the two good years' 1978-79 was the best year under the Janata time and 1981-82 was also a good year under the Congress-I regime. It is is better to compare a good rainfall year of 1978-79 with 1981-82. The production increased only by one to two million tonnes—131 million tonnes to 132 million tonnes, though the irrigated area rose by 7 million hectares, that is 14 per cent, area under high yielding variety by 6.5 million hectares that is 16 percent, and fertilizers are used by one million hectares that is 20 per cent. If we use one million tonnes of fertiliser, we are expected to get 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. But why was the increase only one million tonnes ? Either your figures are wrong, or you are boasting that you have increased so much area under irrigation, under high yielding variety and you are using such and such fertilizer; something wrong is there in the figures of your agricultural production or something wrong is happening with the system. So, I want to know whether we are reaching some sort of law of diminishing return in agriculture or not. I like to say that the whole agricultural strategy of the Government of India is wrong; it has been proved wrong. They thought without touching land relation, production relation; land reforms by technological revolution, by using more inputs, they can increase the output beyond a limit. But, now, we are facing a situation where there is no output against the input.

So, that is why I like to ask whether you have taken up the proper points for action or not. I have raised the question of land reforms, time and again. You know that land reforms is a State subject and they undertake land reforms. But the Central Goverment, from time to time sends guidelines to them. In 1973 a set of guidelines was sent. Those guidelines mentioned that a family of five persons or less should not have more than 7.25 hectares of land in some States and in some areas it is about 20.8 hectares of land, depending upon the type of land. According to those guidelines, out of 400 million acres only one per cent of the land, that is 4 million hectares was found to be surplus and 2.8 million hectares of land was distributed, 1.3 million acres was left and out of these 1.3 million hectares, most of it is held up in court cases.

I would like to ask whether this is the way to have land reforms in the country. You can ask every Party in the country, the Planning Commission and the Government, as also all other authorities whether that type of land reforms are of any use to the country. What is precisely meant by land reforms ? I would like to know whether the Ministry of Agriculture is thinking of sending another set of guidelines on land reforms so that the ceiling is reduced and more and more radical transformation of agricultural producton takes place in the State. That is the main question.

I would like to remind the House and also the Ministry of Agriculture, in this connection, that the National Planning Committee which was formed during the British times by the Congress Party had appointed a sub-committee I was reading about this in the Library and that sub-committee could not give its report because of the Quit India Movement. But it produced certain documents. I was surprised to see that in those days the National Planning Committee on Agriculture had suggested that the land belongs to take tiller of the soil. They did not suggest peasant-proprietorship but tenant proprietorship and cooperative forming, and that the land must belong to the tiller of the soil only. If it is so, I can tell you, as is seen from the present figures, we are reaching the dead end in our agricultural production and our planning is bound to fail totally unless and until, commensurate with the technological revolution we ensure that a revolution in land reforms also takes place. Such a type of land reforms are necessary for the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sidnal. Only five minutes please.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

I would like to recall and remind this august House, the slogan given by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, "*Jai Jawan Jai Kissan*". That was the slogan given by him to implore our agriculturists and also the local people to increase agricultural production.

Agriculture depends, no doubt, on the monsoon. For a number of years, we have been depending only on the monsoon. But through our succesive Five Year Plans, we have been laying emphasis on irrigation. Out of about 1.3 million acres under cultivation, 73 per cent of it is dry and the rest is under non-irrigated land. This non-irrigated land is producing only 42 per cent of the total agricultural products like pulses and other things. And in this context we have to see the irrigated land and the dry land.

17.00 hrs.

Before this, I would like to stress on controlling of drought, floods, cyclones, etc. We have come to know after hundreds of years which particular rivers are swollen and cause aggressive floods. We know the rain-shadow areas. We know where drought conditions occur regularly, repeatedly and periodically in the country. Cyclones are also there. With the result, heavy losses are caused to the agriculture. I propose to the Government that dry farming could be activised for hit areas. I propose that afforestation and horticulture should be planted in scanty rain-fed areas. The scientists have to find out what kind of fruit bearing trees could be planted in such areas. When the sowing season comes, many a time, rain is absent. With the result we have to substitute on a permanent basis horticulture more than what our Government is doing today. Transplantation is also a must. It should be developed and encouraged. Nursery beds should be developed throughout the country where water is available and transfer the plants to the dry farming. That will give at least 50 per cent of the relief to the farmers. If it is not there, the result will be a big zero. So, I suggest that transplantation should be vigorously pursued and nursary beds should be prepared.

The agriculture in India is ploughed by the oldest implements. We want

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPAEKER *in the Chair*]

mechanisation. But our holdings are very small. We have introduced progressive laws as ceiling laws. With the result, fragmentations have been created by legislation and by population As small holders, we cannot employ machines. For example, a tractor with its implements, costs more than Rs. 2 lakh. The interest on that would be more then Rs 25,000/- per annum. What can he get with a maximum holding of 50 acres in my State, to repay that loan ? With the result, we cannot go in for mechanisation and so, we cannot get the expected yield. Countries like Russia, USA, Israel, Japan and South Korea first developed agriculture, which is the infrastructure for all other developments including industry. They are the feedback. I appeal to the scientists and the Minister to find out some implements at least for the small farmers. His implements are too old. For centuries together, the same implements have been in use. Even yesterday, we saw the happy sight of SLV-3. But when we go to the village we find the same old implements being used for agriculture and we have to move in a cart. We have two India, one is rural India and other is urban India. In order to tune up the administration in agriculture, the mode of agriculture, and its implements should be improved scientifically. I appeal to the scientists and the Ministry to allocate a special fund for getting new implements for small farmers. When we legislate a progressive law, we must go in hand to equip the farmer as and when required. Otherwise, we cannot get the oxpected yield.

