

Seventh Series, No.17

Tuesday, November 2, 1982
Kartika 11, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 2, 1982/Kartika 11,
1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I make a request to you, Sir? You as the voice of this House, I would request you that let us express our sympathy for the tallest freedom fighter Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and hope that this civil liberties will be restored. If you do it, we will be very happy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We fully endorse his view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we do not wish to raise any controversy. Please send our good wishes to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the tallest freedom fighter, and we hope that his freedom will be restored. That is all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, we would like the Government to make a statement on the Madras Doordarshan's giving up Hindi broadcast.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस विषय पर तो कुछ न कुछ विचार जरूर होना चाहिये क्यों कि पूरा देश इसमें इन्वाल्ड है। कल कुछ लोगों ने तो डिमान्सटेशन भी किया था इस सवाल को लेकर। इसलिए यहाँ पर भी आप एक प्रस्ताव पास कराइये।

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(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मैंने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को अभिभाषण का बहिष्कार करते हुए भी यह बात कही थी। इस तरह से यह चलने वाली बात नहीं है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Only non-Hindi speaking people should take up this issue. Hindi-speaking people raising this issue will create more confusion. Ask him to sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह मामला बड़ा गम्भीर है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसको देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आपसे बात करूंगा (व्यवधान) I will talk to you later on (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप इस पर स्टेटे-मेंट क्यों नहीं रज करतें... (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आपसे बात करूंगा

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर श्रास्त्री : जैसा कि लोगों ने कहा है, शान अब्दुल गफ्फार शां सरहदी गांधी है.... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने आपसे कह दिया कि कम बैठिये, मैं आपसे बात करूँगा...

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर श्रास्त्री: हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसके बारे में बने शब्द कहें।

श्री रामाचतार श्रास्त्री : इस विषय पर जरूर आपको कुछ कहना चाहिए...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want at least a word from you. We do not want to pick up any quarrel.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not picked up any quarrel. I have just listened because I feel with you.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है, मेरी हार्दिकों उनके साथ है। लेकिन मैंने आपको कहा कि मैं आपसे बात करूँगा...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We want you to say a few words on behalf of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है आप बैठिए। मेरी भी हमदर्दी उनका साथ है।

** (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

Question No. 311. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

** (Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अपर असम में तेल क्षेत्रों में गैस का अव्यय

311. श्री डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी:
श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा:

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपर असम में तेल क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में गैस उपयोग न होने के कारण बंकाव जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इससे कितना नुकसान हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या इस गैस की वेश के अन्य भागों में बड़ी मांग है और यदि हाँ, तो इस गैस के अव्यय के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस क्षति को रोकने के लिए पहले कोई योजना नहीं बनाई थी और यदि कोई योजना बनाई गई थी, तो उसका प्रभाव क्या है;

(ङ) क्या विभिन्न संस्थानों को इस गैस के प्रयोग के लिये कहा गया है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा इसका प्रयोग अब तक न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The local consumers and industries have not been able to utilize the gas according to their schedules and in the quantities indicated in their schedules. It is because of this that, unavoidably, some surplus associated gas has had to be flared.

(b) During 1981-82, 769 million standard cubic metres of associated natural gas was flared. The notional value of this works out to about Rs. 7.69 crores. But if this flaring was to be entirely avoided in the circumstances, then the production of crude oil would have had to be greatly reduced and this would have led to a very much larger loss to the country.

(c) Even though there may be demand for natural gas in other parts of the country, transportation of the quantities involved (which are relatively small) over large distances is not commercially viable, specially for a limited number of

years before the consuming units in Assam to whom gas has been committed already, are in a position to utilise the requisite quantity of gas.

(d) No, Sir. The Government has formulated detailed schemes. The optimum utilization of gas has been gone into at different times by various committees and working groups and it is as a result of these that schemes for the manufacture of fertilizers, petrochemicals, LPG, generation of power, supply to tea gardens etc. were undertaken.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The various organisations such as the Assam State Electricity Board, Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., etc. have been asked from time to time to lift the quantities of gas that have been committed to them. However, delays in the execution and commissioning of these projects and in their steady operation have resulted in short lifting.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I feel that the statement laid on the Table of the House is, as usual, completely evasive and it does not highlight the grave situation created by the loss of national revenue due to the planning of this associated gas. Having gone to Assam recently, I must say that the people there are unhappy about this state of affairs.

I would like to ask the Government whether it is a fact that this flaring has become necessary because Namrup Fertiliser Third Unit which was to be commissioned, has still to be commissioned and the delay in the Central Government's construction activity in setting up this Third Unit has made it necessary to flare up this gas. This is causing loss of crores of rupees to the nation every year. Assam is the sufferer because of this loss.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I do not think that the reply that I have given is in any way evasive. I have given the facts and figures. It is no doubt true that Rs. 7.96 crores of associated gas is being flared up there.

Part of my friend's observation is correct because it has not been used by Namrup Unit No. 3.

In fact, we have been requesting the Assam State Electricity Board and the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation also, to use it. We have also schemes with reference to the downstream plants and they are already taking their shape. It is only a temporary affair but, nonetheless an affair which undoubtedly gives a little bit of anxiety.

(Interruptions)

So far as Oran, Gujarat is concerned, there is no flaring up of gas there. The previous question that was asked was with reference to Oran.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Hon. Minister has mentioned the Assam State Electricity Board besides fertiliser unit. I would like to know whether it is correct—I learnt about it in Assam—that the Assam State Electricity Board is prepared to use more of this gas provided the price which the Central Government is charging from the State Government is lowered and I would also like to know whether the Central Government would consider lowering of the price at which they are selling this gas to the Assam State Electricity Board in view of the fact that the Central Government have to flare this gas.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Even to-day I learnt that the gas that is supplied to the Assam State Electricity Board is at the rate of Rs. 99.92 per one thousand cubic metres which is the lowest paid by various consumers. Gas is actually sold at a very high rate at other places. But we are supplying it to the Assam State Electricity Board at the lowest rate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have to give it free.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: They are not lifting it. We have gone to the extent of even allowing them to have the gas turbines also. If they lift it, we are prepared to consider it, instead of merely flaring it up.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how much gas is allocated to Namrup-3, how much of the gas is allocable for generation of power and out of the total gas used for the purposes of Namrup and power generation will there still be some surplus gas left and, if so, what would be the amount of surplus gas?

The Hon. Minister also mentioned the rate. I would like to know whether the rate being charged from the Assam State Electricity Board is equivalent to the coal consumption rate in terms of calorific value of energy supplied by a unit of coal and a unit of gas.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as Namrup is concerned, Phase-I of the fertiliser plant in Namrup had a total requirement of 0.223 million cubic metres per day and this is being supplied to them. Even to Phase No. 2, it is supplied in the same fashion; if my hon. friend is interested in the figure, it would be 0.846 million cubic metres per day. So far as Phase No. 3 is concerned, it requires a firm commitment of availability of gas to the extent of 1.17 million cubic metres per day and it has already been made. This is the position so far as supply of gas commitments and the gas that is already supplied to Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Namrup are concerned.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What about Phase No. 3?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have said that—1.17 million cubic metres per day.

The other part of the question that my hon. friend has asked me is about coal and the price with reference to that. I will be able to lay this on the Table of the House shortly because I do not have the information with reference to that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What will remain after the supply is made to the Electricity Board? How much more gas will still be surplus and be flared up? I wanted to know that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On the question of surplus, if the gas that we

have already allocated is lifted, then there would not be the question of flaring up at all. About the little bit that we have to flare up, we have already conceived of petro-chemical complex which we have already started with ground work there.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Still you will have some flaring up. You cannot stop it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I follow. My hon. friend is aware—because he had headed this Ministry—that some gas will have necessarily to be flared up for the purpose of taking out the crude; otherwise, you cannot go on; then the crude production will go down.

New Telephone Factories

*313. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up three new telephone factories;

(b) if so, the sites chosen for the purpose, the nature of equipment proposed to be produced and the schedule drawn for the purpose; and

(c) how far these will go in solving the demand for telephones in the country and to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a and (b) The approved plans for the expansion of manufacturing facilities for telephone exchange switching equipment consists of the following:

- (i) Setting up of two new factories each with a capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum for manufacture of Digital Electronic (local) Switching Equipment; and

- (ii) Expanding the capacity of the Palghat unit of ITI from 10,000 lines to 1.5 lakh lines of Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges, Rural and Private Automatic Branch Exchange Equipment.

Regarding first factory of (i) above, M/s. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) have entered into collaboration with M/s. CIT Alcatel, a French firm, for setting up manufacturing capacity for 5 lakh lines per annum of Digital Electronic Exchange Equipment at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh. Construction of the factory building is expected to commence during 1983-84. As far as the second such factory is concerned, the decision on its location has not yet been taken. Global Tenders received for collaborative manufacture are under evaluation.

The Palghat unit of ITI is proposed to be expanded for manufacture of Digital Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges with foreign collaboration as well as Rural and Private Automatic Branch Exchanges. Tenders and a proposal received in regard to the trunk automatic exchanges are under evaluation.

(c) After all the three factories go into capacity production towards the end of the Seventh Five year Plan, it is expected that the gap between the demand and supply of telephones in the country will be substantially reduced if not eliminated.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: On August 14 there was a news item in the *Statesman*, Calcutta, that Mr. S. K. Ghose, Secretary, Union Ministry of Communications, told a Press Conference that three new factories, coming up in different parts of the country, including Bangalore, Rae Bareilly and Ooty would produce annually 1.2 million telephone lines along with the modern digital electronic exchange lines and spares and equipment in the next few years and that by the Seventh Five-Year Plan the demand would be fully met and there would be no shortage. But the Minister in his reply has said:

"Setting up of two new factories each with a capacity of five lakh lines per annum for manufacture of Digital Electronic (local) Switching Equipment."

Based on this, I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the annual demand for telephone lines and what is the total supply made by the present installed capacity in the country, what is the total installed capacity for manufacture of telephone lines and what is the percentage of capacity utilisation, and whether as Mr. Ghose has said, there will be three sophisticated digital electronic exchanges in the country. If, according to the Minister's reply, two electronic exchanges will be coming up, what will be the other site—one site has already been decided; what will be the other site?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I am able to give him the figure. The total waiting list as in 1982 is 6 lakhs.

The second question the hon. Member put is about the installed capacity. At present there are two factories which are producing the switching equipments. One is at Bangalore having a capacity of 1.5 lakhs which produces stronger lines of 1.5 lakhs per annum. In Bangalore there is another unit under ITI which produces 60,000 cross bar lines per year. And the factory at Rae Bareilly will be starting production very soon.

The third part of the question is about the location of the second factory of the digital electronic switching equipment in the country. The site selection committee has given its report and it is under examination of the Government.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I want to know from the Minister categorically whether the site selection committee and Planning Promotion Department of the DG. P & T has analysed in detail the site selection and they have given a report to

the Government in 1977-78 that in Orissa, Bhubaneswar is one of the suitable sites or the backward area of Western Orissa like Kalahandi or Bholangir. I want to know whether they will be considered. at the time of deciding the location of the telephone exchange industry because backwardness is one of the criteria for location of the telephone exchange industry.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Not only the backwardness but there are many other factors which are to be taken into consideration while deciding the site of a particular factory and the site Selection committee has gone into all these aspects and they have submitted their report which is under examination and at present I am not in a position to say which site will be selected.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The question is not only of setting up new factories but also of expanding the existing capacity. I would like to ask him whether his Government has received representations including some letters from me, regarding the possibilities of expansion of the first ITF unit which was set up in this country and which is located in Srinagar in Kashmir which is certainly a backward area industrially speaking. That factory even to-day after so many years is employing less than 150 workers. And they are capable of producing modern equipment such as the one they are going to produce with French collaboration now. Even the management says that because of the rarefied atmosphere which is relatively dust-free, it is very good for making this type of electronic equipment and the workers are experienced and quite skilled. Would he consider—Mr. Makwana, would your Government consider—at least allotting a part of this new production target or expansion which you are going to have, to this factory so that some people can get jobs in Kashmir?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no question of existing telephone switching equipment factory in Kashmir. At present it produces coil cords and

telephone instruments in the factory which is situated there. That will be expanded. So far as the digital electronic factory is concerned, one is already decided—to have it in Gonda and the other is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not talking of a new factory. I am talking of expanding the existing one.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That factory is not manufacturing switching equipment. But, Sir, whatever it produces, we are expanding.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, on a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is a Marxist. He uses the word term 'Sir J. C. GHOSH.' What is this Sir J. C. Ghosh?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have not put it. Not me, they should charge them.

Question No. 314.

Committee on Synthetic Oil Project

*314. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Sir J. C. Ghosh Committee on synthetic oil project;

(b) who composed its personnel;

(c) reasons why the Committee's recommendations were not implemented;

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole thing; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was constituted by the then Production Ministry in the year 1955, with the following composition:—

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Dr. J.C. Ghosh,
Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao,
Chief Industrial Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Development Wing), New Delhi | Member |
| 3. Dr. J.W. Whitaker,
Officer on Special Duty, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad | Member |
| 4. Dr. A. Lahiri,
Director, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. | Member |
| 5. Dr. M.S. Krishnan,
Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta. | Member |
| 6. Dr. S. Hussain Zahir,
Director, Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad. | Member |
| 7. Shri A.B. Guha,
Chief Mining Engineer, State Collieries, Calcutta. | Member |

(c) The Committee recommended the setting up of a low temperature carbonisation plant in Bengal Coalfield for production of soft coke for domestic fuel and for utilisation of bye-products for the production of motor spirit, fuel oil etc. The project was not taken up due to easy availability of cheap imported crude at that time.

(d) and (e). After the rise in prices of oil in 1974, the possibility of using Indian Coal for conversion into oil was studied by an expert Group on Synthetic oil headed by Shri K. R. Chakravorty, which submitted its report in April, 1977. The Group recommended the setting up of a Coal to Oil plant with a capacity of 1 m.t. of liquid fuel per annum. The estimated cost of the project as updated in 1980 works out to Rs. 1140 crores. Keeping in view the high investment involved in such a plant and the difficulty of obtaining an appropriate technology, the Government have not gone ahead with the project and other alternatives like conversion of coal into gas and methanol are being examined. An LTS plant in Dankuni near Calcutta is being set up to carbonise 1500 tonnes per day of raw coal to produce 3.5 lakh tonnes of smokeless coke per year and 18 to 20 million cft. gas per day to meet the demand of domestic and industrial consumers of Calcutta. In addition, it will also pro-

duce tar and tar chemicals and other products like ammonium sulphate, calcium Carbonate etc.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, I charge the Government with colluding with the Imperialist Lobby (Interruptions) in order to suppress this report in not setting up this synthetic oil plant. Is it a fact that or not that this report was submitted in 1956?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: 1955.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: 1956. It was suppressed altogether and not a trace of it was found. Then, when we pursued this question, the Government used to reply that they had no knowledge of such a report. When finally a reference of this thing was found in a Government publication and when the Petroleum Minister was confronted with that, he told me that what he said was true that they did not possess any copy. Then, a manhunt was conducted. This was a rejected file found in the Dhanbad Coal Research Institute. A single typewritten copy was found there. The Government is simply misleading the House that the project was not taken up due to easy availability of coal at that time. No such conclusion was reached

at that time. You are completely misleading the House. The Minister has not taken the trouble to study the report even. They had the cheap crude production out of the low carbonisation plant. They compared and said that the crude oil product would be cheaper than the landed cost of the imported oil product. So, Sir, the Minister has not taken the trouble to read the report. The Committee had also opined in that report that even if the coal priced fluctuated, the synthetic oil products would be internationally competitive. It was said that the cost was prohibitive and that the technical consultants were not available. They are simply misleading again.

This Committee consulted Lurgie, Fish Troper and all those international consultants and those who know the technology or those who are aware of the technology. You could even get one thousand million ton capacity. This technology is available and it could be expanded, thereby thousands and thousands of crores of foreign exchange could be saved. Is it not that the policy that is being pursued by the Minister is a stab at the back of this country?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM: Shri J. C. Ghosh is some relative of Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No Unfortunately, he is there yet.

श्री गंगोई शंकर मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन साहब का जो प्रश्न है, वह 1955 की कमिटी के बारे में है। उसल में 1955 में एक घोष समिति बनाई गई थी प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से और उस की यह रिपोर्ट है... (व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): He said that it was not available. I concede that this question was put in 1974. The then Minister said, that it was not available.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is he or the senior Minister replying?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर झाखी: आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं या ये उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

श्री गंगोई शंकर मिश्र: यह रिपोर्ट है और जो आप यह कह रहे हैं कि यह गूम हो गई थी और मिसलीड किया हुआ को, तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह कहां से निकाल कर लाये हैं?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: यह आप दिए हैं।

श्री गंगोई शंकर मिश्र : यह कहां से निकाली है और कौन निकालता है, बाजपेयी जी इस को ज्यादा जानते हैं। कहां से निकली, हमें नहीं मालूम। आप बताइए कि कहां से निकली।

यह रिपोर्ट है। इस घोष समिति में ये लोग थे—श्री जे. सी. घोष, मेम्बर प्लानिंग कमीशन।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह तो उत्तर में लिखा हुआ है।

श्री गंगोई शंकर मिश्र: यह जो पोस्टमैन हांती आयी है, उसका कारण यह है कि पहले जब घोष कमिटी की रिपोर्ट आयी थी तो उस समय तेल की प्राइस का एक फ़ैक्टर था। बहुगुणा जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। उस काल तो देश में तेल मिलता था वह बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया हुआ मिलता था और वह सस्ता होता था। बाद में इसके निकालने की बात भी आगे बढ़ी। यदि आप चाहें तो मैं इसको तदन में रख सकता हूँ।

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह क्या रख रहे?

श्री गंगोई शंकर मिश्र: ये कागज हैं। इनमें जो लिखा हुआ है वह बहुत अच्छा है, और और आपको पसन्द आयेगा।

इसके बाद एक चक्रवर्ती कमिटी बनी। उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि कोयले से तेल बनाने में ज्यादा कास्ट आयेगी। उसके बाद आज भी हमने इस चीज को छोड़ा नहीं है और उस पर विचार चल रहा है।

बीच है कि तेल की अपनी इकोनोमिक्स है। हम बहुत बीच ही उम्मीद करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान तेल के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा। फिर भी हम इसको पकड़े हुए हैं, हमने इसको छोड़ा नहीं है, बिल्कुल नहीं छोड़ा है। (व्यवधान) जो जो चीजें आप चाहते हैं सब पकड़े हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGANA: Sir, I think it is a very serious question which is being treated lightly by the Minister. The question is: What the Government is going to do about it and, I think, it would be better if hon. Shri Shiv Shankar would reply. Then we would be able to know something more.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not Gargi Shankar? Why Shiv Shankar?

MR. SPEAKER: Why differentiate between Shankar and Shankar! I will not allow.

AN HON. MEMBER: One Shankar is good as another Shankar.

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA: We are three Shankars.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is the third Shankar? (Interruptions).

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र: जहाँ तक इस मामले को आगे बढ़ाने का सवाल है, हमने चक्रवर्ती रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एल. टी. सी. प्लांट को बंजाल में डाल दिया है और कलकत्ता के पास डानकुनी से आपको गैस मिलेगा, सॉफ्ट कोक मिलेगा, डोमोस्टिक गैस मिलेगी। जो उसके बाई प्रोडक्ट होंगे, उनके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं कि क्या करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) आपको तेल मिलेगा, मीथेनॉल मिलेगा।

जहाँ तक कोयले से तेल बनाने की बात है सेंट्रल फ्यूलरिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में उस पर

कुछ काम आगे बढ़ा है। उन्होंने एक प्लांट बनाया है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, it is unfortunate that he merely tried to dabble with the subject in a joking way. I feel that justice is not being done to the House and Shri Shiv Shankar should seriously answer the question. The question is that the report was suppressed. Who are the culprits? Ultimately it was found somehow or other. Then my question is very specific. The G.C. Ghosh Committee has opined that the cost of production of synthetic oil would be less than imported cost or landed cost of crude oil and other crude products also. That is one thing. And, even at that time, how can they say this—that because of the cheaper availability of oil they did not take up the projects? Not only that. The Report was suppressed. The report was spirited away and no decision was taken at that time. The Report was found only in 1972. And then, in 1974, another Committee was appointed headed by Dr. K. R. Chakravarti and that Committee recommended one million metric tonne of liquid oil from coal to be produced. The cost was Rs 1,140 crores or something like that. That technology is easily available. So, that fact cannot be suppressed. Now, they take the plea that the technology was not available, that the cost would be too much and so on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you just consider this:—If such a plant is set up and it is expanded then will it not entail huge recurring cost? How many thousands of crores of foreign exchange the country will be saved when you are going to IMF, when you are losing Rs. 5000 crores...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: So, I put the question: In view of all these points, may I know whether you are taking up the project immediately as Dhankuni is a coal-based plant, it is not a synthetic oil plant. So, that cannot be any substitute. Why should the country be losing on your account, due to the Ministerial policy, which only helps the international oil companies?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, it may be that I may have to repeat part of answer already given by my colleague. But the fact remains that the Report of G. C. Ghosh Committee came sometime in 1956. My hon. friend is saying something about the Report having been made scarce and so on. These are matters of past; and I would not like to go into those details now. It is true that one of my predecessors had given an answer in the Parliament that the copy of the Report is not available. In fact we have been able to lay our hands on the Report. My hon. friend has already informed the House about this. At that time when the Report came the position was that the imported crude was much cheaper and therefore on going into the economics at that time it was found that it would be inadvisable to go and act on the basis of the Report. So, this was the decision that was taken at that time. *(Interruptions)* This was sometime in 1958-59. Then, afterwards what happened was this: In 1974, another Committee was appointed headed by Dr. Chakravarty. This Committee rendered their Report in April, 1977. They also took into consideration various factors. As some of my friends have very rightly put it, they discussed it with Lurgi and other companies for the purpose of technology and so on and then they gave the report. On the basis of the report the economics was again worked out and the position was that the cost of production of synthetic oil was estimated at Rs. 809 per tonne without duties and taxes and Rs. 997 per tonne with duties and taxes included, as against the cost of imported crude in 1977, which came to Rs. 909 per tonne. Therefore it was found even at that time that the imported crude was cheaper as compared to the crude and the synthetic oil that we might develop through this process. This was in 1977. This is the position that I thought I should explain.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Cheaper to what extent?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Rs. 90. I have already brought it to your notice. 997 and 909—roughly about Rs. 88. *(Interruptions)* Possibly it would be a little better and there is no doubt about

it; I am not denying that. My hon. friend referred to the Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Dhanbadi near Calcutta. The estimation is that this will carbonise 1500 tones of coal per day to produce 3.5 lakh tonnes of smokeless coal per year, 18 to 20 million cubic feet gas per day for domestic and industrial consumption and also yield tar and other products like ammonium sulphate, calcium carbonate etc. This will pave the way for down-stream industries. As regards the present position, I must frankly submit that having regard to the present price structure that we are facing, I shall try to reconsider the whole thing. I must frankly say that I have not applied my mind to it, till the question has been raised. I will take some time and I will be back to the Parliament, if necessary, after going into the economics of the whole thing. That is exactly what I can say at this stage.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister has been quite frank and we appreciate his frank admission that he has not applied his mind earlier before the question was put. In 1955 the Government of India thought of the necessity of finding out whether coal can be converted to oil and the report was obtained in 1956 which, it appears, was not studied at the governmental level at Delhi. It may have been done at Dhanbad or somewhere else. Again, the necessity was felt in 1974 to set up another Committee for this purpose. Coal is available in abundance and we can convert it into oil and we need not be dependent on others. We are being fleeced of foreign exchange and we are in great difficulty. In 1977 again the report was submitted and this was not studied until 1980. Did the Chakravarty report take note of the earlier report, and have the two expert Committees suggested the possibility of it on the basis of the available technology in this country? The capital requirement with escalation, let us take, would be Rs. 1500 crores. We have to plan, how much foreign exchange we shall save by it. Why should not the Government take up this matter with the greatest urgency and not merely apply its mind during inter-session period, if it can afford some time?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am sorry, my hon. friend has misunderstood my answer about the 1977 report. That has been gone into and I have submitted that the economics of it have been worked out.... (Interruptions) concede that if it is a question of my mistake, I will own it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is not my object. The Government of India, Petroleum Ministry, should take up this matter with the greatest seriousness.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I owe an apology to the House on behalf of my department. There is no gainsaying the fact that I should defend this part of the case. What I am saying is that I will certainly consider it. After all, I represent the department and I am sorry on behalf of it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The matter should be taken up very seriously.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is exactly what I have said. I am prepared to say that within three months I will come back to the House and explain the position.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We appreciate that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट कैसे गुम हो गई और मिली कैसे?

श्री पी. शिव शंकर: यह 1974 की बात है। मैं क्या कहूँ, मैंने तो इसको देखा नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आपके जमाने में मिल गई, बहुत अच्छा हुआ। यह बताइए कि मिली कैसे?

श्री गोपी शंकर मिश्र: 1977 में गुम गई और अब मिली है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is Minister incharge of finding the facts... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Mishra, be sure of your statement, otherwise you will be committing breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 316—Not present.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, if the Minister is ready with the answer, you can use Rule 388 and this question can be answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not been authorised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But, the Speaker can use Rule 388, Sir.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: भाषा से सम्बन्धित वह संवाल है। दूरदर्शन वाला वही भाषा को संवाल है।

श्री रामाचतार शाल्मी: जानबूझ कर भगवा दिया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: 70 करोड़ का यह देश है। इस तरीके से भाषा के संवाल पर.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Anbarasu—not here.

Shri Panikaji.

Additional funds for rural electrification

*320. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to provide additional funds for rural electrification projects;

(b) if so, the project-wise amount of additional assistance proposed to be given; and

(c) the number of additional villages proposed to be electrified with this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The

Sixth Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 1821.8 crores for electrification of one lakh villages and energisation of 25 lakh pumpsets during the Plan period. These are now being reviewed by Planning Commission as a part of the midterm review of the Sixth Plan, taking into account cost escalations, availability of resources etc. The revised targets will be known after the review is completed.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Sir, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, one lakh villages were to be electrified. Now, as the House is aware, due to the concerted efforts made by the Energy Ministry, the generation of electricity has gone up by 11 per cent. Besides some additional power plant projects have been sanctioned and some have even been commissioned. In view of this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to revise the targets fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan and to increase the number of villages to be electrified in the Plan period?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मद्रास का असर इन पर भी पड़ गया है ।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, in view of the emphasis laid in the 20-point programme on rural electrification, we are trying to revise upward the target in the mid-term review of the Plan. As we have already mentioned in the main answer, the revised targets will be known after the review is completed by the Planning Commission.

श्री राम प्यार पनिका: शास्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं पूछते ? मैं उनकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए हिन्दी में पूछता हूँ । क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्र ने बहुत से राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए पैसा दिया है उसकी उन्होंने डाइवर्ट कर दिया है दरारें कागों के लिए? यदि हां तो क्या मंत्री जी इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे कि विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को जो धनराशि गांवों के विजलीकरण के लिए दी जाए वह उसी में इस्तेमाल हो और अब तक यदि उन्होंने उस धनराशि का इस काम के लिए प्रयोग नहीं किया है तो अब उनको कुछ एडिशनल धनराशि चूँकि मह-

गाई बढ़ गई है, छठी गांवना में देने के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं ताकि रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन को जो टारगेट हमने तय किए हैं वे पूरे हो सकें?

श्री विक्रम महाजन: यह सही है कि हमारे पास ऐसे कोसिस हैं जहाँ पर मनी डाइवर्ट की गई है । अब हम ने सिस्टम बदल दिया है पैसों देने का और अब राज्य सरकारों को जो पैसा देते हैं वह तब देते हैं जब कम्प्लीट करती हैं । इस ढंग का कोई तरीका हमने निकाला है । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो पैसा गांवों को इलैक्ट्रिफाई करने के लिए दिया जाता है वह उसी में प्रयोग होगा ।

जहाँ तक कास्ट एसकेलेशन की बजह से कोई इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कम हो रहा है तो उसके लिए हमने कहा है कि जो हमने स्कीम बनायी है जितना पैसा उस स्कीम में है अगर आप कम गांवों पर खर्च करते हैं तो स्कीम कम्प्लीट कर के जो गांव रह गये हैं उनके लिए स्कीमों में जो दीर्घायें उसका भी हम पूरा कर देंगे ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is well known that the cost of electrification in the far-flung areas and geographically difficult areas, particularly the Himalayan belt and the desert areas, is much higher than the cost of electrification in normal, i.e. the other parts of the country. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether, in this additional rural electrification programme, special provisions are being made for electrification of the Himalayan region, the desert region and the geographically difficult regions—because what happens is that areas near the big cities, which are easy to electrify are covered, and the number of villages is chalked out? This is leading to a growing imbalance in the electrification of the nation. Will the Minister kindly clarify this point?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: For the backward areas and the hilly areas, we have separate schemes, and more liberal loans are being given, and lesser rates of interest are charged. We are clearing those schemes which are submitted by the States, as we have different schemes for different areas. For example,

for undeveloped areas, we have a different scheme; for ordinary areas, we have a different scheme. Then we have special schemes for Harijan bastis. Then there is a revised minimum programme schemes. These are the different schemes applicable to different regions. And all the requirements are being well looked after.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Do you have special targets for these regions?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We have asked the States to give us the schemes, so that maximum number of villages are electrified within the shortest possible time. The States have to give us the schemes; and then we fund the States with that much of money, and then they execute the schemes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Are there special targets for these difficult areas?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: That is what I am saying. If they bring more schemes, we will give them the money. It is for the States to give us the schemes.

श्री चतुर्भक्ष: मंत्री जी ने अभी जो आश्वासन दिया सिद्धांत में तो वह ठीक है लेकिन व्यवहार में कुछ नहीं होता। राजस्थान में 3 साल से 3 पंचायत समितियों में केंद्रीय सरकार की जो परियोजनाओं प्रारम्भ की गई थीं उसमें कई गांवों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई तो कर दिया लेकिन एक भी कनेक्शन 3 साल में नहीं दिया। जब इस राजस्थान सरकार से पूछते हैं कि जिन परियोजनाओं में आपने ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स लगा दिये हैं उनमें कुंवाओं के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन क्यों नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं? तो हमें बताया जाता है कि हमने सरकार के आदेश पर बिजली लगा दी है, लेकिन कनेक्शन देने का कोई आदेश नहीं है। आप इसकी जांच करा लीजिये एक भी गांव में कनेक्शन नहीं मिला है। अगर कहीं भी कनेक्शन मिला हो तो मैं अपनी संसद की सदस्यता से रिजल्ट करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इतना गम्भीर आरोप लगा रहा हूँ।

श्री विक्रम महाजन: जहाँ तक आरोपों का स्वाल है इसमें तो मैं नहीं जाना चाहता।

मगर मैंने पहले ही सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि हमने सब प्रदेश सरकारों को यह कहा है कि जो पुरानी स्कीमों में जितना पैसा हमने दिया है वह खर्च करके स्कीमों को बन्द कर दिया था और जो गांव रह गये हैं उनके लिए नई स्कीमों भेज दे उनके लिए पैसा दे दिया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक नए कनेक्शन का सवाल है, मैं परसों राजस्थान गया था तो कहा के मंत्रीजी मुझे कहा कि जहाँ तक स्कीमों का ताल्लुक है हम कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं। ने मुझे कहा कि जहाँ तक स्कीमों का कई गकान रह जाते हैं तो उनके लिए आप हमें स्कीम दें। तो मैंने उनको कहा था कि जो पुरानी स्कीमों खत्म करके जो गांव रह गये हैं औरिजनल स्कीम में उनके लिए आप हमें स्कीम दें हम उनका सँवधान कर दगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप ने हरिजन बस्ती का सवाल कहा, और आपने कहा कि विशेष प्रायोरिटी है उसके लिए। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल हरिजन बस्ती कितनी है और कितनों में आपने इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन किया है? और यह सही है कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी बस्तियाँ हैं उनका परसेंटेज एनरल बस्तियों से इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में कम है? और सरकार उसको कब तक पूरा करेगी? कितने दिनों का टारगेट आपने बनाया है प्रत्येक गांव में इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो जायेगा।

श्री विक्रम महाजन: सरकार ने हरिजन बस्तियों के लिए एक स्पेशल प्रोग्राम बनाया है, और हम प्रान्तीय सरकारों से कहते हैं कि हमें वे स्कीमों बताई जाएं

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: वह तो हमें मालूम है

श्री विक्रम महाजन: हमने राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा हरिजन बस्तियों के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीमों हमारे पास भेजिए

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप सिर्फ यह बता दीजिए कि कितनी हरिजन बस्तियाँ को अब इलीक्ट्रिफाई किया जा चुका है...

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आप पहले अपने सवाल का जवाब तो सुन लीजिए। हमने हर सरकार से कहा है कि आप जितनी भी हरिजन बस्तियों की इलीक्ट्रिकीफिकेशन की स्कीमों हमारे पास भेजेंगे, हम उनको क्लियर कर देंगे। जहाँ तक आज तक हरिजन बस्तियों की इलीक्ट्रिकीफिकेशन का प्रश्न है, अब तक एक लाख 184 हरिजन बस्तियाँ इलीक्ट्रिफाई हो चुकी हैं।

श्री रामानुजम शास्त्री : आप यह बताइये कि कुल बस्तियों में से कितनी अब तक आप इलीक्ट्रिफाई कर चुके हैं...

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आगक्यों थोड़ा पेशेंस की जरूरत है। सारे मुल्क में लगभग साढ़े पाँच लाख गाँव हैं जिनमें से तकरीबन 3 लाख गाँवों में बिजली पहुँच चुकी है। इसमें एक लाख वे हरिजन गाँव भी शामिल हैं जिनको बिजली दी जा चुकी है। हमारे पास सन् 1977 से 1980 तक किसी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने जितनी स्कीमों हमें भेजी हैं, उनसे यह पता नहीं चलता कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी टोटल हरिजन बस्तियाँ हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, मेरा क्वेश्चन दूसरा था। हमारे यहाँ जितने गाँव हैं, उन सब में हरिजन बस्तियाँ अलग रखी जाती हैं। आपने कहा कि 3 लाख गाँवों को बिजली दी जा चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन 3 लाख गाँवों में पड़ने वाली हरिजन बस्तियों को क्यों नहीं इलीक्ट्रिफाई किया जा सका।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आपका यह कहना कि हर गाँव में एक हरिजन बस्ती होती है, सही नहीं है.... (ब्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आप इसकी इन्क्वायरी करवा सकते हैं....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम इन्क्वायरी तो करवायेंगे, लेकिन आपको सही जानकारी नहीं है। आपने मेरे प्रीविजस क्वेश्चन को जवाब में जो कुछ कहा है, वह मेरे पास है।

You will be in the wrong box.

Setting up of gas-based fertilizer plant in Rajasthan

*321. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site for locating a fertilizer factory in Rajasthan based on Bombay High gas has not so far been selected;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when the announcement of the location of the fertilizer factory in Rajasthan is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A final decision has been taken to locate a gas based fertilizer plant in Sawai Madhopur district after taking into consideration the environmental factor, and ensuring the protection of Ranthambhor Tiger Reserve.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का बहुत शुक्रिया कि आखिरकार उन्होंने राजस्थान के सबाई माधोपुर जिले में गैस-बेस्ड फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का फैसला ले लिया। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गैस-बेस्ड फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का आपने फैसला कर लिया है तो उसकी एकजी-व्यूशन के बारे में आपकी क्या योजना है, उसकी लागत कितनी है। उस पर कब तक काम शुरू होगा, कब तक समाप्त हो जाएगा और उससे प्रतिवर्ष आपका कितना उत्पादन करने का इरादा है। क्या यह सारी जानकारी आप देने का कष्ट करेंगे।

श्री वसन्त साठे : उस कारखाने में फेसबल मैनर में उत्पादन होगा, लेकिन उसकी डिटेल्स अभी तक वर्क आउट नहीं हुई हैं।

में माननीय सदस्य को उसकी विस्तृत जानकारी बाद में भिजवा दूंगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी का जवाब आप देख लें कि क्या वह संतोषजनक है। फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट को जगह के बारे में तो ठीक है भगड़ा हो सकता है कि वह एक जगह पर लगेगा या वाई जगह पर लगेगा। लेकिन यह कहना कि उसकी डिटेल्स बाद में देंगे, जब वे कर्क आउट हो जाएंगी, तो क्या इससे कास्ट एस्केलेशन नहीं होगा, क्या इससे राष्ट्र को नुकसान नहीं होगा। इसे स्वयं मंत्री जी देख लें कि उन्नत डिपार्टमेंट कितना एफीशेंट है।

श्री वसंत साठे : इसमें डिपार्टमेंट की एफीशेंसी का सवाल नहीं है। यह फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट उसके ऑरिजिनल शैड्यूल के अनुसार ही लगाया जाएगा। जैसा पहले सोचा गया है और उसमें कोई डिले नहीं होगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसके शैड्यूल को तो बताइये कि उसकी लागत कितनी आयेगी, उसमें कितना उत्पादन होगा। वही तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you going to make colour fertilisers there?

श्री वसंत साठे : आपने जो सवाल पूछा था, पहले आप उसको देखें। आप जो जानकारी चाहते हैं, वह हमने इकट्ठा करके बता दी। आपने खाली यह कहा था कि राजस्थान के गवाई मीरठापुर जिले के बारे में डिले क्यों हो रहा है और हमने उसका आपको संतोषजनक उत्तर दे दिया कि इसमें कोई डिले नहीं हो रहा है। यदि आपको फिर भी नाराजगी है तो वह हमको समझ में नहीं आती।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गत वर्ष यह एनाउंस हुआ था कि देश में कुल 4 खाद के कारखाने लगने वाले हैं, जिनमें से एक राजस्थान में, तीन उत्तर प्रदेश में और एक मध्य प्रदेश में होंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर में खाद-कारखाना लगना था। इस बारे में तो 40 संसद-सदस्यों ने लिख कर दिया। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में सबाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान में कारखाना लगाने की बात कही

है। हमने मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र लिखा था। उनके यहां से उत्तर मिला कि इन खाद-कारखानों के स्थानों का पुनः चयन किया जा रहा है और उसके लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है। पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खाद-कारखाना बनाने के जो बारे में जो कमेटी नियुक्त की जाती है—अभी टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री के संबंध में भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था—क्या वह मनमाने ढंग से, या किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, या किसी विशेष राजनैतिक दल के प्रभाव में आ कर रिपोर्ट देती है या स्वेच्छापूर्वक देती है, क्योंकि ये कारखाने बनाने में बहुत ही अनोखे किस्म का व्यवहार बरता जा रहा है।

श्री वसंत साठे : ये जो आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं, वे बिल्कुल निराधार हैं। इसके लिए ये जो कमेटियां नियुक्त की जाती हैं, वे जो रिकमेंडेशन करती हैं, उसके आधार पर जगह भी तय होती है, उसका टाइम-टेबल भी बनता है और कास्ट भी मقرر होती है। हकीकत यह है कि एक मध्य प्रदेश में, एक राजस्थान में और चार उत्तर प्रदेश में ये गैस-वेस्ट फॉर्लाइजर के कारखाने लगाए जाने वाले हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उनका साइट क्या है? उनका विस्तृत विवरण दीजिए।

श्री वसंत साठे : मैंने पार्लियामेंट में पहले साइट बताया है। मैं फिर जानकारी दे रहा हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश में विजयापुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बदायूं डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बबुराला, बरेली डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आंवला, शाहजहांपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में शाहजहांपुर और सुल्तानपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जगदीशपुर। राजस्थान में गवाई माधोपुर के बारे में अभी मैंने बता दिया है। इस तरह के छः प्लांट्स बनाए जा रहे हैं, जिनकी जगह मैंने बता दी है। ये प्लांट्स सर्वन्थ फाईव-यीअर प्लान पीरियड में फेज प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक बनेंगे। उधर एक से एक जानकारी लोग मौजूद हैं। वे जानते हैं कि फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट एक दिन में बनने वाली चीज नहीं होती है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने जो सिलेक्शन किया है, उसका आधार क्या है?

श्री बसन्त साठे : समिति के सूझाव पर।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आप उसे कोई निर्देश देते हैं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : हम नहीं देते हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपकी पार्टी देती है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : यह आपकी आदत है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Pratap Singh. Absent.

Safety Measures in Unorganised Sector

*323. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the unorganised sector of industry in India was most unconscious about safety;

(b) whether it is also a fact that health hazards and accidental injuries are mostly found in small scale and cottage industries;

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to reach upto unorganised sectors and to educate the labourers and employees to adopt safety measures; and

(d) the details of the suggestion made during the Eighth National Conference on Industrial Safety and Health held in New Delhi recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMVIR): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The Factories Act, 1948 regulates safety, health and welfare of the workers in factories provided they employ the requisite number of persons, have manufacturing process and fulfil other conditions laid down in the Act,

irrespective of the sectors to which they belong. The data of accidents is maintained industry-wise and not separately for small scale and cottage industry. It is therefore, not possible to give information about actual incidences of hazards and accidental injuries in the small scale and cottage industry, separately. The safety training programmes and other services provided by the Labour Institutes located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur and National Safety Council render assistance and guidance to the employers and owners and workers and trade unions both in large and small industries to ensure safety at work places. The Mobile Safety Exhibition Units attached to 4 Labour Institutes are utilised to disseminate the information on preventive steps for workers in the industry.

(d) No formal recommendations have been made at the Eighth National Conference on Industrial Safety and Health Organised by National Safety Council in New Delhi on 7th to 9th October, 1982.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : जब छोटे कारखानों में कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है, तो घरेलू तरीके से उसका निपटारा कर लिया जाता है । इस तरह मजदूर लोगों के ज्ञान का लाभ उठा कर उनका शोषण किया जाता है । क्या सरकार को इस तरह की कोई शिकायत मिली है ; यदि हां, तो वह इस बारे में क्या विचार कर रही है ?

श्री धर्मवीर : इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं पहुँची है ।

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : जब क्लेम किया जाता है, तो उसकी पेमेंट करने में भी बहुत देर लगती है । क्या सरकार ने जल्दी पेमेंट कराने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री धर्मवीर : इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत हमारे पास नहीं आई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Digambar Singh. Absent. Shri J. S. Patil. Absent. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar. Absent. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की स्थिति

*310. श्री सत्यनारायण षट्टिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिहन्द बिजली घर से मध्य प्रदेश को उसका बिजली का हिस्सा दिया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सतपुड़ा ताप बिजली घर की उत्पादन क्षमता पर षट्टिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई के कारण प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1982 में बिजली की मांग और सप्लाई की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या थी ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) :

(क) से (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द जल विद्युत केन्द्र की बिक्री योग्य ऊर्जा में मध्य प्रदेश का 15 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1982 के दौरान रिहन्द के विद्युत उत्पादन से मध्य प्रदेश को अपने हिस्से से अधिक विद्युत प्राप्त हुई है।

सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र द्वारा गत एक वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त किया गया कोयला सकल कैलोरीफिक मूल्य के संदर्भ में डिजाइन माग-दण्डों के अनुसार है। लेकिन राख की प्रतिशतता अधिक है। यद्यपि राख की अधिक प्रतिशतता का प्रभाव उपस्कर की टूट-फूट पर पड़ता है तथापि इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप विद्युत उत्पादन में हानि की मात्रा को बता सकना कठिन है।

अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1982 के महीनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्याशित मांग 566 मिलियन यूनिट और 604 मिलियन यूनिट क्रमशः थी जबकि ऊर्जा की सप्लाई क्रमशः 525 मिलियन यूनिट और 548 मिलियन यूनिट थी।

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आवश्यकता और सप्लाई के बीच के अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) नई क्षमता में वृद्धि : मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित परियोजना निष्पादनीय हैं :—

1. बोधघाट
 4×125 मेगावाट
2. सतपुड़ा
 2×210 मेगावाट
(आठवीं और नौवीं यूनिट)
3. कोरबा पश्चिम
 2×210 मेगावाट
4. कोरबा पश्चिम विस्तार
 2×210 मेगावाट
5. संजय गांधी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र
 2×210 मेगावाट

(2) वर्तमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करना : भूमणशील दलों ने मध्य प्रदेश में ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का दौरा किया है। आशोधन/नवीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य करने के लिए समयबद्ध योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं।

(3) पड़ोसी राज्यों से विद्युत का अन्तरण राज्य को अप्रैल से सितम्बर, 1982 को अतिरिक्त के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश से 51 मेगावाट आवर, महाराष्ट्र से 43 मेगावाट आवर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश से 39 मेगावाट आवर विद्युत प्राप्त हुई है।

(4) कोयले की सप्लाई में गुणवत्ता और मात्रा दोनों ही रूपों में सतत रूप से मानी-टरिंग की जा रही है।

Hydel projects pending before Central Electricity Authority for Clearance

*312. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hydel Power Projects received by the Central Electricity

Authority from different States which are awaiting clearance for more than three years; and

(b) steps taken/proposed by the Central Electricity Authority for their expediting clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) There are 19 such projects awaiting techno-economic clearance from the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) Guidelines have been issued by the Central Electricity Authority to State Electricity Boards, State Governments and project authorities regarding investigations and preparation of project report for hydro-electric projects so as to minimise the time required for appraisal of these projects by the C.E.A. Technical examination of the hydro-electric projects is a complex exercise involving various disciplines like hydrology, geology, civil design, electrical design etc. The clearance of some of these projects takes time because of the inter-State aspects involved. The time taken for the clearance of the projects really depends on the adequacy of investigations and sufficiency of appropriate data and engineering details furnished in the project report. Although C.E.A. endeavours to appraise the projects expeditiously, the actual time taken in this process depends on variety of factors some of which are beyond C.E.A.'s control. C.E.A. as a statutory body is obliged to clear only such projects which represent the best available technical and economic alternatives to meet the system requirements.