With all that, I come to irrigation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Irrigation Demand is over now.

SARI S. B. SIDNAL : It is a relative subject.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But he may not be able to reply to that.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : I analyse dry farming and irrigated farming.

In the irrigated farming we are growing only the oldest patterns. The patterns of crops are the same. Either paddy may be of high-yielding variety or wheat may be high-yielding variety or any other crops for that matter, we are not getting more production in any of these grains. Our agriculturists waste the water and they do not understand how the wastage should be done away with. Bunding is also important. Even the pesticides are adulterated. Even if you spray regularly for 24 hours, no result accrues. Therefore, in irrigation the use of water should be very economic. If you give flood watering then erosion of soil will be there, the fertilizers will go, the manure will go and the best part of the land may be washed away This is the system that the farmers are following at present In Israel, by their counterparts, sprinklers are being utilised for the roots underground. When even a small country has got this achievement, we have also to think of sprinklers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to follow Israel only with regard to this.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Only with regard to this. They are getting more milk than water but here even water is also in scarcity in your State.

So, in this way irrigation has to be looked into in all dimensions and the things should be set right.

Technical education in agriculture is totally not there. We have many medical colleges, we have many diploma colleges, many engineering colleges, art and science colleges are also countless but we do not have technical schools for agriculture in proportion to the land, in proportion to the population involved in cultivation. We have given water but we have not given them education as to how they should apply pesticides, how to get soil tested. What is the education we have given to the agriculturists ? If agriculturist is given full education for producing crops, we will solve more than 50 per cent of the employment problem and more than 70 per cent of migration to the cities will be reduced and we will build the rural India and that will be the real India. If we do not give them education, however high-yielding the varieties or however scientific the pesticides may be, they cannot be applied because the farmers are ignorant of using them. In my area when cotton was grown at the beginning, about 5-6 years back, many people died. While chewing *paan* they ate this medicine also because they never knew what this was. So, it is very difficult to get the result without proper education .....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : I am concluding, Sir. In this way, technical education in agriculture is a must We cannot see only the news in our cinemas which our Ministry shows and feel happy about it. Actually, productivity, as Mr. A. K. Roy says, should be increased Why is it more in America and Russia ? Because it is more mechanised there. But here we cannot mechanise because it will contradict. The poor agriculturist cannot afford to buy a tractor even with the bank's assistance. I congratulate our Prime Minister on having nationalised the banks. That has produced a lot of good effect. Even the land mortgage banks and commercial banks and some other banks are lending liberally to the agriculturists. NABARD has so many branches which have gone into the villages. I will suggest that we should stop lending through primary banks. A Government machinery has to be built for open wells and tube wells. They should employ an army of people with highly sophisticated machines and dig a well and call on a Tehsildar with a record of rice and put an attachment of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 or whatever it may be because he

can get water earlier and earliest return will also be there.

That will compensate his economy. Otherwise, it would not be economical, because they give it in instalments, for which instalment certificates are necessary. He has to parade himself before the bank manager and beg of him, if possible. Then only he will get it. It also breeds corruption. On the other hand, if you adopt this procedure, you can have more of open wells and even tube wells, which will give water within 24 hours, there will be generation of employment and production will increase. Therefore, we should adopt that.

Lastly, afforestation is a very important factor. We have forgotten that this is a must both for agriculture and industry. In the olden days, in the villages we used to have oil crushers and other industries. But, after the advent of the industrial revolution, there is a de-linking between the villages and the cities. With the growth of industries, there is no feed back to make the base of agriculture strong. What even support agriculture was getting in the past has been taken away. If the agriculture is not supported by industry, if there is no inter-action by industry on agriculture, it can never thrive. So far as industries are concerned, they are given a lot of concessions, specially for export-oriented industries. But, so far as agriculture is concerned, no help is given. They have to depend on the monsoon and the Agriculture Ministry. That is why the Indian people believe in God. Since in our huge country we have agriclture on such an extensive scale, we should have more research centres to provide assistance to agriculture.

Very little attention is paid to animal husbandry, which will help agriculture. If he gets a better bull, he can make it work better. Similarly, if there are better breeds of milch cattle, he can get more of milk. Further, it is a multi-purpose animal. It can be used for work and for milk. On death its leather is used for various purposes. Unfortunately, we are not making proper use of animal husbandry.

Sericulture is another ancillary which can help the farmers to supplement their income. It can be introduced in a big way. If we do all these things, they will help to boost our production.

I congratulate our farmers for preventing us from going with a begging bowel to foreign countries for food for the last ten years. This shows that we have gone a long way and a lot of funds have been invested for the production of food.

Indigenous manure has to be developed so that we can do away with the import of fertilizer, which is very costly.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की डिमांड्ज का समर्थन करता हूं और मन्त्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत प्रयत्न कर के हिन्दुस्तान के कृषि-उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है। यह उपलब्धि निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल बारिश की वजह से काफी अनाज खराब हो गया था।

इस साल बारिश और ओले पड़ने से काफी फसल खराब हो गई हैं। आपके वैज्ञानिकों को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे किसानों को मौसम के बारे में पूर्व जानकारी मिल सके। फसल के समय में कब बारिश होगी और कितना क्या नुकसान होगा। ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करवानी चाहिए, ताकि किसानों को फायदा हो सके।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं दाल और तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के संबंध में करना चाहता हूं। जिस प्रकार आपने गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, उसी प्रकार आपको दाल और तिलहन का

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भी प्रयास करना चाहिए। इसमें ज्यादा पैसा रखकर और प्रदर्शन करके और अपने विभाग के अधिकारी लोगों को लेकर, अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इससे लोगों को न्यूट्रीशियस फूड मिल सकेगा।

तीसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि जिन-जिन स्थानों पर बेर-बडिंग प्रोजेक्ट सफल हो सकता है, उन स्थानों को निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए। भीलवाड़ा के लिए इस प्रोजेक्ट की मांग की गई है, अभी तक भारत सरकार ने इस प्रोजेक्ट को नहीं दिया है। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को भीलवाड़ा में देकर इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। चौथा निवेदन मैं एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के संबंध में करना चाहता हूं। उदयपुर, राजस्थान में एक एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी थी, जिसको कि अब जनरल यूनिवर्सिटी बना दिया गया है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर की एक सैप्रेट युनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए, ताकि एग्रीकल्चर के संबंध में लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी मिल सके। पांचवा निवेदन मैं को-आपरेटिव के संबंध में करना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां को-आपरेटिव के अन्दर स्पीनिंग व वीविंग मिल गुलाबपुर ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। हमारे यहां एक को-आपरेटिव स्पीनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल लगी थी, जिसने काफी पैसा कमाया था। लेकिन उसकी दुर्दशा की और मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पिछले दो सालों में इस को-आपरेटिव मिल ने जितना घाटा उठाया है, उतना शायद कभी नहीं उठाया होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कमी की वजह से लोगों ने उस मिल को चाट लिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसकी जांच करवायें और दोषी लोगों को सजा दें तथा ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे कि यह मिल बर्बाद न हो। अगर यह मिल बर्बाद हो गई तो हजारों मजदूर बर्बाद हो जायेंगे। यदि यह मिल चलती रही तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और लोगों को फायदा होता रहेगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांग पर चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन स्पीनिंग मिल्स और लेबर कहाँ से आ गई।

(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं को-आपरेटिव मिल्स की बात कर रहा हूं।

मेरा आपसे यह भी निवेदन है कि भीलवाड़ा जिले के तीन स्थानों आसीन्द, गंगापुर और शाहपुरा—इन तीन स्थानों पर को-आपेरेटिव मिल्स दी जायें। ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

एक बात मैं अकाल के संबंध में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में पांच साल से लगातार अकाल पड़ा रहा है। इससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है। यदि रोजगार मिलता भी हैं, तो सिर्फ एक-दो रुपये की मजदूरी मिलती है, इस ओर भी मरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग कहते हैं कि लोग भूख से मर गए, मेरी दृष्टि में वे भूख से नहीं मरे हैं। यह बात सही है कि लोगों को पूरी मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, काम पूरा मिलना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। इसलिये आपसे निवेदन है आपने राजस्थान को केवल 12 करोड़ रुपया दिया, जब कि बंगाल को 35 करोड़ रुपया दिया, बिहार को भी ज्यादा दिया, दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी ज्यादा दिया, मगर राजस्थान को सबसे

कम दिया । जब कि राजस्थान में सबसे भयंकर अकाल है । पीने का पानी नहीं है, अनाज नहीं है, सब चीजों की कमी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाया जाय । आप राजस्थान के लिये 19 हजार टन गेहूं देते हैं— इससे वहां का काम चलने वाला नहीं है । आपको ज्यादा अनाज देना चाहिये, मजदूरी के लिये पूरा पैसा दीजिये । एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत राजस्थान में यह आने वाली है कि वहां पीने के पानी की भयंकर कमी है । वहां पर जो हैण्ड पम्पस लगाये गये हैं उनमें 75 प्रतिशत सूखे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you have some drinking water, please send that to Madras also.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इन्होंने उस अकाल क्षेत्र में हैण्ड पम्पस लगाने के लिये पैसा दिया है, लेकिन 75 प्रतिशत सूख गये तथा उनके सूख जाने की वजह से पीने के पानी की बहुत कमी हो गई है ।

आपने फलड के लिये 20 करोड़ रूपया दिया है उससे जो पुलिया और सड़कें बनी, थोड़ी सी बारिश में सब खराब हो गई । इस लिये 20 करोड़ रूपये के खर्च में जो गड़बड़ हुई है उसकी जांच कराइये ताकि आपको मालूम हो सके कि वह पैसा कहां गया ।

मैं आपका, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, आपने मुझे समय दिया और मैं इस डिमाण्ड का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I want to ask one question only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have asked the Minister to reply. I am not going to allow anybody now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Why did you allow him ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am sorry.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It seems you are angry with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are my elder brother. How can I be angry with you ? The Minister may now reply.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I am thankful to the Hon. Members on both sides of the House for taking very keen interest in the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. You have also been very kind in allowing them time liberally for full discussion on this subject. The House has been discussing during its sittings for three days the Demands of my Ministry with regard to the Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation. We have come before the House for Demands of Rs. 480 crores for the two Departments of Agriculture and Co-operation and another Demand for the Department of Agriculture, Research and Education of the order of Rs. 118.57 crores. Very useful suggestions have been given by Hon. Members.

Most of my work has been mkade light by my able colleague Shri Maowana who has replied in detail to the peints raised, in respect of the subjects of Forst, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, etc. I will try to deal with the various questions raised by Hon. Members on subjects which have not been touched by him. Most of the criticism from some of the Hon. Members has been on subjects which are not covered by the Demands under the consideration of the House. I wish those Hon. Members had taken some interest while the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation, Food and Civil Supplies were being discussed.