भूतपूर्व विकलांग सैनिकों को रोजगार

315. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर 1980 के बाद भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सैल में पंजीकृत कितने भूतपूर्व विकलांग सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया है और ऐसे कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं जिन्हें रोजगार दिया जाना है ; और

(ख) शेष भूतपूर्व विकलांग सैनिकों को रोजगार देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीजसी मोहसिना किरवई) : (क) पहली जनवरी, 1981 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान सैल द्वारा 136 विकलांग भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिलाया गया है। 30 सितम्बर, 1982 को सैल के चालू रजिस्टर पर 277 विकलांग भूत-पूर्व सैनिक थे।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

पदों के आरक्षण, आयु में छूट, डाक्टरी परीक्षा और शैक्षणिक योग्यता में छूट, आदि के रूप में नीचे सूचीबद्ध अनेक रियायतें/सुविधाएं विकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों सहित भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनकी रोजगार प्राप्ति को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए प्रदान की गई हैं :-

(क) ग्रुप 'ग' में 10 प्रतिशत पद और ग्रुप 'घ' में 20 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित किए गए हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में जिनमें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शामिल हैं, ग्रुप 'ग' में 14-1/2 प्रतिशत पद और ग्रुप 'घ' में 24-1/2 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित किये गये हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की रिक्तियों हेतु प्रेषण के लिए विकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता-आई दी गई है।

(ख) विकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को 45 वर्ष तक (अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के रक्षा कार्मिकों के मामले में 50 वर्ष तक) आयु में छूट दी जाती है। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग/कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित की गई प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए उन्हें उच्चतर आयु-सीमा में तीन वर्ष तक की छूट दी जाती है (अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मामलों में 8 वर्ष)।

(ग) विकलांग रक्षा सेवा कार्मिकों पर ग्रुप 'ग' के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए

निष्कार किया जाता है यद्यपि वे अपेक्षित शैक्षणिक योग्यताएँ नहीं रखते हैं। उनकी योग्यता की जांच उपयुक्त परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है, जिसे नियुक्ति प्राधिकरण द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है। चपरासी, जमादार, दफ्तरी और रिकार्ड कीपर के ग्रुप 'ब' के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता में उन कार्मिकों के मामले में छूट दी जाती है, जिन्होंने न्यूनतम 3 वर्ष की सेवा की है।

(घ) "दि मोंबिलाइजेशन मॉडिकल बोर्ड" द्वारा प्रदान किया गया स्वास्थ्यता प्रमाणपत्र ग्रुप "क से घ" तक के पदों में ऐसे कार्मिकों के नियोजन के उद्देश्य के लिए पार्यप्त माना जाता है।

2. भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा निकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की नियुक्ति को त्वरित करने के लिए राज्य सैनिक बोर्डों को पहली अप्रैल 1982 से शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं कि वे आरक्षित रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध निकलांग भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सम्प्रेषित करें। श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय) का भूतपूर्व सैनिक कक्ष प्राथमिकता श्रेणियों के लिये ऊलग से रखी गई रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध ऐसे कार्मिकों का लगातार सम्प्रेषण करता है।

Effect of Introduction of National Programme on sale of T.V. sets in Tamil Nadu

*316. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the fall in public interest in T.V. in Tamil Nadu following the launching of the National Hook-up last September, sale of T.V. sets has considerably gone down in the State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of adequate coverage of local events, people of the State have lost interest; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this irritant and to boost up the sale of T.V. sets in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, sir. The only method by which the quantum of sale of T.V. sets in any State can be estimated has to be based on the issue of new licences for T.V. sets. There are drastic variations in the licences issued for new TV sets from quarter to quarter as will be borne out from the following figures:—

Quarter ending	New TV licences issued in Tamil Nadu
March, 1981	9,329
June, 1981	4,587
September, 1981	3,262
December, 1981	15,473
March, 1982	18,614
June, 1982	12,586
September, 1982	9,001

The National Programme was launched with effect from 15th August, 1982. As such, the above figures would reveal that there is no nexus between launching of the National Programme on 15th August, 1982 and reported decline in the sale of T.V. sets in Tamil Nadu after 15th August, 1982.

(b) No, sir. There has been no reduction in the coverage given to local events and programmes the Doordarshan Kendra, Madras after 15th August, 1982.

(c) In view of the facts stated above, the question does not arise.

Repatriation of people of Indian origin from Sri Lanka

*317. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to bilateral agreement between India and Sri Lanka for repatriation of people of Indian origin;

(b) the number of persons to be repatriated under the agreement and those that have already arrived in India;

(c) the allocation made for the purpose in the current year; and

(d) the nature and detail of assistance to be provided for these persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Two bilateral agreements were signed between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka in 1964 and 1974 according to which Sri Lanka was to grant citizenship to 3,75,500 stateless persons of Indian origin in that country along with their natural increase after 1964; and India was to grant citizenship to and repatriate a total number of 6,00,000 persons of Indian origin along with their natural increase after 1964.

(b) Out of the above 3,00,567 accountable persons together with their natural increase of 99,132 persons have arrived in India.

(c) Rs. 730.59 lakhs.

(d) On their arrival in India, the eligible families are provided with relief assistance, namely cash doles, free meals and ration at subsidised rates until their absorption under a settlement scheme. The repatriates are settled in various schemes in the four Southern States, which include plantations, small trade and business, schemes of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, Industrial Schemes like spinning mills and Land Colonisation schemes in agriculture.

Appointment of Delimitation Commission

*318. **SHRI ANAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint Delimitation Commission by 1983;

(b) if so, when it is going to be appointed and what will be its scope; and

(c) whether it will cover the coming elections in some States in 1983?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir. Under articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are unalterable, until the publication of the population figures of the first census following the year 2001 A.D.

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

Results of Seismic Survey in Rajasthan and Cauvery Basin

*319. **SHRI ARA ANBARASU:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the seismic survey and other activities in Rajasthan and Cauvery Basin in connection with oil exploration which have been processed and analysed by Indian and Soviet experts; and

(b) whether a comprehensive plan for continuing prospecting in the geologically different regions of the Himalayan foothills has been taken up for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) So far no joint surveys have been carried out by Indian and Soviet experts in the Rajasthan and Cauvery Basins. However, the ONGC proposes to enter into a contract with a Soviet organisation for conducting joint studies of the seismic data collected in Ankleshwar, Rajasthan and the Himalayan foothills.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above. However, the ONGC is continuing with its exploration programme in the Himalayan foothills.

Losses incurred by refineries

*322. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many refineries including the two modern like Mathura and Koyali refineries are incurring huge losses running into crores of rupees per month due to serious technical snags; and

(b) if so what steps Government have taken to remove the technical snags and who is responsible for these snags?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The commissioning of only the fluid catalytic cracking units in the Mathura and Koyali refineries have been delayed on account of technical problems in the ducting system of the carbon monoxide boilers of these units supplied and erected by BHEL. These are being rectified by BHEL on a priority basis.

While this has not affected the crude oil throughout in the Koyali refinery, the crude oil throughout of Mathura refinery, which was partially commissioned in January, 1982 has been affected and this refinery is operating at a reduced level of crude oil throughout. On account of this as also because of the charging of depreciation for the entire year 1981-82 as per the accounting procedure, the Mathura Refinery incurred a loss of Rs. 14.14 crores during the period January-March, 1982. From April 1982 onwards, the refinery is making profit.

Policy of amalgamation of Companies

*324. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has lately been race amongst some of the large industrial houses to amalgamate controlling interests/acquire/merge with relatively smaller units to strengthen their hold over the industry and expand their industrial empire;

(b) whether Government have examined the rationale behind such moves and how far it is in consonance with the Government's policy of building a socialistic pattern of society; and

(c) how do Government propose to check the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) During the last three years the Central Government has received following number of applications under sections 23(2) and 23(4) of the MRTP Act, 1969 for amalgamation and take over:

Year	Section 23(2)	Section 23(4)
1980	10	3
1981	5	4
1982	9	2

The number of applications received during the last three years being small it would appear that there is no race amongst the large industrial houses to amalgamate or to acquire controlling interest of relatively smaller units or otherwise.

Some new items have recently appeared in the press indicating some moves towards amalgamation of Indian Aluminium company Ltd., with Mahindra and Mahindra Limited Chemicals and Fibres India Limited, Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., and Crescent Dyes and Chemicals Ltd., with Indian Explosives Limited, (all of which are subsidiaries of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited) and take over bid by ITC of India Cement Limited. No application under the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act have, however, been received by the Government so far. None of them is, however, a small scale unit.

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

(c) The proposals under the MRTPL Act are examined in the light of the objective, sought to be sub-served by the Statute especially the various considerations laid down under Section 28 *ibid* and the socio-economic policies of the Government.

Power Supply Position in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back the Prime Minister issued strict instructions to DESU to improve the power supply and distribution in Delhi within twenty-four hours;

(b) if so, the nature of the directive given by the Prime Minister;

(c) the steps taken by the DESU to implement the said directive;

(d) whether there is any marked improvement in power supply in Delhi in recent months; and

(e) what steps are being taken to ensure DESU's satisfactory performance in the days of Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Prime Minister had given instructions to take necessary steps to improve power supply in Delhi.

Load shedding in Delhi had to be resorted to due to transmission and distribution bottlenecks. In order to overcome these constraints, the following major additions have been made to the capacity of transformers in Delhi, since April:

(i) One 100 MVA 220/66 KV Transformer at Mehrauli Sub-Station.

(ii) Two 30 MVA 66/33 KV Transformers at Ridge Valley Sub-Station;

(iii) Two 30 MVA 66/33 KV Transformers at Park Street Sub-Station; and

(iv) One 100 MVA 220/66 KV Transformer at Rohtak Road Sub-Station (replacement).

Besides, the system has been strengthened with the addition of new 33/11 KV Cables. Systematic inspection of the transmission and distribution network has been instituted. As a result of these measures, there has been an improvement in the power supply position in Delhi.

Arrangements have been made to ensure adequate availability of power supply to Delhi during Asian Games. Arrangements have also been made to provide more than one source of supply to the various venues where the games are being held. Mechanisms for monitoring the power supply situation on a continuous basis during the period of the games have been set up.

Contracts to private parties for Construction Work of New Hydro Electric Projects

*326. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have decided to give contracts to any private parties/individuals for undertaking the construction work of new Hydro Electric Dams;

(b) if so, when this decision has been taken and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the main purpose of setting up National Hydroelectric Power Corporation was to provide more employment and speedier construction of the dams;

(d) if so, the basis on which the need for taking any fresh decision for giving contracts to private parties/individuals has been felt;

(e) whether any representation from INTUC had been received against their decision and for reconsidering the whole issue;

(f) if so, whether Government propose to review the decision and to take the

workers and their unions into confidence before implementing the decision;

(g) if so, when this would be done; and

(h) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main objectives of setting up National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. are:—

(i) To plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient, development of Hydroelectric Power in all its aspects including Planning, investigation, research, design and preparation of preliminary, feasibility and definite project reports, construction, generation, operation and maintenance of Hydroelectric Power Stations and Projects, transmission, distribution and sale of Power generated at hydroelectric stations in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives laid down by the Central Govt. from time to time.

(ii) To undertake, where necessary the construction of inter-state transmission lines and ancillary works for timely and co-ordinated inter-state exchange of power.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No representation has been received from INTUC in this regard.

(f) to (h). Do not arise.

सुरत में ब्यारा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

*327. श्री छोटुभाई गामित: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात के सुरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन में ब्यारा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को 1 अगस्त, 1981 से 30 अगस्त, 1982 तक नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितनी मांगें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) इन मांगों पर कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गए; और

(ग) शेष टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिए जाने की संभावना है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र बकशानी): (क) न्यायिस।

(ख) बीस।

(ग) शेष टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मार्च, 83 के अंत तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है बशर्ते कि उपस्कर तथा लाइन सामग्री उपलब्ध हों।

Revision of wages in coal industry

*328. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wage revision in the coal industry has been long overdue; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to review the wage structure in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Revision of wages in the coal industry is due only from 1-1-1983 and negotiations have been started in this regard.

Promotion to production Assistants

*329. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAYAN RAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Studio Executives, Librarians, Programme Secretaries can become Transmission Executives through DPC in All India Radio;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Transmission Executives can become Programme Executives, then AND then SD through DPC;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Production Assistants in All India Radio who are experts in their field cannot become Producers through DPC and most of the Production Assistants are working as Production Assistant even after 15 to 20 year's service as Production Assistant;

(d) if so, whether before implementing the new scale, Government propose to give promotion to the Production Assistants just like Transmission Executives; and

(e) what will be the procedure of fixing the seniority of Production Assistants in the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The promotions are made on the basis of selection.

(c) and (d). Posts of Production Assistants and Producers are in the Staff Artist Cadre. It will not be correct to assume that Production Assistants are the only experts in the field to become Producers. As per the recruitment rules, posts of Producers are open to all categories of Staff Artists including Production Assistants. The appointment is made by selection.

(e) These details have not yet been finally settled.

माध्यस्थम् अधिनियम का संशोधन

*330. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार विभिन्न सिफारिशों और सुझावों के आधार पर माध्यस्थम् विधि में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का व्यापार क्या है ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगद नाथ काबिल) : (क) माध्यस्थम्

अधिनियम, 1940 के विषय में भारत के विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों, जो उसकी 76वीं रिपोर्ट में अंतर्विष्ट हैं, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, जैसे कि राज्य सरकारों, उच्च न्यायालयों और भारतीय माध्यस्थम् परिदृष्टि से प्राप्त सुझावों सहित, सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Recognition of unions in Food Corporation of India

3381. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3058 on 28th July, 1982 regarding recognition of unions in the Food Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, by what time it is expected to be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Assurance given to reply to Unstarred Question No. 3058 is being fulfilled separately.

Introduction of multi-channel system on Doordarshan

3382. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration to introduce multi-channel system on Doordarshan to meet the requirements of different standard of society and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the multi-channel system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). In view of the limited availability of resources the first priority is to extend Television service to areas not yet covered. The question of opening more channels in the areas where Television coverage is available at present will depend upon the availability of resources.

लारेंस रोड क्षेत्र में दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा अंतिम (प्रविजनल) बिलों के आधार पर प्रभार का वसूल किया जाना

3383. श्री हीरासाह आर. परमार : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का लारेंस रोड डिस्ट्रिक्ट कार्यालय निगम के उस उपभोक्ताओं से न्यूनतम सीधे दर पर प्रभार वसूल लेने के बजाय अन्तिम बिजली बिलों के आधार पर बिजली प्रभार वसूल कर रहा है जिसको औद्योगिक विद्युत कनेक्शन आर्बाइटेड किये गये हैं और बिजली का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं तथा उपभोक्ताओं को धमकी दी जा रही है कि यदि इन बिलों के आधार पर उन्होंने प्रभार जमा नहीं कराया तो उनके विद्युत कनेक्शन काट दिये जाएंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) जी, नहीं। इसे अपने उपभोक्ताओं से निगमों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित कार्यप्रणाली के अनुसार प्रभाव ले रहा है।

उपभोक्ताओं के भार को कम करने की दृष्टि से, उन मामलों में जहां मीटर बराब हैं या जहां पर किसी एक या अन्य कारण से रीडिंग न ली जा सकी हो, समय-समय पर अन्तिम बिल दिए जाते हैं। उन मामलों में नहीं लाई गई है, टैरिफ नियमों के सम्बन्धित अधि के दौरान सप्लाई उपयोग

में नहीं लाई गई है, टैरिफ नियमों के अनुसार उपभोक्ताओं को न्यूनतम खपत के प्रभार के बिल भी भेजे जाते हैं। दये रकम के भुगतान न किए जाने पर उपयुक्त गोटिस के बाद सप्लाई काट दी जाती है और वकाया प्रभारों के भुगतान के पश्चात् तथा पुनः कनेक्शन देने की फीस प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् सप्लाई पुनः चालू कर दी जाती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त पैरा (क) में दिए गए उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cease and Desist order of M.R.T.P. Commission on Hindustan Lever Limited

3384. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3134 on 9th December, 1980 regarding Cease and Desist Order of M.R.T.P. Commission on Hindustan Lever Limited and state:

(a) whether the affidavit of complaine dated 5th October, 1977 and a supplementary affidavit dated 5th December, 1977 has been honoured in practice;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever Limited continues to supply its products directly and exclusively to its distributors called 'Redistribution Stockists';

(c) whether resale price maintenance Area Distribution full line forcing and procurement of interests free deposits continue unabated under the cover of security against advance sales;

(d) whether the order of MRTP Commission dated 17th March, 1976 remains without any real effect;

(e) whether Commission has expressed its difficulty in collecting information from the nation-wide net-work of the distributors of the company on grounds of inadequate staff;

(f) whether an inquiry was assured to Shri S. M. Banerjee, Ex-M.P. by the MRTP Commission of the complaints; and

(g) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d) In compliance with the MRTTP Commission's 'Cease and Desist' Order dated 17th March 1976, Messrs Hindustan Lever filed an affidavit of compliance dated 5th October 1977 and the supplementary affidavit dated 5th December 1977 before the MRTTP Commission. Thereafter, when a news item appeared in the 'New Age' dated 11th June 1978 under the caption 'Hindlever Flouts Supreme Court' alleging *inter alia* that the company was still indulging in various types of restrictive trade practices, the Commission made enquiries into these allegations and on the basis thereof decided not to proceed further in the matter as their enquiries did not bring forth any evidence of violation of the Commission's orders.

Messrs Hindustan Lever Limited supply their products through their distributors called 'Redistribution Stockists'. Informal enquiries from them indicate that they also make direct sales of their products to Central and State Government Cooperative Organisations and other organisations sponsored by these Governments.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Investigations were made by the Commission at Delhi, Bareilly, Kanpur and Agra into the allegations of restrictive trade practices complained of by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Ex-M.P. Since no evidence which could substantiate the allegations was forthcoming, the matter was not proceeded with.

Withdrawal of facility for holding P & T Union meetings in office premises

3385. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that as per recognition rules, P & T Unions had the facility to hold meetings of the Union in office premises, after obtaining formal approval of the Head of the Office;

(b) is it a fact that the above facility has been withdrawn by an order of Government; and

(c) does he propose to intervene and cause restoration of quo anti for the healthy

functioning of the Union and for maintaining harmonious labour relationship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) According to the existing instructions the P & T Union/Associations are not to hold any meeting in the office premises without obtaining the prior permission of the local head of office after showing him the agenda of the meeting. The grant of permission will in all cases be subject to the conditions that the security of the office premises is not interfered with, that the sanctity of the office premises is maintained and that there is no disturbance to office work. According to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court and unions can have no right to hold meetings within office premises. As the unions were misusing the facilities provided for holding meetings, a circular was issued directing that permission should be refused if the meetings are in furtherance of agitational programme. Specific directives are being considered to ensure that the conditions laid down for the grant of permission are strictly enforced by the concerned Administrative Officers.

(c) The P & T Department is having its own recognition policy and recognition is not accorded under the code of discipline. There is no proposal for intervention at present.

Establishment of regional Boards for selection of petroleum products dealership

3386. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present system followed in selection of petroleum products and LPG dealerships;

(b) is it a fact that at a meeting with the Oil Company Chiefs a few months ago, the Union Minister for Petroleum had agreed to set up regional Boards to be headed by a High Court Judge or a senior civil servant for selection of petroleum product dealers; and

(c) if so, the present position and the date from which the new procedure will become operative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Presently the Selection Committee evaluates the eligible candidates applying in response to specific advertisements issued by the concerned Oil Companies, on the basis of business ability/salesmanship, capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities, preparedness for working full time as a dealer, general assessment, personality and extracurricular activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The new policy for award of petroleum product dealerships/distributorships to be effective from the year 1982-83 plan is presently under active consideration and is expected to be decided shortly.

Prices of Teleprinters

3387. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious differences between the P & T Deptt. and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., (HTL) on prices of teleprinters being supplied to the former; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. P & T Department and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., are both under the Ministry of Communications. The P & T Department is the major consumer of products of HTL and the prices of the products of the latter are negotiated by them with the P & T and finalised from time to time. The Cost Check Unit of the P & T also checks up the cost before finalising the prices and issues pertaining to prices, if any, are sorted out mutually.

Agitation by Junior Engineers in Telecommunication Department

3388. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior engineers in Telecommunications Depart-

ment are agitating regarding the promotion policy and revision of pay scales;

(b) if so, what are their grievances and demands; and

(c) what action/decision has been taken/is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Junior Engineers have been agitating for revision of their pay scales from Rs. 425—700 to Rs. 550—900 and against the Revised Recruitment Rules, 1981 wherein Limited Departmental Competitive Examination has been introduced for promotion to T.E.S. Group 'B' to fill up 33-1/3 per cent vacancies in the grade. They are demanding scrapping of this examination.

(c) Government has been unable to accept their demand for revision of pay scales in view of likely repercussion in other departments like Railways, Defence etc. As regards the second demand, the same is also not acceptable as the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination has been introduced with a view to select competent and meritorious officers for handling new and sophisticated technology being introduced in the department. This is considered necessary for efficiency in service and is thus in public interest. It will also provide opportunities to meritorious officials to advance in career.

Industrial Committee on Jute

3389. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a 32-member Industrial Committee on Jute;

(b) if so, the names and States of the members thereof;

(c) what are the terms, reference and sphere of work and time schedule of the said Committee;

(d) the reasons for the formation of the said Committee;

(e) when the interim and final Reports by the said Committee are likely to be submitted to Government;

(f) whether Government propose to form such Committees in various public and private industries also during 1982 and 1983; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The composition of the Committee is given in the Annexure.

(c) and (d) The Industrial Committee on Jute has been reconstituted for a

period of 3 years. However, Workers representation on this Committee would be subject to change after verified membership figures on 31-12-1980 are furnished by CLC(C). The functions of the Industrial Committee in general are to study and discuss the problems in the labour field special to the industry concerned.

(c) The Committees have not yet met but when they do, their conclusions will be put up to Government for consideration.

(f) and (g) It has been decided to reconstitute the Industrial Committees on Cotton, Jute, Engineering, Plantations and Chemicals industries, of which Industrial Committees on Jute and Plantations have since been reconstituted. The reconstitution of the remaining Industrial Committees will be finalised shortly.

Statement

Composition of the industrial Committee on Jute

Chairman	The Union Minister of Labour
1	2
I Government	
(a) Central Government	
(1) Ministry of Labour	2
(2) Ministry of Commerce	2
(3) Ministry of Finance	1
(4) Planning Commission	1
(b) State Governments	
(1) Government of West Bengal	2
(2) Government of Bihar	2
TOTAL	10
II Employers	
(1) Indian Jute Mills Association	5
(2) Non-IJMA Mills	1
(3) NJMC Mills	3
(4) All India Organisation of Employers	2
TOTAL	11

III Workers

(1) Indian National Trade Union Congress	2
(2) All India Trade Union Congress	1
(3) United Trade Union Congress (LS)	1
(4) Centre of Indian Trade Unions	2
(5) Bhartiya Mazadoor Sangh	1
(6) National Front of Indian Trade Unions	1
(7) Trade Union Coordination Centre	1
(8) United Trade Union Congress	1
(9) The name of the Organisation to be intimated later	1
TOTAL	11

Code of Conduct for Journalists

3390. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Union of Journalists opposed the idea that a code of conduct should be prepared for journalists by the Press Council of India;

(b) if so, whether in a resolution adopted by its National Executive, it has favoured building up of a code through the decisions of the Press Council over a period of time;

(c) if so, whether Government had asked the Press Council to prepare the code; and

(d) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b): The National Executive of the National Union of Journalists (India), in a meeting held on 11th and 12th September, 1982, have opposed the idea that a Code of Conduct for the Press should be prepared or framed by any statutory authority. They have expressed the view that it should be built up by the Press Council of India over a

period of time through its decisions and precedents keeping in view the need for establishing and maintaining high standards of the profession.

(c) The Government has requested the Press Council to prepare a Code of Conduct on the basis of the experience of the cases decided by the present Council as also the Council set up under the Press Council Act, 1965.

(d) No, Sir. However, the Press Council has stated that it has decided to prepare and publish a compendium on the case-law built up by it so far on the basis of its adjudications, giving at the end of a set of decisions on a particular subject, the reasons and the broad principles underlying the decisions.

Increase in rates of Cinema Tickets

3391. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Delhi Administration had suspended the licences of the cinema houses which had further increased the rates of cinema tickets without their permission;

(b) is it also a fact that these cinema houses have obtained stay orders from the

Delhi High Court against the orders of the administration; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for the vacation of the stay orders and bringing down the rates of cinema tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Prior to 15th May 1979, the rates of cinema tickets in Delhi were controlled by the Lt. Governor under rule 45 (xiii) of the Delhi Cinematograph Rules 1953. On a Writ petition filed by the exhibitors, the Delhi High Court struck down the said provision on 15th May 1979. Thereafter, the licences of cinema houses started enhancing the rates of admission to cinema halls. The Central Government extended the provisions of the Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1952 to the Union Territory of Delhi with effect from 15th December 1980. The Lt. Governor proposed to fix the rates of admission and the number of seats as on 1st September 1975, and issued a press release inviting comments/objections. The exhibitors challenged the extension of the Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1952 to the Union Territory of Delhi as also the proposed action of the Lt. Governor fixing the rates of admission and the number of seats. Some exhibitors again started enhancing the rates of admission. The licences of 9 cinema houses were suspended by the licensing authority. On writ petitions filed by the exhibitors, the Delhi High Court permitted an increase of 10 per cent on the rates which were prevalent before the introduction of the Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1952 and also granted stay. The cases are in daily list of hearing in the High Court of Delhi. The matter is thus subjudice.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Respect of Bidi/Cigar Workers

3392. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum wages prescribed for bidi/

cigar workers are not being fully implemented in many of the States;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey particularly in the State of Maharashtra to find out as to what extent the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are being implemented and the number of bidi/cigar workers who are being denied the benefits of this Act;

(c) what are Central Government's plans with regard to this; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that minimum wages are given to all bidi/cigar workers in all the States so that their living conditions are improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Central Government received complaints of non-implementation in respect of three States. As under the Minimum Wages Act, the State Governments are the appropriate Government for enforcement of minimum wages in respect of bidi/cigar employments, these complaints were forwarded to the concerned States for necessary action.

(b) to (d). No such survey has been conducted by the Central Government. There is also no proposal for a survey. However, it has been impressed upon the State Governments that they should take effective steps for implementation of minimum wages in all the scheduled employments.

Licence for Setting up Synthetic Fiber Plant

3393. SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence for setting up any synthetic fibre plant has been issued during this year;

(b) if so, the number of applications received, with particulars of the parties; and

(c) how many such applications were sanctioned, with the particulars of the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-
BIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The following

letters of Intent have been issued for the
manufacture of various synthetic fibres
during the year 1982:—

S. No.	Name of the party	Letter of Intent No. & Date	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Location
<i>Nylon Industrial— Yarn/Tyre Cord:</i>				
1	J.K. Synthetics Limited	LI: 1/8a dt. 4-1-82 (SE)	2,000	Rajasthan
2	Modipon Limited	LI:5/82 dt. 11-1-82 (SE)	2,000	U.P.
3	Century Enk: Limited	LI:344 (8a) dt. 12-5-82 (NU)	2,200	Maharashtra
4	Madura Coats Ltd.	LI:682 (8a) dt. 4-9-82 (NU)	6,000	Andhra Pradesh
<i>Acrylic Fibres</i>				
1	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	1447(81)-IL/SCS dt. 16-8-82 (SE)	6,000	Rajasthan
2	Shri Mukesh Jain	LI:707(8a) 21-9-82 (NU)	10,000	U.P.

Note : NU = New Undertaking

SE = Substantial Expansion

Details of applications pending before Government are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Unemployed Doctors, Engineers, Etc.

3394. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

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

(a) the total number of unemployed doctors, engineers, M.As., B.As., Intermediates and Matriculates in the country, and their State-wise break-up;

(b) whether Government have formulated any such scheme to provide employment to the educated unemployed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of persons provided employment during the last three years; and

(e) the number of districts in Bihar and Rajasthan where such persons are agitating for jobs and have been provided with jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOUSHINA KIDWAI): (a) Available information relating to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) registered as Engineers, Doctors, Graduates in Arts, Post-graduates in Arts, Higher Secondary/Intermediates and Matriculates who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory and in the country as a whole as on 31-12-1981 is contained in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5605 182].

(b) and (c) The Sixth Plan (1980—85) has been formulated keeping in view the general unemployment situation in

the country, including unemployment of educated persons. The plan document, in the Chapter 'Manpower and Employment', provides details of different programmes for creation of employment for the educated unemployed. Some of the schemes with considerable employment potential for the educated are:—(i) Expansion of Agricultural Extension System, (ii) Agricultural research Programmes, (iii) Agricultural Census and Farm Management Studies, (iv) Technical and Infrastructural Aspects of Operation Flood II, (v) Inland Fishery Project, (vi) Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

The decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation that is being adopted through the setting up of District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils and the New Deal for the self-employed are also likely to help the educated unemployed substantially.

(d) Available information relating to the number of persons of educational levels specified at (a) above, placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges during the last three years is contained in the Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5605/82].

(e) Available information relating to the names of Employment Exchanges in Bihar and Rajasthan together with number of Placements effected by them in respect of educated applicants (Matriculates and above) each year during the period 1979-81 is contained in State-Statements-III and IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5605/82].

Setting Up of Nylon—6 Project in Gujarat

3395. SHRI DAULAT SINHI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has sent a proposal to the Centre for setting up a Nylon—6 Project in Gujarat for clearance;

(b) if so, when this proposal was made;

(c) at what stage the proposal stands at present and what are the reasons for not clearing the said proposal; and

(d) by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited applied for an industrial licence for the manufacture of Nylon—6 filament yarn in January, 1979.

(c) and (d). The application of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited is under the consideration of the Government.

Panel to Examine Supply of Coal to Power Plants.

3396. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been set up on supply of coal to thermal plants in the country;

(b) if so, the work done by this panel so far; and

(c) whether it will consider setting up of magneto-hydro-dynamic power plants which can safely and efficiently run on inferior quality of coal available in abundance in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) A Committee has been constituted by the Department of Coal with Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission, as Chairman, to study the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations.

(b) The Committee has held its first meeting on 22nd October 1982 and is to submit its report in February, 83.

(c) Consideration of the setting up of magneto-hydro-dynamic power plants is not within the terms of reference of the Committee.

Assets, Turnover and Profits of Top 20 Industrial Houses

3397. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state total assets, turnover and profits of the top 20 industrial houses for the last three years, separately, upto 1981?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI

JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): Statement attached shows the assets, turnover and profit (before tax) in 1979 and 1980 in respect of the top 20 Industrial Houses (ranked as per assets in 1980). Balance sheets of several companies for 1981 are still to be received and as such the top 20 Industrial Houses (as per assets) in 1981 are still to be identified. Data on assets, turnover and profits in 1981 can be finalised only after receipt of all the Balance sheets.

Statement

Statement showing the Assets, Turnover and Profit before tax in 1979 and 1980 of Top 20 Industrial Houses (ranked by since of their assets in 1980)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial House	1979			1980		
		Assets	Turnover	P.B.T*.	Assets	Turnover	P.B.T*.
1.	Tata	1309.38	1720.25	91.63	1538.97	1942.90	110.03
2.	Birla	1309.99	1627.79	121.02	1431.99	1845.20	121.15
3.	Mafatlal	371.06	516.08	39.86	427.54	613.61	31.93
4.	J.K. Singhania	352.53	391.33	13.12	412.72	436.63	18.21
5.	Thapar	291.01	442.46	24.41	348.06	485.59	28.40
6.	I.C.I.	235.55	352.45	29.82	343.01	333.25	10.74
7.	Sarabhai	249.52	334.27	17.53	317.94	441.45	17.70
8.	A.C.C.	211.96	199.30	14.72	274.51	217.97	8.05
9.	Bangur	244.20	372.97	14.71	264.33	397.57	21.01
10.	Shriram	208.65	385.23	16.16	241.00	442.51	9.24
11.	Kirloskar	191.91	229.46	12.35	220.37	313.77	24.29
12.	Hindustan Lever	187.80	423.41	32.75	219.30	469.49	31.37
13.	Larsen & Toubro	185.48	190.94	22.47	216.03	236.73	24.63
14.	Scindia	205.95	88.05	(—)9.85	212.84	112.49	5.37
15.	Oil India	211.27	435.05	13.96	205.88	434.54	10.12
16.	Modi	177.08	345.26	14.66	198.82	400.62	10.6
17.	T.V.S. Iyengar	164.77	211.23	20.04	188.64	252.17	25.11
18.	Mahindra & Mahindra	165.58	181.16	14.47	186.03	256.41	18.54
19.	Chowgule	172.59	43.26	(—)2.66	184.68	71.69	(—)2.24
20.	Bajaj	168.61	211.86	14.35	179.26	249.00	19.93

P.B.T. means Profit before tax.

Deterioration of Telephone Services in Raniganj Coal Belt Exchange

3398. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone Services in the Raniganj coalbelt exchange have deteriorated since long and the STD services have totally collapsed;

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to redress the grievances of telephone users of Raniganj coalbelt; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that telephone services in the entire North Bengal area are also in a poor condition throughout the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There had been some disturbances in the telephone services of Raniganj area; but the telephone services in this area has since been improved to a satisfactory level. In Raniganj Coal Belt area, the STD services are functioning satisfactorily.

(b) The telephone service in the Raniganj Coalbelt area has improved as a result of the following measures:

1. Study Group was set up to study the problems in Raniganj area in depth and to suggest measures to be taken to improve the telephone services in the area. The Group has submitted the report and action is being taken on the various recommendations given by the Group.

2. A high level meeting was arranged to discuss the problems of Raniganj area. During the discussions some

decisions were taken on the action to improve the telephone services in the area. Action on some of these decisions have already been taken and others is in progress.

(c) No Sir. The telephone service in the North Bengal area is satisfactory.

Setting up H. P. Os. P. Os. S. P. Os and B. P. Os. in North Eastern India

3399. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Post Offices/ Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices so far set up in the State and Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur; and

(b) targets for setting up such centres in these States/Union Territories in 1982-83 and the financial allocations therefor by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The required information is given in part (a) of the annexed statement.

(b) Extra departmental branch post offices in rural areas are opened according to targets prescribed under Annual Plan. In so far as an Annual Plan 1982-83 is concerned, the targets are as indicated in part (b) of the annexed statement. Head Post Offices/departmental sub post offices are set up on traffic and other relevant considerations and are not subject to any pre-determined targets.

Funds are allocated in proportion to the targets fixed.

Statement

ANNEXURE

(a) Number of post offices set up so far

Name of State	HOs	DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs	Total
Mizoram	1	21	5	230	257
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	32	1	165	198
Nagaland	1	32	..	187	220
Meghalaya	2	51	3	374	430
Manipur	1	38	8	480	527
Tripura	2	73	23	511	609

(b) Targets for "opening post offices during the year 1982-83

Mizrom	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Nagaland	8
Meghalaya	4
Manipur	31
Tripura	14

Linking of District Headquarters with State Capitals by Telex

3400. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of district headquarters (Statewise) linked by telex with State Capitals/New Delhi as on 1st July, 1982;

(b) the number in the target list but not so linked;

(c) the number likely to be linked during the current Plan period; and

(d) whether telex facilities are available only for official communications or for private/commercial purposes and for press communications also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

There are 111 district Headquarters linked by telex. State-wise distribution is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh	7
Bihar	6
Gujarat	7
J&K	2
Karnataka	7
Kerala	9
Maharashtra	13
Madhya Pradesh	8
Assam	3
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Tripura	1
Punjab	4
Harayana	5
Himachal Pradesh	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	8
Uttar Pradesh	16
West Bengal	1
and 4 in Union Territories.	

(b) and (c). 46.

(d) Telex connections can be taken by official as well as private/commercial and Press subscribers.

Appointment of Displaced Persons or Landless Persons in Coal Companies

3401. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria being followed by CCL, BCCL, WCL and ECL regarding the appointment of displaced or landless persons of the locality where colliery or any other related project is started;

(b) the number of displaced and landless persons employed under the above criteria since 1971 to 1981 with the relative land acquired by CCL, BCCL, WCL and ECL;

(c) whether appointment is made on the basis of project report prepared; and

(d) if so, what priority is provided to local villagers and displaced persons for their employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Coordination in Fighting Oil Well Fire

3402. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that there was lack of coordination in fighting oil well fire and if so, the reasons thereof (*Times of India*, dated 30th September, 1982);

(b) whether it is correct that O.N.G.C. has failed to utilise available oil and gas and closed down many so called low-output wells and has encouraged pilferers to take advantage; and

(c) the reasons why such wells are profitable to plunderers and not to the O.N.G.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No Sir, but a well is sometimes closed on considerations such as reservoir behaviour etc.

(c) In so far as the ONGC is concerned, production from such wells is not considered desirable on technical grounds.

News item captioned "Indo-Soviet Documentary Film on Nehru"

3403. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 4th August, 1982 under the caption "Indo-Soviet documentary film on Nehru";

(b) if so, the details of progress achieved so far in production of this film;

(c) the names and status of Indian delegation's leader and other Members who visited the Soviet Union in this regard and the same about Soviet representatives; and

(d) the estimated budget proposed for the production of the film by both the countries and how the profit will be distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drafts of the script of the film and co-production agreement have been prepared after a series of discussions. These are awaiting final approval of the two sides.

(c) The Indian delegation was led by Shri N. S. Thapa, Chief Producer, Films Division and other members were S/Shri Shyam Benegal, Indian Director and Script Writer of the film, K. Bikram Singh, Director (Films), Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting and Narendra Kumar/R.C. Jugran, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

The Soviet Side was led by Mr. B. M. Pavlov, Vice-President. Sovinfilm and other members were M/s. Valery Riabinsky. Managing Director, Tsentrnauch film Studio, Yuri Aldokhin, Soviet Director and Script Writer of the film, A. V. Gorev and V. M. Zimianin both Script Writers.

(d) A composite budget for the film has not been worked out as one of the provisions of the proposed agreement is that neither side will have the right to scrutinise the budget of the other side. The profits from the film will be shared by the two sides on the basis of assignment of distribution territories an agreement regarding which has still to be signed.

विदेशी औषध कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित दवाएं

3404. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों का वितरण क्या है जो नई औषध नीति के अपेक्षित स्तर पर नहीं आ पाई है ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा मार्च, 1978 में निर्मित दवाओं की मात्रा कितनी थी और उसके बाद मार्च, 1982 तक चार वर्ष के दौरान निर्मित प्रत्येक दवा की मात्रा कितनी थी ;

(ग) अपेक्षित स्तर तक आने की शर्त पूरी किए बिना इन कम्पनियों का प्रसार करने के कारण क्या है और वे किन परिस्थितियों में सरकार से कच्चे माल के लिए सहायता और आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में सफल रही ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क) विदेशी औषध कम्पनियों में से मैं सैण्डोज (इंडिया) लि. मै. ई. मार्क

(इन्डिया) प्रा. लि., मै. स्मिथ क्लार्क एण्ड फ्रेन्च (आई) लि. और मै. वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान लि. 1981-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के उत्पादन मूल्यों के अनुपात को पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(ख) मार्च 1982 को समाप्त होने वाले 5 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान इन चार कम्पनियों द्वारा बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों का उत्पादन, जो इन कम्पनियों द्वारा अप्रैल 1982 की नीति के अधीन क्षमताओं के पुनः पृष्ठांकन के लिए अपने आवेदन पत्रों में दर्शाया गया है, दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा है [गन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-5606/83]

(ग) और (घ). औषध फार्मूलेशनों के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमताएं प्रदान करने के लिए औषध कम्पनियों के आवेदन पत्रों की जांच करते समय, नई औषध नीति में निर्धारित अनुपात मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। जहां तक विद्यमान औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों/अनुमतियों में आने वाली मदों के अधिक उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, अधिक/स्थापित क्षमताओं के विनियमन/मान्यता की देखरेख दिनांक 29-8-1980 और 17-10-91 के प्रेस नोटों में निहित सरकार की नीतियों द्वारा की जाती है। क्षमताओं के पुनः पृष्ठांकन के बारे में बाद में सरकार ने भी दिनांक 21-4-82 और 3-5-82 के प्रेस नोटों के माध्यम से एक दूसरी नीति की घोषणा की है। कच्ची सामग्री सहायता और आयात लाइसेंस समय-समय पर लागू सरकार नीति के अनुसार दिए जाते हैं।

P.O. in Andaman and Nicobar Islands Transmission of Telegrams in Havelock

3405. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Havelock Post Office in Andaman and Nicobar Islands refused to accept telegrams on 16-9-82 onwards and if so, the reasons of refusal;

(b) whether Police Radio operating in different Islands who used to accept telegrams refused to transmit telegrams if so, the reasons in details; and

(c) what is Government's proposal to improve the communications in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The case is being investigated and the results of investigation will be laid on the table of the House.

Supply of Electricity to West Bengal by D.V.C.

3406. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days DVC supplied 95 MW electricity to West Bengal since January 1982; and

(b) reasons for DVC's failure to supply the above quantum of electricity to West Bengal with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The number of days DVC supplied to West Bengal (Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation) 95 MW and above since January 82 is given below:

Month	No. of days 95 MW and above supplied to West Bengal (Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation) (PEAK)
1	2
January 82	10
February 82	14
March 82	8

1	2
April 82	11
May 82	12
June 82	15
July 82	6
August 82	4
September 82	11
October 82 (Upto 28th)	20
TOTAL	111 Days

(b) According to power allocation scheduled DVC is to supply 95 MW when its own generation is 950 MW and above DVC has supplied 95 MW to CESC on number of days shown above according to its power generation.

Broadcast of Programme "Issues before Parliament"

3407. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the usual symposia by Members of Parliament on Doordarshan and Akashvani on the subject "Issues before Parliament" have been dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). It is true that the discussion programme over A.I.R. and Doordarshan entitled 'Issues before Parliament' was not organised before the commencement of the current session of Parliament. The formats of spoken-word programmes are periodically reviewed and changes made accordingly.

Power Demand in Maharashtra

3408. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDERBHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the power demand in Maharashtra will rise to 6956 MW by the end of 1984-85 requiring installed capacity of about 11000 MW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): According to the 11th Annual Power Survey, the power demand in Maharashtra is estimated to be 4391 MW by the end of 1984-85.

At present, Maharashtra has a total installed capacity of 4532 MW (including its share from Tarapur Atomic Power Station) which will increase to 6408 MW at the end of the Sixth Plan. In addition, the State will also receive a share of 149 MW from the Korbe Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-I) by 1984-85.