It will not be possible for me to reply to questions which do not pertain to the Demands that the House has before it.

Sir, before I proceed further, I would like to inform the Hon. Members that the allocation for Agriculture and Co-operation has been quite liberal. In the development plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan, Agriculture has received a very fair share and higher than the allocation in any previous plan period. I would be very happy about Mr. Mayathevar's proposal that 50% of all development expenditure should be on Agriculture.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : That is my ambition.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I hope the Planning Minister who is present here will give due consideration to his very useful suggestion. But I would also expect the Hon. Members to consider the financial constraints under which the Government work. The Demands of all the Departments have to be equitably taken into account and we should be satisfied that whatever has been allocated is far in excess of what we have been getting in the previous year.

In the year 1982-83, the allocation for Agriculture and Co-operation was Rs. 395 crores. But the actual expenditure was even more than that. It was 104% or Rs. 411 crores. In the year before that, i.e. in 1981-82, the allocation was Rs 333 crores and the utilisation was 94.3% That shows the fact that every penny that the Ministry of Agriculture has been getting sanctioned by the House is being fully utilised more or less. This year also, we hope that we shall be able to make full use of this money granted to us by the House after the Demands are voted.

Sir, these three years, since Mrs. Indira Gandhi Government took over in the year 1980, have been a period of good spurt in the agriculture products and we have set some records in agricultural production. I would like to mention that the foodgrains production during this period rose up to 133.1 million tonnes—an all-time record. Wheat production also last year went up to 37.8 million tonnes—the highest production ever in the country. And that was inspite of the bad weather conditions. The Hon. Members would remember the damage to the crops due to very untimely rain last year after the harvest season in May. Also in oil seeds, the production went up over 12 million tonnes. Jute and mesta production also shot up to nearly 84 lakh bales each. Sugarcane has created history. The production rose up to 183 million tonnes or more than that. The sugar production last year was over 84 lakh tonnes. That sets India as the top-most sugar producing country in the world. And this year also, the production trend is very good though I agree we are experiencing some difficulties in the matter of payment of prices to cane-growers at the same level as it was done last time.

We have been trying to sort out the problem. On the price of sugar, as has been explained by Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who is looking after the Department of Food and Civil Supplies under which the subject of sugar falls, the Government's thinking on the question was that the price of sugarcane should be fixed at a level so that the factories are enabled to make 100% payment and there are no arrears due from the sugar mills. But State Governments, as has been the practice, in spite of Central Government's advice, fixed prices differently in different States and, that complicated matters. Central Government wanted that 100% bank credit should be given to mills to clear all payments. But it only be possible if all the States had fallen could in line with the Central policy. Now we are trying to see how far the arrears that are accumulating can be cleared. The Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food are seized of the situation and the opinion of the State Governments has been obtained. The suggestions of Hon. Members have been noted.

I can only assure that the Government is very keen to see that on account of lower prices being paid to farmers, sugar

production in the country does not go down, as it did during the period of the previous Government. We have learnt some lessons and we hope shall continue to take benefit from the experience that the country gained at the cost of the farmer during the Janata regime.

A question has been raised time and again by most of the Hon. Members. They were very vociferous They strongly criticised my statement about the extent of damage on account of this untimely rain. But, those Hon. Members are not to be seen in the House now. Yet, I would like to clarify the matter.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am not one of them

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You were not one of them. You are not so bad. I concede you are a responsible Member.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Are they not responsible ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is becoming more friendly to you. I think so.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Am I not friendly to you ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But you would be friendly with him !

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is really a matter of anxiety that we are again experiencing bad weather at a time when we expect fair weather in the interests of farmers. Part of the rabi crop has been harvested. In some areas, it has not yet been harvested. There has been heavy rain in some of the States like Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Uttar Pradesh, not all.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Bihar also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am not disputing what you say.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : So far as devastation in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, it is even greater than in Haryana and Punjab.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Untill we get the full details about the extent of damage, it is not possible for any Minister to quantify the damage that could have accrued on account of bad weather. Therefore, I have stated from the reports so far received, what the present position is. Our officers have assessed the situation not only sitting in Krishi Bhavan but by going opt into the fields surveying the areas.

AN HON. MEMBER : In how many places ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are hoping that the extent of damage is not very high. There may be some damage due to loss of colour of the grain on account of harvested crop getting wet for several days. In some fields, water has been standing and the crop has been in contact with water and naturally there will be some loss of the grain also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is only the subsequent rains for four days that had done a greater damage.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : But I express the hope, I still hope, that farmer is very industrious, he knows how to retrieve the damage even out of a bad situation, he can turn over his crop, he can look after his interests very well, he is hard-working and industrious and he would not allow his harvested crop after so many months of industry and so much of expenditure to go waste. We are trying to ask the State Governments to send us the details as soon as possible. Till then, we are not in a position to say that the damage has been of a very high order. I still think and I maintain that, God willing, it will not be a substantial damage reducing our total production to a very large extent.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसके बारे में क्या योजना है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है; उसकी पूर्ति के लिए अभी वही तरीका है । राज्य सरकारें स्पेशल गिरदावरी कराएंगी और देखेंगी कि किसका कितना नुकसान हुआ है । उसके बाद राज्य सरकारों के पास मार्जिन मनी है, जिससे वे एकदम रिलीफ दे सकती हैं । अगर मार्जिन मनी से काम नहीं चलता है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास असिस्टेंस के लिए मेमोरेंडम आता है । इसलिए यह कदम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी अभी नहीं बनती ।

I was talking about the growth rate that we had achieved. Hon. Members have cricised the Government for not taking effective steps to prevent recurrence of droughts and floods. It remains a fact that about 103 million hectares of our culturable land out of a total of 143 million hectares depends on rains, it is monsoon-fed. It is only about 40 million hectares of land that gets irrigation, proper irrigation, and it might take a long time yet to achieve a high percentage of irrigation in this country on account of various factors which I would not like to go into. Non-availability of good storage sites—lot of our water is flowing into the sea; that is a fact; Hon Members know, they have mentioned it. Then, in spite of expansion in irrigation and creation of a potential, it also might take a little time to provide irrigation at the field level. Command development also takes time. Then again the financial constraints. Irrigation being a State subject, the development plan of the State has to be agreed to by the State and perhaps my friend, Mr. Chavan, cannot do much in this matter. They have got to find the resources.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are lagging behind in irrigation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I agree; I am myself not very happy; quite a big proportion of the irrigation potential, nearly five million hectares, is still lying unutilised. Five-million hectare potential could have been utilised, but it is not yet utilised : it needs further construction of field channels and development of the command area

What the Agriculture Ministry of this Government has been able to achieve can be very easily judged from the figures that I have given.

There is a high production in various agricultural crops. Apart from that, the damage from drought has also been reduced. And it was not automatically reduced, it is on account of advance planning, hard work put in by the officers of the Agriculture Ministry and the various Departments, the interest taken by the States, their implementation of the guidelines that we have provided, etc. If you compare the drought of 1979-80 with that of last year's drought, that is, the drought of 1982-83, the area affected is larger. Against 43 million hectares in 1979-80, 48 million hectares of land have been affected by drought. The area affected was larger but whereas in 1979-80 the production came down from 131 million tonnes of foodgrains to 109 million tonnes of fooodgrains—a shortfall of 22 million tonnes, this year, that is, in 1982-83, the production we are expecting is still of the order of about 127 million tonnes. There was a shortfall in Kharif production of about 8.5 million tonnes.....

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : It is equal to the figure of 1978-79, or a little more.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You have been shouting drought, but you do not take into account when there was production.

In the last Kharif season there was a shortfall of something over 8 million tonnes. But in Rabi we have been able to make up some of losses. That goes to the credit of the efforts of this Government and, of course, the farmers and our

scientists. They have provided the technology for dry land farming. States have taken interest and in future we hope that the effect of drought and also of floods will not be so badly felt if our schemes continue to be implemented as they have been during the last 3 years.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Contradiction.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is all in your mind.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : While giving help to the peasants, you say that the drought is not so much as the opposition shouts and when you talk about production, you say that in spite of such a massive drought, we could raise the production. This is your contradiction which you do not understand....

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : No, it has been so in spite of your efforts.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If you accept that the drought was severe as compared to 1979-80...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You should have then said, 'We are giving more relief. But you say only the colour of the grain has changed and the drought is not so severe. That is the contradiction...Sir, you realise the contradiction ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether you both have realised.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : But you are the *via media*.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You can follow him better with your wisdom. But it is beyond me. We are taking about drought. Now he has come to damage by rain. Drought to rain—he does not see any difference. I was talking about drought but he is taking about rain now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The whole point is that on behalf of his Party he could not speak; therefore he wants a chance here.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Damage by drought I will come to, if you listen patiently.

We have achieved a high growth rate in many of the crops. If you take long-term periods, we have done very well. During the period 1977-80, the average annual production was 122.6 million tonnes. During these three years since this Government took over, the average annual foodgrains production has been 129 million tonnes. That shows that we are steadily increasing our growth in agriculture.

In some of the important crops, if Hon. Members are interested to know, like production of pulses over a long term growth rate during the greenn revolution period—there was talk of green revolution and India having reached a plateau and nothing being further possible—from a negative growth rate of 0.16 per cent during the years 1980-82 pulses production went up by 6.7 per cent. Likewise oil-seeds from a long-term growth rate during that period of green revolution from 1.3 per cent shot up to 29 per cent during 1981-82 as compared to the previous year. Similar is the case of sugarcane of which I have already mentioned. I would not like to go into the details on account of lack of time.

Sir, there has been criticism from some Hon. Members about foodgrains imports. While taking of imports they forget about the adverse weather conditions from which we have been suffering from time to time and it is not only India but even the most advanced countries suffer from such conditions from time to time. Some of my friends there repeatedly talked about another country, the progress made by China, but

do they know that during the last two years China also is reported to have imported 13 million tonnes of foodgrains every year.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is a very intelligent Minister. Please ask him to tell the House what is the per capita consumption in China and what is the per capita consumption in India ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I do not know. You know the population of India and also the total foodgrains production. As such, you can calculate. But if the Hon. Member wants to suggest that people in China eat more than Indians....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I boldly say so. I challenge and I can fight with you with statistics.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Fight with me outside to prove that China is stronger... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I can fight with you with statistics.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I thought you wanted to fight me, as their representative, to prove that China is stronger.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The point is some Hon. Members said that production is more in China than in India. The Minister has said that even China has imported 13 million tonnes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : 13 million tonnes they imported every year during the last two years.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let us admit the fact that China is in a better position.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : During the calendar years from 1978 to 1982, the Hon. Members would probably like to know that India had not only not been a net importer of foodgrains but it had also been a net exporter. The quantity of foodgrains imported by India during these four years was 2.99 million tonnes. (*Interruptions*). Whereas some Hon. Members probably do not know that India exported foodgrains of the order of 3 22 million tonnes. Not that we have only imported foodgrains but we have also exported You are giving a very wrong impression.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : You should not have exported.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have also exported. Then we h ve taken various measures to increase production. Seed is a very important input and fertiliser is another very important input. About irrigation, I have already talked and the Hon. Minister of Irrigation gave reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry. Quality seeds production has been paid special attention by my Ministry. From 9 lakh quintals in 1978-79, we supplied 42 lakh quintals of quality seeds in the year 1982-83. We have increased its supply from 9 lakh quintals to 42 lakh quintals. That is only about seed. You can very well find out about other things. I am prepared to remove all your doubts provided you are prepared to listen to me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For this we congratulate you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Similarly there is an increase in fertiliser consumption, in spite of the higher prices. The Hon. Members have suggested that the prices of fertiliser should be reduced. Well, we always try to see that fertiliser prices are kept low because we know that difference in fertiliser price makes difference in consumption. It affects consumption. But Government, in spite of the fact that they want to do it, have to work under certain constraints and compulsions. But fertiliser consump-