National Commission to Survey Current and Future Energy Needs

3409. SHRI SAMANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now taken a decision to constitute a high-level national Commission to assess and survey the current and future energy needs of the country;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of this Commission; and

(c) how long it will be taken the commission to submit its Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Government had appointed a Working Group of Energy Policy which made an assessment of future energy needs of the country. This

Working Group gave its report in November, 1979. At present, there is no proposal to constitute a separate National Commission to assess and survey the current and future energy needs of the country.

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

Dialling facility to public at the Eastern Court Direct Post and Telegraph Office;

3410. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have provided the facility of Direct Dialling to public at the Eastern Court Post and Telegraph Office:

(b) whether it is a fact that Meter is put on while the customer is dialling the number with the result that the customer is charged even if he does not get his desired number;

(c) whether Government are aware that this causes resentment among the customers as they have to pay even without conveying their messages to the other party; and

(d) if so, the corrective action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The meter starts operating only when the called party answers. However, due to any fault, if the meter begins to run before the subscriber gets the called number, the Meter reading is not taken into account and a standby Stopwatch is started for recording the call duration. A complaint is also lodged with the Telephone maintenance authorities in such cases.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Recruitment in B.C.C.L.

3411. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total recruitment (in numbers) in the B.C.C.L. since 1st January, 1982, with category-wise break-up in details;

(b) percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that with category-wise break-up, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that some people without any knowledge of the job are entering on a large scale with fake certificates while the poor villagers with practical knowledge are being left out creating great resentment; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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

Law of Limitation and D.E.S.U.

3412. SHRI TRIDIB CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2059 on 6-3-79 wherein the then Minister of Energy categorically stated that DESU is not exempt from the provisions of the Law on Limitation;

(a) whether he is aware that DESU, R. K. Puram (West Block) has now taken the stand that according to their legal Advisor, the DESU is exempt from the Law on Limitation; and

(b) the steps which he proposes to take to dispel the DESU's interpretation of the Law which it is using to harass the helpless consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). DESU is not exempt from the Law of Limitation Act, 1963. The Law of Limitation only bars the recovery of dues through a civil suit. But DESU is within its rights to raise the demands against its consumers, including those serviced through R. K. Puram District Office, having running

accounts with DESU for the energy supplied, consumed, paid for and/or balance amount due to either party from time to time and discontinue the supply of Electricity, in accordance with Section 24 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Non-payment of Salaries, etc. to Staff of the "National Herald"

3413. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-editors and reporters of the "National Herald" have not been paid arrears of DA arising from Palekar Award, bonus for two years and salaries for two months and that deductions have been made for Provident Fund without giving registration numbers;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in respect of such grave irregularities; and

(c) efforts made by Government for just settlement of issues and for ending the strike of sub-editors and reporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Administration, 49 workmen comprising Senior Sub-editors, Sub-editors, Reporters, News editor and Managers of the National Herald, New Delhi, have not so far been paid their wages for the month of September, 82. While the Management contend that they have paid the arrears of D.A. arising out of Palekar Award, the representatives of the workmen deny having been paid so far. This is under investigation by Delhi Administration.

As for bonus for the year 1980-81, the management have paid a little over 4 per cent and promised to pay the balance by the end of November, 1982. Bonus for the year 1981-82 is not yet due as it is payable within 8 months from the close of

the financial year i.e. upto the end of November, 82.

The allegation relating to recovery of provident fund contributions from some of the eligible employees without allotting them account numbers is being investigated.

(c) About 14 workmen of the editorial staff had struck work on the 9th October, 1982. However, as a result of the efforts of Delhi Administration the workmen resumed their duties with effect from the 13th October, 82.

Maintenance of C.F. Accounts by N.D.M.C.

3414. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Commissioner of Provident Fund has made a suo moto investigation into the affairs of C.F. Accounts being maintained by the N.D.M.C. authorities in respect of their staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that no C.P.F. accounts have been maintained after 1976-77 and no annual statements have been issued to the subscribers after that year; if so, what is total amount involved; and

(c) what remedial measures are being taken by the Provident Fund Commissioner to mitigate the sufferings of the contributors?

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

Countries with Direct Telephone Link with Delhi

3415. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the cities in other countries with which Delhi has direct telephone links;

(b) whether any programmes have been drawn up to link Delhi with more world capitals; and

(c) if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) New Delhi is linked directly to the following cities in other countries:—

Aden, Athens, Beijing, Bucharest; Dar-e-Salaam, Frankfurt, Hongkong, Kabul, Kathmandu, London, Manila; Moscow, Paris, Rangoon, Rotterdam and Tokyo.

(b) and (c). Most of the world capitals are linked to New Delhi through Satellite or Satellite-cum-Submarine Cable media by means of hardpatched circuits through Bombay and Madras Gateway Centres of the Overseas Communications Service.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में पदोन्नतियाँ

3416. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सहायक अभियंता (तकनीकी) सहायक कार्यकारी अभियंता, निरीक्षकों और अधीक्षकों (तकनीकी) के पदों पर बड़े पैमाने पर पदोन्नतियाँ की गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या ब्यापार है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों को पदोन्नतियों के समय अना-रक्षित कर दिया गया था;

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

(ङ) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान में पदों की कुल संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का श्रेणीवार अनुपात कितना है?

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

Additional Sources of Energy for Rural Upliftment

3417. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has earmark a number of villages in the capital for setting up community biogas plants, windmills, solar power supply systems and other village upliftment schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of the villages included in the schemes for rural upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) and (b). An integrated energy system has already been installed at Masudpur village in Delhi. It consists of biogas plants, wind pumps, solar photovoltaic power generating system to operate TV and tubelights, solar cookers and energy plantation. 72 village families have already been given gas connections from the biogas plants and this is being extended. In addition, the surplus gas is used to generate electric power.

Ghazipur village in Delhi has also been identified for the installation of biogas plants. The gas generated from the biogas plant will be provided for cooking to the surrounding houses of the D.D.A. colony. Survey is being conducted in other villages in the capital to find out the feasibility of installing new plants based on renewable sources of energy.

Appointment of Assistants in the Ministry of Communications

3418. SHRI KESHAVRAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Department of Personnel have issued any instructions not to appoint the employees of Central Secretariat in any cadres on ad-hoc appointment;

(b) whether a large number of employees have been appointed on ad-hoc basis in the Assistant Grade with a period of service of one/two years and above;

(c) what steps have been taken by the P&T Board/Ministry so far to appoint them on a regular basis;

(d) number of vacancies of direct Assistants reported to UPSC for the examinations of the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(e) number of actual persons joined on the basis of the results of examinations of 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(f) number of permanent and regular Assistants on the cadre of the Ministry up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c). In the Cadre of the Ministry of Communications 36 Upper Division Clerks are officiating in the grade of Assistants on an ad-hoc basis for the last one/two years. These officials have come within the zone of temporary promotions fixed by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and are now eligible for promotion on long-term basis. Necessary formalities: namely, de-reservation of vacancies as necessary and assessment by Departmental Promotion Committee are being completed to appoint them on long-term basis.

(d) and (e). The position of vacancies reported to Union Public Service Commission for nominating Direct Recruit Assistants and the number of candidates who actually joined is given below:—

Year of Exam.	Vacancies reported	Actually joined
1979	8	5
1980	6	4
1981	3	Nominations not received so far
1982	10	Do.

(f) There are 138 permanent and 46 regular Assistants in the Cadre of the Ministry of Communications.

चमोली, उत्तर काशी, पौड़ी-गढ़वाल और अन्य पहाड़ी जिलों में नए डाकघर खोलना

3419. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चमोली, उत्तर-काशी, पौड़ी-गढ़वाल और अन्य पहाड़ी जिलों में डाक सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं और लोगों को अपने पत्र डाक में डालने तथा डाक सामग्री लाने के लिए दस किलोमीटर की दूरी तक जाना होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का ध्यान में रखा है क्या सरकार द्वारा इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित नए डाकघरों की अतिस्वित संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि सरकार नए डाकघर नहीं खोल रही है तो इस समस्या के प्रति सरकार सरकार द्वारा उदासीनता का रवैया अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्खाना): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Extension of Service

3420. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether extension of service has been granted in his Ministry even to those who are occupying non-technical posts like Section Officers;

(b) particulars of such officers who were given extension of service and the reasons therefor in each case for the last two years including the proposed extensions this year; and

(c) whether the Ministry are considering the question of putting an end to the extension in service in view of the representation received from the Central Secretariat Service employees expressing fears of stagnation in service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). A statement giving particulars of personnel occupying non-technical posts like Section Officers who were granted extension is enclosed. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Extension in service is granted in accordance with government policy in this regard.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Service to which belongs	Period of extension	Reasons
1	Shri V. Janakiraman, P. S. to Secretary, Press Commission.	Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service	1-2-82 to 31-3-82	Public interest.

Issue of Licence to Manufacture 'Salbutamol'

3421. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards "Glaxo

News" (Bangalore Depot Special) Vol. VII No. 11 wherein this multinational company has accused Government for not giving a licence to manufacture "Salbutamol" and criticised the function of the Indian Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). A copy of the issue of Glaxo News, Bangalore Depot Special Vol. II, which is a House Journal of M/s. Glaxo Laboratories has been obtained from the company. This carries an article titled "The Salbutamol Story". The article has expressed its concern about the decision of the Government to treat the Letter of Intent for manufacture of Salbutamol granted to M/s. Glaxo Laboratories as lapsed. Reference has been made to certain answers given in Parliament.

Any action by Government in this matter does not appear to be necessary.

Coal Production since Nationalisation and number of Engineers

3422. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that while coal production has double since the nationalisation of coal mines in 1972, the number of mining engineers has remained the same; and

(b) what steps have been taken to fill up posts of engineers in the statutory vacancies at the junior level and mining Sardars and Overmen to look after the safety of coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the number of mining engineers in Coal India Ltd. has remained the same since the nationalisation of coal mines. However, there has been a shortage of Under Managers, Overman and Surveyors. In order to fill up those vacancies the following steps have been taken:—

(i) CIL has undertaken a detailed manpower planning for next 10 years in consultation with DGMS. Both CIL and DGMS would jointly approach

mining institutes for taking necessary steps to meet the requirement of personnel.

(ii) Discussions are being held with institutions imparting mining engineering education with a view to ensuring that the existing capacity for mining engineering degree course is fully utilised.

(iii) Training programmes for departmental candidates have been initiated to enable them to pass various statutory examinations.

(iv) At present, there is no institution which is specially imparting training for mine survey work. CIL has initiated action to start one such institute.

Power Failure in Kalahandi (Orissa)

3423. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kalasandi District, Orissa was dark for more than ten days due to non supply of electricity; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-supply of electricity for a long period, and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The power supply to Kalahandi District in Orissa was disrupted from 30th August to 3rd September, 1982. The failure of power was due to un-precedented flood which caused failure of 132 KV transmission line towers on the ONG river. Due to this damage, Bolangir Grid Sub station and consequently Kalahandi which gets power from Bolangir Sub-station could not be supplied with power. Partial power supply was restored from the Machkund System from the 4th September, 1982. The essential services like PHD, Pumps, Telephone Exchange, Hospital and Railways got power supply from this date. After erection of River Crossing Towers of the

132 KV line, normal power supply was restored to Kalahandi District from 20th September, 1982.

E.P.F. and E.S.I. Amount Outstanding against 'National Herald'

3424. SHRI RAM PRASAD

AHIRWAR:

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Provident Fund and ESI re-imbursements have not been paid to the employees of 'National Herald' and yet they are starting new editions of the papers from other State capitals;

(b) if so, the action being initiated in this regard; and

(c) total amount of EPF and ESI of the employees due from the management todate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The information furnished by the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance authorities is as given below:—

EPF: The Provident Fund claims in respect of out-going members have been settled to the extent of Provident Fund contributions received. M/s. National Herald have, however, defaulted in payment of Provident Fund dues to the extent of Rs. 3.61 lakhs in respect of Delhi Unit and Rs. 10.40 lakhs in respect of Lucknow Unit. Necessary legal and penal action is being taken against the employer for recovery of the outstanding dues.

ESI: Cash Benefits available under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme are not denied to the employees for non-payment of contributions by the employer. M/s. National Herald have, however, defaulted in payment of ESI dues to the extent of Rs. 2.85 lakhs in respect of Delhi Unit and Rs. 8.76 lakhs in respect of Lucknow Unit. Necessary

legal and penal action is being taken against the employer for recovery of the outstanding dues.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन पर "हरिजन" और आदिवासियों के लिए "दलित" और "शोषित" शब्दों का प्रयोग

3425. श्री राम स्वरूप राम: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन को माधोमों से "हरिजन" और आदिवासी शब्दों का प्रसारण करने के स्थान पर "दलित" और "शोषित" शब्दों का प्रयोग करने के बारे में कोई निर्देश जारी किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे निर्देश देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सात्वें) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

तथापि, इस मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन और अन्य माध्यम एकको से यह कहा है कि वे हरिजन और गिरिजन शब्दों के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी में "शडूल्ड कास्ट्स/ट्राइब्ज" शब्दों तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में उनके उपयुक्त रूपान्तरों का प्रयोग करें ।

Achievement of Power Target for 1982-83

3426. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of achieving 3480 MW of additional power in 1982-83 has by now become doubtful;

(b) if so, the factor responsible therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The revised programme for 1982-83 envisages

commissioning of additional power generating capacity of 3482 MW. Some of the projects out of these are on a tight commissioning schedule. However, all efforts are being made to try and see that the target is achieved.

Hike in Power Tariff in Bihar

3427. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal in the Bihar State Electricity Board for revision of power tariff upward in view of the anticipated hike in rates by Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether Government are aware that Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association are very agitated and have lodged a strong protest;

(c) whether Government are aware that any further revision in Bihar State Electricity Board's tariff would ruin the existing industries and give a big setback to the State Government's efforts to step up industrial development in the State; and

(d) action taken/proposed by the Central Government to ease out this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Bihar State Electricity Board has not so far formulated proposals for tariff revision, consequent on increase in power tariff decided by Damodar Valley Corporation.

(b) Reports have appeared in the newspapers of opposition to tariff increase by the Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association.

(c) and (d). Adjustment of electricity tariff to keep pace with increase in costs is unavoidable. Electricity is only one of the inputs to an industry and the level of performance of existing industries and the rate of industrial development would depend on a variety of other factors.

Corruption and mismanagement in North Eastern Electric Power Corporation

3428. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the corruption and malpractices in the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, Shillong; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received regarding executions administration and general matters relating to the management of NEEPCO. A team of officers is looking into these complaints. The report is awaited.

जिला बलन्दशहर के लिए खाना पकाने की एजेंसी

3429. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला बलन्दशहर के लिए खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये आरक्षित थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस जाति और उप जाति को उन्हे आवंटित किया गया ; और

(ग) आवंटन प्राधिकारियों द्वारा खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसी को किसके आदेश से गैर-आरक्षित समझा गया था?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कापोरेशन लिमिटेड (बी. पी. सी. एल.) ने बलन्दशहर के स्थान पर अपनी एल. पी. जी. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप "अनुसूचित जाति" के लिए निर्धारित की थी और कार्य-पद्धति के अनुसार उन्होंने इस श्रेणी के एक उम्मीदवार का चयन कर लिया है। इस श्रेणी के

अन्तर्गत इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप के लिए चयन किया गया विक्रेता जाटव जाति का है, । क्योंकि अनुसूचित जाति के श्रेणी के उम्मीदवार को डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप आवंटित की गई है, इसलिए बुलंदशहर के स्थान पर उक्त एल. पी. जी. की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप को अन्तारक्षण करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Machinery from Czechoslovakia for Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba Fertilizer Plants

3430. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machinery imported from Czechoslovakia for the fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam was built of cheap aluminium instead of costlier stainless steel and the machinery is said to be both obsolete and under-designed;

(b) is it also a fact that the machinery for Korba plant, in anticipation of the project clearance, valued at Rs. 13 crores was imported from the above said country; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The machinery for Air Separation Unit of coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam imported from Czechoslovakia is made with aluminium. Stainless steel is not used for Air Separation Unit. The performance of Air Separation Unit has not been satisfactory due to frequent power failures and fluctuations and associated problems with turbine blades of air compressor, repeated leakages in regenerators and trouble with reversing valve.

(b) Material worth Rs. 7.51 crores (F.O.B. cost) was imported from Czechoslovakia for Air Separation Unit for Korba project.

(c) Since the coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba were all based on coal as feed stock and had the same capacities, order for Air Separation Unit for Korba was also placed on the same source.

**M/s. V.S.T. Tiller Tractor Ltd.,
Bangalore**

3431. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) what was the capital of M/s. V.S.T. Tiller Tractor Ltd., Bangalore at the time when it was set up;

(b) whether the said company has obtained loans from the Nationalised Banks and if so, the amount of loan taken during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether huge sums have been shown in the accounts books in account of TA/DA and on foreign tours of the high officers of the company and if so, the details of the amount shown under such Heads during the last five years; and

(d) whether Government have since inquired into the working of this company and if so, the outcome thereof and action, if any taken pursuant thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The company was registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.20 lakhs and the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association subscribed shares of the value of Rs. 10,000/-.

(b) As per the Annual Balance sheets, the company had obtained loans from Nationalised Banks and the following

amounts were outstanding as at the end of the last five years:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977	61.55
1978	58.88
1979	78.83
1980	87.25
1981	97.07

(c) As per the Annual Profit and Loss Accounts of the company, the total travelling expenses incurred by it during the last five years were as under:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977	1.63
1978	2.74
1979	3.21
1980	3.66
1981	6.12

(d) An inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the company has been taken up recently under section 209-A of the Companies Act and the inspection report is awaited.

Petrochemical Complex at Haldia

3432. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal moved the centre to start a petrochemical complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, what is the present reaction of the centre to the proposal;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the Statesman (Calcutta) dated 31.8.1982

reading "Centre going ahead with Haldia project"; and

(d) if so, how far Government have advanced to start work on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A letter of intent was issued in November 1977 to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to set up a petrochemicals complex in Haldia. In March 1981, the West Bengal State Government proposed that this project may be taken up as a joint venture of the State Government and the Central Government.

(b) There is no provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for this project. In consultation with the concerned authorities, a provision for taking initial steps such as selection of technology and doing some basic engineering, is expected to be made on the basis that the project will be a suitable form of joint venture of the Central Government and the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government had indicated that land has been acquired for the project, and the site is being developed.

Take-over of "Hindustan Samachar"

3433. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the language news agency called "Hindustan Samachar" has been taken over;

(b) what were the reasons for such take-over; and

(c) who is the administrator of "Hindustan Samachar" now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Registered Co-operative Society, Delhi Admn., Delhi, the

Managing Committee of the "Hindustan Samachar", registered under the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972, has been superseded by order issued by him under section 32 of the said Act on account of its persistent default and having remained negligent in performance of duties imposed upon it by the Act and Rules framed thereunder and the Bye-laws of the Society.

(c) Lt. Col. (Retd.) S.K. Kaul is the present Administrator of 'Hindustan samachar'.

Use of Apple for Televising Asian Games for Rural Areas

3434. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to use the spacecraft APPLE for televising the Asian Games to rural areas;

(b) whether Government have confirmed that APPLE could be utilised effectively to televise ASIAD;

(c) if so, whether any experiments have been carried out; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The possibility of using APPLE for TV coverage of the Asian Games as well as National networking was explored but it was not found feasible as APPLE, being an experimental Satellite, is not meant for telecasting regular programmes.

Opening of Head Post Office at Dighwara in Saran District of Bihar

3435. PROF. SATYA DEV SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of opening a head post office at Dighwara in Saran District of Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which this post office is likely to be opened by Government; and

(c) if not, the time by which the process of the preliminary enquiry in this regard is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under examination.

Project for Manufacture of Telephone Instruments which Foreign Technical Assistance

3436. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Telephone Industries have decided to launch a project for manufacture of a more reliable and cost effective telephone instrument with foreign technical assistance and have started developing in all electronic telephone; and

(b) the details regarding the new project stating *inter-alia* when it will start production, its approximate cost, the number of instruments and parts and spares to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

Yes, Sir. ITI have submitted proposals for the manufacture of a reliable and cost effective telephone instrument of contemporary design with foreign collaboration. The R&D Wing of the Company have taken up the design of an all-electronic Telephone.

(b) The proposal from ITI envisages setting up manufacturing capacity for 5 lakh telephone instruments and 7.5 lakh important components thereof per annum each at two locations. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 25 crores. Production is expected to start after one year of the approval of the collaboration agreement.

Production of Electronic Teleprinters by Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

3437. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. has produced an electronic teleprinter;

(b) whether collaboration for project to manufacture Electronic Teleprinters from Phillips of Holland, Olivetti of Italy and Sargam of France are under consideration of the Government;

(c) what amount has been sanctioned by the World Bank for this project; and

(d) the probable time for manufacture of electronic teleprinters, and market therefor and the expected early production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Proposals received from M/s. Phillips of Holland, M/s. Olivetti of Italy and M/s. Sagem of France are under evaluation.

(c) US Dollars 6.5 million approximately has been allotted for the project.

(d) The production is expected to commence from the 7th month after final approval of the project. The annual demand for such teleprinters is estimated to be of the order of 8000. The yearly production is expected to be as follows:

Year (after approval)	No. of Electronic Teleprinters
2nd Year	1000
3rd "	2000
4th "	5000
5th "	8000

Wages paid in Mines and Mining Firms

3438. SHRI AMAR ROYPRODHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers/workers engaged in mines and mining firms are not even paid minimum wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made any policy for these workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). By and large, the minimum wages prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act are being paid to the employees in the mining employments covered by the Act. Wherever irregularities are observed during inspections, necessary legal action is taken against the defaulting employers. During 1981, 2,310 inspections were made and 652 prosecutions launched. In 468 cases, the employers were convicted and 186 claim cases were decided in favour of workmen.

खानों में सुरक्षा का प्रबंध

3439. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा:

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ऐसी अनेक खानों में काम चल रहा है, जहां सुरक्षा का कोई प्रबंध नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी खानों की संख्या क्या है और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ग) इन खानों में काम होने देने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति मोहसिना किदवाई): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मंजूरी पर रख दी जाएगी।

Efforts to increase efficiency of 'Chulhas'

3440. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional Indian "Chulhas" have not seen any improvement for many centuries and these chulhas waste substantial quantity of heat, besides being a source of irritation to women every day;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the chulhas and take away huffing, puffing, smoke and tears from women;

(c) whether Government propose to finance the institutions engaged in producing smokeless chulhas and transfer the new technique chulhas to a common kitchen in our homes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the efficiency of traditional Indian chulhas is generally not more than 10 per cent. These chulhas thus waste more than 90 per cent of heat besides a source of irritation to cook.

(b) to (d). Efforts made in the country in recent years have led to the development of wood burning stoves with efficiencies of about 30 per cent and producing less smoke. Government have initiated a programme to support these efforts further and popularise the improved chulhas. Small scale production of such chulhas has commenced in some States. These would be tested in field conditions. Suitable training and extension programmes have also been proposed.

All India Judicial Service

3441. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received comments from the Chief Justice of the High Courts in connection with the constitution of All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The State Governments were asked to obtain the views of the High Courts and to send them along with their own views in the matter. So far the views of four High Courts, namely the High Courts of Gauhati, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, and Rajasthan have been received by the Union Government. The views of the remaining High Courts and of a number of State Governments are still awaited. A decision will be taken only after these are received.

Compromise agreement between Kalinga Tubes Limited and Indian Metals and Alloys Limited

3442. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a compromise or agreement was proposed between M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited of Chouduar in Orissa and M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa in Orissa High Court under section 931 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) the date when the application was made;

(c) whether M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited made the application as a creditor of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited or in what capacity;

(d) whether the latest financial position of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited and all other material facts were disclosed to the court; and

(e) if so, the details of financial position of M/s. Kalinga Tubes disclosed to the court which necessitated its transfer to Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A petition under sections 391—394 of the Companies Act, 1956, was filed in the High Court of Orissa on 24-8-81 for obtaining the sanction of the Honble Court to the compromise or arrangement whereby M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited was to be amalgamated with M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited with effect from 1-1-1979.

(c) M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited made the above said application as holding company of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited.

(d) and (e). The financial details of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited disclosed to the court were as under:—

	As at 31-12-78	31-12-80
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Share Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(ii) Reserve & Surplus	11,61,811	12,26,214
(iii) Loans:		
Secured	5,00,98,107	5,11,97,540
Unsecured	1,28,26,793	5,64,79,984
(iv) Current Liabilities	4,80,75,231	1,93,10,740
Provisions	1,73,11,071	1,72,00,000
	13,94,73,013	15,54,13,578

The accumulated loss of Rs. 535 lacs as on 31-12-78 was shown as against its subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 100 lacs.

It is presumed that Court considered this data as material for the purpose of according their approval to the aforesaid agreement.

Incident left out from Gandhi Film

3443. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that many important incidents pertaining to Freedom Struggle

but opposed to British sentiment have been left out from the Gandhi Film; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, why the incident of un-furling the Congress Flag signed by Mahatma Gandhi at Zurich Olympic has been left out from the film?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The film 'Gandhi' made by Sir Richard Attenborough is a fictionalised and dramatised version of the life and message of Gandhiji. It is not a historical documentary film on Gandhiji. Considering the nature of the film it is not feasible to include all the incidents connected with Gandhiji's visit.

कच्चे तेल पर रायल्टी का निर्धारण

3444. श्री मोती भीई आर. चांधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे तेल पर राज्यों को दी जाने वाली रायल्टी की दरें चार वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित की जाती हैं;

(ख) कच्चे तेल पर 42 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से रायल्टी किस तारीख को और कितनी अवधि के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी और किस तारीख से यह रायल्टी बढ़ा कर 61/- रुपये प्रति टन की गई; और

(ग) क्या पहली अवधि समाप्त होने के चार या पांच महीने पश्चात रायल्टी की दरें बढ़ाई गई थी और यदि हां, तो क्या पहली निर्धारित अवधि समाप्त होने की तारीख से ही बढ़ी हुई दरों पर रायल्टी की अदायगी की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत किन्हीं चार वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान रायल्टी की दर को एक बार से अधिक बार नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता ।

(ख) दिनांक 8-9-1976 से रायल्टी की दर 42 रुपये प्रति मी. टन निर्धारित की

गई थी और यह 1-4-1981 तक लागू रही और तभी से इसे 61 रुपये प्रति मी. टन कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

रायल्टी की दर के लिए कोई निर्धारित अवधि नहीं है परन्तु इसको चार वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता ।

Setting up of Bio-gas plants in States

3445. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have made remarkable achievement in setting up bio-gas plants;

(b) the guidelines, if any sent to other States to expedite the setting up of bio-gas plants; and

(c) the progress made by them in setting up bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Under the National Project for Biogas Development launched in the 6th Plan as a Central Scheme, achievement in setting up of Biogas Plants in the States/Union Territories of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Goa and Nagaland during 1981-82, the first year of the project, was more than 100 per cent of the targets set. In 8 States/Union Territories of Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Pondicherry, Meghalaya and Dadra & Nagar Haveli achievement ranged between 60 per cent to 100 per cent of targets. In the remaining States/Union Territories, the achievement was less than 60 per cent.

(b) and (c). Guidelines highlighting action points to accelerate the pace of setting up of Bio-gas Plants have been

issued to all States/Union Territories from time to time. Reports being received from the States in the matter indicate that the progress is likely to pick up.

Royalty Income of Himachal Pradesh

3446. SHRI KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the income accrued during last years to Himachal Pradesh by way of royalty of Bhakra Dams and supply of electricity to other States; and

(b) the amount decided by Government of India at the time of formation of Himachal Pradesh in 1967 as its share in the royalty of these dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No Royalty is payable to H.P. on the Power generated from the Bhakra Dams.

कोयले की चोरी

3447. श्री बाबूराव परांजपे: क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अम्बिकापुर (मध्य प्रदेश) पुलिस स्टेशन पर एक लाख टन से भी अधिक कोयले की चोरी के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) क्या विश्रामपुर कोयला खान के उप-क्षेत्र प्रबंधक ने स्टॉक राजिस्टर पर हस्ताक्षर करने से इन्कार कर दिया था क्योंकि स्टॉक में दो करोड़ मूल्य का कोयला कम पाया गया था;

(ग) क्या उप क्षेत्र प्रबंधक ने इस घोटाले की जांच की मांग की है; और

(घ) क्या बैकूण्ठपुर के महाप्रबंधक ने इस मांग के कारण उक्त उप क्षेत्र प्रबंधक का स्थानान्तरण कर दिया है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गान्धी शंकर मिश्र): (क) इस विभाग को मध्य प्रदेश के बैकूण्ठपुर क्षेत्र की बिसरामपुर और भटगांव कॉलियरियों में कोयले के स्टॉक की कमी के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत मिली है ।

((ख) से (घ) : इस मामले में आरम्भिक जांच कर ली गई है तथा और अधिक विस्तृत जांच करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश में विभागीय डाक-तार कार्यालय

3448. श्री रामनाथ दूबे: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये लगभग दो वर्ष पहले विभागीय डाक-तार कार्यालय की मंजूरी दी गई थी और उसके लिए बहुत सी गैर-सरकारी इमारतें उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) इस कार्यालय को खोलने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां । मौजूदा संयुक्त डाक-तार घर को विभागीय तारघर में बदलने की मंजूरी 18-4-81 को दी गई थी ।

(ख) इस तार घर को खोलने में विलम्ब इसलिये हो रहा है क्योंकि उसके लिये कोई उपयुक्त आवास नहीं मिल पा रहा है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सचिवालय के महाप्रबंधक उपयुक्त आवास प्राप्त करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रयत्नशील हैं ।

जिला सीतापुर में चौरिया भज्जापुर में डाक घरों का खोला जाना

3449. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम सभा चौरिया भज्जापुर, परगना बाई तहसील, सिधौली जिला सीतापुर से वहां पर एक डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई अभयोवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गांव का तथा निकटस्थ अन्य गांवों को 6 किलोमीटर

परिधि के भीतर कोई डाक सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को डाक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिये वहां पर कब डाक घर खोला जायेगा?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं, चौरिया भज्जापुर के 6 किलोमीटर के घेरे में डाकघर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) दूरी और वित्तीय घाटे को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए निर्धारित विभागीय मान-दंडों के अनुसार चौरिया भज्जापुर ग्राम में डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं बनता ।

Opening of TV relay centre in districts of Kerala

3450. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "KELTRON" has submitted a plan to the Kerala State Government to open T.V. relay centres in six districts of the State using the existing micro-wave lines;

(b) if so, whether any communication has been received by the Ministry from State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (d). A request from the Principal, College of Engineering, Trivandrum was received through the Government of Kerala for permission/licence to establish an experimental TV relay station at Trivandrum using a low-power TV transmitter to be put up by M/s. KELTRON, for relaying TV programmes during ASIAD, 82. The request has not been agreed to. Govt. is however setting up a low-power TV receive-cum-relay system at Trivandrum for TV coverage of Asian Games.

Malayalam Films Financed by Film Finance Corporation

3451. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Malayalam films were financed by the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1980-81; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to ensure the refund of loans sanctioned for such purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) No Malayalam film was financed by the National Film Development Corporation (with which Film Finance Corporation has been amalgamated) during the year 1980-81.

(b) National Film Development Corporation is taking steps to ensure recovery of loans granted for three Malayalam films during the previous years.

Construction of Theatres in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas

3452. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have approached the Central Government for assistance from the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) for construction of theatres in rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) how many States have so far been granted assistance in the matter; and

(c) the number of theatres constructed so far with National Film Development Corporation assistance, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) National Film Development Corporation's theatre financing scheme provides for the grant of loans to individual entrepreneurs and not to State Governments. Applications

have been received by Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

(b) Fortyfive applications from eleven States and Union Territories have been sanctioned loans for theatre construction.

(c) Seven theatres have been completed so far in Andhra Pradesh (2), Uttar Pradesh (1), Madhya Pradesh (1), Tamil Nadu (2) and Karnataka (1).

Financial Crisis in Film Industry

3453. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN

SHRI K. MALLANA:

SHRI GHUFRAM AZAM.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent press reports that the Indian film Industry is in the grip of a severe financial crisis and that even major producers are finding it difficult to gather money to complete their projects;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance to film producers to enable them to tide over their financial problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As far as the Government are aware, a sense of financial crisis is being felt mainly in certain sections of the Hindi film industry which is largely on account of the failure at the box office and the hold up of the production schedule of several big budget films. It is primarily a matter for the film industry to bring about a better financial management in film production and exhibition business. Except for censorship which

comes within the purview of the Union Government production, distribution and exhibition of films fall within the purview of the State Governments. However the National Film Development Corporation is trying to assist the film industry, in a limited way, by providing loans for construction of theatres and for production of good low budget films. The Union Government has also recommended to the State Governments to liberalise theatre licensing rules and provide incentives for theatre construction with a view to expanding exhibition outlets for films.

Assets of M/s. Pfizer

3454. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the assets of M/s. Pfizer in India;

(b) the details of the initial capital and further investments in foreign exchange brought in by M/s. Pfizer, with relevant dates;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s. Pfizer are making more than 15 per cent profit on formulations marketed by them in the country and they do not fall within the parameters declared under the New Drug Policy, 1978; and

(d) if so, the steps taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The assets of M/s. Pfizer in India as on 30th November, 1981 were as under:—

(Rs. Lakhs)

(i) Gross fixed assets	1282.67
(ii) Net fixed assets	549.52

(b) The original equity capital of this company was Rs. 2 lakhs. As per information available in the Hathi Committee Report, the paid up capital of the company held by foreign share holders was as follows:—

(Rs. Lakhs)

(i) Issued for cash	200
(ii) Issued by bonus shares	200

(c) and (d). The figures of profits (after tax) earned by M/s. Pfizer during the three years 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81, are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
1978-79	263.70
1979-80	270.72
1980-81	241.38

Separate figures of profits on formulation activity are not available.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं की नियुक्ति

3455. श्री जैनुल बशर: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ख) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर चालू वर्ष में संवाददाता नियुक्त किये जाने हैं; और

(ग) आकाशवाणी के संवाददाता सभी जिलों में कब तक नियुक्त किए जायेंगे?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सार्वे): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन स्थानों पर आकाशवाणी के अंशकालिक संवाददाता कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :-

1. नैनीताल
2. फर्रुखाबाद
3. भांसी
4. देहरादून
5. वरौली
6. नजीबाबाद
7. फाँजाबाद
8. मेरठ
9. प्रतापगढ़
10. सहारनपुर
11. टंहेरी गढ़वाल
12. मथुरा
13. हरदोई
14. बांदा

15. अल्मोड़ा
16. रायबरेली
17. सुलतानपुर

इसके अलावा, लखनऊ, कानपुर, गोरखपुर, आगरा, इलाहाबाद तथा वाराणसी में आकाशवाणी के नियमित पूर्णकालिक संवाददाता हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). इसके बारे में निर्णय आकाशवाणी की स्माचार यूनिटों की आवश्यकताओं तथा इस बात के सन्दर्भ में लिया जाना है कि आकाशवाणी की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति इसके नियमित पूर्ण कालिक संवाददाताओं द्वारा बेहतर रूप से की जाए ।

Recommendations by O.P.E.C. for increase in Oil Price

3456. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken note of the recent recommendations of the experts of OPEC to increase the oil price to \$ 2.30 per barrel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make adequate quantity of oil secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The reports appearing in the press indicate that the majority of the special committee of OPEC experts may have recommended for an increase in the differentials in prices of some of the OPEC crude oils, with reference to the Saudi Arabian marker crude oil, the official price of which continues to be unchanged.

(b) Government have already made adequate arrangements to meet the crude oil requirements for 1982.

Defective Boilers supplied by BHEL to Mathura and Koyali Refineries

3457. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boilers supplied by BHEL to the Mathura and Koyali Refineries have been found defective in their ducting which has hampered the full use of the processing facilities in these refineries; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to remove these snags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The commissioning of the Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units at Mathura and Koyali Refineries has been delayed on account of technical problems arising in the ducting system of the CO boilers of these units supplied and erected by BHEL. These are being rectified on a priority basis.

While this has not affected the crude throughput at Koyali, it has led the Mathura Refinery, which was partially commissioned in January, 1982, to operate at a lower crude throughput of 4 to 4.5 MTPA as against the designed capacity of 6 MTPA.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Simla H.P.

3458. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some representations from the people of Simla and Kinnaur Districts of Himachal Pradesh demanding coverage of their folk songs, dances, traditions and way of life through the National Television Programme and setting up of a Television Centre at Simla and the provision of free of cost community television sets in each big village or a panchayat circle of this backward and hilly area of the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the time by which community television

sets will be provided in each big village or a panchayat circle and the Television Centre at Simla opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Requests are received from time to time for telecasting local programmes as well as for providing T.V. facilities in the different areas. Some programmes based on various events of Himachal Pradesh have been telecast by the Doordarshan Kendra, Jullundur. A low-power TV receive-cum-relay transmitter is being set up at Simla to provide coverage of the Asian Games to the viewers in Himachal Pradesh.

Provision of community viewing sets in villages, etc. is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Complaints of Dead Telephones in Delhi

3459. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of complaints of phone being dead in Delhi were received during the month of August in the years 1982, 1981 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): No separate record of complaints regarding dead telephone is being maintained. The total number of complaints received during the month of August in the years 1982, 1981 and 1980 are 208567, 204328 and 188095 respectively. This includes all type of complaints including dead telephones.

Requirement and Availability of Power at the end of Sixth Plan

3460. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States needing more electricity as per their requirement;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned funds as per their requirements;

(c) the amounts sanctioned during the Sixth Plan for each State, State-wise; and

(d) the expected requirement and availability of electricity in each State at the end of Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Power position this year's better than last year. However, due to failure of rains in the later part of the season, agricultural demand has gone up and also due to unscheduled outages of thermal units, some States were facing power shortages. These States are Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. and J&K in the Northern region; Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in the Western Region; Tamil Nadu in the

Southern Region; Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa in the Eastern Region.

(b) The proposals of the State Governments regarding outlays for power projects in connection with their Annual Plans for 1982-83 were discussed in the Planning Commission and financial provisions for various schemes have been provided on the basis of the performance and feasible programme during the year.

(c) The details are given in the Annexure I.

(d) The details are given in Annexure II.

Statement-I

State-wise approved outlays for power sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of State	6th Plan outlay for power sector (Rs. crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	789.70
2	Assam	370.30
3	Bihar	800.00
4	Gujarat	945.00
5	Haryana	545.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	139.73
7	J & K	170.00
8	Karnataka	601.40
9	Kerala	312.73
10	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00
11	Maharashtra	2157.00
12	Manipur	18.65
13	Meghalaya	45.00
14	Nagaland	15.25
15	Orissa	410.00
16	Punjab	732.94
17	Rajasthan	675.00
18	Sikkim	12.00

Sl. No.	Name of State	6th Plan outlay for power sector (Rs. crores)
19	Tamil Nadu	1022.80
20	Tripura	22.11
21	Uttar Pradesh	2153.00
22	West Bengal	886.55
TOTAL :		14324.16

Statement-II

Statewise assessment of requirement and availability of power at the end of Sixth Plan (1984-85) as per 11th Annual Power Survey

	State	Energy (Mkwh)	
		Requirement	Availability
1	Haryana	6343	5496
2	Himachal Pradesh	823	1151
3	Jammu & Kashmir	728	1098
4	Punjab	10315	9547
5	Rajasthan	8590	6662
6	Uttar Pradesh	22638	20296
7	Gujarat	14696	14073
8	Madhya Pradesh	12227	11340
9	Maharashtra	26923	26042
10	Andhra Pradesh	11557	13120
11	Karnataka	13262	9798
12	Kerala	5539	5583
13	Tamil Nadu	15150	12018
14	Bihar	5489	4988
15	West Bengal	8561	10067
16	Orissa	5818	5509
17	Sikkim	35	101
18	Assam	1478	1583
19	Manipur	78	208
20	Meghalaya	169	317
21	Nagaland	63	56
22	Tripura	103	130

E.S.I. Hospitals

3461. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal to set up some E.S.I. hospitals in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such E.S.I. hospitals are proposed to be set up in the above financial year;

(c) the sites selected for the setting up of these E.S.I. hospitals; and

(d) the progress made so far in their establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The ESI Corporation have reported that 16 hospitals are under various stages of construction and of these the following 7 hospitals are likely to be completed and commissioned during 1982-83:—

SL. No.	Name of the ESI hospitals	No. of beds
1	Rajahmaundri (Andhra Pradesh)	50
2	Gauhati (Assam)	50
3	Surat (Gujarat)	150
4	Indiranagar, Bangalore (Karnataka)	300
5	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	120
6	Kota (Rajasthan)	50
7	Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	50

2. The other 9 ESI hospitals under construction are as mentioned below and the

present stage in regard to their construction is also given against each:

SL. No.	Name of the ESI Hospital	No. of beds	Percentage of work completed
1	Ranchi (Bihar)	50	20%
2	Jhilmil, Shahdra (Delhi)	200	Construction is likely to start shortly.
3	Hubli (Karnataka)	50	20%
4	Davangere (Karnataka)	50	Progress to construction awaited.
5	Feroke (Kerala)	100	40%
6	Thottada (Kerala)	50	20%
7	Nasik (Maharashtra)	100	Progress of construction awaited.
8	Noida (U. P.)	50	10%
9	Barcilly (U. P.)	50	Construction likely to start shortly

Commission of second stage of Thermal Project in Tuticorin

3462. SHRI M. KANDASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from Tamil Nadu Government for the commissioning of the second stage of the Thermal Project in Tuticorin, Mettur, North Madras;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal and intending to supply the essential requirements for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The second stage of the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station comprising of one unit of 210 MW has already been synchronised on 16-4-1982. The scheme for Mettur Thermal Power Station Extension (2x210 MW) has been techno-economically appraised and it is awaiting investment decision. The Project Reports for (i) North Madras Thermal Power Station comprising of 5 units of 210 MW each (revised/ proposal) original being (3x210 MW) and (ii) Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Extension State-III (1x210 MW+1x500 MW) have been received from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu. The necessary inputs such as coal linkage, transport arrangements, clearance from environmental angle, availability of water etc. are required to be tied up before the project proposal can be techno-economically appraised.

Exhibition of Religious Film on Festival Days

3463. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that on religious occasions of the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians etc. Doordarshan does not exhibit full length features films made for the occasion to apprise the people of the importance of the religious occasions; and

(b) steps taken to ensure the exhibition of such films on festival days, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Doordarshan selects feature films for telecast out of those made available by the concerned Producer/Distributors. On important religious festivals Doordarshan puts out suitable programmes with content and theme relevant to such occasions.

पलाना लिगनाइट ताप संयंत्र

3464. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पलाना लिगनाइट ताप संयंत्र के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का काम शुरू हो चुका है ;

(ख) क्या पलाना लिगनाइट आधारित संयंत्र के लिए तकनीकी और वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है ;

(ग) पलाना से कितने मेगावाट बिजली मिलने की आशा है ;

(घ) पलाना संयंत्र में प्रयोग होने वाले लिगनाइट की गुणात्मक क्षमता क्या है ;

(ङ) पलाना में लिगनाइट का कितना भंडार है तथा संयंत्र कितनी अवधि तक चल सकता है ;

(च) क्या राजस्थान में मेरटा के समीप भी लिगनाइट के भंडार पाए गए हैं ; और

(छ) क्या मेरटा में किसी ताप संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का विचार किया गया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि पलाना लिगनाइट ताप विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए भूमि-अधिग्रहण के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

(ख) से (ङ). बीकानेर जिले में पलाना में लिगनाइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत

केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना की स्कीम, जिसमें 60-60 मेगावाट के दो यूनिट हैं, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने 67.38 करोड़ रु. की अनुमानित लागत पर 27-5-1980 को तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से स्वीकृति कर दी थी। पलाना ताप विद्युत केन्द्र को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने पलाना विद्युत परियोजना और पलाना खाज परियोजना को साथ-साथ स्वीकृति देने की सिफारिश की थी ताकि अपेक्षित समय अवधि में लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि इस स्कीम पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के दौरान विचार किया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। पलाना लिग्नाइट की ओपन कास्ट माइनिंग पर सी. एम. पी. डी. आई. द्वारा तैयार की गई व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रस्तावित विद्युत केन्द्र द्वारा उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले लिग्नाइट के गुणवत्ता पैरामीटर नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

(1) औसत कैलोरीफिक मूल्य 3700 के. सी ए एल/किलोग्राम

(2) राख = 4 से 6 प्रतिशत

(3) स्थायी कार्बन = 21 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत

(4) आद्रता = 35 - 50 प्रतिशत

(5) वार्थ पदार्थ = 28 प्रतिशत से 32 प्रतिशत

(6) सल्फर की मात्रा = 1.7 से 4 प्रतिशत

उपयुक्त व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पलाना में खुदाई किए जा सकने वाले भण्डार लगभग 12 मिलियन टन हैं जो प्रस्तावित विद्युत केन्द्र को लगभग 25 वर्ष की अवधि तक चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त होंगे।

(च) और (छ) प्रारम्भिक शन्वेषणों से राजस्थान के नागौर जिले में मेरठ रोड़ क्षेत्र में लिग्नाइट के भण्डार होने का पता

चला है। आत्मनिर्भर आधार पर विद्युत उत्पादन करने के लिए पर्याप्त लिग्नाइट भंडारों का होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विस्तृत अन्वेषण करने की आवश्यकता है।

Liquidation of Companies

3465. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies which are under liquidation and the break-up of the same, State-wise;

(b) the number of companies which are under liquidation, State-wise for more than 5 years and for more than 10 years; and

(c) what specific measures Government propose to take to ensure as early winding up of these companies where liquidation proceedings are pending for a very long time?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing state-wise the total number of companies which are under liquidation and the number of companies which are under liquidation for more than 5 years and for more than 10 years is enclosed.

(c) In cases of winding up under the orders of Court, liquidation proceedings are conducted by the Official Liquidators who, though, appointed by the Central Government, function under control and directions of the Court. In the case of voluntary Winding up, the proceedings are however, conducted by voluntary liquidators appointed by the shareholders and/or creditors, as the case may be. As the liquidation proceedings very often involve litigation by or with the debtors, creditors and directors of companies in liquidation, and there is general reluctance to wind-up establishments which may cause unemployment and resultant economic hardships, these proceedings take time despite best efforts of the Official Liquidators for their expeditious completion.

Statement

State-wise the total member of companies which are under liquidation and the number of companies which are under liquidation for more than 5 years and for more than 10 years.

Name of the State	Total No of companies which are under liquidation.	No. of companies which are under liquidation for more than 5 years,	No. of companies which are under liquidation for more than 10 years.
1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	509	123	261
Andhra Pradesh	96	19	66
Karnataka	232	48	69
Kerala	279	122	49
Pondicherry	11	1	6
West Bengal	964	171	655
Bihar	38	7	28
Orissa	42	26	11
Assam	15	4	8
Maharashtra	691	186	339
Gujarat	128	33	53
Madhya Pradesh	41	8	17
Goa . . . . .	..	..	..
Delhi & Haryana	335	148	80
Uttar Pradesh	134	23	94
Punjab & Himachal . . .	86	9	50
Rajasthan	81	7	62
Jammu & Kashmir	9	3	..
	3691	938	1848

Thermal power station in Ib Valley in Orissa

3466. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a thermal power station in Ib valley in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). 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 with subsequent units being commissioned at successive intervals of 6 months each. The necessary inputs such as coal linkage,

clearance from environmental angle, availability of water, availability of infrastructural facilities etc., are required to be tied up before the project proposal can be techno-economically appraised.

Measures to improve power situation in the capital

3467. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures under consideration of Government to improve power situation in the Capital; and

(b) what are the short term and long term measures under consideration of the Government for resolving the power problem in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Power position in the Capital is much better now except for some transmission bottlenecks. Foreign Experts are looking into these aspects. Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to the proposal of DESU for installation of 2x67.5 MW sets as replacement of old units at Rajghat Power House. Sanction of Planning Commission is, however, awaited.

Delhi will also get its share from following Central Sector thermal projects:—

(i) Eingrauli STPS (5x200+2x500 MW). One unit of 210 MW capacity at Singrauli STPS has already been commissioned.

(ii) Rihand STPS (2x500 MW).

First unit is expected to be commissioned in 1987-88.

In order to meet power needs of Delhi and neighbouring states, possibility of locating near Delhi a STPS in the Central Sector is also being considered.

विदेशों में कर्मचारी भेजने के लिए व्यक्तियों/संगठनों की लाइसेंस

3468. श्री राम अवध : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत से विदेशों को कर्मचारी भेजने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों या संगठनों को लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने भारतीय रोजगार के लिए विदेशों में (देश-वार) गए और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) कोई नहीं। भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिनांक 20 मार्च, 1979 के आदेशों का अनुसरण करते हुए भरती एजेंसियों को पंजीकरण की मंजूरी देने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी गई है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न देशों में उत्प्रवास हेतु पंजीकृत किए गए भारतीय श्रमिकों की संख्या दर्शाई गई है।

विवरण

विभिन्न देशों में उत्प्रवास हेतु पंजीकृत भारतीय श्रमिक

1979

1980

1981(अ)

1. साऊदी अरब	67853	87919	86384
2. यूनाइटेड अरब एमिरेट्स	37072	56060	40570

1	2	3	4
3. ओमन की सल्तनत . . .	17949	29186	37258
4. इराक . . .	11443	19247	44158
5. कातार . . .	7972	8675	19319
6. बहराइन . . .	8484	9578	13799
7. लिविया . . .	7650	11163	19319
8. कुवैत . . .	5598	6370	5796
9. जोर्डन . . .	408	2658	3036
10. येमन की पीपल्स डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक . . .	1	185	1380
11. येमन अरब गणराज्य . . .	3033	1688	1104
12. अन्य . . .	4308	3659	3864
जोड़ . . .	171771	236188	275987

(अ) = अन्तिम

Production by Bengal Chemical Pharmaceutical Limited, Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Limited and Bengal Immunity Company Limited

3469. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of Bengal Chemical Pharmaceutical Limited, Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceutical Limited and Bengal Immunity Company Limited before take-over; and

(b) what is the present production of these units, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The details of pre-takeover and present productions of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Company Limited (BIC) are given below:

Smith Stanistreet pharmaceuticals Limited
(Taken over on 4-5-1972)

(Rs. lacs)
(SSPL) :

1972-73	185.00
1981-82	741.40

Bengal Chemicals & pharmaceuticals limited (BCPL) :
(Taken over on 15-12-1977)

1977-78	424.27
1981-82	1226.69

Bengal Immunity Company Limited (BIC) :

(Taken over on 18-5-1978)

1977-78	260.00
1981-82	765.00

Representation from Dandakarnaya employees' Association

3470. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Dandakaranya Employees' Association containing a detailed dispersal scheme of all categories of employees and workers of Dandakaranya Project on the winding up of the Project through normalisation;

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

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the scheme; and

(d) if Government are not agreeable to the scheme, what is the alternative proposal by Government and when they are winding up the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has suggested that the staff likely to be rendered surplus in the Dandakaranya Project should be found direct placement in comparable or identical posts in various offices of the Government of India with all attendant benefits of past service, including seniority and so long as their services are required in the Project for completion of the residuary work, they should be treated as on deputation to the Project.

(c) The scheme has been examined in consultation with Department of Personnel and has not been found acceptable.

(d) A Scheme for re-deployment of surplus staff is already in force and all employees with more than five years service and rendered surplus are transferred to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cells func-

tioning under the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (for Groups A, B and C staff) and the DGE&T (for Group D staff) for a period of six months during which efforts are made to find alternative employment for them. No deviation from this Scheme is possible. Transfer of assets and institutions to the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa will take place as soon as the arrangements for handing over and taking over are completed. The staff, who are willing to go over to the State Governments, will also be transferred along with the assets. Those who do not opt for the State Governments and whose services are no longer required in the Project, will be transferred to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cells.

Production of Protinex by M/s. Pfizer

3471. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions given by the previous Government (1977-1979) on unauthorised production of Protinex;

(b) how is it that this un-licensed product i.e. Protinex is allowed to be produced by M/s. Pfizer;

(c) how price approval has been granted and subsequent increase in price is allowed to the Company; and

(d) what action Government propose to see that production of this un-authorised item is stopped?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a), (b) and (d). M/s. Pfizer, who hold an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Protein Hydrolysate were manufacturing 'Protinex' by adding Carbohydrates, Minerals and Vitamins to Protein Hydrolysate. A show-cause notice was issued to them in April 1977. M/s. Pfizer contested the show-cause notice. The matter was examined and the reply of the company considered. Based on this, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs advised against prosecution and stoppage of production and this was accepted and, therefore, no further action was called for.

(c) M/s. Pfizer have made an application for fixation of Price for Protinex under Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979. The proposal is under consideration.

Number of Bidi workers

3472. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of bidi labour force in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Stateent

The approximate number of bidi workers (including Gharkhata) in different States

(in lakhs)

1. Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2. Bihar	3.50
3. Gujarat	0.12
4. Karnataka	3.00
5. Kerala	1.50
6. Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7. Maharashtra	2.50
8. Orissa	1.60
9. Rajasthan	0.22
10. Tamil Nadu	2.00
11. Uttar Pradesh	4.50
12. West Bengal	4.50

Supply of Power from Singrauli

3473. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

has not been able to execute commercial agreements with the beneficiary States with regard to the supply of power from Singrauli and that the World Bank which has financed a substantial part of the Singrauli Project has been pressing Government for such an agreement;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge arrears amounting to crores of rupees are due to the NTPC from the beneficiary States for the power supplied from Singrauli and Badarpur Thermal Power Stations;

(c) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for not executing commercial agreement with the beneficiary States and the reasons for the non-clearance of the mounting arrears on account of the power supplied by NTPC; and

(d) if the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). As per the terms concluded with the World Bank for financing the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project, the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is required to enter into commercial agreements the beneficiary State Electricity Boards, to whom power would be supplied from the project. Discussions are in progress in this regard. The State Electricity Boards have raised some issues regarding the fixation of tariff and other related matters. This being the first Agreement, it will take some time before these issues can be satisfactorily resolved. In the meantime, billing is being done on the basis of an interim tariff.

As at the end of September, 1982, an amount of Rs. 104.68 crores was outstanding from the various States to whom power had been supplied from Badarpur Thermal Power Station. In the case of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, an amount of Rs. 18.60 crores had been billed upto end of September, 1982. The UP State Electricity Board (UPSEB) has released a payment of Rs. 6.5 crores.

In the case of Badarpur Thermal Power Station, out of the total outstanding amount

of Rs. 104.68 crores, an amount of Rs. 89.44 crores is outstanding from DESU. DESU has some problems in repaying the amount due to its tight financial position. Efforts are being made for early settlement of the dues. The outstandings from the other State Electricity Boards are comparatively less and the respective State have been requested to release the payments.

Import of Thio Thamine by M/s. Chemicals & Aromatics Ltd.

3474. SHRI CHANDRABHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity applied for and sanctioned for import of Thio Thamine to M/s. Chemicals and Aromatics Private Limited since reservation of manufacture of Vitamin B, for Public sector units;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed them import of excess quantity of Vitamin B than that allowed to them in the past; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to meet the genuine needs of other small scale units for Thio Thamine?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) M/s. Chemicals and Aeromatics Pvt. Ltd. were permitted to manufacture Vitamin B1 (Hcl & Mono) since 1st November 1977 i.e. before the announcement of the new Drug Policy in March 1978 when production of Vitamin B1 was reserved for the public sector.

Following a ban on the import of Thio Thamine under the Import Policy for 1980-81 M/s. Chemicals and Aromatics applied for import of Thio Thamine to meet their requirements for production of Vitamin B1. M/s. Chemicals and Aeromatics have so far been granted two supplementary licences for import of Thio Thamine as detailed below:

Licences	Value
	Rs.
1. P/S/1445777 dated 4-7-1981 . . .	38,09,691.00
2. P/S/1949098 dated 27-5-1982 . . .	40,54,500.00

They have not been allowed to import Vitamin B1. They have agreed to supply their entire production of Vitamin B1 from Thio Thamine against the allocation orders of the canalising agency (State Trading Corporation) at the Government fixed price.

As M/s. IDPL in the Public Sector are producing Vitamin B1, and are expecting to make it in sufficient quantities, no imports of Thiothiamine are being considered at present.

Plan to step up power generation in Gujarat

3475. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had sanctioned a plan to step up power generation in Gujarat;

(b) the details of power generation projects to be undertaken by the State;

(c) what are the proposals of the State Government for power generation schemes pending with the Centre;

(d) the availability of power when these projects are completed; and

(e) the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre for improving the power situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The following power generation schemes have

been sanctioned and are under various stages of construction in Gujarat:

Hddro

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Ukai L.B. Canal | 2x2.5 MW |
| 2. Kadana Pumped storage | 4x60 MW |

Thermal

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Ukai (5th Unit) | 1x210 MW |
| 2. Wanakbori | 2x210 MW |
| 3. Wanakbori Extn. | 3x210 MW |
| 4. Kutch Lignite | 2x60 MW |
| 5. Sikka Replcement | 1x120 MW |
| 6. Gandhi Nagar Extn. | 1x210 MW |
| 7. Sabarmati Extn. | 110MW |

Besides, Gujarat will have a share of 357 MW from the Korba STPS. The State will also receive shares from the Vindhyachal STPS and Kakrapar Atomic Power Project.

(c) The State Government have submitted the following power generation schemes to the Central Electricity Authority for technoeconomic clearance:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Multipurpose Project | 1400 MW |
| 2. Replacemnt of old unit at Utran | 1x120 MW |
| 3. Kutch TPS Extn. | 1x60 MW |
| 4. Narmada TPS | 4x500 MW |
| 5. Gandhinagar TPS Extn. | 1x210 MW |

(d) The generation capacity for the State will increase to 5039 MW when the projects mentioned in reply to (a) & (b) above are completed excluding share from Vindhyachal and Kakrapar Projects.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 945 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for power development in the State.

Decision to allot two cylinders to L.P.G. Users

3476. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI DAULAT SINH JADE-
JA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to provide two cylinders as

against one at present to each cooking gas users;

(b) the names of the cities where this facility is being provided;

(c) whether Government have assessed how this will delay the waiting list;

(d) whether the present system will only mean that big cities will consume still more cooking gas which could otherwise be given to small towns; and

(d) what justification has prompted Government to take this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The oil industry has decided to supply an additional cylinder to the existing customers who seek it. This will be done on

a priority basis in the areas in which it takes undue time to supply a refill due to variety of problems which may take some time to overcome.

(c) and (d) Sanction of a second cylinder to existing customers will not deprive the people in the waiting list for the supply of LPG. This decision does not entail consumption of any additional LPG except on a one time basis because the consumption of each customer does not increase in any significant manner by the provision of a second cylinder.

(d) It was felt by the oil industry that some of their existing consumers were dissatisfied because of any interruptions in the supply of refills. Provision of a second cylinder would make the system of distribution more efficient and will give great satisfaction to the consumers while causing no undue burden on the oil industry to serve the consumers waiting in the queue for obtaining LPG.

Financial of cadre review proposal for C.I.S.

3477. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised a cadre review proposal for the Central Information Service;

(b) if so, has the upgradation of the posts of Assistant News Editors at the Regional Stations of All India Radio and News Reporters at the State Capitals to the posts of News Editors and Senior Correspondents been included under the proposal;

(c) does the proposal include any increase in the cadre strength of the C.I.S. especially in Grades II and I and the Junior Administrative Grades so as to deal with the report stagnation in Grades III, II and I of the Service; and

(d) does the proposal envisage any change in the CIS Rules, so as to regularise the *ad hoc* service of promotee office and to fill up the vacancies in va-

rious grades of the Service especially Grade I?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Certain proposals for a review of the cadre structure of the Central Information Service are under consideration and a final decision in the matter will be taken soon.

(d) No, Sir.

Clearance for expansion of IOC unit of Haldia

3478. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received clearance from the Planning Commission for the expansion of I.O.C. unit of Haldia during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Project for increasing the capacity of Haldia refinery from 2.5 million tonnes per annum to 5.5 million tonnes per annum has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Feasibility Report in respect of this expansion project prepared by M/s. Indian Oil Corporation had been discussed in an inter-ministerial meeting in April, 1982. In the light of these discussions, revised cost estimates have been recently received from Indian Oil Corporation.

Details of public deposits collected by Companies

3479. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been spurt in the issue of notices by companies calling for deposits from public during the past six months; and

(b) if so, the details of the companies which have advertised for deposits and

the amount collected during the past six months?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) Under Rule 10 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, the companies are required to file returns of deposits only annually as on 31st March by 30th June following. In view of this, the information in regard to deposits collected by the companies during the past six months is not available.

The invitation and acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial institutions is regulated by provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act and rules made thereunder. Under rule 4/4A of Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules every company intending to invite or accept deposits is required to issue an advertisement in the prescribed form. There are more than 60,000 companies spread all over the country. The labour and time involved in computing and comparing the number of such advertisements to see if there is a spurt during the last 6 months may not be commensurate with the results expected. In case, however, information in respect of any particular company is required the same can be collected and furnished.

Sanctioning of posts of Inspector Grade II, Head Clerks, UDCs and LDCs in R.P.F. Commissioner Office, Delhi

3480. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Provident Fund Commissioner had sanctioned some regular posts for the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Delhi, in respect of LDCs, UDCs and Head Clerks and PF Inspectors Grade-II;

(b) if so, what is the date of issue of such order and the number of posts that have been sanctioned by him;

(c) out of these sanctioned posts, how many have been regularised by RPF Commissioner, Delhi;

(d) how many staff members of general category and SC/ST category have been regularised, separate figures for each category; and

(e) what is the number as per 40 point roster allotted to SC and ST employees in all the categories of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seismic Survey for Oil in Rajasthan

3481. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the programme and plans for seismic survey, geological studies for exploration of oil in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the amount allocated for this purpose;

(c) the areas in the State to be covered under oil exploration programme; and

(d) what are the prospects so far assessed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the Sixth Plan period 1980—85, a total of 5 party years of geological survey and 13 party years of seismic survey are planned by ONGC in Rajasthan. Besides, 6000-7200 line kms. of seismic survey and requisite geological studies are also proposed to be carried out by OIL in Rajasthan during 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(b) The total Sixth Plan allocation for this purpose is about Rs. 67 crores.

(c) The areas in the State proposed to be covered under oil exploration programme are Jaisalmer-Mari high, Shahgarh sub-basin and Kishangarh sub-basin.

(d) Based on regional geological considerations the prospects are considered to be good.

**Appointment of part-time workers in
A.I.R. District Headquarters**

3482. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government decided to
appoint part-time workers in AIR in Dis-
trict headquarters; and

(b) if so, when they will be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P.
SALVE): (a) and (b). A.I.R. already
has part-time Correspondents at the im-
portant district headquarters in the coun-
try. Presently such part-time Correspon-
dents are functioning at 157 centres in the
entire country.

राजस्थान में गैस एजेंसियों का आवंटन

3483. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1982-83 में राजस्थान के कितने
शहरों को गैस सिलेंडर दिए गए और उनके
नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) 1982-83 में कितने और स्थानों
को गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की जाएंगी ;

(ग) राजस्थान के उन शहरों के नाम क्या
हैं जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा 1983-84 में
गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की जाएंगी ;

(घ) क्या गैस एजेंसी मंजूर करने के
नियमों को आसान बनाया जाएगा और यदि
नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या गारा शहर (कोटा राजस्थान)
से प्राप्त आवेदनों की छानबीन अभी पूरी
नहीं हुई है तथा इस शहर के लिए वितरक
एजेंट कब तक नियुक्त किया जाएगा।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर
सिंह): (क) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा 1980-
81 और 1981-82 की योजना के प्रति
राजस्थान में दी जाने वाली कुल 48 एल.

पी. जी. डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों में से 30-9-
1982 को निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 43
डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें प्रदान की गई थीं :

जावर

जयपुर (6)

सिराही

नागौर

बीकानेर (4)

भालावार

अजमेर (3)

जोधपुर (5)

कोटा (2)

डूंगरपुर

जैसलमेर

बलवर (2)

भरतपुर (2)

सवाई माधोपुर

टोंक

ब्यावर

माउंट जाबू

चित्तोड़गढ़

भीलवाड़ा

उदयपुर

गंगानगर

बूंदी

सीकर

चुरू

जालोर

पाली

मेर

शेष 5 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें जो दी जानी थीं
वे जयपुर, बाड़मेर, उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा
और श्री गंगानगर के स्थानों पर दी जानी हैं।

(ख) 1982-83 के लिए संशोधित एल.
पी. जी. रॉस्टर में उद्योग ने राजस्थान
में 17 स्थानों को शामिल किया है।

(ग) 1983-84 की योजना अभी उद्-
योग द्वारा निश्चित की जानी है।

(घ) डीलरशिपें/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें देने की संशोधित नीति को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की संभावना है।

(ङ) बाड़ा में 20 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें देने की योजना है। तथापि, 1982-83 की योजना में बारन में एक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिप देना शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिए दिनांक 7-4-82 को एक विज्ञापन जारी किया गया था, परन्तु 1982-83 की योजना से आगे नीति/पद्धति में संशोधन किया जाना है, उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

धनबाद में ईंटों के भट्टों के लिए उपयुक्त किस्म का कोयला सप्लाई न किया जाना

3484. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धनबाद कोयला क्षेत्र में "हार्ड कोक" का प्रयोग करने वाले ईंटों के भट्टों का काम, उपयुक्त किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई न होने के कारण बन्द होने वाला है तथा 40,000 श्रमिक भुखमरी के कगार पर बैठे हैं ;

(ख) क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा में "हार्ड कोक" का प्रयोग करने वाले ईंटों के भट्टों को प्रतिदिन कोयले के रकों की सप्लाई करके स्थानीय उद्यमियों के प्रति भेदभाव पूर्ण नीति अपनाई जा रही है ; और बिहार में ऐसे उद्यमियों की संख्या क्या है और उनकी मांग कितनी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका विचार बिहार सरकार तथा चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, धनबाद, के अनुरोध पर बिहार के उद्योगों को उपयुक्त किस्म के "हार्ड-कोक" की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने का है ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गागी शंकर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Waiting list for New Telephone Connections in Kerala

3485. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are in the waiting list for new telephones in Kerala; and

(b) when those persons are expected to be given telephone connections with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There are 23,826 persons on waiting list on 31-8-82.

(b) About 6,000 telephone connections are expected to be given during 1982-83. Majority of the remaining connections are likely to be provided before the end of 6th Five Year Plan.

बंधुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में निजी संगठनों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट

3486. श्री भीम सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई निजी संगठनों के बंधुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार की उन रिपोर्टों पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) से (ग). बंधुआ श्रमिकों की विद्यमानता के बारे में निजी संगठनों, अभिकरणों, व्यक्तियों आदि से समय-समय पर रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होती हैं। ऐसी रिपोर्टें जिकायते राज्य सरकारों को भेजी जाती हैं, जो उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन कार्यान्वयन प्राधिकारी हैं।

Women's Employment

3487. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any machinery to monitor the situation regarding women's employment on year to year basis;

(b) whether Government have any reliable statistics regarding women's employment in (i) the organised industry, (ii) Central and State Government jobs, (iii) jobs in Public undertakings, and (iv) employment in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the comparative figures in each of these spheres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Paraffin Wax to Orissa

3488. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paraffin wax required by the State of Orissa during 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the quantity of paraffin wax actually allotted and supplied by the Centre to Orissa in the above two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Detailed information is still awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publication of Books in Nepali, Dogri and Manipuri

3489. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2741 on 27th July, 1982 regarding publi-

cations of books in Nepali, Dogri and Manipuri and state:

(a) are Government aware that children speaking the above languages go out of the main-stream of national life due to non-availability of suitable and rare books in these languages at cheaper rates, which nurtures national integration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to bring out cheap books in the above languages to bring children speaking those languages in the National main-stream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). The Publications Division is bringing out its publications, including children's books, mainly in the various languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Publication of such books, including children's books, in Nepali, Dogri and Manipuri would depend on Plan priorities and availability of resources.

Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Limited

3490. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on 3rd August, 1982 regarding Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and to state the reasons why in the public interest and the interest of large body of shareholders, nationalised banks, depositors, suppliers and others involved, Government have not already appointed Government Directors on the Boards of Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd. and Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited is the holding company of which M/s. Swadeshi Mining & manufacturing company Limited is a subsidiary.

The inspection of the books of accounts and other records of M/s Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited under section 209A of the Companies Act has just been completed. Suitable action, if any, against the company would be taken in case the examination of the inspection report indicates serious acts of omission and commission.

In the case of M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Company Limited, the clarifications/explanations have recently been submitted by the company on the alleged financial irregularities arising out of the inspection and these are under examination.

Divorce Laws for various communities

3491. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Divorce laws of the Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to amend these laws?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The provisions contained in the Special Marriage Act, 1954 with regard to divorce apply to persons whose marriages are solemnised or deemed to have been solemnised under that Act or under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 irrespective of the community to which such persons may belong. Subject to this, with regard to divorce:—

(i) the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 apply to Hindus and this Act applies to Sikhs also.

(ii) the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 apply where either or both the parties to the marriage is or are Christians;

(iii) the provisions of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 apply where the parties to the marriage are Parsees; and

(iv) the Muslim personal law and the provisions contained in the Dissolution of the Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 apply where the parties are Muslims.

It may also be mentioned that section 29(2) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 saves the operation of any right recognised by custom or by any special enactment to obtain the dissolution of a Hindu marriage. Mention may also be made of the Convert's Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 which provides for the dissolution of marriages of converts to Christianity in certain circumstances.

(b) A Bill, namely, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 for amending the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to include therein irretrievable break down of marriage as a ground of divorce is now under the consideration of a Joint Committee of the Houses. There is no other proposal to amend the divorce laws.

Code of conduct for Central Trade Unions

3492. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to allow only those Central trade unions to take part in official committees that accept a code of conduct; and

(b) if so, whether any legislative sanction would be obtained for such a step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government has not taken any such decision.

Shortfall in production of Life Saving Drugs

3493. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortfall in the production of life saving drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to boost the production of life saving drugs; and

(c) the details of production of life saving drugs for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no agreed list of life-saving drugs as such. There is a list of drugs known as 'essential drugs' which was identified by the Hathi Committee, which includes most of the life-saving drugs. The total production of all bulk drugs and formulations in the country is estimated to have increased from Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 1200 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 275 crores and 1300 crores respectively during 1981-82. However, the production has fallen short of the proportionate Sixth Plan targets.

(b) Production constraints like power-cut, shortage of water, equipment breakdowns, industrial unrest, cheaper imports, etc. are some of the reasons for the shortfall in the production of drugs. The

Government have taken the following measures to increase the production of drugs in the country:—

(1) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems of any, in implementation.

(2) Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector by improving the capacity utilisation.

(3) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and schemes for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions. Additional measures if any needed will be taken to step up the production of drugs in the country further.

(c) The details of production of bulk drugs and formulations for the last 5 years is as under:—

Year	Bulk drugs (Rs. in crores)	Formulations (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	164	90
1978-79	200	1050
1979-80	226	1150
1980-81	240	1200
1981-82 (estimated)	275	1300

मध्य-प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में विद्युतीकृत गांव

3494. श्री मोती लाल सिंह : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1980-81 के दौरान मध्य-प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में कुल कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया ;

(ख) उन अन्य गांवों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इस बीच विद्युतीकरण सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और उन योजनाओं की संख्या

कितनी है जिनका सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या इन सभी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांवों को इस वर्ष बिजली दी जायेगी ?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्त-पोषित की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले में, 22 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण 1980-81 के दौरान किया गया था ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत 17 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में से, जिनमें 1011 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का प्रावधान

है, 31-3-1982 तक 187 गांव विद्युती-
कृत किए जा चुके हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण
निगम के पास सीधी जिले के लिए कोई
नई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम स्वीकृति के
लिए लम्बित नहीं पड़ी है।

(ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा
स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अंतर्गत
1982-83 में, सीधी जिले में 160
गांवों को विद्युतीकृत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव
है। परियोजना रिपोर्टों में बताएं गए
कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ग्राम विद्युतीकरण
निगम द्वारा स्वीकृति की गई परियोजनाएं
सामान्यतः 5 वर्ष की अवधि में पूरी करने
के लिए सापानबद्ध की जाती हैं।

Delay in Deliver of Dak

3495. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Gov-
ernment that the Posts and Telegraphs De-
partment is losing efficiency and there is
delay in deliver of letters, money orders,
telegrams etc.; and

(b) has it come to the notice of Gov-
ernment that there is a loud complaint in
Bangalore that old age pensioners are not
getting their pensions regularly and in
time and there is corruption and that every
pensioner has to pay Re. 1/- or Rs. 2/- to
the postman, (There are nearly 50000
pensioners in Bangalore)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)
The existing Mail and delivery arrange-
ments in the country are quite satisfac-
tory. However, stray cases of delay
occur due to late running of Air, Rail
and Road services or dislocation on ac-
count of strikes or go slow by the staff.
Coordination at various levels is, how-
ever, maintained with other departments
to bring about improvements and elimi-
nate bottle-necks.

The delivery performance of telegrams,
has been satisfactory. A Statement show-
ing percentage of telegrams delivered
within the prescribed norms during the
months of April 82 to July, 82 is attached
at annexure.I.

(b) It is stated that about 744000
money orders are sent in a year to old
age pensioners in Karnataka. During the
last one year, the Department received
only 57 complaints about non-payment of
old age pension money orders. On en-
quiry it was found that 32 money order
forms were lost in transit and payment
was got made by issuing duplicate money
orders. 21 money orders were returned
to the senders due to incorrect or incom-
plete addresses. One money order was
found correctly paid and in only 3 cases
there was non-payment or wrong payment.
Only one complaint of demand of Bak-
shish was received but no one came for-
ward to substantiate the allegation.

Statement

Statement showing prescribed norms, targets and control limits in respect of Transmission of
telegrams (from booking to delivery)

1. Speed of Telegram Service

(Transmission) % age of telegrams transmitted and to end
within norms)

	Norms	Targets	Control Limits
<i>One link</i>			
Priority category Class XX & above	1-hour	100	98
Class XS & OS	2-hours	95	92
Others	3-hours	90	82

1	2	3	4
<i>Two links</i>			
Priority category class XX & above	2-hours	100	98
Class XS & OS	4-hours	95	90
Others	4-hours	90	80
<i>Three links</i>			
Priority category class XX & above	3-hours	100	98
Class XS & OS	6-hours	95	90
Others	6-hours	90	80

Statement

Percentage of Telegrams delivered within Norms (from booking to delivery)

	A.P.	Bihar	Guj.	J&K	L.K.	KNT	MH	MP	NE	NW	Orissa	Raj.	Tamil Nadu	U.P.	W.B.	Delhi
April, 82	72	94	92	97	80	89	84	93	91	79	77	88	94	72	75	89
May, 82	59	97	77	81	66	95	79	74	88	85	83	87	93	72	74	88
June, 82	78.4	97	95	80	75	93	73	82	90	84	87	85	92	77	73	87
July, 82	81	97	94	72	77	92	88	81	91	83	80	85	94	NA	73	85

बाल श्रमिकों का सर्वेक्षण

3496. श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में श्रमिक व्यूरो के माध्यम से बाल-श्रमिकों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इसके द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई : (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। भारतीय उद्योगों में बाल श्रमिकों संबंधी सर्वेक्षण श्रम व्यूरो, शिमला द्वारा किया गया था और रिपोर्ट 1981 में प्रकाशित की गई थी।

(ग) और (घ) : मुख्य निष्कर्षों का सारांश रिपोर्ट के अध्याय 3 में दिया गया है। चूंकि यह रिपोर्ट पूर्णतया, अनुसंधान रिपोर्ट है, इसलिए इसमें कोई सिफारिशें नहीं हैं लेकिन सांख्यिकीय, विश्लेषण है। इस रिपोर्ट में सरकार द्वारा नीति बनाए जाने के लिये आंकड़े दिए गए हैं और इसलिए किन्हीं सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, धार तथा भाबूआ जिलों में सीधी डायल करने की व्यवस्था लागू करना

3497. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी जिलों को कब तक एस. टी. डी. तथा सीधा डायल करने की व्यवस्था से जोड़ा जाएगा; और

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, धार तथा भाबूआ जिलों में सीधे डायल करने की व्यवस्था लागू करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) चालू तथा आगामी योजना अवधि के दौरान सभी जिला मुख्यालयों जिस में आदिवासी जिले भी शामिल हैं, में सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली तथा एस. टी. डी. सुविधाएं उत्तरांतर प्रदान किए जाने की योजना है।

(ख) इन स्थानों पर प्रस्तावित स्वचालित टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए अपेक्षित उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है।

Sanction to Kuriarkutty-Karapara Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

3498. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given sanction of Kuriarkutty-Karapara Hydro-electric Project in Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) when was the project sent to the Centre for clearance; and

(d) the time by which sanction is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The Project Report on Kuriarkutty Karapara Multi-purpose Project in Kerala with an installed capacity of 95 MW was received in C.E.A. in January, 1979. Subsequently, the Project Authorities informed CEA that the Project is under revision. The revised Project Report is awaited in C.E.A. The Project can be considered for clearance after the revised report is received and its techno-economic feasibility is established.

Condition for Registration in Employment Exchanges

3499. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employment Exchanges insist upon residence in

the State and Knowledge of the local language as a condition for registration of applicants;

(b) whether the period often required is not less than 5 years;

(c) whether Central Government employees, who are liable to frequent transfers, find it impossible to get their children and wards registered in Employment Exchanges; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to correct the situation, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). Some of the State Governments have imposed residential restrictions in the matter of registration at Employment Exchanges. Since such restrictions are against the provisions of Constitution, all the Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors have been asked to ensure that residence qualifications, if any, imposed as a pre-condition for registration at Employment Exchanges are immediately withdrawn.

आकाशवाणी, जोधपुर से कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण में व्यवधान

3500. श्री बिरदा राम फूलवारिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 30 सितम्बर, 1982 के "जलते दीप" में प्रकाशित होने वाले इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछले एक वर्ष से बिजली गूल हो जाने के कारण आकाशवाणी के जोधपुर केन्द्र से कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण में व्यवधान हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के इस केन्द्र को तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव काफी समय से विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या बोलटोज की घट-बढ़ के कारण एशियाड-82 के प्रसारण में व्यवधान होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इन अवरोधों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है और इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सार्वे): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों को बिजली की सप्लाई में अस्थिरता की दशा में प्रेवणों में व्यवधानों को बिलकुल दूर नहीं किया जा सकता । तथापि, राजस्थान विद्युत बोर्ड, जो बिजली की सप्लाई करता है, से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह बिजली की सप्लाई की सतत व्यवस्था करने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए ।

Indian workers stranded in Libya

3501. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report that 740 Rajasthani workers are stranded in Libya after being abandoned by the contractor who had hired them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Mission in Tripoli has not helped to bring them back to India; and

(c) whether other Indian workers, similarly stranded in foreign countries, are facing problems of repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir. Out of nearly 750 persons about 80 have returned to India while remaining have agreed to accept alternative jobs arranged by the Government of Libya at the request of the Indian Embassy, in Libya. The workers who have accepted alternative employment and stayed behind in Libya did so voluntarily. The Embassy helped those who desired to

return to India and the remaining were helped to take up alternative employment.

(c) No such case is in the knowledge of the Government. However, in one case relating to Kuwait, 46 workers who had approached the Indian Embassy in Kuwait with the complaint that no jobs were given to them by the local firm which recruited them, the Embassy has taken up the matter with the Kuwait Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour; and with the help of our Embassy the workers have found alternative employment.

Theft of ONGC Stores and Petroleum Products by ONGC Employees

3502. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission are involved in thefts of Oil and Natural Gas Commission stores and petroleum products;

(b) if so, how many thefts have taken place during the course of the last five years together with details thereof as also the results of the investigations made, if any; and

(c) outcome of the final action taken in the matter, with details of employees found involved in theft cases;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In the period from 1978 to June, 1982, 724 thefts of crude oil and other equipment, but not petroleum products, took place in all the projects/offices of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC). Out of these in only 21 cases of theft were ONGC employees involved. In all only 40 employees were involved. The position of

the cases against these 40 employees is as below:—

1. Cases of employees under police investigation	18
2. Pending in courts	4
3. Acquitted by courts	2
4. Departmental Inquiry	4
5. Under investigation by CBI	1
6. Major penalty imposed	1
7. Minor penalty imposed	9
8. Repatriation to the parent department	1
Total	40

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना का राज्य सरकार को अन्तरण और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा शैक्षिक स्थानों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3503. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दण्डकारण्य परियोजना राज्य सरकार को अन्तरित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कौंडा गांव के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र और उस क्षेत्र के शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान देना जारी रखेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन संस्थाओं को चलाने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगी): (क) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के परलकोट और कौंडागांव जोनों के प्रशासन को सामान्य बनाने और इन जोनों में दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों और संस्थानों को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अन्तरित करने का निर्णय किया है। इसमें शिक्षा संस्थान तथा चिकित्सा संस्थान जैसे प्राइमरी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, औषधालय इत्यादि शामिल है।

(घ) और (ग). परिसम्पत्तियां राज्य सरकार को निःशुल्क हस्तान्तरित की जाएगी। सरकार ने इन परिसम्पत्तियों और संस्थाओं में कमियों को पूरा करने और उस अवधि तक, जैसा सहमत होगा, उनकी देख-रेख पर होने वाले व्यय को वाहन करने की सहमति दे दी है। तथापि, वस्तर जिले में कोंडागांव स्थित रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर अस्पताल को केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रबन्ध के अधीन जारी रखने के लिए सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं। इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में अभी सरकार के विचारों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

3504. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मार्च, 1979 तक जारी किए गए टेलीफोन बिलों की 10.6 करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी घन राशि सरकारी विभागों की ओर बकाया है; यदि हां, तो आज तक प्रत्येक सरकारी विभाग की ओर बिलों की कितनी बकाया राशि शेष है; और

(ख) टेलीफोन विभाग द्वारा इस तरह के उन सरकारी टेलीफोनों को न काटने के क्या कारण हैं जिनके टेलीफोन बिलों का समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी नहीं। 31-3-1979 तक जारी किए गए बिलों के सम्बन्ध में दिनांक 30-6-1982 को राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र सरकार पर टेलीफोन बकाए की कुल रकम 81.16 लाख रु. थी जिसका ब्यांरा निम्न प्रकार है:--

(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य सरकार	37.63
केन्द्र सरकार	43.53
योग	81.16

उपभोक्ताओं का विभागवार विभाग वर्गीकरण (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर जिस पर उपरोक्त अवधि को 17.81 लाख रुपये

बकाया थे) का रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता अतः प्रत्येक विभाग पर बकाए की सूचना दे पाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ख) अदायगी न करने पर सरकारी टेलीफोनों को भी अन्य टेलीफोनों की ही तरह काट दिया जाता है परन्तु उन टेलीफोनों को नहीं काटा जाता जिन्हें विभाग के नियमों के अन्तर्गत इसके लिए विशेष तौर पर छूट प्राप्त होती है अथवा जिनका उपयोग कानून व्यस्था बनाये रखने के लिए किया जाता है अथवा जिन टेलीफोनों के बिल विवादास्पद होते हैं।

News Item "HEC lets down Coal India"

3505. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) has Government's attention been drawn to the news-item "HEC lets down Coal India" appeared in the New Delhi edition of Financial Express dated August 11, 1982;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of issuing global tenders for the purchase of four draglines, Government placed Orders with a British firm though a reputed Company of the United States had quoted lower prices and quicker deliveries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a letter of intent placed with the U.S. Company was later withdrawn in favour of the British Company;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the British Company has failed to meet the delivery schedule offered by it resulting in huge losses to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). It is correct that in response to a Global tender for purchase of 4 Walking draglines of 24.90 Cu.m. capacity in 1979, the orders were placed for

supply on Heavy Engineering Corporation though their offer in collaboration with a British firm was higher than that of an American concern.

The delivery schedule of the American offer was also marginally favourable. While both these offers were found to be technically acceptable, Coal India was advised to place orders on HEC taking into account the considerations of promoting indigenisation and the policy of giving certain price reference to public sector undertakings. Therefore, the letter of intent issued by Coal India Ltd., to the U.S. Manufacturers was not converted into a firm order.

(e) & (f). There have been certain slippages in delivery erection and commissioning of the first two draglines against the schedule originally envisaged. The question of expediting delivery, erection and commissioning of the equipment is being vigorously pursued with HEC at different levels by Coal India the Government.

Retired Officers working in Private Companies

3506. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2654 dated 27th July, 1982 regarding retired Officers working in private companies and state:

(a) The outcome of the investigation into the complaint referred to in part (a) of the above reply, the officials and non-officials involved and the remedial action taken in the matter;

(b) whether he proposes to overhaul this Branch with a view to give clean administration and eradicate all such malpractices; and.

(c) if not, how he proposes to deal with the malady?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The case is still under investigation. Meanwhile, one offi-

cial has been transferred. Transfers are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible. Instructions have been issued that only officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above may meet visitors by appointment.

Setting up of Organisation for Development of tidal solar and wind power Energy

3507. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an organisation for developing energy from tidal, solar and wind power in the country;

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has set up a Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). CASE co-ordinates matters relating to harnessing of all new and renewable sources of energy. Furthermore, a Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has also been set up recently.

आर्थिक उन्नति में आवश्यक साधन के रूप में विज्ञान

3508. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में दिल्ली में एशियन एड-वर्टाइजमेन्ट कांग्रेस की 13वीं बैठक में "एडवर्टाइजमेन्ट एन इंडोशियल इनपुट इन इकॉनामिक ग्रोथ" पर हुई चर्चा के मुख्य बातों का बौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस बैठक में निकाले गए महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन निष्कर्षों के व्यावहारिक क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे): (क) 13 वीं एशियन एडवर्टाइजिंग कांग्रेस का नई दिल्ली में 27 सितम्बर से 1 अक्टूबर, 1982 तक आयोजित निम्नलिखित गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा किया गया था :-

1. इन्डियन सोसाइटी आफ एडवर्टाइजर्स ।
3. इन्डियन एण्डर इस्टेन न्यूजपेपर सोसाइटी ।
3. इन्डियन लैंग्वेज न्यूजपेपर्स एसोसिएशन ।
4. दि नेशनल काउंसिल आफ एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज ।
5. एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसीज एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया ।

कांग्रेस को भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित/आयोजित नहीं किया गया था। सम्मेलन में निकले निष्कर्षों को कांग्रेस द्वारा इस मंत्रालय को सूचित नहीं किया गया है ।

रेल डाक सेवा को समाप्त करना

3509. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल डाक सेवा को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या रेल डाक सेवा संघों और कर्मचारियों ने ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) रेल डाक सेवा को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Recruitment of P and T Pensioners in P and T Operative Offices

3510. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is very heavy backlog of vacancies in P&T operative offices;

(b) whether it is a fact that carry over of vacancies and delayed recruitment are also common feature of the administrative offices both in Postal and Telecom. Circles;

(c) whether it is a fact that very recently some ad hoc orders have been issued for recruitment of P&T pensioners against the available vacancies in the operative offices only; and

(d) if reply to the above parts be in the affirmative, will Government consider the desirability of filling up temporarily the vacancies in the administrative offices preferably by the pensioners of the administrative offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No proposal is under consideration to fill up temporarily the vacancies in the administrative offices by retired officials of such offices. The extent of vacancies in the Administrative offices is relatively small and steps are being taken to expedite the recruitment of regular staff against the vacancies.