tion during the last two years has gone up from an average of 31 Kg. per hectare to 35 Kg. per hectare. The growth rate in this is 13% and that was in spite of the higher price that was fixed for fertiliser. The sale points for fertiliser have been increased. You know that fertiliser is sold at the same price all over the country. Again, irrespective of the fact whether the block is situated at the rail-head or far interior in the hills, Government bears the transport cost on that account and the farmers get the fertiliser at a uniform price close to their fields.

Some Hon. Members also talked about agriculture credit. Sir, there has been substantial increase in the credit to farmers and we are aware of the need of the farmers for credit. Mr. A.K. Roy, talked about usurious loans still being the main-stay of the farmers.

I do not think that is correct. Within a year, there has been an increase of 10% in agricultural credit through cooperatives; from 2300 crores it went upto 2550 crores There were Regional Rural Banks, and now NABARD has been set up and it has started working. They are looking after the farmers' needs. 95% of the agricultural credit from cooperatives has been made available to small and marginal farmers.

Many Hon. Members have expressed concern about small and marginal farmers. Small and marginal farmers were earlier included under our Integrated Rural Development programme but with the stress on looking after the poorer families in the villages; the poorest of the poor in each block, it was felt that small and marginal farmers were left out and production of small holdings was suffering on account of lack of subsidies and credit facilities. At the instance of the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the planning Commission, and the Deputy Chairman, Shri Chavan, this was taken up. And I would like to inform the Hon. Members that a new scheme has been drawn up now. It was announced by my friend, the Finance Minister in his budget speech. It is a new scheme, very benficial to the small and marginal farmers, particularly in dryland areas. 125 crores of rupees will be the Central share, and another 125 crores of rupees will come from the States. That will be Rs. 250 crores in the year. It will be Rs. 5 lakhs per block for providing certain facilities to the small and marginal farmers, particularly for providing minor irrigation, for levelling of land, for plugging, for afforestation, for developing of their fodder land and grass land, and in addition, there will be institutional credit. The subsidy will be at the same level as it is in the case of IRD programme upto 50% on the same pattern for wells and pumps. There will be subsidy also for plantation of fruit trees, orchards and for fuel wood plantation. Some Hon. Members also mentioned about that. There will be lumpsum allocation for free distribution of mini-kits of seeds and fertilizers to assist land owners for the development of the land for staff. That is the rough scheme that has been approved by the Government both in the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the Agricultural Ministry. Guidelines will be drawn up by the Agricultural Ministry. In every block there will be Rs. 3.5 lakhs for subsidy for wells and Pumps, Rs. 50,000 for fruit tress and plantation of fuel wood and Rs. 1 lakh in each block for allocation of development assistance for fertilizers and mini-kits of seeds and staff.

That makes Rs. five lakhs. It will be monitored and looked after by the Agricultural Ministry and in the field level in the district, the implementing agency would be DRDS. Hon. Members would be happy that a new scheme has been drawn up at the instance of the Prime Minister. Additional funds have been provided for a new scheme. That shows the concern of the Prime Minister and her Government for the welfare of the small and marginal farmers; the poorer section of our peasants.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASHTRI : It is nothing.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आंख बन्द करके बैठो, कुछ देखो मत, फिर पता कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पांच लाख बहुत कम हैं राव साहब ।

18.00 hrs.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Another very important matter mentioned by most of the Hon. Members was remunerative prices for the farmers. I also want, as a farmer, that I should get the highest possible price for my produce.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDR HALDER (Durgapur) : How many Benami lands you have ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You please come and show me where it is. I don't need any Benami land because I have enough to maintain myself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, no personal questions.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There are many farmers in Punjab and Haryana those have five, ten tractors and have kept Benami land.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Why are you jealous of Haryana and Punjab ? Haryana and Punjab are feeding you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Not feeding me, say feeding us.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Don't talk about the prosperity in agriculture, if you can't make it; Why are you jealous ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There is no Benami land in West Bengal.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : These States and their farmers are feeding the country. Do you know that ? Don't be so ungrateful.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They produce more. Therefore Bengal takes more. It is for us.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And he wants Punjab and Haryana to be like West Bengal and should be always asking for food.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then you would not get wheat.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, there is no Benami land in West Bengal. We produce jute and we earn crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I feel happy and proud if any State produces more.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If you can't achieve, you don't have the right to criticise the progressive farmers in another State. You try and achieve the same prosperity.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We appreciate that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You don't appreciate. You are full of jealousy. You are blowing with jealousy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They can produce jute. Rao Birendra Singh, you help them. They can produce jute and so many things.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Don't try to tease Haryana farmers, otherwise you will be nowhere.

Sir, I was coming to the question of prices. Sir, the Hon. Members have forgotten where they had left the price of wheat when they went out of Government. The price of wheat at that time was Rs. 115 and after all these last three years we have announced a price of Rs. 151.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is nothing. The cost has also risen up.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is an increase of 31% in wheat price. The price of rise they were giving at that time was Rs. 95. The Indira Gandhi Governmenthas announced it at Rs. 122—a 28% increase in the price of rice.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : खाद और दूसरी चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़ा दिए ?

(व्यवधान)

राव बीरेन्द्र सिह : अभी उधर से बताया कि 30 रुपए खाद के बढ़े और 37 रुपए गेहूं के बढ़ा दिए, सुना नहीं आपने ?

It was this Government that revised the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. You have forgotten this conveniently. This Government directed the APC to take into account the terms of trade as between the agricultural products and non-agricultural products.

And we are trying to achieve parity in the prices of non-agricultural goods which the farmer needs, and agricultural produce which the farmer produces.

Some Hon. Members drew the Government's attention to gram prices falling. They will be happy to know that the highest raise has been given in gram prices. We have fixed the price of gram at Rs. 235/- from Rs. 145/- a jump of 62%. And if gram is selling lower than the support price, we have directed Government agencies to move into the market for intervention, i.e to start purchasing gram. There were reports that gram was selling at lower than the support prices in parts of Madhya Pradesh and other places. We shall look after them.

Similarly for cotton, we have fixed Rs. 235/-, if you have heard me. Similarly about groundnuts. We know the need is great for increasing production of oil seeds. Groundnut, soyabean, all these have received our attention. The price of grondnut has been raised by 55% in three years. It has been fixed at Rs. 295/- from Rs. 270/- last year, and Rs. 206/- the year before that. The Janata Government had left it at Rs. 190/-. From Rs. 190/-, we have raised it to Rs. 295/-.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : परन्तु तेल के भाव कितने थे ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिह : आपका परन्तु खत्म नहीं होगा ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : 6 रुपये किलो था, लेकिन अब 16 रुपये किलो मिल रहा है ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The same for cotton. (*Interruptions*) They had fixed a price of Rs. 275/- for cotton. Within these last three years, we have raised it to Rs. 380/- for the common variety; and after the announcement of this price, cotton prices have picked up. Government agencies are also purchasing. Cooperatives are playing a very big role in the marketing of commodities like cotton, pulses, oil seeds and even wheat—a very large percentage of wheat. Rice is purchased by our cooperative agencies.

Ceoperatives have been discussed by our Hon. Members. I hope they are satisfied with the working of the Cooperative Department. 93% of the villages in the country have been covered by cooperatives. Our policy is to give processing units, preferably to cooperatives as in the case of sugar mills and vanaspati mills. Most of the fair price shops will be run through cooperatives. Some States have already taken action.

Tribals are receiving adequate attention from the NCDC and other cooperative agencies.

Export is another important subject, because we can only develop agriculture and

the country also generally, only if exports from the country are of a substantial order. After all, we need certain imports-oils, for instance, and fuel, fertilizers and various other things. So, agriculture has been playing its role; and Hon. Members will be happy to know that the increase in the export of agricultural commodities was of the order of 34% in the year 1981-82. In the year 1982-83 also, during the same period, it was 26% higher than the previous year.

There had been a discussion about drought. I would not like to go into details, because there had been discussion time and again, calling attention motions allowed by the Chair. I have already said many times that governments has been very liberal in providing assistance this time for droughts, floods, cyclones and other calamities. Already for drought, we have given assistance of Rs. 436 crores for the year 1982-83. For this current year, sanction of Rs. 109 crores to seven States has already been given. The memoranda of some States are still under consideration and a decision will be taken very soon.

SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : What about Kerala ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : A team is going on 21st; a team is visiting Kerala and we shall see what we can do.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : U.P. State is the worst hit State; it has not received anything.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Please say something positive about it so that it can, be encouraging,

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I do not know how it can be encouraging. Large areas in U.P. were affected by drought According to the memorandum received from the State Government, we got an assessment from the central team. In a discussion with the U.P. Government, the central team reported that U.P. Govenment had not taken in hand any relief work, any programme. Now the system of providing assistance for drought is that the State Government first prepare projects; they start work, relief should be provided to the people, the estimates of the expenditure incurred and to be incurred have to be placed before the Central Govenment; and the U.P. Government said that they had not started any work; they don't want to take any relief work in hand. How could the Central Government provide any relief ?

श्री हरीश रावत : इसका खिमियाजा जनता को भुगतना पड़ रहा है ।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You see that the people should not suffer. .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should approach the State Government. He has said something about it. Why can't you approach the State Government ? What is the use of asking him ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : After all, the assistance from the Central Government is against expenditure incurred by the State Government; it is not just the grant. There must be work for employment generation; there must be projects for relief. Only then the State Government can ask for assistance.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is all true what my Hon. friend has said, but, at the same time, the Government of India cannot close its eyes when people go on suffering and are in great misery. Therefor, the Government of India should also take some initiative in order to produce the State Government to go to the rescue of the peasants and the farmers there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Both of them are right—the U.P. Government is most inefficient and you are indifferent. He is also and Prof. Ranga is also right. You said that U.P. Government is most inefficient. All right. He said, the Central Government is closing its eyes. I accept both.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Prof. Ranga is a very senior member. The year in which drought assistance was required or is now asked for has gone by. The year 1982-83 is over. Now, tell me how to put the clock back and the calendar back to bring back 1982-83 so that the work can be started in the previous year and the grant can be given. Then we shall consider it. (*Interruptions*) You don't understand how it is done. It was in the last year, the year is gone; no work was done. Assistance for what ? There had been relief provided. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना भेजी है कि उन्होंने पौने-दो अरब रुपये की मांग आपसे की है, जिसके लिये उन्होंने टेलेक्स भी दिया है। आप कहते हैं कि उन्होंने नहीं भेजी है। दोनों में सत्य क्या है, हमें नहीं मालूम हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि उसका पुनः अध्ययन कर लें और जो मदद कर सकते हैं वह करें।

उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे अधिक प्रभावित है, इसलिए इस चीज को देखना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right now. Please sit down. He has already replied. Why do you get up ? It is U.P. Government affair. It is all right. Yes. Order please.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो एक्सप्लेन करना था, वह बता दिया है आपको। आप यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट से बात कीजिए, हमारे गले क्यों पड़ते हैं।

श्री हरीश रावत : और कोई तरीका हो सकता है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तरीका यही हो सकता है कि 1982-83 को बुला लीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 1983-84 में मदद कर दीजिए।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are concerned about the conditions of drought in some of the States still persisting; there is acute shortage of water in many areas, and I would like to inform the Hon. Member that the Railway Ministry has already decided and issued instructions that drinking water will be transported free of cost wherever it is needed.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : We are thankful to you, but ...(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And the Central Government gives subsidy for transportation of water. Plenty of money is available for this purpose.

An Hon. Member, Shri Vyas made a very good point. He said that it appears that the weather cycle is changing. Last year, it was untimely rain, this year too it was again untimely rain. The Prime Minister herself is concerned about it. She has already given a directive that the Meteorology Department, the Agriculture Department and the other Ministries concerned should try and find out as to what would be the weather condition, the weather cycle, in future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down, Mr. Nadar. You are a very good Parliamentarian. I do not know why you are behaving like this today.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Accordingly, action has already been started by the Ministry on the Prime Minister's directive. We shall see if we can get any help from the metcorology experts.

The Prime Minister has even directed that if necessary experts from outside also may be invited for consultations experts in water, meteorology, etc. and then we should

try and see if it is clear that this cycle will continue. Then we should start thinking of sowing operations to be planned in such a way that crops ripen before this untimely rains start or if they become timely, afterwards so that the farmers do not suffer any loss.

I have covered most of the points. I would not like to take much of your time.

Good attention has been paid to fisheries. The number of deep sea trawlers has increased, during 1982-83 from 68 to 135. There has also been a good increase in the number of deep sea vessels. A new scheme had been announced, recently about providing insurance cover to fishermen. This is already known to Hon. Members. Guidelines have also been given to the States that deep sea trawlers would not be able to fish within the territorial waters, that is, within a distance of 23 kilometres from the coast. That area will be reserved only for the small craft. In trawler technology we have taken steps and our scientists have taken good interest in it. They have given a very encouraging response. More than 3,800 water-sheds have been identified. We shall try to create models for micro-water sheds as Hon. Members have suggested and some villages in clusters will be taken up block-wise and the concerned departments and Ministeries will pay special attention to conservation of mid-stream cultivation, afforestation for levelling of land and for creation of small farms for producing cereals, etc.

Most of the points have been covered. It is very difficult for me to take up individual points raised by all Hon. Members. But generally I have covered the ground. I have noted their suggestions and whatever points I have not been able to reply to, I assure the Hon. Members that those will be considered fully and action will be taken to implement the suggestions wherever possible.

For the information of the Hon. Member from Ladakh, I would like to mention that Ladakh is a far flung area and it needs special attention. It is a cold desert. We are already aware of the needs of Ladakh. There is already an off-season nursery established in Ladakh. ICAR has plan to start a sub-station of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, at Ladakh. Other facilities like off season nursery may be added to the same centre. ICAR had already sent a team under the leadership of the Deputy Director-General to Ladakh. Possibilities of assisting J & K Government in developing agriculture in Ladakh have already been discussed and explored with J & K Government.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) : There has been a consistent demand from the small poor fishermen, who are engaged in mechanised fishing, for grant of subsidy on diesel which is used for mechanised fishing. What is the reaction of the Minister on that ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For small crafts that subsidy is available. We have even been trying to provide the same subsidy for large trawlers.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : In every State, there are money lending laws and debt cancellation laws. They are being openly flouted by the usurers throughout the country. What steps are being taken to enforce the existing laws ? Is the Government going to introduce separate co-operatives for agricultural labourers and marginal farmers because the cooperatives in general are dominated by the rural rich ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If we know which section particularly needs to form co-operatives, we shall be glad to give the poorer people amongst them, who are not being attended to co-operative facilities to register their societies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved by the Hon. Members relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together, unless any Hon Member specifically desires that his cut motion may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
1.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	66,37,000	...	3,31,85,000	...
2.	Agriculture	15,36,74,000	123,55,26,000	76,83,71,000	617,76,31,000
3.	Fisheries	3,15,39,000	67,90,000	15,76,93,000	3,39,47,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	27,86,99,000	70,17,000	139,34,93,000	3,50,83,000
5.	Forest	6,37,49,000	11,93,000	31,87,44,000	59,67,000
6.	Cooperation	1,63,46,000	36,88,88,000	8,17,29,000	184,44,37,000
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	12,52,000	...	62,62,000	...

1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	19,76,22,000	...	98,81,08,000	...

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, April 20, 1983/ Chaitra 30, 1905 (Saka).

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