Irregular Supply of L.P.G. Cylinders by Dealers

3511. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some dealers of LPG in the Capital turn down re-

quests on the phone to supply cylinders of gas to customers on the plea of short supply;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the number of consumers registered with these dealers has swelled manifold and consequently they find it difficult to cope with the demand on the same day;

(c) if so whether Government propose to look into the working of these dealers; and

(d) whether any steps will be taken to see that with the increase in the number of customers with any dealers the standard of service also rises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, sometimes it may just happen that the dealer may not be able to supply the refill cylinder the same day on account of various reasons like temporary shortage, absence of delivery boy due to sickness or when the requests are received late in the afternoon.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Appointment of study Group for studying Utilisation of Offshore Gas

3512. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Government of India, has appointed a study group (Shri Lavraj Kumar Committee) for studying and recommending the measures for optimum utilisation of offshore gas in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of this sub-committee;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any Central unit in order to handle

the utilisation of gas for Maharashtra and if not, in what way this is proposed to be done; and

(d) by what time, this will be brought into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Working Group set up in 1977 for studying the utilisation of offshore gas in Maharashtra had, *inter-alia*, recommended that the Government of Maharashtra should study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of offshore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers as well as to the 45 textile mills listed in the Group's report including the question of textile mills using a mixture of LSHS and fuel oil instead of gas for the purpose of reducing the level of pollution.

(c) and (d). Various alternative arrangements will have to be studied before deciding upon the agency. The question of the time therefore does not arise at present.

Registration of Unemployed persons in Employment Exchanges

3513. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government have been advised by the Union Government to ensure that registration of all candidates, who turn up on any particular day at any Employment Exchange, should be effected the same day;

(b) whether for improving the functioning Employment Exchanges, Labour Ministry has asked the States to create the requisite machinery for enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made in this regard;

(d) whether it has also been suggested that to make the Employers' Register com-

prehensive, mobile teams may be raised in States; and

(e) if so, how many of the suggestions made so far to improve the functioning of the Employment Exchanges have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) According to National Employment Service Manual prepared by the Central Government, applicants calling at Employment Exchanges upto 2 P.M. are required to be registered on the same day. However, applicants coming from along distances even after 2 P.M. are not normally refused registration on the same day.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to create suitable machinery for enforcement of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and Rules 1960 framed thereunder.

(c) The other suggestions made for improving the functioning of the Employment Exchanges are indicated in the Annexure.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to raise peripatetic teams (mobile teams) and these have been set up in some of the States and Union Territories.

(e) The actual implementation of the suggestions lies with the State Governments/Union Territories, with whom the Administrative and financial control of the Employment Exchanges rest.

Statement

Other suggestions made for improving the functioning of Employment Exchanges

The following other important suggestions have been made for improvement in the working of the Employment Exchanges.

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1. Adequate inspection staff should be provided to conduct regular inspection of, Employment Exchanges and to look into complaints.

2. Employment Exchanges should be provided with access to testing facilities at establishments which enjoy public confidence.

3. The accommodation and amenities available at Employment Exchanges should be improved.

4. To ensure a satisfactory standard of submissions against vacancies of Typists and Stenographers, Employment Exchanges should confine their submissions to previously tested applicants.

5. State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to provide staff to the Employment Exchanges in accordance with the staffing formula evolved by the Central Institute for Research & Training in Employment Service.

6. Staff at officers' level, as well as at other levels, should be entrusted with the work of Employment Exchanges only after they have undergone pre-service training successfully. Besides, there should be regular programmes for in-service and refresher training.

7. The State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to create research cells in the Employment Directorate for: (i) conducting special studies/surveys and allied matters, (ii) coordinating employment/unemployment studies and surveys conducted in the States by other Departments, (iii) effecting refinement in methodology and techniques of collection of data and (iv) undertaking other related research work.

8. A Handbook of Instructions for the use of the Enforcement Officers under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act has been circulated to State Governments/Union Territories for their information and guidance.

Installation of INTELSAT

3514. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one transponder abroad—the international Satellite (INTELSAT)—has been looked for a period of one year from 1 November, 1982 at a cost of Rs. 1.9 crore as hiring charge to provide live TV coverage of the Asian Games;

(b) if so, by what time the same is likely to be installed;

(c) whether any surety for its continuance and good service has been checked in advance; and

(d) if so, whether any surety in this regard has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A TV transponder of INTELSAT has been hired

for a period of one year w.e.f. 1.11.82 at the rental of US \$ 1.9 million equivalent to about Rs. 1.82 crores.

(c) and (d). As per assessment, this transponder is expected to provide satisfactory service and be available during the period of hire.

Development of Telephone Services in North Eastern Region

3515. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the schemes to be taken up during the sixth plan period for the development of telephone services in the different States and union territories in the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The tentative proposals for the development of Telephone services during the 6th Plan in the different States and Union Territories in North Eastern region are indicated in the Annexure.

Statement

Services to be taken up	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	Total
Telephone Exchanges	21	61	19	12	13	22	7	155
Increase in equipped capacity	1720	12435	1535	3075	1360	2170	1105	23400
Increase in Direct Exchange Lines	1600	11630	1400	2850	1250	2025	1035	21790
Increase in Long Distance Public Tele-phones	30	200	40	18	30	40	50	408

Expansion of Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation

3516. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemical Corporation (IPCL), Baroda has submitted to Government proposals for expansion in 5 petro-chemical projects such as acrylic fibre plant etc.;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project and the capital outlay involved;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that Public Sector Unit is provided

with the latest technology for poly, filament yarn, and other allied man-made fibres so that it could successfully compete with the already established flourishing private sector units; and

(d) if so, Government's thinking on this crucial issue and what other assistance it proposes to render to this Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) has submitted feasibility reports for the following projects:

S.No.	Project	Estimated cost
1.	DMT Expansion (Phase II) from 30,000 MTA to 40,000 MTA	Rs. 13.15 crores
2.	FCG Gas utilisation : Polypropylene Copolymer-25,000 MTA; Di-isobutylene-6,000 MTA	Rs. 68.37 crores
3.	Acrylic Fibre Expansion (from 12,000 MTA to 24,000 MTA)	Rs. 85.03 crores
4.	Xylenes Expansion (from 40,500 MTA to 96,500 MTA)	Rs. 59.36 crores
5.	Linear Alkyl Benzene Expansion (from 30,000 MTA to 43,500 MTA)	Rs. 17.43 crores

(c) and (d). The selection of technology will be made on techno-economic consideration.

Parallel Mail Service Run by Coach Attendants of Mail/Express Trains from Delhi/New Delhi

3517. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the parallel Mail service being run by the Coach Attendants of all principal Mail/Express Trains emanating from New Delhi/Delhi by carrying packets of letters and parcels on behalf of traders/businessmen and delivering them to the representatives of the latter on arrival at the respective destinations;

(b) whether the Railway Staff is actively involved in this racket; and

(c) if so, what steps he proposes to take to unearth this racket in collaboration with the Railway Department and

thus prevent further loss of revenue being caused to the Exchequer by such conduct of the Railway staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such case has so far come to the notice of the P&T department.

(c) if any specific case comes to the notice of the Department appropriate action would be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Supply of Gas to Central Government Officers Posted to Mathura on Transfer

3518. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the newly opened Indane (IOC) Gas Agency in Mathura to register the Central Government Officers who are posted to Mathura on transfer for the gas supply on their production of Transfer

Vouchers in respect of gas connections held by them in the Hindustan Petroleum at their last posting stations to avoid any inconvenience being caused to them;

(b) if so, details; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether he proposes to do the needful now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Procedures already exist between the oil companies to enable a gas consumer of one company at any particular location to get a substitute connection at another location on his transfer from another company, should the company that had earlier given him a gas connection is not represented at the new location of his posting. This is done through the termination vouchers system of each company being honoured by the other company on a reciprocal basis.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

देश में तेल कुओं में आग

3519. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में तेल के कुओं में आग लगने की कुल कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं;

(ख) तेल कुओं के छिद्रण में हुई प्रगति को देखते हुए और आग लगने की ऐसी घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप हुई हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं; और

(ग) पिछले एक वर्ष में आग लगने की ऐसी घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप हुई हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान देश के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल कुओं में आग लगने की पांच घटनाएँ हुई हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, आग लगने की एक घटना व्यवधान किए जा रहे एस. जे. -5 नामक एक अपतटीय कुएँ में हुई थी।

(ख) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि तेल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को कोई हानि न हो और वर्ष 1982-83 के लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये जायें। तेल कुओं के व्यधन संचालनों के दौरान सम्भावित आग की दुर्घटनाओं को दूर करने/रोकने के सभी सुरक्षात्मक सावधानियाँ बरती जा रही हैं।

(ग) पांच तटवर्ती दुर्घटनाओं में से चार दुर्घटनाओं में लगभग 12 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई। पांचवी तटवर्ती दुर्घटना में और इसके साथ-साथ एस. जे. -5 नामक अपतटीय कुएँ में हुई दुर्घटना में हुई हानि का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

Tenders for sale of coal slurry

3520. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the slurry of Kathara and Sawang washeries of C.C.L. has already been declared to be of "D" grade non-coking coal for which price has also been fixed on 27th May, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons and grounds on which tenders have been invited for its sale when price is already fixed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tenders for sale of slurry

3521. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tender has been invited for the sale of slurry from Kathara Washery and Sowang washeries of CCL;

(b) if so, whether coal trading licence was 'a must' for submitting the tender as per the conditions mentioned on the tender paper;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above tender has been awarded to a person who does not hold coal trading licence; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coastline rural areas provided experimental tidal Energy

3522. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the coastline rural areas in which experimental tidal energy was provided in the year 1981-82;

(b) to what extent Government are satisfied with its performance; and

(c) the details regarding power potential for small industries therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Government of India has sanctioned a proposal costing over Rs. 2 crores for taking up studies and investigations in the Gulf of Kutch for establishing the feasibility of developing power from tides. Preliminary investigations for the purpose were started in 1981-82. The tentative power potential in the Gulf of Kutch from tidal power generation is estimated at 600 MW. However, it may be mentioned that at present there is no tidal station operating in the country.

Lifting of dumped fire clay

3523. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the commencement of digging a new colliery over bottom mine, huge quantity of fire clay is taken out and dumped wastefully; and

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received for lifting the fire clay dumped at various places?

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

कारगली और कटहरा क्षेत्रों में अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिये मुआवजा

3524. श्री शिबु सोरेन: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी. सी. एल. के अन्तर्गत कारगली और कटहरा क्षेत्रों में अधिग्रहीत जमीन के लिए मुआवजा वर्ष 1964 से अब तक न तो लोगों को दिया गया है और न ही कोई रोजगार दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितने लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया है और कितनी दर पर दिया गया है; और

(घ) कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है और कितने मामले में अभी विचाराधीन हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) अभी तक 295 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है । सामान्यतः से. को. लि. ने तीन एकड़ या इससे अधिक भूमि से वंचित एक परिवार को एक नौकरी देता है। कभी-कभी विशेष मामलों में यदि भूमि तीन एकड़ से कम हो तो भी भू-विस्थापितों को कठिनाई के आधार पर उदाहरण के लिए जीवन निर्वाह का कोई अन्य साधन न होने पर नौकरी दे दी जाती ।

New project at New Gobindpur in Kathera area of CCL

3525. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new project is likely to be started in New Gobindpur in Kathera area of C.C.L.;

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken in this regard and the details of the difficulties being experienced;

(c) the number of persons likely to be appointed there on the basis of the project report; and

(d) the policy of the C.C.L. in regard to appointments there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; Gobindpur project was sanctioned by Government in Kathara area (and not Kathera area) of C.C.L. on 17-7-1980 and the rated capacity of this project is to be achieved in 1990-91. The work has already started but the progress is very slow due to non-availability of land. This is due to the fact that the land owners are not accepting the compensation assessed by the competent State authority and are pressing for exorbitant rates of compensation and employment to all villages. Problem has not been resolved even after intervention of the State Government machinery and such effort is still continuing.

(c) The number of personnel as per approved project report, is 2390 at the full production level.

(d) With regard to recruitment of personnel, C.C.L. is following the procedures prescribed by the Government according to which for posts carrying emoluments upto Rs. 800/-, names of candidates are called for from local employment Exchanges. Direct recruitment is, however, resorted to only after considering land losers who are provided job as per norms and available vacancies and after re-deployment of persons transferred from other mines. Supervisory positions and skilled

positions are filled by open advertisements, after ascertaining the position from local employment exchanges that such persons are not available with them.

Better Postal and Telecommunication Service to Public

3526. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has promised better postal and telecommunications service to the public; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this respect and what improvement has been achieved after his taking over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is the continuous endeavour of the department to provide better postal and telecommunication services to the public. In the current plan also, adequate programmes have been laid out for this purpose.

(b) In the 6th plan period, improvement of postal services is sought to be achieved through extension of postal net work primarily in the rural areas, provision of additional letter boxes and appointment of additional E.D. Employees for clearing letter boxes and effecting delivery in the villages. Postal counter facilities will also be extended to many more villages through the services of mobile branch offices. Construction of departmental buildings for Postal and RMS offices and staff quarters is another programme during the current plan which is expected to contribute towards the efficiency of the service.

During the last two years 255 postal and RMS buildings and 1527 staff quarters have been constructed. Similarly 3490 new post offices have been opened and 5494 additional E.D. employees have been appointed. The number of additional letter boxes installed during this period is 10339 and mobile counter service facilities have been extended to 4600 additional villages during this period.

On the telecommunications side efforts are being made to improve the quality of service by various steps which include:—

(i) replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires;

(ii) use of jelly-filled cables in the distribution net work to prevent ingress of moisture;

(iii) pressurisation of primary, junction and secondary cables with dry air for reducing faults;

(iv) laying of cables through PVC ducts to prevent damages; and

(v) Daily testing of important telephones working for public utility organisations, hospitals, news agencies etc.,

On account of various steps that are being taken, general improvements in various services have been noticed.

Opening of Post Offices in Villages of Gujarat

3527. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages, district-wise for which representations have been made for opening of village post offices in Gujarat since 1980 and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(b) the criteria adopted for opening new post offices in villages; and

(c) the number of villages in Gujarat State district-wise, which have no village post office as on 31st March, 1982 and the time by which Government propose to provide post offices in those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Oil from Foreign Countries

3528. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement made for importing oil from foreign countries during the year 1982-83;

(b) the quantity likely to be imported during the current year, countrywise;

(c) the quantity likely to be produced in the country during the current year; and

(d) what are the steps being taken to increase production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The contracts for the import of crude oil are normally concluded on a calendar year basis. The term contracts signed with the national oil companies of some of the oil exporting countries provide for supply of following quantities of crude oil in 1982:

(In Million Tonnes)

Country	Quantity
Iraq	3.0
Iran	3.3
Saudi Arabia	3.1
USSR	2.8
UAE	1.00
Nigeria	0.5
Venezuela	0.5

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

(c) About 20 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be produced indigenously during 1982.

(d) Several measures have been taken for augmenting indigenous crude oil production like intensification of exploration activities, acceleration of indigenous crude oil production programmes, repairs to the existing sick wells and implementation of a number of enhanced recovery techniques.

100 Per Cent Electrification in Himachal Pradesh

3529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any districts/blocks have been identified for 100 per cent electrification by the R.E.C. in the State of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the likely date by which these targets would be achieved as also the present percentage electrification of (i) villages (ii) households in these districts/blocks alongwith the likely expenditure for each area; and

(c) whether the schemes for 100 per cent electrification in respect of all these district/blocks have been sanctioned by R.E. Corporation?

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

Transportation of Coal

3530. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the modes of transportation of coal used in India;

(b) whether any study has been made to transport coal by pipelines as is done in some European countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The following modes of transportation of coal are currently used in India:

1. Rail
2. Road
3. Ropeway

4. Belt Conveyor; and

5. Ships.

(b) and (c). Government has constituted a Working Group to examine the economics of transportation of coal through slurry pipelines. This Working Group has assigned the work relating to preparation of Feasibility Report to M/s. Engineers India Ltd. The Feasibility Report has been accordingly prepared by M/s. Engineers India, and submitted for consideration to the Working Group.

Oil production plan by O.N.G.C.

3531. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the 10 years perspective for oil production that is reported to have been formulated by the ONGC;

(b) whether any changes have been made by the ONGC in its exploration programme in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to obtain the required additional drilling rigs and heli rigs for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The ONGC has formulated a conceptual plan frame for accelerated exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons for 1980-90. This conceptual plan frame envisages a total outlay of Rs. 28995 crores. The matter is under examination and details have not been finalised, consequently, the question of implementation does not arise at this stage.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to part (a) and (b) above, does not arise at this stage.

Imprisonment for violation of Factory Laws

3532. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compulsory imprisonment is on the way to be prescribed for a second violation of certain provisions of the Factories Law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to prescribe compulsory imprisonment for second violation of provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 wherein the order of the court has not been complied with in the period specified or extended by the Court.

News-item captioned "Russians may make film of Asiad"

3533. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item appearing in the "Statesman" dated 12th September, 1982 under the caption "Russians may make film of Asiad";

(b) if so, whether film experts from other developed nations like Japan, U.S.A., Canada, West Germany etc. were also invited and if so, the details of their views and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) number of Russian film experts who are expected to come to India to make film of Asiad, their names and status etc.;

(d) whether after Asiad, Government propose to import Japanese technique on films, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government are reconsidering their earlier decision to invite Russian film experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No foreign film experts have been invited.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

मैसर्स बंधे की तीन कम्पनियों का विलय का प्रस्ताव

3534. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत में चल रही मैसर्स बंधे की तीन कम्पनियों के विलय के प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक कम्पनी के कृत्यों का व्यापार क्या है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लाभ तथा अन्य रूपों में उक्त कम्पनियों ने कितनी धनराशि अर्जित की;

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम में ऐसी किसी कम्पनी को बन्द करने की कोई व्यवस्था है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करने में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और

(ङ.) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार को अब तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हुई है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) (क) यहां उल्लिखित तीन बंधे कम्पनियों के नाम हैं: बंधे लेबोरेट्रीज, जोहन बंधे एण्ड ब्रादर और मै. गैथ (इंडिया) लि. मै बंधे लेबोरेट्रीज मुख्य रूप से औषधों और भेषजों के निर्माण में लगी हुई है। य अपनी सम्बद्ध कम्पनी मै जोहन बंधे एण्ड ब्रादर के लिए भी कुछ मर्दों का उत्पादन करते हैं। मै. जहन बंधे एण्ड ब्रादर अपने फार्मूलेसों का उत्पादन एवं दिपणन में

जयेफी मेन्स एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा कवाते है तथा मै. वैथ लैबस को को बिक्री विस्तार एवं प्रशासनिक भी प्रदान करते है। मै. वैथ (इन्डिया) का मुख्य कार्य क्षेत्र (व्यापार) अपनी फ़ैक्ट-रियों को औषधों और भेषजों के उत्पादन हेतु किराये पर देना है अतः ये एक भुस्वामी के रूप में कार्यशील है। वैथ ग्रुप उक्त तीनों कंपनियों को मिला करके अपनी गतिविधियों को पुनर्गठित करना चाहते थे और तदनुसार उन्होंने जोहन वैथ (इन्डिया) प्राइवेट लि. के नाम से एक कंपनी बनाई जो सभी तीन उपक्रमों का व्यापार अधिग्रहीत कर लेगी। इस समामेलन के निम्न परिणाम हो सकते थे :-

(1) हस्तांतरी कम्पनी, अर्थात् जोहन वैथ (इन्डिया) प्रा. लि. की गतिविधियों में वर्तमान तीनों कम्पनियों के कार्यकलाप सम्मिलित होंगे ;

(2) एक बार यदि हस्तांतरी कम्पनी द्वारा वर्तमान कम्पनी का व्यापार अधिग्रहित कर लेने पर वैथ लेबस लि. द्वारा वैथ (आई) से पट्टे पर ली गई भूमि भविष्य में पट्टे पर नहीं रहेगी क्योंकि हस्तांतरी कम्पनी स्वयं भू-स्वामी हो जाएगी;

(3) बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय ने कुछ शर्तों के साथ समामेलन की योजना को स्वीकृति दी है परन्तु इन शर्तों को पूरा न किए जाने के कारण यह योजना अभी कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी है।

(ख) 1977-78 से 1979-80 तक के तीन वर्षों के दौरान मै. वैथ लैबोरेटरीज द्वारा कमाये गए लाभों (करों के पश्चात्) के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :--

1977-78

33.32 लाख रुपये

1978-79

39.96 लाख रुपये

1979-80

49.15 लाख रुपये

अन्य दो कम्पनियों द्वारा कमाये गये लाभों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियमों के अधीन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को विदेशी कम्पनियों के भारत में अपने कार्यकलापों को जारी रखने के आवेदन पत्रों की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने या उन्हें रद्द करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। जिस मामले में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा कोई आवेदन पत्र रद्द कर दिया जाता है उन में सम्बंधित कम्पनी को अपने कार्यकलाप बंद करने पड़ते हैं या शाखा कार्यालय या व्यापार के किसी भी अन्य स्थान को ऐसे कार्यकलापों को करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्दिष्ट तारीख की समाप्ति पर बन्द करना पड़ता है।

(घ) और (ङ). 1976 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि मै. जान वैथ एण्ड वुडर्स और मै. वैथ (इन्डिया) लि. से भारत में अपने कार्यकलाप समाप्त करने को कहा जाए। तथापि, इस निर्णय को हाथी समिति के निर्णयों को सरकार द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिए जाने तक आस्थागित रखा गया। इस मामले पर विदेशी कम्पनियों के अन्य संबंधित फौरन आवेदन पत्रों के साथ 1981 में पुनः विचार किया गया था। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इन दो कम्पनियों को 1.2.1982 को निदेश दिया कि वे भारत में अपने कार्यकलाप समाप्त करें। मै. वैथ (इन्डिया) लि. इस देश में अपने कार्यकलाप समाप्त करने को सहमत हो गये हैं और ऐसा करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के निदेश के विरुद्ध मै. जान वैथ एंड वुडर्स का अभ्यावेदन विचाराधीन है।

Non-issuance of E.P.F. Annual Statements to workers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3535. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta does not issue yearly account statements to the participant workers in the Andaman and Nicobar Island and there is a widespread discontentment in the Union Territory, if so, when in last account slip was issued to Chattam Saw-Mill Workers; and

(b) whether Government have considered for opening of an area office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, when it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A proposal for opening a Sub-Regional Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under consideration.

Vigilance Organisation in E.P.F. Organisation in Tamil Nadu

3536. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vigilance organisation has been set up in the E.P.F. organisation in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, how many cases in the nature of irregularities have been registered, enquired into and disposed of during the last three years by the said organisation?

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

Shortage of Streptomycin Sulphate

3537. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of shortage of Streptomycin Sulphate in this country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to augment the production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There is no shortage of Streptomycin Sulphate bulk drug in the country. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are carrying inventories.

In the two weeks' period ending 8-10-1982 localised shortage of certain specific brands of Streptomycin Injection and Streptopenicilin Injection were reported from Calcutta, Bharat Pur, and Madras. In all these places equivalents were reportedly available. The concerned manufacturers were advised telegraphically to rush supplies and they have reported to have relieved the shortage.

Companies under M/s. TVS Sons Ltd.

3538. **SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of companies under the control ownership of T.V.S. Sons Ltd., in Tamil Nadu;

(b) nature of business carried on by each company;

(c) what are the assets of each of these companies during the last five years preceding and including the financial year 1980-81;

(d) whether any of the financial institutions have lent invested in each of these companies and if so, what;

(e) whether all these companies have been submitting their balance sheets in time to Government; and

(f) if not, the names of the companies and the action Government have taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). A Statement showing the names of companies in the TVS Industrial House in Tamil Nadu, nature of business carried on by them and assets in 1977 to 1981 is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5607/82]

(d) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has sought information on outstanding loans from financial institutions. The information is given in the Statement annexed.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Exemption from conservation of Forest Act, 1980 to Tillari and Pench Hydel Projects

3539. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conservation of Forest, Act, 1980 has had an adverse effect on the completion of Hydro-electric projects;

(b) whether the Tillari Hydro-electric Project and the Pench Hydro Electric Project in Maharashtra which are scheduled to be completed by 1985-86 will be delayed as they have not been exempted from the provisions of the Conservation of the Forests Act of 1980; and

(c) whether in view of severe shortage power in Maharashtra, Government propose to grant immediate exemption in their case?

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

Transformer oil for Bandel Unit V Thermal Power Station found unfit for use

3540. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the transformer oil meant for Bandel Unit V Thermal Power Station (West Bengal) has been found to be unfit for use, thus adding to the already critical power situation in that State;

(b) if so, whether he has got the matter investigated as to how much sub-standard oil has been supplied and fixed responsibility for not conducting proper tests about quality before being supplied to the Power Stations;

(c) the outcome thereof and steps taken to eradicate such lapses in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

Industrial house permitted to import new or second hand power plants for captive use

3541. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large industrial houses which have been permitted to import new or second hand power plants for captive use during the current year, so far and in 1981-82;

(b) the capacity of these plants; the places where these will be set up, the country of import, whether direct or through any Government agency the capital outlay involved in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) the particulars of equipment which has arrived or is in pipeline; and

(d) whether any part of power generated by these captive units would be made available for public utility also, particularly in the States where power situation is in very bad shape; if so, whether it will be canalised through the State Electricity Boards or direct to the interested parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) No large industrial house has been permitted to import power generating equipment for captive

use in 1981-82 or during the current year so far.

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

Scheme to acquire Land in Jharia Town Area for Production of Coal

3542. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to acquire land in the area of Jharia town for increasing the production of coal;

(b) the details of the area of land likely to be acquired for converting it into mining area near Jharia Coalfield;

(c) the number of families likely to be affected and what steps have been taken for their rehabilitation; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). According to the Master Plan for reconstruction of Jharia Coalfield prepared by CMPDIL with the assistance of Polish Experts, a total of about 30,000 hectares of land is required for mining blocks, both opencast and underground, major roads, railways, townships and power supply etc. Jharia Coalfield is the only source of prime cooking coal in India and of the total exploitable reserves in this coalfield, 550 million tonnes are lying beneath Jharia town and other settlements.

(c) About 860,000 people would be required to be shifted by 2000 AD in stages. Of these 523,000 would be BCCL employees and their dependents. Others to be affected are 267,000 people in urban areas and 68,000 in rural areas. Total land required for rehabilitation is calculated at 19,190 acres. Seven townships are planned for rehabilitation purposes and 66,000 houses are proposed to be constructed for rehabilitation of non-BCCL employees/dependents. The

proposal is that 50 per cent of the construction cost would be borne by BCCL and 50 per cent by Bihar State Government and associated Societies.

(d) The implementation of the scheme has been already taken up in stages. Several projects which constitute an integral part of the scheme have been approved and taken up for implementation. Jharia coalfield reorganisation is scheduled to be completed by 2000 AD.

Production of Coal

3543. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the grade-wise annual production of coal during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether it is a fact that coal sector suffered losses during the said period; if so, the amount of losses suffered;

(c) what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to help to reduce the losses to the minimum and make it profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Facilities for L.P.G. in towns of Orissa

3544. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns in the State of Orissa where cooking gas facilities have been provided up till 31st March, 1982;

(b) the names of the towns likely to be provided this facility during the current year;

(c) the criteria adopted for opening new LPG agencies;

(d) the number of applications for new LPG connections pending in Orissa as on 31 March, 1982; and

(e) the number of new connections likely to be issued during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Aska	Rourkela
Balasore	Rayagoda
Behrampur	Sambalpur
Burla	Sunabeda
Cuttack	Bhubneshwar
Jaypore	
Puri	

(b) Bolangir	Dhenkanal
Brijrajnagar	Phulbani
Baripada	Chatrapati
Paradeep	Koraput
Keonjhar	Bhavanipatna
	Sundergarh

(c) Subject to product availability LPG (Cooking Gas) marketing is extended to new towns depending upon the following considerations:

(i) anticipated customers potential;

(ii) maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and

(iii) viability of operations.

However, the Industry has planned to cover all towns with a population of over 20,000 in a phased manner.

(d) 26,279.

(e) 37,000.

Re-employment to Delisted Casuals in Kessergarh & Damoda Collieries

3545. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of delisted casuals found eligible for re-employment as badli loaders in Kessergarh and Damoda Collieries of Area No. 1 of the B.C.C.L. having more than 75 days of attendance between 1973 and 1976 as per the agreement in the consultative committee, facts in details;

(b) number of delisted casuals actually re-employed till 1-10-1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that the task of establishing identity was given to the DIG Security, B.C.C.L. more than one year ago; and

(d) whether the task has been completed, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Loss of Coal Production due to Non-availability of Power, Strikes and Absenteeism.

3546. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(e) loss of coal production due to non-availability of power, strikes and absenteeism in the five coal companies under CIL in the last five years; and

(b) whether the loss has started increasing again; if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) The loss of

coal production as estimated by CIL due to non-availability of power over the last five years have been as follows:

(figures in million tonnes)

Years	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	NEG	Total
1981-82	1.49	0.49	0.60	0.41	0.02	3.01
1980-81	2.46	1.67	1.10	0.23	..	5.46
1979-80	2.83	2.15	1.51	0.27	0.02	6.78
1978-79	0.94	1.24	1.25	0.24	..	3.67
1977-78	0.32	0.91	0.91	0.19	..	2.33

The loss of coal production as estimated by CIL due to absenteeism over the last five years have been as follows:—

Years	ECL	BCCL	QCL	WCL	NEG	Total
1981-82	1.24	0.47	0.35	0.24	..	2.30
1980-81	3.20	0.94	0.42	0.66	..	5.22
1979-80	3.19	0.92	0.27	0.76	0.30	5.44
1978-79	2.57	0.95	0.46	0.51	..	4.49
1977-78	0.13	0.73	0.28	0.10	..	1.24

The CIL maintains statistics of loss of production due to labour unrest and/or law and order. The loss of production due to labour unrest/law and order as estimated by CIL over last five years have been as follows:—

Years	ECL	BCCL	CCL	WCL	NEG	Total
1981-82	0.26	0.07	..	0.14	..	0.47
1980-81	0.15	0.17	0.05	0.24	..	0.61
1979-80	0.20	0.15	0.03	0.26	..	0.64
1978-79	0.33	0.45	0.13	0.29	..	1.20
1977-78	0.16	0.25	0.12	0.12	..	0.65

(b) No, Sir.

Failure of Telephone Service in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar.

3547. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3896 on 3rd August 1982 regarding failure of telephone service in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar and to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the disruption in telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani, Jayanagar and what improvements have since taken place;

(b) whether installation of superior engine alternators has ended disruption at Darbhanga, Madhubani, Jhanjharpur, Lohrisarai, Shoghardiha and non-materialisation of trunk calls from Bisfi Parsouni, Ghaharghat, Basaitha, Loukaha, Ladaiua, Ladaiaua and Babu Barahi Public call offices; if not the reasons and remedial measures; and

(c) whether postal buildings at Benipatti Postal Head Quarter are being constructed and neighbouring P.C.Os. parented to Madhubani via Benipatti?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The latest position of telephone services in Darbhanga, Madhubani and Jayanagar is satisfactory. The effective percentage of trunk calls from Darbhanga has increased from 67 per cent in July, 82 to 76 per cent in September, 1982.

(b) Installation of engine alternators of higher capacity at Darbhanga and Lehri-sarai has improved the working of tele-

phone exchanges in these places. Engine Alternators at Madhubani, Jhanjharpur, Ghoghardiha have been found to be sufficient to meet the power requirements of these exchanges.

Very few calls are being booked from these Public Call Offices.

(c) Postal building at Benipatti already exists. Suitable building to house a 25 lines exchange is being searched. Nearby Public Call Offices will be parented to Benipatti on commissioning of this exchange.

Subsidiaries of Tata Oil Mills Company

3548. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRA-KASHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tata Oil Mills Company (TOMCO) has any wholly owned subsidiaries in India;

(b) if so, how many such subsidiaries are at present; and

(c) the nature of them and the capital invested in each?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As per the printed annual report of M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. (TOMCO) for the year ended 31st March 1982 it has two wholly owned subsidiaries in India viz., (1) M/s. Lakme Ltd. and (2) M/s. Aftaab Investment Co. Ltd. The nature of activity is as under:—

S.No.	Name	Nature of activity
1.	M/s. Lakme Ltd.	Perfumery, cosmetics and Toilet Incense-tions.
2.	M/s. Aftaab Investment Co. Ltd.,	Investment.

TOMCO holds the entire equity capital of Rs. 81.00 lakhs of M/s. Lakme Ltd. and Rs. 10.00 lakhs of M/s. Aftaab Investment Co. Ltd. respectively.

I.D.P.L. Performance

3549. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "IDPL performance poor, says Minister" appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 26th August, 1982; and

(b) the reasons why the IDPL has failed to disperse its offices to the Plants to ensure better coordination and economy in its expenditure?

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

(b) The Offices of the Plant managements are located in the plants. The Corporate Office has also been moved to Gurgaon, next to the formulation plant. Only the Marketing Division and Liaison Office are located in Delhi, apart from the Regional Sales Office for the Delhi region and the Bulk Sales Depot.

Representation from P & T. employees of Katihar Division

3550. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether P&T employees of Katihar Division had addressed any representation dated 20th July, 82 to the Minister for Communications; and

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A representation dated 20th July 82 was received from Secretary All India P&T Employees Coordination Committee Katihar, which is an unrecognised organisation.

(b) the representation contained the following demands;

(i) Immediate release of DAs due from 1.4.82 and 1.6.1982;

(ii) Settle urgently the demands regarding pay parity with public sector undertakings;

(iii) Immediate repeal of FR-17(A);

(iv) Lifting of ban on meetings in office premises;

(v) Cancellation of orders of rotational transfers;

(vi) Payment of pending claims of OTA etc.; and

(vii) Standard licence fee of P&T Quarters at Katihar instead of flat rates.

Under the existing policy no action is required to be taken on the representation received from an unrecognised organisation.

डेली के महाप्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध जांच

3551. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच अभी चल रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच पूरी करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख). जांच की जा रही है और जांच अधिकारी से जांच शीघ्रतः शीघ्र पूरी करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Remuneration etc. of Executive of Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias

3552. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1845 on 20th July, 1982 regarding Remuneration etc. of executives of Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias and state;

(a) under what Law, Rule or Order Executive Directors, Directors, Managing

Directors, and other executives of Public Limited Companies are being supplied luxuriously furnished residences with all modern gadgets like Fridges, Air-Conditioners, (etc. and other appurtenances) for their comfortable living and free medical facilities;

(b) what is the limit upto which such expenditure can be annually incurred and whether this is taken into account while computing their Taxable Income and its monetary value included in the remuneration shown in the Statement appended to the Annual Reports of such companies; and

(c) whether in view of 65 per cent of the population living below poverty line, Government propose to apply some check over such luxurious spendings?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAG-ANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). Under provisions of sections 269, 198, 309, and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956 read with section 637AA, the Central Government is required to regulate the appointment, personal remuneration and perks of the Directors, Managing Directors/Whole time Directors and Managers of public limited companies and such private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies. The latest guidelines in this regard were issued by the Central Government on 9.11.1978 and 4.10.1979 for regulating the remuneration payable to aforesaid managerial personnel. According to these guidelines, a maximum salary of Rs. 5000/- per month, 1 per cent commission not exceeding 20 per cent of salary and perks are allowed and the perquisites of such managerial personnel are restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary on the basis of actual expenditure or liabilities incurred by the company as provided under Explanation to section 198 of the Companies Act. There is, at present, no provisions in the Companies Act to regulate the remuneration of other executives of public limited companies and private limited companies. However, in the case of executives related to the Directors, approval of the Central Government

is necessary under section 314(1B) of the Act for all offices or places of profit held by such relatives if such appointments carry a remuneration of not less than Rs. 3,000/- per month.

Any contravention of the sanction orders issued by the Government when brought to notice are examined and necessary action taken against the Companies. Further, statutory auditors have the responsibility to examine the books of accounts and point out if there is any infringement of the sanction orders issued by the Government. Necessary action is taken by the Government on the basis of such reports of the statutory auditors.

The remuneration shown in the Annual Accounts of the company is required to include the monetary value of the perks also. As regards computation of taxable income the same is regulated under the Income Tax Act and rules made thereunder.

Setting up new Refineries

3553. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some new refineries and expand some of the existing refineries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement, giving details, is attached.

Statement

1. A number of refinery expansion and modernisation projects are presently under implementation. These are:

(i) 1.2 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) and 1.0 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit of Cochin Refinery;

(ii) 0.75 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay.

(iii) 2.8 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 5.6 MTPA) and 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Madras Refinery;

(iv) 3.0 MTPA expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) with 0.6 MTPA fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery, Visakhapatnam; and

(v) 2.0 MTPA expansion of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation's refinery at Bombay to act as a balancing unit. These projects are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

2. The following secondary processing facilities are also under implementation:—

(i) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Kovalvi Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation.

(ii) 1.0 million tonnes per annum fluid catalytic cracking unit in the Mathura Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation; and

(iii) 0.5 millions tonnes delayed coking plant in the Barauni Refinery.

3. In addition, two new refineries of 6 million tonnes per annum capacity each are proposed to be located near Karnal and Bangalore.

4. A proposal to expand Haldia refinery by 3.0 million tonnes per annum is under consideration.

मैसर्स मार्कशार्प एण्ड धाम द्वारा साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन का निर्माण

3554. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मैसर्स मार्कशार्प एण्ड धाम जिस लाइसेंस के अधीन साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन का निर्माण

करते हैं, उसकी संख्या और तारीख क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कम्पनी द्वारा साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन के निर्माण के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रयोग में लाई गई देशी और विदेशी सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक प्रकार का कितना सामान प्रयोग में लाया गया;

(घ) कच्चे सामान की मात्रा आयातित निवेश लागत, बीमा और भाड़ा क्या है और साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है;

(ङ) साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन का कारखाना मूल्य क्या है; और

(च) मैसर्स मार्क शार्प एण्ड धाम द्वारा इस औषधि की निर्माण-लागत क्या स्वीकृत की गई है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे):

(क) बल्क साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन के निर्माण के लिए मै. मार्कशार्प एण्ड धाम के पास कोई पृथक् अद्वितीयक लाइसेंस नहीं है। तथापि, वे आई (डी. एण्ड आर.) अधिनियम 1951 की अनुसूची 1 के सप्टीकरण 2 के प्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत इस औषधि का निर्माण कर रहे थे। इस बल्क औषधि के उत्पादन को विनियमित करने हेतु एक अद्वितीयक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिए कम्पनी ने हाल ही में एक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया और इस आवेदन पत्र को अन्तिम रूप से रद्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन के निर्माण के लिए प्रयोग किए गए कच्चे मालों के

सम्बन्ध में सूचना, जहां तक उपलब्ध है, नीचे दी गई है

क्र० सं	कच्चे माल का नाम	प्राप्ति के स्रोत	यदि आयात किया गया है तो सी० आई० एफ मूल्य
1	2	3	4
1. एबसोलूट अलकोहल		स्वदेशी	—
2. एकोटिक एसिड ग्लोसियल		—बही—	—
3. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड		—बही—	—
4. डेरगो जी-60 या ब्रीलेन्ज कारबोल (हाईपिक कारबोल)		—बही— —बही—	— —
5. सोडियम क्लोराइड		—बही—	—
6. साइप्रोकाविनोल बेस		आयातित	रु० ००9 प्रति ग्राम (1974 में)

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन की निम्नलिखित मात्राओं का निर्माण करने की सूचना दी गई है :--

वर्ष	उत्पादन (कि. ग्रा.)
1979	301
1980	302
1981	162

(ड) और (च). वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान साइप्रोहेप्टाडीन का सी आई एफ आयात मूल्य 2/- रु. प्रति ग्राम था। सीमा-शुल्क की वर्तमान दर के आधार पर आयात की अवतरित लागत 3.70 रु. प्रति ग्राम बैठती है। सभी निर्माताओं के फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य आयातों की अवतरित लागत के आधार पर निर्धारित किए गए हैं। मै. मार्क शार्प एंड धोमे आफ इंडिया लि. ने मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश के 70 के अधीन उनके औषध मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश के 1970 के प्रति ग्राम के अपने स्वदेशी मूल्य की बाजार आयात की अवतरित लागत के आधार पर फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के विरुद्ध सरकार को अप्यावेदन दिया है। कम्पनी का अभ्यावेदन रद्द कर दिया गया है।

Thermal Power plant in Andaman and Nicobar Island

3555. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a Thermal Power Station in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the date of sanction and when the installation work will be undertaken;

(b) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration would be allowed to install the said work or some outer agency will be engaged by the Government of India, in the latter case, the reasons for not entrusting it to the A & N Administration;

(c) whether Government of India agree that all Class II and Class IV employment will be made locally; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether some employees of CEA have been posted to Port Blair from the main-land; if so, their details (including designations); and the considerations for their posting to Port Blair?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A scheme for establishment of 2x5 MW Thermal Power

Station in South Andaman of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission. A formal administrative sanction is expected to be issued shortly. Preliminary works are under progress and the installation work is likely to commence in early 1983-84.

(b) The agency for carrying out the installation works would be decided in consultation with the Andaman & Nicobar authorities.

(c) To the extent possible and practicable Group 'C' and Group 'D' employment would be made locally.

(d) No CEA staff has been posted to Port Blair from main land for the purpose so far.

Increase in Number of Notaries for Poona

3556. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE and COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Notaries sanctioned for Poona city; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number in view of the fast growth and increasing demands of the city?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHIK): (a) The

(i) *Vindhyachal STPS (St. I)*

Unit size	— 6×210 MW
Foreign contracting party	— M/s. Techno-prom expert (USSR).
Indian Agent	— Nil
Contract Value	— Rs. 321 crores (approx)

(ii) *Rihand STPS (St. I)*

Unit size	— 2×500 MW
Foreign contracting party	— M/s. Northern Engineering Industries (U.K.)
Indian Agent	— Nil
Contract Value	— Rs. 410 crores (approx).

number of Notaries to be appointed by the State Government of Maharashtra from its quota for Poona District is 4. There is, however, no such stipulation in the quota for appointment of Notaries by the Central Government in Maharashtra State.

(b) Yes Sir, a proposal in this regard is under consideration in consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra.

Power Projects Contracted on Foreign Manufacturers and Suppliers

3557. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names of thermal power projects being contracted on foreign manufacturers and suppliers;

(b) number and size of thermal units (in MW), names of foreign contracting parties and their Indian agents and values of contracts in crores of rupees; and

(c) whether global tenders were invited for the award of each of the above contracts, if not, the reasons for the same in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Contracts have recently been finalized for setting up of Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-I) and Rihand Super Thermal Power Station (Stage-I). The details are given as under:—

(c) No Sir. The Vindhyachal STPS (Stage-I) is being set up in pursuance of the provisions of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between India and USSR signed in December, 1980. As regards Rihand STPS (Stage-I), in pursuance of an offer made by U.K. on a bilateral basis, NTPC held discussions and concluded a contract with a British Consortium of manufacturers for the setting up of the project.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Regional P.F. Commissioners

3558. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Regional Commissioners are working in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; if so, how many Commissioners belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Castes Regional Commissioners is working independently in the Regional Offices throughout India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Junior Regional Commissioners pertaining to general category are working independently in the Regional Office throughout India;

(d) how many such Junior Regional Commissioners are working independently in various States of India;

(e) the reasons of this distinction against the SC/ST Regional Commissioners in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(f) what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): According to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities the facts are as follows:

(a) Yes, Sir. Four officers belonging to the Scheduled Caste community and one belonging to the Scheduled Tribe community are working as Regional Provident Fund Commissioners/Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The posts of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners (Grade III) and Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are equivalent and belong to a common cadre carrying the same scale of pay. Their posting either as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner or Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner does not involve any supersession or monetary loss. Their postings as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner or Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioner are done on administrative considerations and in the exigencies of public service.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

Junior Engineers upgraded as Junior Engineers Group 'B' Officers in P&T Department

3559. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 800 J.Es were upgraded as J.Es. Group 'B' officers in May 1981 and whether SC/ST candidates were also promoted according to the quota or reservation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the P&T Department had conducted a competitive examination in November, 1981 for the remaining JEs to be selected in which mostly persons belonging to the SCs/STs remaining were candidates;

(d) if so, reasons why an examination for the remaining approved candidates only was conducted;

(e) whether all the selected candidates had necessarily to take the 1981 competitive examination (those already promoted and those who were yet to be promoted) or only those candidates who were yet to be promoted were required to take the competitive examination; and

(f) if so, the reasons why SC/ST candidates were asked to take examination separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

Yes, Sir. 800 Junior Engineers were promoted to TES Group 'B' in May, 1981. The officers belonging to SC and ST among these 800 officers were also promoted in May, 1981.

(b) The remaining officers in the reservation quota were promoted w.e.f. from 30-6-82, since they appeared comparatively lower in position in the approved panel of 1200 as per the prescribed rules.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The P&T Department had conducted a Competitive Examination for promotion from Junior Engineers to TES. Group 'B' for 33 per cent quota in March, 1982 in which, those officials who had already qualified in the Departmental Qualifying Examination were eligible. This was meant for all candidates including SC/ST officers.

(e) The Competitive Examination was not compulsory. It was open to all the officials who had already qualified the Departmental Qualifying Examination.

(f) Does not arise.

Setting up Radio Stations in Orissa

3560. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected sites for some additional Radio Stations to be set up in Orissa, in view of the frequent attack of cyclones as it has happened recently;

(b) if so, the details regarding the locations thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in implementing the project which was earlier taken into hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Survey for Detecting Coal Reserves

3561. SHR SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, the planning nucleus of Coal India Limited, has drawn up any special plan to take up exploration on a priority basis for detecting sizeable quantity of coal reserves in various coal-fields in the country;

(b) what are the names of the places and States where exploration work has been carried out and is being carried out;

(c) the results achieved; and

(d) financial implications thereof?

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

(b) The detailed exploration on a priority basis is being carried out in Kasta (East), Ardhagram and Bakulia in West Bengal, Pirpainty/Barahat, Hura 'C', Piparwar and Ashok in Bihar, Amolori, Dipka, Sialghogri, Rawanwara North and Gotitoria East and West in MP, Kalinga and Belpahar in Orissa. These areas are distributed in the coalfields of Raniganj, Rajmahal, Singrauli, North Karanpura, Talcher, IB Valley, Korba, Pench Valley and Mohpani.

(c) Exploration in all the above areas is in progress and so far a total of 1,38,342 metres of drilling has been carried out and is likely to be completed by the end of 1983. As a result of this, nearly 3,900 million tonnes of coal reserves are likely to be established.

(d) The programme of exploration in the priority blocks as indicated above will cost approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Abolition of Contract Labour System in Public Undertakings

3562. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish contract labour system from different public undertakings in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that contract labour system is still prevalent in public undertakings; and

(c) if the answers to the above parts be in the affirmative, the reasons for (b) above and what steps Government propose to take to abolish contract labour system in all the public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 190, Central Government have already issued notification and Abolition)Act, 1970, Central labour in the occupations/operations listed in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the existence of contract labour system in Public Sector Undertakings. Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act deals with prohibition of employment of contract labour and provides that the appropriate Government, may after consultation with the Central Board or, as the case may be with a State Board prohibit employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment. However the appropriate Government before issuing a notification prohibiting contract labour has to satisfy itself that the nature of work in the establishment concerned is of a perennial nature and the work entrusted to the contract labour is done ordinarily through regular workmen in that establishment or an establishment similar thereto. The abolition of contract labour in the Central sphere can be done by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, which examines such proposals and makes suitable recommendations to the Ministry of Labour. Prohibition of contract labour in some more categories of work is under the consideration of Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Name of Employment
1	2	3
1.	Coal Mines	(i) Raising or raising-cum-selling of coal. (ii) Coal loading and unloading; (iii) Overburden removal and earth cutting; (iv) Soft coke manufacturing; and (v) Driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone cutting underground.
2.	Buildings	Sweeping, dusting and watching.
3.	Iron Ore Mines	(i) Overburden removal ; (ii) Drilling and blasting;

1

2

3

(iii) Float ore operations ;

(iv) Muck cleaning operations in crushing plants, screening plants and/or conveyor belts; and

(v) Wagon levelling operations.

4. Limestone, Dolomite and Manganese Mines..

(i) Overburden removal ; and

(ii) Drilling and blasting.

Appointment of Judges belonging to SC/ST and Backward Classes in Supreme Court and High Courts

3563. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the views of the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justice of the High Courts for the appointment of the Supreme Court and the High Courts Judges from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and other weaker sections of the society;

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

(c) if not, whether Government would remind them to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The views of the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts have not been sought in the matter. The appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is made under the relevant provisions of the Constitution which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. However, the Government addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief justices of High Courts in August, 1980 saying *inter alia* that it should be possible for them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and other weaker sections who were suitable for appointment

so that more persons from these sections could be appointed to the High Courts.

(c) Since the views of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices were not sought, there is no occasion for asking them to expedite the matter.

स्पोर्ट्स इन्क्विपमेंट (प्रा.) लि., जीवन मण्डी, आगरा

3564. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्पोर्ट्स इन्क्विपमेंट (प्रा.) लि., जीवन मण्डी, इन्द्रा मिल्स कम्पाउंड, आगरा, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक और मासिक मजदूरी आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त फर्म ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशी जमा कराई और इन खातों की कितनी राशि अभी जमा कराई जानी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सोहीसना किदवाई) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान में 48 कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं। मासिक मजदूरी और दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या सम्बन्धी ब्याँरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना इस प्रकार है :--

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की दिये राशियाँ :

यह प्रतिष्ठान 15-3-1981 से कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अधीन लाया गया है

और इसने जनवरी, 1982 तक के अंशदानों की बाबत 14,180.05 रुपए की राशि का भुगतान किया है। तथापि, नियोजक में फरवरी, 1982 से आज तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को पालन नहीं किया है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की दिये राशियां :

इस प्रतिष्ठान पर 30-9-1979 से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 लागू किया गया है और इसने 10/79 से 2/82 तक की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में 51,672.50 रुपए की राशि जमा कराई है और 8/82 तक इस प्रतिष्ठान की ओर 9551.40 रुपए की राशि वकाया है।

Training of Women

3565. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recommendations of I.L.O. Swedish International Development Agency meeting in New Delhi regarding need for larger outlay for training of women; and

(b) if so, Government's decision and policies in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations were made at the Seminar held at New Delhi, in September, 1982, on Vocational Training for Women, by the Labour Ministry, in collaboration with the Swedish International Development Authority and I.L.O.

(b) On receipt of the final report of the Seminar, the recommendations will be examined.

Dumping Drugs by Foreign Countries

3566. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dumping of drugs by China, Bulgaria, Italy and other countries

into the Indian market has seriously hampered the growth of the bulk drug industry;

(b) whether it is also fact that liberal imports of bulk drugs has also upset Indian entrepreneurs;

(c) what is the volume of imports of bulk drugs during the last two years; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to protect indigenous drug industry from competition from foreign suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d) Imports of bulk drugs and formulations into the country are regulated under the Import & Export Policy. Depending upon the stage of development in the production of each bulk drug and with a view to protecting the indigenous production of bulk drugs, suitable restrictions have been imposed in the Import Policy in respect of the import of the drugs. Tariff protections have also been provided to indigenous production of drugs. In respect of banned drug items and those permitted for imports in limited quantities, the possibilities of large imports and as such of dumping do not exist. In so far as canalised bulk drugs are concerned, purchases are made by the State Trading Corporation on competitive basis and such purchases are restricted to the extent of the gap between the requirements and availability from indigenous producers.

The possibility of large scale imports of drugs exist in those cases where either imports are allowed under automatic licences or the drugs are permitted for imports under Open General Licence. Since most of such items are either not produced in the country or their domestic production is insignificant. Government have allowed their imports to ensure their free availability in the country. As and when the manufacturers inform the Government about the commencement of regular production of even such types of drugs, suitable import restrictions are imposed even on import of such drugs.

The value of imports of bulk drugs during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 105.06 crores c.i.f. as against value of imports of Rs. 87.24 crores c.i.f. during the earlier year 1980-81.

Export of Indian Films to Pakistan

3567. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has shown willingness to import Indian films;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have received any representation or had any discussion in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to export Indian films to Pakistan; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (e). Reports had appeared in a section of the Press indicating that Pakistan Government was considering import of Indian films. These reports were subsequently contradicted. There has been no official indication from the Government of Pakistan indicating their willingness to import Indian films. In view of the earlier Press reports, the National Film Development Corporation had written to the National Film Development Corporation of Pakistan in this regard. No response from the National Film Development Corporation of Pakistan has been received. Therefore, for the present, the question of export of Indian films to Pakistan does not arise.

कोपील पनबिजली परियोजना का निर्माण

3568. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंह :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोपील पन-बिजली परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके निर्माण की लागत आरम्भ में अनुमानित लागत से अधिक रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो लागत किस हद तक बढ़ी है और उसके कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इन कारणों से बचा जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (घ). कोपीली जल विद्युत परियोजना 56.77 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर 1974 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम द्वारा जून, 1976 में हाथ में लिया गया था। परियोजना में दो बिजली घरों नामशः खण्डोंग (2X25 मेगावाट) तथा कोपीली (2X50 मेगावाट) का निर्माण किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। खण्डोंग बिजली घर में 25 मेगावाट का पहला यूनिट मार्च, 1983 में चालू किए जाने का लक्ष्य है तथा कोपीली बिजली घर में 50 मेगावाट का पहला विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिट दिसम्बर, 1984 में चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

हाल ही में कोपीली जल विद्युत परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत संशोधित की गई है और अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत 148.02 करोड़ रुपए है। इन संशोधित अनुमानों की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में इस समय जांच की जा रही है। कोपीली परियोजना के 1974 में तैयार किए गए मूल अनुमानों के बाद से निर्माण सामग्रियों, मशीनरी और उपकरण तथा श्रम प्रभारों की लागत में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। इस परियोजना के लागत अनुमानों में वृद्धि के प्रमुख कारणों में से यह एक कारण है। इसके अतिरिक्त, लागत अनुमानों में कुछ वृद्धि कार्यों में कुछ संशोधनों और मूल परियोजना रिपोर्ट में शामिल सामग्रियों की मात्रा में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है।

एकाधिकारी गृहों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए संसद सदस्यों की समिति

3569. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार एकाधिकारी गृहों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने के लिए संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति गठित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान् जी।

(ख) केवल एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार घरानों के कार्यकरण की नियतकालिक जांच के लिए संसद सदस्यों को इस प्रकार की समितियों के गठन के लिए ना तो कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 और ना ही एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 में कोई व्यवस्था है।

तथापि, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण की निरंतर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है तथा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने या उनके प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समय-समय पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Dumping of Soda Ash

3570. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bulgaria authorities have denied the allegation that the country was dumping soda ash into India at throw-away prices;

(b) is it also a fact that the current years import at international prices by India is only 50,000 tonnes, representing only 3.3 per cent of production of 1.5 million tonnes;

(c) what steps Government propose to take against production cut by 50 per cent by Messrs Tata Chemicals Ltd. on the plea of dumping as reported in the Press; and

(d) whether the production cut if resorted to could spell catastrophe in the context of our estimated demand of 7.30 lakh tonnes against production of 6.50 lakh tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, as reported in the Financial Express New Delhi dated 8.9.1982, the Bulgarian Ambassador in India in a Press Conference held at New Delhi on 7.9.1982, denied the allegation that his country was dumping soda ash into India at a throw-away price. He informed that Bulgaria was the biggest producer of Soda ash in Europe with a production capacity of 1.5 million tonnes, and India imported only 50,000 tonnes from his country. The Ambassador further stated that the International prices of soda ash which is exported to a number of countries, had slumped and the same price was charged from India. Hence there was no substance in the allegation that Bulgaria dumped soda ash into India to the disadvantage of local producers.

According to the statistics available with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the import from Bulgaria was 76,483 tonnes (57 per cent) in the year 1979-80, out of the country's total import of 1,34,697 tonnes of soda ash for that year. In 1980-81 (upto January 1981), a total quantity of 94,942 tonnes was imported, out of which the share of soda ash of Bulgaria origin was 35,852 tonnes (38 per cent). Import statistics of soda ash after January 1981 are, however, not yet ready and published to furnish.

(c) and (d). The total production of soda ash by M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited during the period from January to August, 1982 was 2,41,557 tonnes as against 2,58,726 tonnes in the corresponding period.

of 1981. The production for the period from January to August, 1982 is, therefore, 17,169 tonnes less than that of the corresponding period of 1981. This Ministry have not received any complaint/report about shortage of soda ash. There is no scarcity of soda ash due to both indigenous production and its import under Open General Licence.

Import duty on Soda-ash

3571. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the import duty on soda ash has been further increased recently;

(b) whether he had stated that the price reduction of soda ash will be considered in consultation with Consumer Associations after receipt of report from BICP;

(c) are Government aware that some manufacturers are making abnormal profits; and

(d) if so, what impelled Government to raise the duty further to give price support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH): (a) On 13.1.1982 the import duty on Soda Ash was restored to the normal level of 60 per cent ad valorem basic, 20 per cent ad valorem auxiliary and 15.75 per cent ad valorem countervailing. On 28.2.1982 the import duty was revised to 60 per cent ad valorem basic, 25 per cent ad valorem auxiliary and 15.75 per cent ad valorem countervailing. After that no revision in the rates of import duty has been effected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has submitted its report on the cost of production of soda ash. The Government are yet to take a view on the report.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Soda-ash

3572. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have reduced the price of soda ash to Rs. 1800 per tonne recently imported by C.P.C.;

(b) the reasons why they stuck to the price of Rs. 2250 per tonne ex-Kandla for over 1 1/2 years at which there was no buyer;

(c) what will be realisation per tonne at the reduced price of Rs. 1800 per tonne ex-Kandla when godown rent, interest, insurance and other administrative expenses are taken into account;

(d) what will be the total loss so far in this deal; and

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The price of Rs. 2250 per tonne of Soda Ash ex-godown Kandla was fixed after taking into account a number of factors on actual basis like the landed cost, transport, godown charges etc. Efforts were therefore made to dispose off the imported stock at that price.

(c) to (e). Prior to its import, soda ash was in short supply in 1978, 1979 and in the first half of 1980 and the open market price reached around Rs. 2600 to Rs. 3000 per tonne for the marginal consumers. With a view to augmenting the availability of soda ash in the market, the decision was taken to import soda ash through State Trading Corporation (STC). Immediately after the landing of imported consignments the open market price of soda ash started falling. In consequence, all efforts to dispose off imported stock at the fixed price of Rs. 2250 per tonne ex-Kandla godown

did not materialise and it was therefore, decided to sell the stock at Rs. 1800 per tonne. This has helped the State Trading Corporation to dispose most of the stock which is expected to be exhausted soon. The deficit arising out of the revised price, godown rent, insurance, interest on blocked capital etc. as on 31-3-1982 is approximately Rs. 87 lakhs.

Bonus to P&T Employees

3573. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for calculating the 'productivity' of productivity bonus being provided to P&T employees and the conditions which can be said to be cent percent productivity conditions;

(b) whether it is a fact that for cent percent productivity, 25 days' pay will be paid as 'bonus' and if so, the basis for linking 25 days' pay with cent percent productivity; and

(c) whether cent per cent productivity bonus is more than the 8.33 per cent minimum bonus given under the Bonus Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a)

The basis for calculating the Productivity for paying bonus to P&T employees is the overall productivity per employee achieved in the Department. This productivity index is computed by calculating the volume of traffic and operations handled per employee in each of the three branches viz. Postal, Telegraph & Telephones Separately and combining them to determine the overall productivity. The best performance over five year period ending 1977-78 having been achieved in 1976-77, the staff productivity index for this year is converted to the base 100. 25 days wages are payable for reaching this productivity index of 100. If the staff productivity index in any year increases above 100, additional bonus calculated at one day for each increase of 1 per cent will be paid

over and above the 25 days wages. If the staff productivity index falls below 100 in any year, the bonus of 25 days will be reduced at the rate of one day for every decrease of 0.7 per cent. If the overall productivity index goes below 95 in any year, no bonus will be payable for that year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The basis for payment of 25 days wages for the productivity index of 100 is the agreement arrived at after discussion with the staff side in the P&T Departmental Council (JCM).

(c) No, Sir.

Items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer

3574. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items are manufactured by M/s. Pfizer without any valid licence; their names, production during the last three years, year-wise, their prices, details of price approval, if any; and

(b) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the company for violating the prescribed norms/rules and regulations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) In respect of 32 drug formulations, M/s. Pfizer Ltd. have not been able to substantiate their claims about the authorities/approvals under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act. A statement giving the particulars of these items, production during the last three years is attached. Information relating to prices of these products is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A decision on the production of such items can be taken when a general policy decision is taken regarding such instances of production, since such instances have been noticed in the case of a number of other drug companies, both foreign and Indian.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Unit	Production during		
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Beconex Inj. consisting of Vitamins etc.	—	—	—	—
2	Multivitaplex drops	Bottles	285996	204904	234253
3	Multivitaplex Elixir	..	193013	116740	116868
4	Becosule Syrup		2350501	1436582	2836189
5	Beconex Tablets	—	—	—	—
6	Multivitaplex Forte Capsules	Nos. in ooo's	19303 30227	14829 24277	13246 26132
7	Dumasules Capsules	—	—	—	—
8	Becosules Capsules	..	181391	160017	220499
9	Vermex liquid Wormer 100 ml, 500 ml, & 4.5 litres	Buttles	151314	107344	886981
10	Corex Cough Syrup 50 ml, 100 ml	..	5611574	3963528	6438120
11	TAO Syrup	..	2950050	74588	100069
12	TAO Paed. drops 5 ml	—	—	—	—
13	TAO Capsules	Nos. in ooo's	2345	574	1438
14	Visine ophth. Solution	Bottles	550409	451783	725944
15	Fenocin Tablets (including Forte Tabs.)	Nos. in ooo's	38194	28976	26183
16	Deltocortril Tabs. . . . .	..	38093	26355	35940
17	Deltacortril Forte Tablets . . . . .	..	8647	4701	12600
18	Deltacortril Vials IM/IA Injection	Vials	57786	40622	41919
19	Nebasulf eye Ointment	Tubes	187579	150838	151474
20	Nebasulf skin Ointment 15 gm. . . . .	..	1376569	706522	1341139
21	Nebasulf Instillation	Bottles	242066	213333	277125
22	Nebasulf Powder 10 gm. . . . .	..	3313994	3395522	4502937
23	Nebacortril eye Ointment	Tubes	296075	227846	225363
24	Nebacortril skin Ointment 5 gm., 15 gm. . . . .	..	191727	137748	195621
25	Durol 100 ml.	—	—	—	—
26	Nephрил R Tablets	Nos. in ooo's	1213	—	651
27.	Mastalone U Vials	Vials	413897	378612	413972
28	Terramycin SF Capsules	Nos in oco's	31603	28301	31177

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Terramycin Intramuscular Solutions 50 mg./125 mg./ 500 mg. . . . .	..	21402	11770	14346
30	Terramycin Otic Solution	Bottles	314703	409448	303587
31	Terramycin Egg formula	Kgs.	30245	26320	32303
32	Pasonex-S Granules . . . . .	..	5475	1541	2674

Items produced by M/s. Pfizer on Dumex Registration

3575. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many items, with names and capacities, are produced by M/s. Pfizer under I (D&R) Act, 1952 on the Dumex registration;

(b) whether capsules were registered in the registration licence, if not, how many items of capsules are manufactured by them for which essential raw materials are given by Government authorities; and

(c) names and quantities of raw materials allocated to Fizer for capsuling during the last three ears, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A list of items for which M/s. Pfizer (I) Ltd. have been using trade mark of Dumex, to the extent information is available, is attached.

(b) The company claimed three items of capsules to be covered under the Registration Certificate issued under Section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. However, the company has not been able to substantiate its claims.

(c) Distribution of canalised bulk drugs is done by the State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of (I) Ltd. as per the Policy laid down by Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. Names and quantities of canalised bulk drugs allocated to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. during the last three years yearwise is given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the item	Quantity allocated (in kgs.)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	Chloroquine Phosphate	550	550	650
2	Streptomycin Sulphate	11490	12000	1500
3	Vitamin B ₁ Mono	6124	6124	6124
4	Vitamin B ₁ Hcl.	75	165	165
5	Vitamin B ₂	3000	3000	3000
6	Piperazine Hexahydrate	5000	5000	17565
7	Vitamin C . . . . .	..	48930	60000

Statement

1. PAS Granules
2. Sodium PAS Granules

3. Pasonox-S Gransules
4. Isonex Tablets
5. Isones Forte Tabs.
6. Isozone Tabs.
7. Isozone Forte Tabs.
8. Fenocin Trisulfa Tabs.
9. Multivitaplex Drops
10. Multivitaplex Elixir
11. Multivitaplex Forte Caps.
12. Multivitaplex Tabs.
13. Prenex Caps.
14. Becosules Caps.
15. Becosules Syrup
16. Dupen-10
17. Beconex Tabs.
18. Beconex Inj.
19. Fenocin Tabs.
20. Fenocin Forte Tabs.
21. PPF-4/20
22. Nebasulf Instillation
23. Nebasulf Eye Ointment
24. Nebasulf Skin Ointment
25. Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder
26. Dumasules Caps.
27. Diapec Suspension
28. PAM Injection
29. Diapen
30. Diapen-F
31. Nebacortril Eye Oint.
32. Nebacortril Skin Oint.
33. Protinex Granules
34. Durol
35. Insulin Lento
36. Streptonex Inj.
37. Sterptopenicillin 1/2 gm.
38. Sterptopenicillin 1 gm.
39. Dolonal Tabs.
40. Dupen
41. Duvit
42. Milk of Magnesia

बेलगाम में टेलीविजन सुविधा का दिया जाना

3576. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

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

(क) क्या बेलगाम में टेलीविजन सुविधा दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में की गई कार्रवाई का व्यापार क्या है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) वहाँ पर टेलीविजन सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध की जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे): (क) से (घ) . बेलगाम में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ मागे रही हैं । संसाधनों की कमी के कारण ऐसा करना संभव नहीं हुआ है ।

(ङ.) बेलगाम क्षेत्र में दूरदर्शन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना भविष्य में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

नामरूप उर्वरक संयंत्र का विस्तार

3577. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

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

(क) क्या नामरूप उर्वरक संयंत्र के विस्तार सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना का प्रथम प्रारूप कब तैयार किया गया था तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने का निर्णय कब किया गया था; और

(घ) इस योजना के कब तक कार्यान्वित होने तथा पूरा होने की आशा है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे):

(क) और (ख) प्राकृतिक गैसों पर आधारित स्वरूप 11.1 उर्वरक परियोजना, जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 1.52 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन है, को सरकार द्वारा मई 1979 में अनुमोदित किया गया था। परियोजना पर 44.69 करोड़ रु. के विदेशी मुद्रा अंश सहित 239.74 करोड़ रु. की लागत आने का अनुमान है। परियोजना में 600 टन प्रति दिन वाला एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और 1167 टन प्रति दिन वाला यूरिया संयंत्र सम्मिलित हैं।

(ग) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1977 में परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई थी। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, आयल इण्डिया लि., असम गैस कम्पनी, हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कर्पोरेशन और प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इण्डिया लि. जैसी विभिन्न सम्बन्ध एजेंसियों के साथ विस्तृत बैठकों के पश्चात् कार्यान्वयन के लिए

परियोजना को सरकार द्वारा मई 1979 में मंजूरी दी गई थी।

(घ) संयंत्र द्वारा नवम्बर, 1984 से वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिए जाने की आशा है।

Accrual to Employees Provident Fund

3578. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the net accrual to Employees Provident Funds for each State, year-wise during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what was the estimate of collection on this account each year in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are maintaining region-wise accounts of provident fund contributions in respect of establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. A statement showing the region-wise estimates and the net accrual of contributions in respect of unexempted establishments during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is enclosed. The estimates for the year 1984-85 are yet to be formulated.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Region	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Estimates	Net Accruals	Estimates	Net Accruals	Estimates	Net Accruals	Estimates	Net Accruals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.02	17.45	19.00	20.19	25.98	26.80		
2.	Assam	2.27	2.08	3.95	2.53	4.50	5.00		
3.	Bihar	4.86	4.68	5.30	5.73	7.00	7.30		
4.	Delhi	12.18	12.49	13.20	15.01	17.16	18.50		
5.	Gujarat	33.50	35.39	37.00	42.65	46.00	48.00		
6.	Karnataka	20.53	19.55	23.00	23.53	26.50	28.00		
7.	Kerala	16.68	18.22	20.95	20.53	21.20	22.50		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	11.33	11.74	12.70	14.41	15.22	15.98		
9.	Maharashtra	105.63	110.12	116.49	119.36	125.46	135.00		
10.	Orissa	5.99	6.84	7.51	8.60	8.84	9.50		
11.	Punjab	20.89	21.27	24.00	26.76	28.60	30.00		
12.	Rajasthan	7.29	8.23	8.20	9.54	10.75	14.00		
13.	Tamilnadu	40.10	40.83	47.26	47.15	53.64	55.55		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26.44	22.38	28.39	23.52	29.75	30.50		
15.	West Bengal	35.57	39.22	40.13	38.24	42.51	42.81		
Total :		359.28	370.49	407.08	417.75	463.11	489.44		

Opening of Air Studio building at Sambalpur

3579. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the AIR Studio building at Sambalpur will be opened; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in opening the building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The commissioning of the new Studio is likely in March, 1983.

(b) When the site was dug for foundation purposes, fissures were noticed and the building plan had to be modified taking into account the soil conditions and hence the delay.

Power generation of various regions at the end of Sixth Plan

3580. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the power generation capacity of the Western region, Eastern region, Northern region and Southern region respectively at the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) on what basis that power generating capacity has been distributed amongst the different regions;

(c) is it a fact the Eastern region is at the bottom of the ladder;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) is it a fact that the Western region topped the list in power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The installed generating capacity envisaged in the vari-

ous regions at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, as per Plan document is as follows:

Region	Installed Generating capacity envisaged at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in MW
Northern	13423
Western	13771
Eastern	8183
Southern	11772
North Eastern	1003

(b) to (d). The programme of additions to generating capacity in various regions is decided on various considerations including the anticipated requirement of peak demand energy for each State/Region, power potential in the area etc. The differences in the power programmes of various regions reflect the diversities in the regions including the stage of economic development and growth. The additions to generating capacity envisaged in the Eastern Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan is based on the growth of demand for power in that Region.

(e) Yes, Sir. During the year 1981-82 power generation in various regions was as follows:

Region	Power Generation in MU
Northern	33267
Western	33055
Eastern	17235
North-Eastern	1128
Southern	33240

Private Contract System in B.C.C.L. Area

3581. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited area, private contract system prevails;

(b) how many private contracts have been given by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and to whom;

(c) whether as result of private contract system, mafia gangs are operating in Dhanbad-Jharia areas; and

(d) the reasons why this system is not abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). Private contracts being given for certain categories of work. A scheme for the departmentalisation of road transport of coal is already under implementation and efforts are being made to eliminate private civil contractors also.

(b) A statement giving the details of the contracts given by BCCL during 1982 is appended.

Statement**Barora Area-I**

1. M/s. Rambabu Heliwal
2. M/s. Ramwatar Khemka
3. M/s. H.N. Singh
4. M/s. D.N Sharma & Co.
5. M/s. Jagmohan Singh
6. M/s. Sree Mech. Loaders
7. M/s. Arjun Transport & Co.

Mahuda Area-II

8. M/s. Arbind Transport
9. M/s. Hind Trans. Agency
10. M/s. Ramwatar Khemka

Govindpur Area-III

11. M/s. Surendar Singh
12. M/s. Beant Singh Nanda
13. M/s. Roy Transport Co.
14. M/s. Abdul Sattar
15. M/s. Roy Transport Co.

Katras Area-IV

16. M/s. Gulab Ch. Khemka
17. M/s. Jai Singh & Partner
18. M/s. Walamji Lakji
19. M/s. Dhanbad Ind. Corp.
20. M/s. Shankar Coal Tran. Agency

Sijua Area-V

21. M/s. Badsaha Khan
22. M/s. Shree Sheo Narayan Prasad
23. M/s. Harbinder Sings Jagpal
24. M/s. M.P. Transport & Co.
25. M/s. Ram Transport

Kusunda Area-VI

26. M/s. J.D.S. Transport Co.
27. M/s. Renu Carrier
28. Aktar Transport Agency
29. M/s. M.C. Paramanik
30. M/s. Nelam Transport
31. M/s. Kharikaband Transport
32. Bairang Khandelway
33. M/s. Kusunda Transport
34. M/s. Singh Transport
35. M/s. Shree Ganesh Transport

Bhagaband Area-VII

36. M/s. Arbind Coal Trans
37. M/s. M.P. Transport

Kustore Area-VIII

38. M/s. Anil Coal Carriers

Bastacolla Area-IX

39. M/s. Transport House
40. M/s. Allied Transport

41. M/s. Agarwalla Transport
42. M/s. Ex-Fauji Trans. (P) Ltd.

Lodna Area-X

43. M/s. Magadh Roadways
44. M/s. Panchal Transport
45. M/s. B.L. Agarwal
46. Ms. Umar Khan
47. M/s. M.S. Banerjee
48. M/s. Rajiv & Co.
49. M/s. Ex-Fauji Trans. (P) Ltd.
50. M/s. Bageshwar Singh
51. M/s. Sitaram Dhawan

Bhowra Area-XI

52. M/s. R.B. Enterprises
53. M/s. Jank Raj Sharma
54. M/s. S.K. Singh & Co.
55. M/s. Kaka Coal Co.

Chanch Victoria Area-XII

56. M/s. Heeralal Kapali
57. M/s. Munna Khan
58. M/s. Ram Pada Rewani

Sudamdih

59. M/s. R.P. Singh & Co.
60. M/s. S.K. Singh & Co.
61. M/s. Fauji Koyal Carrier (P) Ltd.

Moonidih

62. M/s. Fauji Koyla Carrier (P) Ltd.
63. M/s. Sainik Goods Carrier (P) Ltd.

Additional Energy during 1982-83

3582. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional 3,482 MW power will be available in 1982-83;

(b) if so, what will be the distribution of this additional energy, region-wise;

(c) is there any regional disparity in the building of power plants; and

(d) if not, the reasons why power production has gone up in Western region and plummeted in Eastern region in comparison?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The revised programme of 1982-83 envisages commissioning of additional generating capacity of 3482 MW. The region-wise distribution of this capacity is as below:

Region	Target for additional generating capacity during 1982-83 in MW
Northern	552
Western	1590
Southern	695
Eastern	498
North Eastern	147
All India :	3482

(c) and (d). The power programme is decided on various considerations including the anticipated requirement of peak demand and energy for each State/Region, power potential in that area, etc. The differences in the power programme of various regions reflect the diversities in the regions including the stage of economic development and growth.

केन्द्रीय रोजगार समिति की सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही

3583. श्री कुंभा राम आर्य : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय रोजगार समिति की 1981-82 के दौरान कितनी बैठकें हुईं ;

(ख) समिति ने सरकार को क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ; और

(ग) इन सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री मती मोहसिना किदवाई: (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय रोजगार समिति की 6 जुलाई 1981 को एक बैठक हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय रोजगार समिति द्वारा की गई मुख्य सिफारिशों और उन

पर की गई कार्यवाही विवरणी में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी -- 5608/82]

Teachers about rights and obligations of Workers

3584. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Workers Education is teaching the workers about their rights and whether the SHRAMICK VIDYAPEETH under the Education Ministry is teaching the workers about their obligations, as has been pointed out by the General Secretary of INTUC in the Bangalore Convention of Shramick Vidyalaya held recently; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for averting such duplication of workers' education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The General Secretary of the INTUC has not made a statement in the Bangalore Seminar that the Central Board for Workers Education is teaching the workers about their rights and the Shramick Vidyapeeth under the Ministry of Education is teaching the workers about their obligations. The General Secretary, INTUC, in his presidential remarks observed that there was great need to avoid duplication in any effort in any sphere of our national endeavour. One of the objects of the Seminar was to see how the activities of the two organisations could

be coordinated. The Seminar concluded that the activities of both these organisations were complementary to each other.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of working group on Overseas Employment

3585. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Working Group on Overseas Employment; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Three meetings of the Working Group on Overseas Employment have taken place. Various issues have been discussed at these meetings, but the Working Group has not yet concluded its deliberations and no specific recommendations have yet been made.

Districts covered by T.V. relay centre, Kodaikanal

3586. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state as to how many districts will be covered by T.V. Relay Centre at Kodaikanal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): While Madurai and Coimbatore Districts will be fully covered by the TV Relay transmitter at Kodaikanal, its coverage of the districts of Ramnathpuram, Salem, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur will be partial.

एशियाड पर डाक टिकट जारी किया जाना

3587. श्री राम प्यारै पनिका: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार एशियाड पर डाक टिकट जारी करने का था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसको अब स्थगित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या एशियाड पर यह डाक टिकट भविष्य में जारी किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) सरकार ने नवम एशियाई खेल, 1982 विषयक अनेक डाक-टिकट जारी करने का निर्णय लिया है । इन खेलों में पूर्व इनके प्रचार के उद्देश्य से 1981 के दौरान चार डाक-टिकट पहले ही जारी किए जा चुके हैं । इस वर्ष छः से लेकर आठ डाक-टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) 28-8-1982 को जारी किये जाने वाले दो डाक-टिकटों के एक सेट को जारी करना स्थगित कर दिया गया ।

(ग) दोनों डाक-टिकटों में से एक डाक-टिकट के विषय में कुछ भ्रांति थी ।। फिर भी, इस डाक-टिकट को निकट भविष्य में जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है । दूसरा डाक-टिकट 30-10-1982 को जारी किया गया ।

(घ) इसको जारी करने की निश्चित तारीख अभी निश्चित नहीं की जा सकी है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश को अच्छी किस्म के कोयले की स्प्लाई

3588. श्री राम प्यार पतिवत्तः क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उसके विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए अच्छी किस्म का कोयला सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऐसा कोयला सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी मात्रा में कोयला सप्लाई किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक सप्लाई कर दिया जायेगा;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई की जा रही कोयले की मात्रा राज्य के विद्युत संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस राज्य को कोयले की सप्लाई की मात्रा बढ़ाने का है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र): (क) से (ग). कोयला विभाग के अधीन एक स्थायी संयोजन समिति देश में बिजली घरों की जरूरतों का पुनरीक्षण करती है और प्रत्येक तिमाही में उनके कोयला संयोजन निश्चित करती है । इस समिति के बैठकों में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण, विद्युत विभाग, रेलवे, कोयला कम्पनियों तथा राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं । स्थायी संयोजन समिति की इन बैठकों में उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घरों की कोयले की जरूरतों पर विस्तार से विचार किया जाता है, तिमाही संयोजन कोयले की मात्रा और इसके साथ-साथ किस्म दोनों ही बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये निश्चित किये जाते हैं । इसलिए सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उसके बिजली घरों को अच्छे किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई के लिये कोई आश्वासन देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पिछले कई वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घरों को कोयले के वास्तविक प्रेषण निम्नलिखित रहे हैं—

(आंकड़े हजार टनों में)

वर्ष	प्रेषण
1979-80	6452
1980-81	6809
1981-82	7419
1982-83	3788
(वर्ष का पूर्वार्ध)	

(घ), (ङ) और (च). उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली घरों को सप्लाई किये जा रहे कोयले की मात्रा उनकी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के

लिए काफी है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी बिजली घरों के पास कोयले का पर्याप्त स्टॉक है।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण सम्बन्धी नई परि- योजनाएं

3589. श्री राम प्यारै पनिका: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण सम्बन्धी कूट नई परियोजनाओं का काम शुरू करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजनाओं की संख्या क्या है तथा उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ गांवों का भी विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांवों की संख्या क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महंजन): (क) और (ख). राज्यों के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रमों के अधीन उपलब्ध स्रोतों के अन्तर्गत, जिस के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की वित्त-सहायता भी दी जाती है, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के 1969-70 में इसके प्रारम्भ से, सितम्बर, 1982 के अन्त तक कुल 1762.69 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता से 5540 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के माध्यम से नई और चल रही ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को वित्त पोषित करने के लिए 1982-83 के वित्त वर्ष में 232.83 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस वर्ष के दौरान उपयुक्त राशि के पूर्णतः उपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) और (घ). 1982-83 के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई विभिन्न चालू तथा नई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में 2788 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Theft of Telephone Wires and Cables

3590. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of thefts of telephone cables;

(b) if so, the details of theft of telephone cables during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of persons arrested in connection with the theft of telephone wires and cables;

(d) whether the arrested persons included the employees/ex-employees of the Communications Ministry and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Minimum wages for landless labour

3591. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the cost of living has increased;

(b) whether Government have written to State Governments to review the minimum wages fixed for the landless labourers years ago; and

(c) if so, the response of the State Governments and whether Government propose to bring any fresh Central legislation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July 1980

it was decided that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years, or on a rise of 50 points in consumer price index number, whichever is earlier. These recommendations were brought to the notice of all the State Governments/Administrations. After the announcement of the new 20-point programme, the State Governments/Administrations which had not revised minimum wages for agricultural labourers during the last 2 years were again advised to fix/revise minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers.

(c) A Statement indicating the dates and the rates of wages fixed/revised by the Central Government and State Governments/Administrations in respect of agricultural workers is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See. No. LT-5609/82). There is no proposal for any fresh central legislation in this regard.

Installation of P.C.Os. and C.Os. in hilly, tribal and backward areas

3592. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the constraints in the speedy expansion of telecom facilities in hilly, tribal and backward rural areas

of the country is the highly inadequate supply of stores for installation of these facilities in such areas;

(b) if so, whether any crash programme is proposed to be chalked out for the adequately and timely premises of various store items for P.C.Os./C.Os. and telephone/telegraph lines on a time-bound schedule;

(c) if so, whether any priority is proposed to be given for these areas in the allotment of the stores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) Position of supply of all items of stores has improved considerably in 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82 and most of the stores required for construction of PCOs/COs are now available. This would be evident from the statement. Time bound programme for provision of PCO's/CO's and other communication lines is already there and is being followed by the circles.

(c) and (d) Priorities for supply of stores are being given in specific cases of backward and hilly areas on reference from concerned G.M. Telecom.

Statement **ANNEXURE-I**

SUPPLY POSITION OF IMPORTANT LINE STORES

Sl. No.	Item	1981-82 (Full Year)	1982-83 (Till Sept. 1982)
1.	Hamilton Tubes of sorts.	17,20,000 Nos.	7,98,000 Nos.
2.	Sockets	9,48,000 Nos.	7,65,000 Nos.
3.	Brackets	9,80,000 Nos.	13,98,000 Nos.
4.	Stalks	12,63,000 Nos.	12,33,000 Nos.
5.	Iron Wire	44,000 MT.	23,400 MT.
6.	Aluminium Wire	92,000 KM.	41,000 KM.

Issue of Commemorative Stamps

3593. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Commemorative stamps have been issued, in honour of Freedom Fighters, Poets, Writers/Artists and other personalities so far by Government since Independence;

(b) if so, the names of those in whose honour they have been issued and the occasions in which they were issued the denomination and the size and number thereof as also the States to which they belonged;

(c) the names of these Freedom Fighters, Poets, Writers/Artists and other personalities for whom requests are pending with Government; and

(d) the likely date by which decision in this regard would be taken and the criteria for issuing the stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of these personalities, occasions and the denominations are given in statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. 5610/82]. The personality stamps are generally issued in the following sizes:

Definitive :

2.8 x 3.3 cms.

2 x 2.3 cms.

Commemorative :

4.1 x 2.4 cms.

4 x 3.4 cms.

3.3 x 2.8 cms.

2.9 x 2.9 cms.

3.4 x 2.4 cms.

4 x 2.3 cms.

4 x 4 cms.

5.8 x 4 cms.

4 x 2.8 cms.

No separate record is maintained about the States to which the personalities on whom the stamps were issued belonged to as the Government is required to issue stamps only on personalities of national or international importance.

(c) List of names of freedom fighters, poets, artists and other personalities for whom requests are pending with the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5610/82].

(d) Requests for issue of stamps are to be considered by the philatelic Advisory Committee and after obtaining the recommendations of the Committee, the Government would take a decision in this regard. The meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee, proposed for 21st October, 1982, has been postponed due to certain unavoidable reasons. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at present the date by which a decision in this regard would be taken.

STALKS Manufactured/Procured for Use in Installation of P.C.O.s. and C.O.s etc

3594. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any STALKS have been manufactured and procured by the Post and Telegraph Department for use in installation of P.C.O.s./C.O.s. etc. during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the exact number and the number allotted to each Telecom. Circle (State-wise) in case of multi State Telecom. Circles; and

(c) whether it is proposed to be ensured that all such P.C.O.s./C.O.s. and Telephone/Telegraph lines as have been sanctioned and/or are under installation would not be held up for want of this essential item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). There is substantial improvement in the supplies of Stalks during 82-83 compared to 81-82. During the current year 12,33,000 Stalks have been supplied till 30.9.82 to various Telecom. Circles as against 12,63,000 in the whole year of 81-82. The allocation of Stalks Telecom. Circle-wise is given as Annexure-I. All efforts are being made to open P.C.Os./C.Os. and Telephone/Telegraph lines already sanctioned within the target time.

Statement

ANNEXURE-I

Allotment of Stalks to different Telecom. Circles during 1982-83.

Name of Circle	Total allotment
1	2
	lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	8.00
Bihar	3.00
Gujarat	5.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.50
Karnataka	2.50
Kerala	4.00
Maharashtra	3.00
M.P.	1.50
North Eastern Circle	2.00

(a) Demand received—year-wise is given below:

Year	Telephone Exchange	PGOs.
1980-81	4	7
1981-82	4	9
1982-83	nil	nil

1	2
North West Circle (Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh)	3.00
Orissa	1.00
Rajasthan	2.00
U.P.	3.00
West Bengal	3.00
Tamil Nadu	5.50
Total :	47.00

Demand for New Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os. in Surat Telephone Division

3595. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of demands for new telephone exchanges and P.C.Os. received from Surat Telephone Division during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the place-wise number of P.C.Os. and Telephone Exchanges sanctioned against these demands; and

(c) the names of the places at which Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges were opened and the time by which these are likely to start functioning at the remaining places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(b) Place-wise sanctioned is given below:

Year	Telephone Exchange	PCOs
1980-81	Fansa Paria Kharel	Raigadh, Malvan, Saravam, Godthal, Vandarvala, Mand- va Onjal.
1981-82	Areth Zankhvav	Sakarpatal, Suber, Kalibel Gurkhadi, Umarpada, Uma- rda, Singpur, Valvada Samgaham.
1982-83	Kamrej Kawas	Nil

(c) Details of the places where Telephone Exchanges and PCOs have been opened is given below:

Year	Telephone Exchange	PCOs.
1980-81	Saputara Aat	Nogama (C)
		Mandav Khadak
		Nogama (M)
		Pinijat
		Khanvel
		Zankhavav
		Pipri
		Balapur
		Suresh
		Makadban
		Sara
		Tankal
		Ghodmal
		Pratapnagar
1981-82	Naroli Gurukul Supa Paria Kharel Fansa	Panchol
		Onjal
		Godhthal
		Mandva
		Subir
		Madhuban
1982-83	Dolvan Nogama	Degadi
		Amba
		Nanapondha
1982-83	Dolvan Nogama	Nil

At the remaining places, Telephone Exchanges and PCOs will be opened on progressively depending on the availability of requisite stores and equipments.

Utilization of Diesel Generating Sets in Lower Lagyap Project

3596. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many diesel generating sets are available in the Lower Lagyap Project, Sikkim;

(b) the monthly units generated by each of the sets during the last five years, month-wise;

(c) how much expenditure per year has been incurred on the machinery for running and maintenance during the last five years; and

(d) is it a fact that no proper utilisation of the diesel generating sets has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). The following 7 Nos. Diesel Generating Sets are available in the Lower Lagyap Project:—

4 Nos. of 248 KW each;

2 Nos. of 27.2 KW each; and

1 No. of 34.3 KW.

The diesel sets have been put to proper use. Before commissioning the Lower Lagyap Project, these units have been used for supplying power for lighting the project colonies and meeting construction power requirements. After partial commissioning of the Lower Lagyap Project, the units are being used as stand-by for meeting these power requirements during the period hydro-power is not available.

Information regarding the monthly units generated by each of the sets and yearly expenditure incurred on the

machinery for running and maintenance during the last five years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

गोरखपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3597. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गोरखपुर जहाँ भूमि और इमारत दोनों उपलब्ध हो सकते थे, को बजाये इसे देवरिया में स्थापित किये जाने को क्या कारण है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गोरखपुर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्री छठी योजना की एक परियोजना के अंग के रूप में स्थापित किया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा, देवरिया में अल्प शक्ति वाली दूरदर्शन संग्रहण-व-रिले पदयति स्थापित की जा रही है ।

Export of Drugs

3598. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Financial Express' dated 6th September, 1982 that while the contribution of FERA companies to the industry's exports of drugs and pharmaceutical has gone up to over 70 per cent of the total, that of Indian companies has declined;

(b) what measures Government propose to take to broad-base exports and

increase the contribution of Indian companies;

(c) whether it is a fact that restrictions of capacity utilization and loan licences and unrealistic pricing policy are hampering exports; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to put our export efforts on sound footing?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have seen this report. The exports of drugs and medicines stood at Rs. 95.41 crores in 1981-82 whereas previous year's exports were of Rs. 76.18 crores. The 1981-82 Export Policy as also the present Export Policy provides several incentives for exports, keeping in mind however, that availability in the country is not affected adversely. These facilities include grant of advance/imprest licences, REP licences, operation of IRMAC (Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre) Scheme, Cash Compensatory Scheme, etc. These facilities are available to all drug manufacturing companies whether covered by FERA or not.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The exports are rising fast. The STC and CHEMEXCIL are also taking initiatives to promote export of drugs and pharmaceuticals especially to the developing countries.

Machinery for Fixing Prices of Formulations

3599. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

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

(a) whether Government have adequate machinery to fix the prices of 30-40,000 drug formulations in the market;

(b) whether it is a fact that price fixations of bulk drugs and formulations are unduly delayed with the result that manufacturers have stopped the production of drugs that have become unremunerative; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to expedite fixations/approvals?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 provides for notification of leader prices in respect of category I, Category II and Category III formulations. Such leader prices are notified by the Government in the official gazette from time to time. The manufacturers can follow such notified prices without taking any separate and specific approval for identical packs, strengths and compositions. This ensures that the actual number of packs for which the prices are required to be fixed are considerably reduced. After the commencement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, Government have already revised the prices of about 183 bulk drugs out of 200 indigenously produced price controlled bulk drugs and the prices of good number of formulations based on such bulk drugs. No instance of any manufacturer stopping the production of any bulk drugs/formulation on account of non-revision of price have come to the notice of the Government. All efforts are directed towards expeditiously allowing revisions in prices of bulk drugs and formulations.

Construction of Residential Quarters for All India Radio Employees of Kerala

3600. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to construct residential quarters for All India Radio employees of Kerala in Trivandrum, Calicut, Trichur and Alleppey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): Yes, Sir. There is an approved scheme to construct 16 residential quarters at Calicut during the Sixth Plan period.

Upgradation of Branch and Sub-Post Offices in Kerala

3601. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branch Post Offices in Kerala which are proposed to be upgraded as sub-post offices in Kerala during 1982-83; and

(b) the names of Sub-Post Offices which are proposed to be upgraded as Head Post Offices in Kerala during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Programme for Exploitation of Sea around Kachchativu Island

3602. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes under which the exploitation of resources of the sea-bed is proposed to be undertaken pursuant to the agreement under which Kachchativu island, in Palk Strait, was ceded by Government of India to Sri Lanka in 1974;

(b) the details of the involvement of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in these programmes; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In accordance with the 1974 Agreement between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka, if any geological, petroleum or natural gas structure, exists across the maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India, the two countries shall seek to reach an agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and proceeds deriving therefrom be apportioned.

(b) At present, the ONGC is not involved in any programme of exploitation of petroleum or natural gas resources near Kachchativu island in Palk Strait.

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

Non-Enrolment of Workers and Contractors to P. F. Membership in Bokaro Steel Plant

3603. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the news-item published in the daily 'Patriot' of June 26, 1982 regarding non-enrolment to Provident Fund Membership of about thirty thousand contractors and casual employees working in the Bokaro Steel Plant, Bokaro; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to get all eligible contractors and casual employees enrolled to the membership of the Fund from their due dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHISINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Assets of B. Panda of Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd.

3604. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest assets of B. Panda and Company Limited, Orissa upto March, 1982;

(b) what are the latest assets of Indian Metal and Carbide Limited of Orissa upto March, 1982;

(c) what are the latest assets of Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Limited, Orissa upto March, 1982;

(1) M/s. B. Panda & Co. Limited	Rs. 25.95 lakhs
(2) M/s. Indian Metals & Carbide Limited.	Rs. 171.37 „
(3) M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Limited.	Rs. 2077.31 „

(e) Does not arise.

Hydel Projects from States pending before Central Electricity Authority for Clearance

3605. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hydel Power Projects received by the Central Electricity Authority from each State for clearance during the last three years indicating when each Project proposal was received and its capacity;

(b) what is the stage of each; and

(c) how many and which Hydel Power Projects have been cleared by the CEA and which are pending clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). 69 hydro-electric project reports were received in the C.E.A. during the last three years. 16 of these projects have been accorded techno-economic approval by the C.E.A. 8 project reports have been sent back to the project authorities for their revision in the light

(d) what are the latest assets of Kalinga Tubes Limited, Chouduar upto March 1982; and

(e) if the latest upto date figures of assets are not available, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d). M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. have amalgamated with M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. The three companies, M/s. B. Panda & Co. Ltd., M/s. Indian Metal and Carbide Ltd. and M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. have their financial year ending 31st December. The assets of the three companies as on 31st December 1981 were as follows:—

of the comments made by CEA/CWC. Substantive progress has not been made on 8 multi-purpose projects which involve inter-State aspects and where clearance has not been received from the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The rest of the project reports are at various stages of examination by the C.E.A.

Technical examination of the hydro-electric projects is a complex exercise involving various disciplines like hydrology, geology, civil design, electrical design etc. The time taken for the clearance of the projects depends on the adequacy of field investigations and sufficiency of appropriate data and engineering details furnished in the project report.

Although, CEA endeavours to appraise the projects expeditiously, the actual time taken in this process depends on variety of factors some of which are beyond CEA's control. Moreover, CEA, as a statutory body, is obliged to clear only such projects which represent the best available technical and economic alternatives to meet the system requirements.

Winding up of Lohardaga Office of Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.

3606. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., 7 Council House Street, Calcutta-I have closed down their Bauxite Mines office at Lohardaga, Ranchi, Bihar as far back as in 1974;

(b) if so, whether Government have ensured if the various obligations on the part of the M/s. ACI Ltd., Calcutta to their erstwhile employees at Lohardaga have been duly complied with since the winding up of their Lohardaga office; and

(c) whether Government have asked the Corporation the reasons for their having failed during all these years in settling the various Provident Fund A/cs., Gratuity, etc. of their ex-employees of their Lohardaga office and whether Government propose to take any step to enable such ex-employees to receive such payments by a stipulated date?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Report of British Anti-Slavery Society

3607. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report of British Anti Slavery Society which has been presented to the U.N. Human Rights Committee recently;

(b) if so, full details of the Report; and

(c) the details of the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) to (c). In the Report of the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights on "Bonded Labour in India", submitted to the U.N. Working Group of Experts on Slavery, it has been stated that between 5 and 7 million labourers (2-3 per cent of all rural wage earners) are 'probably debt bonded' to about a million landlords and their published case studies indicate that there are few States and Union Territories where the practice does not exist. The figures of 5-7 million bonded labourers are in the nature of estimates only, and do not tantamount to actual identification. Government have not accepted the estimates arrived at by the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights. According to the reports furnished by the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed in the country as on 30-6-1982 was 1,44,930, out of which 84,269 have been rehabilitated.

Submission of Annual Return by Trade Unions

3608. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recently the Registrar, Trade Unions, Delhi Administration has cancelled registration of unions which did not submit annual returns upto the year 1977 and while doing so, he ignored the name of Food Corporation of India Employees Union although this Union did not submit annual return for year 1977 in respect of its all regions/zones national committee but submitted accounts only in respect of Karnataka Region;

(b) if so, the reason for ignoring the name of this Union for cancellation of Registration and the details of action taken against defaulters who failed to submit proper annual return alongwith proper

accounts and the names of officias who ignored this fact and the action proposed to be taken against them;

(c) whether there are other trade unions which did not submit proper and actual annual returns and their registration was not cancelled; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (d). The Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi Administration has reported that registrations of 106 Trade Unions were cancelled in July, 1982 for non-submission of annual returns for the year 1977 under Section 10 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The registrations of those trade unions which were registered towards the end of 1977 were, however, not cancelled, because the registration of a particular union for non-submission of annual return is only cancelled when the union has actually worked for substantial period of the year of cancellation. The registration of Food Corporation of India Employees' Union, which was registered on 31-8-77 with scope of membership throughout the country had only 55 members at the time of registration as against 56,199, shown in the combined return upto 1978, was not cancelled as it was expected that the real tempo of enrolment of members and income and expenditure of different committees, as mentioned in its constitution, could only be done after few months of its registration. Moreover, after registration it had submitted combined annual return for the year 1978 on 31-5-79 and thereafter it has also submitted returns for the years 1979 and 1980.

डाक-तार विभाग की सलाहकार समिति में संसद सदस्यों की यात्रा तथा दैनिक भत्ता शामिल

3609. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संचार मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति डाक-तार विभाग की

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति तथा अन्य ऐसी सलाहकार समितियों में भाग लेने वाले संसद सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्तों को अधिशासित करने वाले नियमों के अनुसार यात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्ता अदा किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सर्किल स्तर पर गठित डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति तथा टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में शामिल संसद सदस्यों को वेतन तथा भत्ता नियमों के अनुसार यात्रा तथा दैनिक भत्ता अदा नहीं किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण तथा क्या यह कथित नियमों को उल्लंघन नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस असंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सर्किल स्तर पर गठित डाक तार सलाहकार समिति और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में संसद सदस्यों को भारत सरकार वित्त मंत्रालय के का. जा. सं. 19049/1/81-पी-चार दिनांक 16-3-1981 के अनुसार दैनिक भत्ता तथा संसद सदस्यों के वेतन, भत्ता और पेंशन अधिनियम के खंड-4 के अनुसार यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Promotion to Officers in P&T Directorate and Telecommunication Research Centre

3610. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers in P&T Directorate and Telecommunication Research Centre have been promoted from Telecommunication Engineering Service Group B to TES Group 'A' on ad hoc/local arrangement basis during last three years in 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so, total number of such promotions year-wise indicating the number of SC/ST officers, if any;

(c) names, section, date of promotions and reversion of each promotee;

(d) nature and date of each vacancy (Leave vacancy, Regular vacancy, Short Term Vacancy, Long term vacancy) against which such promotions were made; and

(e) steps taken to fill up such regular vacancies on regular basis with references of the orders issued from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Prices of Drugs due to Virus Fever

3611. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that antipyretic analgesic antibiotic anti-Malarial and pain killer drugs have shot up by 10 per cent to 20 per cent due to the out break of an infectious virus fever in September, 1982; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken by the Government to check the prices of essential drugs to bring them under control?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHI): (a) and (b). There is no specific medicine for combating/treating viral fever. Symptomatic treatment for fever, bodyache and headache is indicated and these can be managed by analgesics and antipyretics like Paracetamol, Analgin and Aspirin. These formulations are price controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices of formulations are revised from time to time depending upon the revision in the prices of the constituent bulk drugs and increases in the

other inputs like packing material costs. The prices of formulations containing Paracetamol, Analgin and Aspirin have not been increased very recently. No complaints have been received from the State Drug Controllers regarding the sale of such formulations at prices higher than those approved by the Government.

Scheme to provide Cheap Energy to Rural Areas

3612. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had evolved schemes to provide cheap energy to the rural areas; and

(b) what are the ways and means found for energy, water lifting devices and agricultural implements to boost rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have set up the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy to coordinate and implement policies and programmes for the use of new and renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, energy from biomass and biogas etc. Major activities being undertaken by the Commission include intensification of research and development, utilisation of mature technologies, fiscal and promotional measures to accelerate industrial production; and, public information programmes for creating awareness about renewable energy technologies. Renewable energy devices and systems that have already been developed include solar water heating systems, solar crop dryers, solar pumps, solar cookers and solar photovoltaic cells for water pumping and other applications, wind pumps, family type and community/institutional type biogas plants, biogas engines

and improved draught animal power devices. As cost of conventional fuels rise and those of renewable systems decrease on account of technological and other developments, it is expected that renewable sources of energy will be able to increasingly supplement conventional sources of energy. A country-wide field demonstration programme is being implemented which is promoting commercial production and wider utilisation of these devices and systems.

Assistance for State Hydro-Electrical Projects

3613. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Centre's national policy regarding provision of financial assistance for the State hydro-electrical projects;

(b) whether Centre have received any request for financial assistance for the State hydro-electrical projects; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Central assistance is provided to the States for

their Annual Plans in the form of block loans and block grants based on the formula approved by the National Development Council. This assistance is given to each State for their Plan as a whole and not for any specific project/organisation in any sector.

Growth of Assets of Big Industrial Houses

3614. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total assets, capital, profit both net and pre-taxed, of the top twenty industrial houses in the country at present and their growth in the last five years; and

(b) whether the growth of the big capitalists and their profit has no relation with the industrial growth in the country, with particular reference to the year 1979; if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The assets, paid up capital and profits (before tax) of the top twenty industrial houses in the country (ranked as per assets in 1980) in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 were as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Assets	Paid up capital	Profit before tax
1976	4832.06	761.67	330.92
1977	5294.29	834.91	379.88
1978	5718.87	867.13	400.79
1979	6614.89	928.74	515.52
1980	7611.92	979.78	544.24

(b) Growth of assets and profits of the top 20 industrial houses in the country during the period 1977 to 1980 is as given below:—

Period	Growth percentage	
	Assets	Profits
1978	8.0	5.5
1977		
1979	15.5	28.6
1978		
1980	15.1	5.6
1979		

The growth of industrial houses reflected by these indicators may not necessarily have direct correlation with industrial growth.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have one submission to make. Please listen to us and then give your ruling on our observations. It has been a convention of this House that whenever important policy decisions are to be made, they must be made inside the House. Mr. Khadiolkar made an an-

nouncement on bonus and Mr. Dhillon pulled him up and said: When the House is in session, it should have been made in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You please come to me....No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister announced in Nagaland that Congress (I) dominated States will get more aid....

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been contradicted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some unknown spokesman makes some clarification. Some responsible Minister must make the clarification. Mr. Khadilkar was pulled up by Mr. Dhillon for making a statement on bonus outside the House when the House was already in session. Mr. Khadilkar expressed regret and he did not repeat that mistake. Whatever is applicable to the Labour Minister is applicable to the Prime Minister. What is your observation?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That convention need not be followed? What is your observation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That convention is gone when the new Speaker comes?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of going away from the convention. Whatever is there is there. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least keep it under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): In today's press it has been reported that Madras Door-darshan has suspended Hindi broadcast. I would like the Minister to make a statement on this. He is prepared to do so if you permit him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Not only in Tamil Nadu, in our State also this thing is happening...(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): In Bengal also the same thing is happening. All our local programmes have been cut out altogether. People are forced to sit and listen to the national programmes. Our programmes are much better than your programmes. (Interruptions).

I have given a notice to you regarding the type of excesses which are being committed in the name of combating insurgency in the border State of Manipur. Day before yesterday, a very well-known film maker and playwright has been shot dead. Instead of arresting him, they opened fire and killed him...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No...Mr. Shastri.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This kind of a thing is creating a reaction there, which is not in the interest of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A statement should be made. This kind of indiscriminate firing and killing of people, who have nothing to do with insurgency, cannot be permitted. We request you to ask the Minister to make a statement about facts...(Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके आश्वासन की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किस बात पर?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आपको स्मरण होगा कि हमने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था, बिहार में भूख से सौ मौतें हुईं, उसके बारे में और आपने कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे पास कोई ऐसा तथ्य नहीं आया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो आप हमको इसपर बहस करने की इजाजत दीजिये ।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको दिखा दूंगा और आपसे सलाह भी कर लूंगा ।
(व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): There was a police attack on Civil Liberties Union in which Mr. Tarkunde was hurt... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It concerns the freedom of the press.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. I am not discussing this. Not allowed.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): In this country, unfortunately, riots have become the order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very bad.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: It is a matter of deep regret that there is a terrible situation in Baroda now. There are people who are saying that Christians and minorities must be put under observation by Government. Disaffection is being spread by many people and Government is inactive. Even in Baroda there was no policeman with *tazia* procession was taken out. It is the minority's right to take out the procession..

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed this subject threadbare.
(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I demand that the State Government of Gujarat be dismissed for its failure to maintain communal harmony and peace.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । पिछले एक हफ्ते में बिहार में 31 हारिजन आदिवासियों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया है । ये वे लोग हैं जो भूखे हैं और रिलीफ मांग रहे हैं । उनके ऊपर पुलिस गोली चला

रही है । हम लोगों ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । अभी शास्त्री जीने भी कहा है कि पिछले समय में आपने कहा था कि मैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आ जाइए, आपसे सलाह कर लेंगे ।

राम विलास पासवान : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यहां बस और ट्रेन का एक्सीडेंट हुआ तो आपने फाक्ट्स मंगाने से पहले ही एडीमिट कर लिया । अब आप एडीमिट क्यों नहीं करते हैं । हम सरकार को प्रूफ देंगे कि लोग भूखे से मर रहे हैं । बिहार और बंगाल में लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं । पुलिस उसके बदले में गोली दे रही है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय महोदय, मैंने आपको एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि बड़ाईदा में जो काम्यूनल रायट.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की बात हो गई । मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह :: यह बारह दिन से चल रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, have you anything to say?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : महोदय, आपने हमको मौका नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो दे रहा था । आप नहीं बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: जब ये बोल रहे थे, तो मैं कैसे बोलूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो आपने बड़ा सद्भाव दिखाया ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान अखबार है। इसमें एक बहुत गहत्वपूर्ण खबर छपी है। जो देश के 70 प्रतिशत जनता से सम्बन्धित है। अनाज के वितरण में व्यापक हेरा-फेरी की जा रही है। एक जन-चिकित्सक यहां से तीन करोड़ रुए और एक हाजी-मस्तान नामक व्यक्ति इससे सम्बन्धित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई नोटिस दीजिये ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप देखेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, देखूंगा । एडजानमेंट मोशन की बात नहीं है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: आप कांलिंग एटेशन स्वीकार कर लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फैक्ट्स पता करूंगा, देख लूंगा ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given an adjournment motion on the Prime Minister's statement in Nagaland. I tell you this is a matter...

MR. SPEAKER: I have ruled it out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If the Prime Minister of the country says that the Congress (I) Governments will get the best attention, then what is the effect of this in the context of our political situation? It means that people are being asked directly to reject non-Congress Governments. If the Prime Minister says that is the basis of Central assistance, it cuts at the root of whatever quasi-federal system we have in this country... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are following the parliamentary system in England.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said about it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bagri.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You may consider this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, देश के बारे में एक सवाल है। मैंने आपको एडजानमेंट मोशन दिया है। कांलिंग एटेशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किस बात के लिए?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: भाषा के सवाल को लेकर और कान्स्टीचेशन में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपसे बात करूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: आप थोड़ा सा सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने सुन लिया ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: वैसे मरे में दम नहीं है बोलने का। मरे में दम होता तो लोक सभा नहीं चल सकती। यह बर्फीली है। लोक सभा चल रही है। भारत मां की जवान टूट रही है। यहां गांधी का नाम लेकर सब चर्चल की जवान बोलते हैं। आज गांधी की हत्या कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में बी. बी. सी. लन्दन से हिन्दी में होगा, वायर आफ अमेरिका से हिन्दी से होगा, लेकिन तमिलनाडु में दूरदर्शन में हिन्दी नहीं चलेगी—यह सोचने की बात है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is the decision taken by the Tamil Nadu Government... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit down?

(व्यवधान)

[श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :

मैंने ने अफसरस के خلاف मोशु दीया
है - शरी जग पाल जी आऊँ मैं -
अन के पास कमर की ठोटी हूँ हदी
के अफसर मैं -]

श्री रशीव मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैंने आफि-
सर्स के खिलाफ मोशन दिया है श्री जगपाल जी
आ गये हैं । उनके पास कमर की टूटी हुई
हड्डी के एक्स-रे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही दिया है ।

[श्री रशोद मसूद : पहले ही

दिया है -]

श्री रशीव मसूद : पहले भी दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

[श्री रशोद मसूद : आप ने पहले

दोहरा मसूदा नहीं दी, बल्कि सिविल
मसूदा है - अगर आप प्रोटैक्ट नहीं

करेंगे तो कौन करेगा]

श्री रशीव मसूद : आप ने पहले रिपोर्ट
मंगाई थी । यह बिलकूल सीरियस मामला
है । अगर आप प्रोटैक्ट नहीं करेंगे तो कौन
करेगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर रहा हूँ । मैं
कह रहा हूँ - मैं इस को देखूंगा
(व्यवधान) . . .

[श्री रशोद मसूद : इस पर कुछ

नहीं कहूँगा - अन के خلاف
जोना किस बनाया है -]

श्री रशीव मसूद : इस पर कुछ न
करना चाहिये । इन के खिलाफ भूठा
बनाया गया है ।

... (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हार्द्वार) : जो रिपोर्ट
बिहार गवर्नमेन्ट ने भेजी है आप को उसे
स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये । बिहार गवर्न-
मेन्ट या कोई भी प्रदेश सरकार अपनी एफ.

आई. आर. के खिलाफ कैसे रिपोर्ट भेज
सकती है ? आप ने इस सदन में कहा है
कि उन के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट आई है । मैं
पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि मेरे ऊपर जिन धारा-
ओं को लगा कर मुझ को जेल में बन्द
किया गया, उस का क्या औचित्य था ? क्या
मैं उस आन्दोलन में शामिल था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बदलत देखेगी ।

I am not above the judiciary.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जनता पार्टी के महा-
मंत्री . . .

[श्री रशोद मसूद : यह जोडिशरी

का मसूदा नहीं है - कौन अम - पी -

जेल जाऊँगा तो यह उस के विशेषाधिकार

का मामला है -]

श्री रशीव मसूद : यह जुडीशियरी का
मसला नहीं है । कोई एम. पी. जेल जायगा
तो यह उस के विशेषाधिकार का मामला है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help

[श्री रशोद मसूद : हम जोडिशरी

में अन्तर्गत नहीं कर रहे हैं - यह

जालान (इंग्लैंड) ने कहा है - अन को

दफा 332 में बन्द कर दिया गया -

अस अफसर के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये -

अस में आप को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये

वर्ना इस तरह से हाउस नहीं चलेगा -]

श्री रशीव मसूद : हम जुडीशियरी में इन्टर-
फीयर नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह चालान एकजी-
क्यूटिव ने किया है, उन को दफा 332
में बन्द कर दिया गया । उस अफसर के
खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये । इस में
आप को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, वरना इस
तरह से हाउस नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बिलकूल नहीं चलेगा ।
आप बिलकूल प्रोटैक्ट नहीं करते हैं . . .

[شرعی وشہد مسعود : یہاں بہت]

سے کانگریسی ایسوز ایپ چھف ملستر
سے متعلق نہیں ہیں۔ اگر آپ
پروٹیکٹ نہیں کریں گے تو کیسے
چل سکے گا۔]

شرعی وشہد مسعود : یہاں بہت سے کانگریسی
ایم. پی. جی. اپنے چیف مینیسٹر سے
مکتفیک نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ پروٹیکٹ
نہیں کریں گے تو کیسے چل سکے گا؟

MR. SPEAKER: We try our level
best to do whatever is possible.

شرعی وشہد مسعود : وہاں ڈی. ایم. نے خود
میں کو گریبان پکڑ کر وان میں
فک دیا تھا اور اسپتال میں لائیوں
سے مارا گیا۔ لیکن آپ کی طرف سے
کوئی پروٹیکشن نہیں ہے۔ اسپتال کے
اندر پولیس کے دواچرا ہم لوگوں کی
ہڈیاں توڑ دی گئی۔ لیکن آپ اس
کوئی پر بٹھ کر پروٹیکٹ نہیں کرتے
ہے۔ ایک نہیں، پچاسوں ایم. پی. جی. کے
ساتھ ایسا ہوا ہے۔

[شرعی وشہد مسعود : یہ پچاس]

ہزار آدمیوں کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں۔
ان کے ووٹرس ان کے ساتھ ہیں اگر
ان کے ساتھ ایسا ہوگا تو اس کے لئے
کون ذمہ دار ہے۔]

شرعی وشہد مسعود : یہ 50 لاکھ آدمیوں
کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں۔ ان کے ووٹرس ان
کے ساتھ ہیں، اگر ان کے ساتھ ایسا ہوگا
تو اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے؟

MR. SPEAKER: I have to work under
the rules.

[شرعی وشہد مسعود : آپ دیکھئے]

ایم مسٹر آف پارلیامینٹ کی
ڈیولپمنٹ کیا ہے۔]

شرعی وشہد مسعود : آپ دیکھئے، ایک ممبر-
آف پارلیامینٹ کی ڈیولپمنٹ کیا ہے۔]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिए - जहाँ
प्रिविलेज का मामला बनता है वह
प्रिविलेज कमेटी को चला जाता है, जहाँ
नहीं बनता है वहाँ नहीं जाता है। मैं
रूलज से बन्धा हुआ हूँ।...

श्री जगपाल सिंह : डिस्ट्रिक्ट मंजिस्ट्रेट
भूठे केस में एम. पी. ज. को इन्वाल्व कर
लेता है - लेकिन आप की तरफ से नहीं
पूछा जाता है कि एम. पी. को उस सैक्शन
में क्यों बन्द किया गया है ...

MR. SPEAKER: I can't do.

श्री रामनाथ साँनकर शिंद्री : अध्यक्ष जी,
मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि
पिछले ढाई सालों में जितने मेम्बरों के
साथ ऐसा हुआ है, जितने मेम्बरों को
पीटा गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और
मध्य प्रदेश में जितने संसद सदस्यों के साथ
ऐसा हुआ है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं
हुआ था

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी,
आज तक किसी आफिसर के खिलाफ कोई
कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। जब मेम्बर खुद
खड़ा हो कर यहां कहता है कि मुझे पीटा
गया है तब आप कार्यवाही करते हैं...

श्री रामावतार शिंद्री : डिस्ट्रिक्ट मंजिस्ट्रेट
और सीनीयर एम. पी. तक ऐसा
करते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने संविधान के
अधीन जो रूलज आफ प्रोसीजर बनाए हैं मैं
तो उन में बन्धा हुआ काम करता हूँ और
मेरा जो धर्म बनता है उस को निभाने की
चेष्टा करता हूँ। अगर मेरे किसी साथी का,
मेरे किसी मेम्बर का अपमान होता
है तो हम उस को अपना अपमान मानते
हैं और उसी हिसाब से प्रिविलेज कमेटी
को दे देते हैं और वह कमेटी सारा काम
करती है। मैं उस में क्यों पक्षपात
करूंगा ? मैं अपने मेम्बर की रक्षा क्यों
नहीं करूंगा ? इस में मेरा क्या नुकसान
या फायदा होता है ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं ने प्रिविलेज मोशन
दिया है, आज तक आप ने कोई रिपोर्ट
नहीं मांगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आज ही टेक-अप कर लेता हूँ। हम ने एतराज नहीं किया है।

Why should I?

आज भी किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने भोजने की बात नहीं की। मैं देखकर बताऊंगा आप को। हम हर एक आदमी की बात सुनते हैं। मैं सब को एलाऊ करता हूँ। किस को एलाऊ नहीं किया, यह बताइए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरा एक प्रिबिलेज मौशन है, आज तक आप ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ने बहुत कार्यवाही की है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हीरालाल आर परमार (पाटन) : मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि संसद सदस्यों पर जो मारा-मारी होती है, इस को बन्द किया जाए। हमारे यहां के कलेक्टर ने भी मेरा अपमान किया था और इस सदन में मैंने इस बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था। आप ने सी बी. आई. से इन्क्वायरी कराई और वह इन्क्वायरी मेरी तरफदारी में है लेकिन अभी तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरी बात आप सुनिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पी. शिव शंकर।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप इन की बात सुनिए। ये कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने सारा देखा है, मैं क्या करूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PETRO-CHEMICALS CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5570/ 82].

STATEMENT ON THE 'NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY'

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: On behalf of Shri B. Shankaramand: I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the 'National Health Policy.' [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5571/ 82].

COINAGE (STANDARD WEIGHT AND REMEDY OF THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS OF ONE HUNDRED RUPEES, TEN RUPEES, TWENTY-FIVE PAISE AND TEN PAISE FOR IX ASIAN GAMES DELHI 1982) RULES, 1982 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): On behalf of Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao: I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of One Hundred Rupees, Ten Rupees, Twenty-Five Paise and Ten paise for IX Asian Games Delhi 1982) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act. 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5572/ 82].

(2) A copy of Notification No. GSR 613(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on tyres specified in the Table appended to the Notification from excise duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—5573/80].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF UTTAR PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LTD. LUCKNOW FOR 1977-78 AND ORISSA AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CUTTACK FOR 1976-77 AND TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the Year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5576/82].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5575/82].

COINAGE (STANDARD WEIGHT AND REMEDY OF THE COMMEMORATIVE COINS OF TWENTY PAISE AND TEN PAISE COINED FOR "WORLD FOOD DAY") RULES, 1982, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, 1968, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, NOTIFICATIONS ENFORCING THE PROVISIONS OF CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956 IN SIKKIM FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1982 ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Commemorative Coins of Twenty Paise and Ten Paise coined for "World Food Day") Rules, 1982, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 728(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—5573/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968:-

(i) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. S.O. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1982.

(ii) The Gold Control (Licencing of Dealers) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 741(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1982.

(iii) The Gold Control (Licencing of Dealers) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 742(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1982.

(iv) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in

Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5577/82].

(3) A copy of Notification No. GSR 624(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Swedish Kroners into Indian currency or vice versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5778/82].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issue under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 625(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Low Sulphur Heavy Stock for use as fuel in a refinery from the whole of excise duty.

(ii) G.S.R. 626(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to films or sheets upto and including thickness of 0.25 mm other than those manufactured from polyvinyl chloride from the whole of excise duty leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5579/82].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) G.S.R. 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1982 enforcing the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in the State of Sikkim with effect from 1st October, 1982.

(ii) G.S.R. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 enforcing the levy of tax under the Central Sales Tax Act.

1956 in the State of Sikkim with effect from 1st November, 1982,

(iii) G.S.R. 583(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1982 specifying the authorities for making application for registration under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in the State of Sikkim.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5580/82].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5581/82].

12.16 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 22nd October, 1982:—

1. The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Customs Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Powers-of-Attorney (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
6. The Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.
7. The Assam Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1982.
8. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1982.

12.17 hrs.

2

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): I beg to present the report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
BILL

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North): I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

श्री हीरालाल आर परमार (पाटन): मैं ने हाऊस में प्रश्न उठाया था। आप ने इन्क्वायरी कराई और वह रिपोर्ट मेरी तरफदारी में है लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट ने कलक्टर के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई, मैं क्या करूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... हम ने कहलवा दिया था और इन से बयान दिलवा दिया था।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किस से रिपोर्ट मांगूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मैंबर कहता है कि रिपोर्ट आ गई है और रिपोर्ट में

यह है कि उस के साथ बदतमीजी की गई और उस को पीटा गया, फिर सरकार क्यों कॉन्फ्रेंस को बचा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस को बचा रही है ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Why do you not refer the matter to the Privileges Committee if *prima facie* case has been made?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why do you not refer the matter to the Privilege Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything without a case. If there is no basis, what can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Not to talk of our M.Ps. even the ruling party M.Ps have been beaten: Please think about us.

MR. SPEAKER: Can I change it today? I cannot do.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेम्बर का इतना प्रिविलेज है। क्या मेम्बर को इसी तरह पिटाया जाएगा, बंशज्जत किया जाएगा। कोई भी मेम्बर हों, यह दोनों पक्षों के मेम्बरों का मामला है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, the point is clear. Mr. Parmar has made a positive allegation and he has made a positive statement. He has said that...

MR. SPEAKER: I heard him. I have already allowed him.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Then, Sir, why can't the case be referred to the Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no case. How can I?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The case has been proved by the CBI enquiry, he says. Either you say the statement is

not right, either you repudiate the statement or.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is making a statement. But the statement is not with me. I have got it already.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Will you say that you will give your ruling tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled over that.

आप मेरे से मिलिए। मैं अभी क्या बताऊँ आपको, जिस तरीके से यह कहा जा रहा है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We know, Sir, your deep regard for the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bahuguna, why should I not have? Why should I say that Mr. Parmar should be humiliated.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Quite right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I say that Mr. Jagpal Singh should be humiliated.

(Interruptions)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह हो रहा है, सर।

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. I have got it already.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): आपने इसी हाउस में यह कहा था कि मैं एम. पी. को प्रोटेक्ट करूँगा। आज मेम्बर्स के साथ क्या हो रहा है? आप इस सदन में अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, लेकिन सदन के बाहर... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is yours. This is not mine but yours. It is not mine. It is your rule. Whatever is there, I shall do. I do not say anything from my side.

श्री जगपाल सिंह: आप मुझे रूल्स ऑफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर पढ़ने दीजिए....

श्री रशीद मंसूब (सहारनपूर): अब तक अध्यक्ष जी, हम जो प्रेक्टिस फॉलो करते रहे हैं, उसके मुताबिक आप एक कमेटी बना दीजिए।

شرعی وشہد مسعود (سہارنپور) :

اب تک ادھیکی جی ہم جو پریکٹس فالو کرتے رہے ہیں اس کے مطابق آپ ایک کمیٹی بنا دیجئے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में कमेटी बनी हुई है। रूल्स में किंग कमेटी है। आप अमैंड कर दीजिए रूल्स को, मैं उनको इस्तेमाल करने लग जाऊंगा। आपने जो मेरे हाथ बांध दिए हैं रूल्स से, उनको मैं कैसे तोड़ दूँ।

Whatever rules you hand over to me, I will work accordingly.

आप नये रूल्स बना दीजिए मैं उनके अनुसार काम करने लगूँगा।

I will work accordingly.

अब तक तो यही रूल्स हैं। मैं तो.....

I can only interpret the rules. I cannot make a law. I cannot make a rule. I am just your humble servant to do what is authorised by you to do. That is what I am doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You change the rule. I quoted these things. I am with you. Change the rule and I will abide by it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The rule is sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not sufficient.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the place for discussion.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर, आप एम. पी. की परिभाषा बता दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे से क्यों पूछते हैं? किताब में लिखी हुई है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is what it is. You come and see me. It is not for me to change. It is written by you people and not by me.

I am not allowing. Please sit down.

Yes, Mr. Banatwalla.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप रूल्स में परिवर्तन लाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं ला सकता।

You change the rule.

It is for you and not me. Change it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have allowed everything on the floor of the House. I have never tried to curb anything whatsoever. I cannot make rules for you, Mr. Jagpal Singh.

Yes, Mr. Bantwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: MP should be defined as Members to be protected.

MR. SPEAKER: You define it and I will implement it. Why should I hold it up?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप हमारा प्रोटोकेशन कीजिए। बिहार विधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष की कृपया... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You put it in the law and I will abide by it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जनता पार्टी के महा-मंत्री को भी... (व्यवधान).

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Banatwalla. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bahugunaji, the Rules Committee is there. You change it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: I am making a humble suggestion. Call a meeting of the leaders of all the Parties to evolve a code of conduct in regard to the Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: You do it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: On your own, Sir, you can take a lead which would go a long way in protecting the honour of Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: In this, every Member of the House to whichever party he belongs is liable to be concerned at one time or other. Whatever you say, I will do it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : भारत सरकार सदन में खड़े होकर कह दे कि मेम्बर्स के प्रति यदि अमानवीय व्यवहार होता है तो उसके प्रति कड़ा रुख अपनाया जाएगा, लेकिन सरकार तो स्वयं करवा रही है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस चलने दीजिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हमको लाठियों से मारकर बन्द कर दिया जाए और आप सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ना पूछें कि क्या मामला है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो पूछ लिया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I can't; my hands are tied.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I run the House as I like? It is your rule. I am to run the House according to rules.

आप रूल करके बन्द करिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बिहार में जंगल रूल चल रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हमको लाठी मारकर बन्द कर दोगे। (व्यवधान)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): You have inherent power to call a meeting to protect the rights of members.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Rules Committee.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): पटना में क्या हुआ, मॅबर पर क्या गुजरती, यह सारे तथ्य सदन के सामने नहीं आए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आपने किन तथ्यों के प्रकाश में फैसला किया है, यह आप बता दें तो शायद हम भी आपके साथ सहमत हो जाएँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप आकर देख लीजिए, मैं कुछ छिपाकर नहीं रखता हूँ ।

Why should I hide anything?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मॅबर बहुत उत्तोजित हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: आप रिपोर्ट उसी से मांगते हैं जो पीटता है । (व्यवधान) आप पार्लियामेंट की कमिटी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Can I do it? Have I got powers to do it?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: जगपाल सिंह को पीटा गया, परमार को पीटा गया, जटिया को पीटा गया, भोगेन्द्र झा को पीटा गया जो पीटते हैं, उन्हीं से आप रिपोर्ट मांगते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: और किससे मांगें?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: हम लोगों की एक कमिटी बनाकर भेज दीजिये ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: आपके पास लोकसभा का स्टाफ है, सेक्रेटरी है... ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the rules.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: If the rule is not in a position to protect the rights of members, you have inherent power to appoint a committee to look into the grievances of members.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप अपनी कमिटी का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते । मैं तो वही कर सकता हूँ जो आप कहेंगे । It is there; you change it. I will abide by it. I have got no choice. You change it; I will abide by it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष जी, बात यह है कि यदि आम आदमी को थानेदार पीटता है तो उसके लिये अदालत होती है और यदि चुने हुए मॅबर के साथ दूरव्यवहार होता है तो उसकी हर बात को देखने के लिए आप कस्टोडियन हैं । आपके पास पूरे अख्तियार हैं । आप बड़ी से बड़ी सजा दे सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कमिटी के पास है, मैंने कब इन्कार किया है । हम रफ़र करते हैं, कब इन्कार किया है?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस तरह से मॅबरों को थानेदारों द्वारा पीटा जाएगा और आप मॅबरों को डिसिबलीव करेंगे तो जनतन्त्र चलने वाला नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप करना चाहें तो रूल को चेंज कर दीजिये ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने पुलिस के खिलाफ शिकायत की थी । एक हरीजन को थानेदार ने पीटा था, लेकिन पुलिस कप्तान के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बात बनती है तो हो जाता है । मुझे तो कोई एतराज नहीं होता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : श्री कंवर राम के मामले पर सदन में विचार हुआ और प्रिविलेज कमेटी ने भी रिपोर्ट दी कि सदस्य के साथ व्यवहार ठीक नहीं हुआ तो अधिकारी को बुलाकर प्रताड़ित कर दिया, उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कौन करेगा। क्या मैं हाउस को ओवर-रूल कर सकता हूँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: यह बात आपकी सही है कि आप हाउस को ओवर-रूल नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हाउस में ऐसा कौन आदमी हो सकता है जो इस सदन के सदस्य के अपमान को बर्दाश्त करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हाउस किसी बेवकूफ आदमी को फांसी लगाये, किसी को कुछ करे, इसमें मुझे क्या एतराज है।

I am open to suggestion. I am open to correction.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What happened to my notice about communal riots in Baroda?

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking you about the Calling Attention.

Your name is first.

श्री राजनाथ सोनेकर शास्त्री: जगपाल जी वाले मामले में आपने क्या किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अभी-अभी कागज मिला है।

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am making a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed it.

12.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN A GOODS TRAIN AND A DTC BUS AND A JEEP AT THE ZAKHIRA RAILWAY CROSSING IN DELHI ON OCTOBER 29, 1982.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways, who is absent, to the following matter of urgent public.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is ill. He is not absent. He is ill.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Reported collision between a goods train and a DTC bus and a jeep at the Zakhira railway crossing in Delhi on October 29, 1982, resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to several others and the steps being taken to prevent such accidents in future."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): On 29.10.1982, an unfortunate level crossing accident between a goods train and a DTC bus took place at about 9.45 hours at manned level crossing gate No. 4-B situated on Rohtak Road between Patel Nagar and Dayabasti stations. The B.G. goods train was going to Shakurbasti and the Delhi Transport Corporation bus No. DLP 162 was travelling from Sultanpuri to Paharganj.

As a result of this accident, 3 occupants of the bus were killed and another 3 injured. Two of the injured received grievous injuries. The driver and Assistant Driver of the goods train were assaulted by the public and were also injured. The Driver was injured grievously.

The injured were removed to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Later the Driver and Assistant Driver were shifted to the Railway Hospital. One of the injured bus passengers was discharged from the Hospital on 30.12.1982. Railway's medical van and relief train initially ordered were cancelled as not required. Traffic at the level crossing was fully restored at 11.30 hours on 29.10.1982. The Divisional Railway Manager with other officers of the Delhi Division reached the site.

Additional General Manager, Northern Railway accompanied by Chief Traffic Safety Superintendent and other senior officers also reached the site immediately. Myself, accompanied by Chairman, Railway Board, and Member Engineering also visited the site of accident and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital where the injured were hospitalised.

Ex-gratia relief at the rate of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 respectively in respect of the dead, grievously injured and other injured has been arranged.

Prima facie, the level crossing gate was left open at the time of the accident. The Gateman and Assistant Station Master on duty at Patel Nagar have been placed under suspension. The Gateman was taken into custody by the Police.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, Lucknow, who functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, will commence a statutory enquiry into the accident on 2.11.82.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this train accident is a gruesome tragedy which is a sad indication of the failure of Railways. The railway level-crossing near Zakhira is a manned level-crossing and all the circumstances in which this accident took place reveal clearly and categorically that the blame lies fully and squarely with the Railways. The hon. Deputy Minister has just made a statement which is nothing but a mere narration of the incident which took place without giving us any idea whatsoever of the steps being taken or contemplated to see that such railway accidents are averted. I must say that this statement hides more than what it reveals.

With respect to this unfortunate incident, I may enumerate some important points that have to be borne in mind. Number one, we have been told that there was a

traffic jam on the level-crossing and the Attendant could not close the gate, the gate had remained open. It is a serious thing to be taken into consideration. Number two, the Minister will enlighten us whether it is not a fact that both the signals preceding the crossing were defective and have been defective for some time past; they were not attended to despite all we have been told about the concern that the Railways have for the safety of the passengers and the people. Number three, the goods train was overloaded with cement. I would like the hon. Deputy Minister to enlighten us on this aspect of the matter also. Number four, because the signals were defective, the Station Master at Patel Nagar issued a 'Proceed Memo' to the driver, and this 'Proceed Memo' was issued to the driver of this train without any regard, whatsoever being paid to the fact that the level-crossing which was just a few furlongs away from the Patel Nagar Station was still open and that there was a traffic jam there. The fifth point that comes up and which speaks volumes about the callous attitude of the Railways with respect to safety measures is the faulty planning of the level-crossing. We understand that there is a bend at a little distance before the crossing and it was because of this particular bend that the driver of the train also could not see the traffic jam ahead.

The sixth point is that the site of the present level crossing near Zakhira railway station is one of the worst bottlenecks in the city. Still it failed to receive due attention of the Railway authorities. There is an urgent necessity for a flyover but while flyovers are being constructed with great haste and hurry everywhere in Delhi, the need for the flyover here, which is one of the worst bottlenecks in the city, has been neglected.

I further understand and the hon. Minister can enlighten us on this point that there is a provision made for a flyover at this particular juncture but there is an uncalled for delay in the whole thing. However, if no such provision exists, will the hon.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

Deputy Minister assure this House that in view of the circumstances and the site and everything of the level crossing, the provision of the flyover will receive immediate attention?

My seventh point is that the section of the road before and after the level crossing was also in a deplorable state which has also the result of accidents.

I hope that the hon. Deputy Minister will enlighten this House on all these points that I have listed.

Now, a few general remarks and that is that it is unfortunate that the train accidents are on the increase. Between 1979 and 1982 there were 3,043 train accidents—of them 1,873 railway accidents were caused by the failure of railwaymen.

Sir, while the railway accidents, I say, are on the increase, the background must also be considered. The former hon. Minister for Railways Mr. P.C. Sethi, while inaugurating a flyover at Seva Nagar in South Delhi, had said to the effect that the Railways were keen on ensuring safety at level crossings. He specifically mentioned level crossings and said that the Railways were keen. He has further said to the effect that the Railways were keen that very busy level crossings located on important roads should be replaced by road bridges.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we were discussing supplementary demands in August, 1982 in this House, then replying to our discussion, the then Railway Minister Shri P.C. Sethi had said to the effect that high level composite groups of officials had been regularly making intensive inspections and monitoring the work of safety measures. What I want to ask is that while the entire nation is being told that the question of accidents at railway crossings is receiving the serious attention of the Government and while this House has also been told that intensive inspections, etc. are going on, still such gruesome tragedies that could have been avoided, have taken place due to utter negligence on the

counts which I have already enumerated before you. Therefore, will the hon. Minister tell us as to what steps are really being taken specially in the matter of railway level crossings, to avoid such accidents. Sir, we were all these years saying that it is the unmanned level crossings which are the death traps. The situation is now so deteriorated that there is no safety with respect to even manned railway crossings....

Just bear with me, Sir, for a few minutes and I will conclude....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A few seconds or few minutes?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Let us take the question of trains running into road traffic at level crossings. We find that in 1978-79 we had 86 such incidents. In 1979-80 there were 115 such incidents and again in 1980-81 there were 90 such incidents. The point I am making is that accidents on account of trains running into road traffic at level crossings are the highest among all accidents, next only to derailments. The major cause of accidents on Indian Railways is derailments and the second in figure comes trains running into road traffic at level crossings. Therefore....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, you have got to conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Therefore I ask—how is it that even in spite of this fact, callousness prevails?

In the case of number of accidents inquired into by the Commissioner for Railway Safety, we find that in 1978-79 only two such accidents were inquired into and in 1979-80, again two such accidents were inquired into and again in 1980-81 only 2 such accidents and now an inquiry has been ordered. But then with respect to these inquiries, I must say in the first instance that as I understand, the railway inquiry ought to have commenced within 3 days of the occurrence. That is the general procedure, I think, which has been laid down also and how is it that while the accident took place on 29th, it is now on the 2nd after a delay of so many days

that the inquiry has commenced? Why is this delay?

Another thing is that the railway inquiries are generally not open to the public and the Press. It is necessary that the nation should be taken into confidence. It is necessary that everybody should know that nothing is going on in a hush-hush manner. There is a great suspicion with respect to it. Therefore, will the hon. Deputy Minister assure this House that this inquiry will be an open inquiry—open to the public and also open to the Press?

Finally, I beg to say that while Rs. 50,000 is paid to those who die in railway accidents, no compensation, as different from *ex gratia* payment, is given to those who die while crossing the railway lines. Why is this distinction? Why is this discrimination? Life is the same and here in the case of manned railway crossings, the blame entirely lies on the railway administration. Therefore, will these provisions also be made applicable to accidents that take place on the railway level crossings? Will the Minister tell the House what steps are being taken to avert these railway accidents?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir...

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): He is the Narrow Gauge Minister, Sir, Where is the Broad Gauge Minister?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: In answer to the first point raised by the hon. Member why the Minister of Railways is absent, unfortunately in a public meeting, ankle has been hit and he is not in a position to come. That is why he has not come and there is no other reason. (*Interruptions*) In a public meeting when one of his followers was garlanding him,—he was standing on a table, he slipped—he got hurt and therefore, he could not come.

Coming to certain vital points raised by the hon. Member so far as the occurrences of the accidents in general and at the level crossings in particular are concerned, it is true that Government is quite aware and is concerned with these. It is for that

reason only the Government has been taking preventive measures from time to time. That is how the then Minister for Railways, Mr. Sethi had also informed the House.

Sir, coming to certain points raised by the hon. Member, he said that the signals were defective. I say it is not a defective signalling. It is an interlocking system. It is made non-interlocking system since 20th October, because of the construction of a yard at Patel Nagar Station, now a question arises as to how this has happened. The station master who is on duty and the gateman exchanged the private number. Then only from any station the train is allowed to pass through. That is how the signals are cleared. The private number is thus exchanged between the Assistant Station Master and the gateman. That means they speak to each other. The clearance is done like this. When the private number is exchanged, the gate is closed. That is how the Station Master comes to know that everything is all right and he is allowing the train to move further. When he exchanges the private number, he puts it off record. That is how here the goods train was cleared to move further.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What happens if the gateman has not closed it?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: For example, the system which has been evolved is like this. The Assistant Station Master or the Station Master is on duty. Suppose a train has to move from that station. But, there is a level crossing which is manned by a gateman. There will then be a communication between that gateman and the Assistant Station Master or the Station Master on duty that the train is going to pass through it. He asks him to close the gate. When he closes it, he comes back and tells to the Assistant Station Master that now everything is allright. He closes the gate and then that is entered in the register. That is how the private number is exchanged between the gateman and the Station Master on duty. The gate was opened

[Shri Mallikarjun]

after the train was allowed to pass. So far as this particular thing is concerned, I cannot go further into details because this is a matter of enquiry. That enquiry is being conducted to find out the guilty. After that is established, action will be taken against the guilty person. So far as the overbridge which the hon. Member has pleaded for is concerned, it is now in the proposal stage. It will be included in 83-84 Works Programme. It is already under negotiation stage. The Delhi Administration and the railways together have to contribute their share in order to construct the overbridge. We have been feeling the seriousness of it. We are going to include it in 1983-84 Works Programme. It has also been cleared by the Planning Commission. That means it will be done by the Delhi Administration and railways. It will be constructed in any case. The cost on our part is nearly Rs. 2 crores. This was the sequence of events which have taken place.

So far as the past history of accidents is concerned, in this august House, we have discussed them several times. Now, the Minister has called a meeting of the General Managers again on the 4th of this Month to discuss only about safety and punctuality of trains about which not only we, the Members inside Parliament but also others outside the Parliament as also Government are much more concerned. A Committee will be formed. This highlevel Committee which is going to be formed will be headed by the Minister himself. Government has great concern to avoid such occurrence of accidents. We have been taking a lot of preventive measures off and on and in this particular case this is the position and the fly-over bridge will be constructed also soon.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the reply of the Deputy Minister. Mr. Banatwalla has eloquently put the blame on the Railway

administration and I share his view that it is a lamentable commentary on the efficiency of the working of the railways. From the reply that the Deputy Minister has given it is clear that the inter-locking system was not functioning since 20th October and it is known to them that this level crossing was subject to heavy traffic and at 9.45 A.M. when the accident took place it was the peak hour. When the inter-locking system was not working due to re-modelling work how is it that no special care was taken to ensure that the gates were closed? Secondly, it is not clear to us as to how the green signal was on when the advance starter was not working, thus giving clear line to the goods train driver to proceed on. This has not been explained by the Deputy Minister and I would like him to explain this position to us.

Sir, it appears from the reply that has been given to us that the demand for a fly-over was made by the people of the locality a long time back. The Deputy Minister has not given us the date on which they received this demand from the people; when they considered it in their Ministry and when it was sent to the Planning Commission and when it was approved because during Asiad a large number of fly-overs have been constructed. How is it that such an important fly-over has not been constructed which has resulted in the death of three persons and injuries to many others? That shows the Railways have no concern for the lives of the people or the risk that is involved in this kind of heavy traffic going on without special care being taken by them. The Station Master is supposed to have issued the proceed on Memo's and the Minister says that they had exchanged their private number. It is not clear to us that the gates were not closed and the goods train was running at a speed of 15 km. per hour and in this situation the Railway gate-man is supposed to have gone ahead with a red flag asking the Railway train to stop. So, it is not clear when the goods train was running at a slow speed, why it was not possible to stop the train by application of emergency and normal brakes.

Sir, now the Railways have asked the traffic police to control the traffic on that point. It is quite clear that this level crossing is a busy crossing and a large volume of traffic passes through it and particularly at that peak hour, and when the inter-locking system was not working, was it not the duty of the Railway administration, when they knew it was working, to take the help of the traffic police then.

13.00 hrs

Why have they woken up to this danger only now—after 3 persons have been killed and another 3 persons have been injured? Now they are seeking the help of the Traffic police. Why could they not have taken the help of the Traffic police much earlier to control the traffic? This is my question.

So, these are my questions and I request the hon. Deputy Minister to answer these questions which I have put to him.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as the inclusion of construction of this over-bridge in the ASIAD programme is concerned, at the earlier stage they thought over this matter. The matter was thought of by the ASIAD Organising Committee, also by the Municipal Administration side and so on, but somehow or other, it has been skipped off. Now, this project has been cleared. Clearance has been obtained from the Planning Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You left this opportunity; in the name of ASIAD you could have done it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: They have given lot of thinking. But in any case, this over-bridge is going to be constructed. There is absolutely no hindrance in that process at all.

So far as the other matters like showing the red flag and stopping the train etc. are concerned, it was too near. Even such an attempt was made; but it was futile and in the meanwhile the rear portion of the bus had collided with the train...

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I had put a specific question.

Their railway inter-locking system was not working. There was also heavy traffic at the level-crossing. No they have asked the Traffic Police to regulate the traffic there. Why should they not have asked the Traffic Police earlier and taken their help? This was my question. He has not replied to all my questions, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as conscious measures are concerned, I would like to say this: Regarding the failure of the inter-locking system and so on, this is taken as part of the enquiry of the Railway Administration; it is a lapse which will certainly be looked into so far the Police posting is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad—absent.

Shri Ravindra Varma—absent.

Shri M Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that accidents are increasing. As a matter of fact we have forgotten about accidents....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the figures supplied by Mr. Bantawalla?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: For the last so many months we have not had any accident. People have been feeling that they are secure while travelling by the train. But unfortunately this accidents has happened....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): What does he mean? Does he mean to say that every month there should be accident?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am only saying that there has been certain improvement. For the last 5 months or 6 months there have been no accidents. This is the first accident that has taken place after that. It is very unfortunate that a busman has died.

SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA: What about Taran-Taran accident which is concerning the Railways? He forgets about it. Sometimes memory is very short.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He remembers only sugar-cane prices.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When the railway engine driver was driving the train and it was not possible for him to stop the train, at least the busman could have stopped the bus; but it is most unfortunate that he has not stopped the bus. When the engine driver and other people have been injured, may I know whether any payment on compassionate grounds has been announced and granted to them or not? This I want to know from the Minister. Also I would like to know whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi would give their part of the contribution. It is Rs. 2 crore. Naturally they have to give Rs. 1 crore. That is also proper. Now, I want to know whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is in a position to give this amount of Rs. 1 crore. If it is not in a position to give it, may I know whether the Central Government will come to the help of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi? This I would like to know from the Minister.

Then, Sir, prompt action has been taken by the staff in the matter of giving medical aid to the people affected, those who have been injured and so on. I appreciate this. I congratulate the Minister that the Railway staff have taken immediate action for rendering quick medical aid.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Cremation was also completed in time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: That is all right; that is the lock-out of the Janata party. We give only treatment, Sir, and the remaining things are being done by the Janata party, leaders. My question is this: May I know by what time this Over-bridge is going to be completed?

I want to know whether it will take one year or two years before the construction of the over-bridge is completed. During the interim period, what concrete steps the Government is going to take to prevent such accidents?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is true I hope the House will not take it otherwise that the accidents at level crossing

have come down. In 1979-80, in both manned and unmanner level crossings, there were 115 accidents and now in 1981-82, they have come down to 84. When we take the figure for April-September 1981, there were 39 accidents. If we compare it with the figure from April to September 1982, it is 33. So, it is coming down. But it does not mean that we should appreciate it. But the fact is that it is coming down. Inherently the effort on the part of the Railway Administration is to take all these measures in the overall interest of the people's safety. That reality cannot be ignored and must more improvement on and often are made. The Railway Administration, on its part, is endeavouring to do the maximum for the safety of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy should have given all these figures.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He is furnishing all those figures.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as the other part of the Hon. Member's question, that is, construction of over-bridge at this level-crossing is concerned, I may inform the House that it will be constructed. Since the Railways have included it in their Works Programme for 1983-84 on our part, we will contribute nearly two crores of rupees and the Delhi Administration would contribute more than Rs. 2 crores. May be approximately, it may cost Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 crores. But it will be completed in the overall interest of the traffic and the safety of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know when it will be completed.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We have included it in 1983-84 Works Programme and it will be completed depending upon the availability of funds. It may be completed within three or four years. I cannot say exactly when it will be completed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know whether the Municipal Corporation is in a position to contribute their share of Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Since this has been cleared by the Planning Commission, there is also an intense feeling on the part of the Delhi Administration. I am fully confident that the Delhi Administration will come forward to invest their share and I am hopeful that it will be completed within three or four years.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Sixteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामान्य तौर पर जब विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति मांगी जाती है तो उसका विरोध नहीं किया जाता है। फिर यह विधेयक तो संसद सदस्यों के वेतन, पेंशन और भत्तों से सम्बन्धित है। इसलिए मेरा विरोध आपको खल रहा होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में यह धारणा है कि संसद सदस्य और विधान मंडलों के सदस्य अपने वेतन में, भत्तों में और अपनी सुवि-

धाओं में अनाप-शनाप विस्तार करते जाते हैं। मुझे कुछ विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों के वेतन और भत्तों का विवरण देखने को मिला है। उनमें एकरूपता नहीं है। संसद में जो यह विधेयक लाया जा रहा है इसमें कहा गया है कि इस से 17 लाख रुपये का खर्च बढ़ेगा। हो सकता है कि सलाह-मशविरा करके किया जा रहा हो।

मगर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप विधेयक को देखिए। इसमें लिखा है कि तीसरे दर्जे के स्थान पर दूसरे दर्जे शब्द लिख दिए जाएं। बहुत दिन हो गए, देश में रेल गाड़ियों में तीसरा दर्जा खत्म हुये। आजकल तीसरा दर्जा है ही नहीं। क्या इसके लिए यह विधेयक लाना जरूरी था? क्या यह काम नियमों में संशोधन कर के नहीं किया जा सकता था? तीसरे दर्जे के स्थान पर दूसरे दर्जा शब्द रख दिए जाएं, इस संशोधन का क्या मतलब है? तीसरा दर्जा आज कहाँ है? इसी तरह से इसमें कहा गया है कि तीसरे दर्जे के स्थान पर प्रथम दर्जे शब्द रख दिये जाएं। क्या इतने छोटे से संशोधन को करने के लिए हमें संसद के कानून में परिवर्तन करना होगा? जैसे रेलवे में तीसरा दर्जा खत्म हो गया, और उसके स्थान पर केवल दूसरा दर्जा रह गया। यह परिवर्तन भी आपने किया था।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने की कुछ सुविधा दी है। लेकिन अगर कोई संसद सदस्य डिफ्रेंस पे कर के हवाई जहाज से सफर करना चाहे तो वह अनुमति नहीं दी। मुझे संसद सदस्य के नाते और एक पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि के नाते सारे देश में घूमना पड़ता है। मैं डिफ्रेंस पे कर के एयरकन्डीशन में तो जा सकता हूँ लेकिन हवाई जहाज दोनों ही सरकार चलाती है। हवाई जहाज दोनों ही सरकार चलाती है। मुझे डिफ्रेंस पे कर के हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने की सुविधा क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए। मेरे पास फर्स्ट क्लास का पास है। उसको डिफ्रेंस पे कर के मुझे हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने की भी सुविधा होनी चाहिए। इसके बारे में यह सोचना कि इससे हवाई जहाज में भीड़ बढ़ जाएगी क्योंकि संसद के सदस्य

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बेरोक-टोक यात्रा शुरू कर दूँगे, यह ठीक नहीं है। घर से पैर निकालना खर्चा करना होता है। कितने संसद् सदस्य हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करते हैं? मैं हवाई अड्डे पर देखता हूँ कि जो भी संसद् सदस्य यात्रा करते हैं उनमें बहुतों के पास वहाँ घर तक पहुँचाने के लिए गाड़ी नहीं होती है। तो आप भेद क्यों कर रहे हैं? संसद् सदस्यों को हवाई जहाज से डिफरेंस देकर के यात्रा करने की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। डिफरेंस कोई कम नहीं है, बहुत डिफरेंस देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि रेल में एयरकन्डीशन में डिफरेंस देकर यात्रा की जा सकती है, लेकिन हवाई जहाज से डिफरेंस देकर यात्रा नहीं की जा सकती।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि टूकड़ों में लाने के बजाये एक कंसलिटेटेड विधेयक लाइए। कुछ चीजें छूट गई हैं, जिनका उल्लेख मैं नहीं करना चाहता। चीफ व्हिप की बैठक हुआ करती लियामेंट के चीफ व्हिप विधानमण्डलों के चीफ व्हिपों की बैठक बुलाया करते थे और कई सामान्य प्रश्नों की चर्चा होती थी। इस मामले में भी वहाँ पर सलाह हो सकती थी। हरियाणा में क्या मिल रहा है, हिमाचल में क्या मिल रहा है, बढ़ाने की एक होड़ लगी हुई है। इसके बारे में हम एक समान नीति बना सकते हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Sir, I would like to know whether this is a stage where he can speak on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sometimes, he gives good suggestions and acts as a good friend also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने बढ़वाने के लिए इतने घण्टे खराब किए और अब मुझे 10 मिनट देने पर इतने उतावले हो रहे हैं कि जल्दी पास हो जायें और ये पत्नी के साथ हवाई जहाज की यात्रा कर सकें। मेरी तो इसमें रुचि है नहीं। (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं इन बातों की तरफ आपका

ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ और इसके लिए विरोध करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, उसका लाभ उठा रहा हूँ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I gave notice, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you have not given.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I gave a notice. I don't know why it has not reached you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to say anything, all right you say.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I would also like to speak on this Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I have made it an exception, because he had got up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have also got up,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I know he will not tell anything wrong. Therefore, I have allowed him.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, this is a wrong Bill brought in at a wrong time and it will have a very wrong impact on the society. According to Rule 72 in the preliminary, we are supposed to raise only a question of legislative competence and constitutional infirmities, but when any law is made....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already said how can you oppose it under the constitutional propriety and all that, you don't go into the merits of the Bill.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am not going into the merits because it has got so many merits and one cannot go over them quickly. But I can definitely go into the demerits of it.

One more important point must be kept in view while legislating a Bill for the Legislators. That point is one of public interest and reaction on the people. I feel at present any move by the Parliament

to extend the privileges and facilities of any Member will have a very bad reaction throughout the country. It will question the very credibility of the Legislation.

I would like to raise one more point and, Mr. Deputy-Speaker you also think about it. Simply because somebody is accompanying an MP, he will be getting certain privileges according to the Bill and Rs. 70 lakhs will be spent on that account. Sir, an MP enjoys certain privileges because of the nature of work he has to do and not because a fixed man is accompanying an MP. Any person, any Tom, Dick and Harry accompanying an MP will enjoy certain privileges as has been kept in the Legislation. I would like to know, if it will attract directly or indirectly Articles 14, 15 and 16, because the privileges of the MP can not be extended to his associate who may be temporary associate. That is a point which must be kept in view.

Now, when the whole country is starving and the people dying, I consider it a crime to spend even a single naya paisa for the benefit of the MPs.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी आपने स्वयं कहा है कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर लेजिसलेटिव कपीटेशन का सवाल ही उठाया जा सकता है, इसलिए मॉरिट में जाकर मैं कोई उत्तर नहीं देना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्वयं इतने वशुल सासंद हैं और नियम तथा कानून के जागरूक हैं। आपने देखा कि जब डागा साहब गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव संसद सदस्यों के बतन-भत्ते तथा सुविधाओं की वृद्धि के लिए लाये थे तो एक कान्सेन्सस ब्यू था। आपके दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसमें भाग लिया था और जो आम तौर से राय थी, उसको देखते हुए और जैसा कि मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि हमारा आइडियल सिंगल लिफ्टिंग और हाई थिंकिंग का है, उसको देखते हुए ज्वाइंट कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थी, उनमें से बहुत कम हमने लेने की कोशिश की है जिससे आम भावना यह न बने कि संसद सदस्य अपनी सुख सुविधाओं का ज्यादा ख्याल रखते हैं, जैसा कि अभी आपने भी कहा है। इस बात का

पूरा ध्यान रखा गया है और कम से कम चीजों को लिया गया है। जैसा कि अभी आपने कहा कि डिफरेंस देकर हवाई जहाज से ट्रेवल करने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए, इस तरह के बहुत सभाव थे, लेकिन इसमें हम केवल बढ़ा रहे हैं, सेलरी या अलाउंसस नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं और न ही कोई सहूलियतों में बहुत बढ़ाव की बात है। ज्वाइंट कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जो मिनिमम कर सकते थे, उसको करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं और सदन पूरा कपीटेंट है, योग्य है इसको पारित करने में। इसलिए इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर विरोध का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार हमेशा इस बात का ध्यान रखती है कि जो आदर्श हमारे सामने हैं, उनको ताक पर रखकर कोई सुविधा हम नहीं बढ़ा सकते।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the Motion to the House, I would tell Mr. Roy that his letter was received by the Office at 2.20 p.m. It should have reached by 10 O' Clock in the morning. But anyhow, as a special case, he has been allowed and he should not show it as a precedent.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I press for Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha Divided:

Division No. 1]

[14.34 hrs.

AYES

Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.

Banatwalla Shri G. M.

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhim Singh, Shri

Bhole, Shri R. R.

Birbal, Shri

Chavan, Shri S. B.
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Digvijay Sinh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Era Mohan, Shri
 *Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 Ghufraan Azam, Shri
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hassan
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
 Krishna, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Malikarjun, Shri
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagarathnam, Shri T.
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Nair, Shri B. K.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Padayachi, Shri S. S. Ramaswamy
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasabeb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Qazi Saleem, Shri
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Subba, Shri P. M.
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Thorat, Shri Bhausabeb
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainul Bashir, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Bag, Shri Ajit
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaudhury, Shri Saiffudin
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Palaniappan, Shri C.
 Paranjape, Shri Baburao
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes 068

Noes 019

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

14.34 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR BRINGING NORMALCY IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The teachers of the University of Delhi are on strike since the 12th of October last, and the *karamcharis* since the 20th of September last. From all available reports, one would conclude that normal teaching and office work has very largely come to a stop in the University and its colleges. The examination branch of the University is reported to have been shifted to a police station from where the conduct of the supplementary examinations is being supervised. The University of Delhi being a Central University, the Central Government has a special responsibility in ensuring its normal functioning.

The President of the Delhi University Teachers' Association has communicated in writing to the Vice-Chancellor that the continuation of the strike can be reconsidered if the latter takes a single step forward on a single issue. The executive of Association has stated that if the process of giving and implementing of assurances is instituted the Association shall be willing to have meaningful negotiations.

I urge the hon. Minister of Education to intervene without any further loss of time and take steps towards restoring nor-

malcy in the University through negotiations between teachers and the *Karmacharis* on the one hand and the University, the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education on the other. Some positive step is called for in the direction of meeting at least some of the demands like promotional avenues and housing which also figured in an agreement between the University and the *Karmachari* Union.

(ii) FUNCTIONING OF TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT KAURI RAM (GORALCHPUR)

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव): मान्यवर मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव गोरखपुर में स्थित कोड़ीराम कस्बे में स्थापित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की अव्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में संचार मंत्रो का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमन् मरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आर्थिक सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र में परिवहन की भी दशा अत्यन्त दयनीय है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उक्त एक्सचेंज जो कि मरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल केन्द्र में स्थित है फिर भी इसकी दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। यह बिल्कुल खराब पड़ा रहता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी विशेष परिस्थिति में जिला मुख्यालय या अन्य स्थानों से सम्पर्क करना चाहता है तो वह सम्पर्क नहीं कर पाता। यह एक्सचेंज बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पर है। इस एक्सचेंज से काफी संख्या में व्यक्तिगत एवं सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लिए गए हैं जैसे बस स्टेशन, पावर हाउस, एस डी ओ पावर हाउस, तहसीलदार बांसगांव एस डी. एम बांसगांव आदि। साथ ही साथ विभागीय पी सी ओ अर्थात् कोड़ीराम, गगहा, सहगोरा, गजपुर, मलांव, बांसगांव, उरवां, लेलीपार तथा महावीर छपरा आदि का भी सम्बन्ध इसी एक्सचेंज से है।

अतः पुनः आपके माध्यम से संचार मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मांग करता हूँ कि अविलम्ब प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस एक्सचेंज में सुधार करने के लिए आदेश प्रदान

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Nand Kishore Sharma, Kamaluddin Ahmed, Uma Kant Mishra, S. Singaravadivel, Ratansingh Rajda and K. Kunhambu.

**Introduced with the recommendation the President.

[श्री महावीर प्रसाद]

करें तथा साथ ही साथ इसी प्रकार के एक्सचेंज जोकि बड़हलगंज में स्थापित है का भी सुधार करने के लिये आदेश प्रदान करें ।

(iii) DEMAND FOR A T.V. CENTRE AT AURANGABAD.

SHRI QAZI SALEEM (Aurangabad): There is a long standing demand of the people of Marathwada region for opening of a T.V. Centre at Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

The industrial activities in Aurangabad are also growing rapidly as the Government of Maharashtra has declared several facilities to those industrialists who are intending to open their units in this region.

Aurangabad is an important educational centre with a University, more than thirty colleges including medical, engineering and law colleges. There is also full-fledged Agricultural University in this region which has started research centre at Aurangabad.

It has got rich literature of Marathi and Dekhni. There are lot of talents even now who are famous all over India as well as in Asia in Marathi and Urdu languages and they are creating drama and poetry. There are very good singers and dancers participating in Radio and T.V. programmes.

Above all, its significance has also been increased more because of Ajanta and Ellora caves where millions of Indian and foreign tourists come every year.

From the technical point of view, it is proper to suggest a site for erecting the Relaying Tower; there is a hill station, 2500 feet high, called Mahesmal situated very near to Aurangabad, which was already reserved for this purpose.

Recently, it has been decided to connect the area with broad-gauge railway line. I would, therefore, request you to explore the possibility of opening a T.V. Centre at Aurangabad with studio facility as early as possible. The policy of Government is also to provide T.V. Centre facilities to

all such culturally and historically important centres.

(iv) ENFORCEMENT OF LABOUR LAWS TO PROTECT THE INTEREST OF LABOUR.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : उपोध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित मामला रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्रमिक कानूनों का उचित अनुपालन श्रमिकों को शोषण से बचाने तथा उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मालूम हुआ है कि श्रमिक कानूनों का नियोजकों द्वारा उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है जिसका श्रमिकों के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और सरकार की श्रमिक कल्याण नीति का श्रमिकों को यथोचित लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। हाल ही में श्रमिक कानून के उल्लंघन के मामले में एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा केवल 200 रुपये का जुर्माना किए जाने पर उच्चतम न्यालय ने यह टिप्पणी की है कि मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा श्रमिक कानूनों के उल्लंघनों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है जिन्हें वे मामूली अपराध समझते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से श्रमिक कानूनों के उल्लंघन के मामलों में अपने-अपने उच्च न्यायालयों से अधिक कड़ा दण्ड देने के लिए कहने के निदेश दिए हैं किन्तु इतने ही से श्रमिक कानूनों का समुचित अनुपालन होना सुनिश्चित नहीं हो सकता है। श्रमिक कानूनों के उल्लंघनों की गंभीरता को देखते हुए विधायी उपाय सहित सभी ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है तभी श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा हो सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Nagina Mishra. Absent.

(v) RECOMMENDATION OF MANDAL COMMISSION FOR LISTING PULAYAS AS BACKWARD COMMUNITY.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Pulayas of Kerala who constitute more than 60 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in the State, are one of the most backward communities. Traditionally, they have been kept at the lowest rung of the social ladder. In spite of the reser-

vation and other benefits extended to them by virtue of their having been listed as a Scheduled Caste, no perceptible improvement has come about in their social status or economic condition.

Now, a very explosive situation has been created in Kerala because of the recommendation made by the Mandal Commission Report that the Pulaya Community be included in the list of other backward communities. Such a step will deprive this community of whatever benefits it enjoyed so far by way of reservation, etc., and will further accentuate its backwardness. Moreover, in the note circulated along with the questionnaire to the States by the Mandal Commission it was specifically mentioned that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be excluded while furnishing information about the other backward communities. In this circumstances, it is surprising as to how the Commission decided to include the Pulaya community in the list of other backward communities which is against the terms of reference of the Commission. This has caused dismay and shock among this community and they have launched an agitation to persuade the Government not to accept this recommendation.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the Government that this recommendation of the Mandal Commission listing Rulayas as 'other backward Community' should be rejected and they should do justice to this most backward community.

(vi) EXPANSION OF HALDIA REFINERY.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): There is a proposal to expand Haldia Refinery from 2.5 to 5.5 million tonnes. I recently visited Haldia Refinery. I found the refinery working wonderfully well. The Haldia Refinery came to the rescue of the country in a big way when the Assam agitationists succeeded in closing down the Gauhati Refinery. The R and D of the Haldia Refinery has developed completely indigenously two new commercial products viz., cylinder oil and a new type of ore, which is commercially viable. If the refinery is expanded to 5.5 m. tones capa-

city, the Haldia refinery will present the country with more new products and will be able to supply fuel stock for the proposed Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex.

I visited the Haldia dock and found that a point has been discovered between the oil jetty and the dock where super tankers will be able to berth. The work of deepening the draught of the navigational channel is proceeding smoothly. I urge upon the Minister of Petroleum and the Minister of Planning to give the green signal for the expansion of the Haldia Refinery.

(vi) DEMAND TO INCREASE THE PENSION OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

श्री रामाबनार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने सन् 1972 के 15 अगस्त से स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना क्रियान्वित की। सन् 1980 के जुलाई तक सेनानियों को भारत सरकार से दो सौ रुपए माहवारी पेंशन की राशि मिलती रही। पेंशन की राशि 1-8-80 से बढ़ा कर दो सौ के बदले तीन सौ रुपए माहवारी कर दी गई। इस प्रकार अभी 1,23,861 सेनानियों को पेंशन की राशि मिल रही है।

मंहगाई आसमान छू रही है और यह अब तक की मंहगाई से अधिक है। ऐसी स्थिति में तीन सौ रुपए माहवारी में सेनानियों के लिए काम चलाना मुश्किल है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि :—

(1) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की राशि बढ़ाकर पांच सौ रुपए माहवारी की जाए,

(2) सेनानियों की विधवाओं को भी सेनाधियों के बराबर पेंशन दिया जाए,

(3) पेंशन पाने की शर्त छः माह जेल की सजा को घटा कर तीन माह कर दिया जाए,

(4) गांधी-इर्विन समझौते के बाद रिहा सभी सेनानियों को पेंशन दिया जाए,

(5) स्वतंत्रता सैनिक केन्द्रीय परामर्शदात्री समिति की पिछली बैठकों में लिए गए

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

तमाम निर्णयों को अविलंब लागू किया जाए,

(6) जाली सेनानियों को मिलने वाली पेंशन की राशि बन्द की जाए तथा उनके विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए और सेनानियों का संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय प्रकाशित किया जाए।

(viii) DEMAND TO WITHDRAW INCREASE IN POWER RATES IN UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR AND HARYANA.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ तो देश में किसानों को कृषि हेतु बिजली नहीं मिलती, दूसरी तरफ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा आदि प्रदेशों में बिजली दरों में वृद्धि कर दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली पांच पैसे प्रति-यूनिट बढ़ोतरी कर दी गई है। किसानों के प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल की बिजली का दर प्रति-हार्सपावर पंद्रह रुपए से बढ़ा कर बाइस रुपए पचास पैसे कर दिया गया है।

हरियाणा में भी अठारह रुपए से बढ़ा कर बिजली की दर प्रति हार्स पावर बाइस रुपए कर दिया है। इसी तरह अन्य प्रान्तों में भी बढ़ोतरी की गई है। दर बढ़ाने के बाद भी बिजली कितने घंटे उपलब्ध हो पाएगी, पता नहीं।

विद्युत दरों में बढ़ोतरी किसानों के लिए कष्टदायक है। इससे भुगतान समय पर नहीं हो सकेगा। फलस्वरूप कनेक्शन कटेगा तथा सिंचाई पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। किसानों में काफी रोष है। अतः सरकार बिजली दर में की गई बढ़ोतरी को वापस ले तथा किसानों को बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की गारंटी दे।

14.48 hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Motion regarding Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When there was a discussion on the Fifth Five Year Plan, I was already on my legs. Then the House was dissolved. So, I can continue.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I consider it to be an honour and a privilege to initiate this important debate on the Sixth Five Year Plan. I shall try to be brief in my remarks so as to leave ample time for the hon. Members of the House, those views on the Plan we are most anxious to hear.

The Plan document has been before the country since February, 1981. I had given notices thrice to discuss the Plan, but there was not time for discussion. We have also presented to Parliament the Annual Plans for 1981-82 and 1982-83, which review the performance of the economy in 1980-81 and 1981-82 as well. Currently, a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in progress with a view to assessing the upto-date performance and determining the tasks that should be accomplished in the remaining period of the Plan. In this appraisal we shall also identify the problem areas where corrective action would be required. We have also initiated action for the formulation of the Annual plan for 1983-84.

The main features of the Sixth Five Year Plan are well known. It aims at a growth rate in gross national product of 5.2 per cent per annum; this will be achieved through a growth rate of a little less than 4 per cent in agriculture and about 7 per cent in mining and manufacture. The achievement of these targets will require a considerable effort to make fuller utilisation of capacity which already exists in the system and to provide for additional capacity in agriculture and industry as well as in power and transport. Vigorous efforts will have to be made to improve the working of the infrastructure

consisting, among others, of the vital energy sector and transport facilities. It is in this context that the Government has adopted an accelerated oil development programme and the Sixth Plan target of crude oil production of 21.6 million tonnes by 1984-85 has been raised to 27.52 million tonnes.

The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81. In 1981-82, it consolidated the process of recovery and gathered substantial additional strength. There was an impressive improvement in the infrastructural sectors of energy and transport, accompanied by a further increase in agricultural and industrial production and a marked decline in the rate of inflation. The gross domestic product, which had declined by about 5 per cent in 1979-80, increased by 7.5 per cent in 1980-81 and is estimated to have gone up further by 4.6 per cent in 1981-82. The average growth rate for the first two years of the Plan was about 6 per cent per annum which is higher than the Plan target.

The Plan also seeks to ensure that the benefits of growth are widely distributed and, in particular, that the condition of the weaker sections is improved. Reduction, and eventually removal, of poverty has been the prime objective of planning in India and the Sixth Plan gives it the highest priority.

The strategy of the Plan is to secure a reasonably rapid growth in the productive sectors of the economy and support the programmes which aim at amelioration of the conditions of the poor. We are committed to maintain and strength the redistributive bias of public policies, be they in the sphere of taxation, Government expenditure, pricing or licensing. These instruments will be fashioned so as to secure the requisite increase in production and a redistribution of benefits in favour of the poor.

The programmes of development themselves seek to integrate these objectives. Thus, there are a number of programmes of agricultural development meant to fur-

their strengthen its productive base through increased irrigation, larger consumption of chemical fertilizers, use of improved seeds, wider dispersal of bank credit and so on. At the same time, steps will be taken to ensure that the input delivery systems reach the small and marginal farmers and rural artisans. Too often we have seen that the benefits of development schemes flow to the relatively better-off sections to the neglect of the small and marginal farmers and the landless labourers. It will be the endeavour of Government to check this tendency and to ensure that the benefits flow to the most needy and deserving sections of the people.

Reduction of poverty requires a massive increase in opportunities for employment, particularly in the rural areas. Land-based occupations such as dairying, piggery, sheep breeding, horticulture and the like will be promoted through the integrated Rural Development Programme which now covers the entire country. It is proposed under the programme to provide benefits in the form of subsidies and bank finance to 600 families in each year of the Plan per block—400 families will benefit by the schemes in agriculture and allied activities, 100 families in village and cottage industries and another 100 families in the service sector. The programme will benefit 15 million families during the Sixth Plan period, for which Rs. 1,500 crores have been provided in the Plan, to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. Under the programme about 2.8 million families and 3 million families were assisted in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

In order to benefit the landless and marginal farmers who face the problem of seasonal unemployment, the National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented with the object of creating 300 million to 400 million man-days of employment per year during the Plan period. The NREP has been designed specially to create durable assets in the rural areas with the help of the surplus labour. During 1980-81, 1424 million mandays of employment was generated under the programme.

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

In 1981-82, 345 million mandays of employment were generated. Further, special attention is being given to the problems faced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, for which substantial resources have been provided in the Plan.

The Plan also lays emphasis on the minimum needs programme, since the basic minimum needs have to be satisfied before any further progress can be made. The programme covers mainly the extension of primary education, nutrition, public health, rural water supply, rural roads, rural electrification and housing for the landless. A total provision of Rs. 5,807 crores has been made for this programme in the Sixth Plan. Steps are also being taken to reduce the regional disparities. Among other measures, mention may be made of area specific programmes like the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill and Tribal Area Development Programmes and programmes of the North Eastern Council.

The employment projections of the Plan show that the labour force will increase at 2.54 per cent per annum, while employment will go up by 4.17 per cent per annum. The employment situation should, therefore, improve over a period of time. In the Sixth Plan itself, new employment equivalent to 34 million standard person years would be created. The increase in labour force also works out to 34 million. Thus, there would be no increase in the backlog of unemployment. Also, we have measured employment in standard person years i.e. employment for 8 hours a day for 273 days in a year. In practice however, not all find employment of this nature. If allowance is made for this, the backlog of unemployment measured in the usual way might come down during the Plan period. Effective implementation of the Plan is, however, essential for achieving the employment goals that we have set for ourselves in the Sixth Plan.

Hon. Members are aware that the results of the recent census show that the aggre-

gate growth rate in population has not come down. We are looking carefully at the results to see in what manner the programmes of the Sixth Five Year Plan need to be re-fashioned to take care of the position, as revealed by the census data. One thing, however, is clear, and has been clear for several years; all our Plans of development will come to nought, if we are not able to bring about an effective restraint on the growth of population. I need hardly stress the importance of family planning and the need to evolve a national consensus on this, so that all sections of the people, irrespective of their ideology, co-operate in this truly important national objective. The Sixth Plan provides a substantial outlay for the family planning programme. It has also been made clear that the constraint of resources will not be allowed to come in the way of an effective programme of family planning.

The Plan document envisages a substantial reduction in the percentage of people below the poverty line. In 1972-73 the percentage of people below the poverty line was 52 and by 1977-78 it had come down to 48. The Sixth Plan envisages a further decline of this percentage to 30. Even 30 per cent is a high figure, since it means a large absolute number of people below the poverty line. We would, however, not be fair to ourselves and to the efforts made over the past three decades, if we do not recognise the tentativeness of these estimates, or if we do not give enough weightage to the fact that these figures do not take into account the considerable re-distribution of consumption and other benefits, which has taken place through conscious Government policies and public expenditure. The estimates do not reflected, for instance, the fact that a number of services are being made available free—such as education and health facilities, nutrition, improved water supply and other public services.

15.00 hrs.

Also, the estimates do not reflect the general improvement which occurs with

the building of roads, electrification and communications.

We have given the highest priority in the Plan to the reduction of poverty and over a time to remove it altogether, I do not wish to under-estimate the enormous nature of the task. However, our efforts in this direction should not be undermined by unwarranted pessimism.

The 20-Point Programme has been redefined and recast. The revised 20-Point Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982. It focuses on some of the most important economic and social programmes included in the Sixth Plan and seeks to impart greater dynamism to these. While the thrust of the revised Programme continues to be on providing better living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population, it also aims at all round improvement in productivity. In view of the urgent need to control the growth of population, the programme lays special emphasis on promoting family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement. The National Development Council at its meeting held on 14th March, 1982, expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised Programme which contains the core elements of the Sixth Plan.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): How is it possible with the Health Minister having eight children?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the position in your case?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Three.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Since an increase in productivity is essential both for achieving a satisfactory rate of growth and implementing effectively the various poverty alleviation programmes, the year 1982 has been declared as the Year of 'Productivity'. It is intended to give a push to production all along the line and ensure more efficient and optimum utilisation of the available resources to secure the best results. Action has already been taken to identify the policy and operational constraints which affect productivity and to fix targets for achieving higher levels of production and productivity.

I need hardly point out that a Plan of the magnitude presented in the Sixth Plan document will require massive mobilisation of resources, both internal and external. Already considerable effort has been made both by the Centre and the States, but in view of the cost escalations since 1979-80 as well as the erosion in the surplus from current revenues at 1979-80 rates of taxes, it is no longer sufficient to mobilise additional resources in nominal terms of the same order as indicated in the Sixth Plan document. To meet the essential requirements of the Sixth Plan and fulfil the targets indicated in the revised 20-Point Programme, it will be necessary both for the Centre and the States to undertake a larger resource mobilisation effort. It is equally necessary that non-development expenditure is contained so that the benefits of additional resource mobilisation accrues to the Plan.

We are also conscious of the fact that control of inflation and the generation of stable price expectations are crucial for the successful implementation of the Plan. A series of measures have been taken to check the rise in prices and it is encouraging to note that 1981-82 witnessed a sharp decline in the rate of inflation. On a point to point basis, the Wholesale Prices Index increased by only 2.1 per cent over the year as compared to 16.4 per cent in 1980-81. There is, however, no room for complacency in the matter. Inflationary pressures still persist in the economy. The investments contemplated under the Plan would generate additional incomes and demand. It will, therefore, be extremely important to keep a close watch on the price situation and ensure efficient demand and supply management in order to maintain stable price conditions.

15.04 hrs.

[Shri S. M. Krishna in the Chair]

An important objective of the Plan is the pursuit of self-reliance. This means that we have to minimise our dependence on the outside world for financing our development. In particular, we have to ensure that our exports grow sufficiently to finance the growing import needs. It

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

is clear that we cannot do so fully in the immediate future in view of the very sharp increase in the oil prices which have thrown an additional burden on our balance of payments. Our medium term objective must be to bring about a balance in our external payments and meanwhile mobilise external resources on the scale necessary for the achievement of the Plan objectives. This would require a vigorous programme of export promotion as well as import substitution in such vital areas as petroleum, steel, fertilisers, cement and vegetable oils. The investment and production targets for various sectors have been fixed keeping in view the balance of payments perspective.

As the structural adjustments to narrow the trade gap and achieve viability on external account can take place only over a period of time, the Government entered into an Extended Fund Facility arrangement with the IMF for SDR 5 billion to be provided as balance of payments support over a three year period November 1981 to November 1984. However, since the IMF credit would provide relief only for a limited period, steps are being taken to make the required adjustments as speedily as possible. In keeping with the medium-term strategy, the Annual Plan for 1982-83 lays particular stress on increasing the production of petroleum, fertilisers, cement, steel and edible oils so as to contain the growth of imports within manageable limits; likewise it envisages further measures for increasing the growth of exports. The import and export policies for 1982-83 reflect the need to increase production and productivity and help strengthen the balance of payments position. Steps have also been taken to further encourage investment and remittances by Indian abroad.

Self reliance and reduction of poverty are the main objectives of the Sixth Plan. It is to subserve these that the Plan proposes a certain strategy of development.

It is not enough to formulate a Plan; the more important task is to implement it. The Sixth Plan has stressed the need

for effective implementation and made a number of suggestions for this purpose. Action is being taken along these lines. In particular, the monitoring arrangements have been strengthened and streamlined. The Planning Commission monitors the progress in respect of selected projects schemes covering 20 sectors. It prepares every quarter a review of production performance against the targets and progress of implementation of projects costing Rs. 10 crores and above against time and cost schedules. These activities are supported by a system of Performance Review Meetings, which are taken by Secretaries of the concerned Ministries usually every quarter. The Planning Commission is represented at these meetings. The problems in production and implementation as well as slippages in the projects under construction and the nature of corrective measures required are discussed at these meetings.

Further, at the time of the formulation of the Annual Plan the Planning Commission undertakes, in consultation with the Central Ministries, State Governments and others concerned, a critical review of the performance in the implementation of the Plan programmes, projects and schemes in the preceding year so that the Annual Plan is prepared on as realistic a basis as possible. A process of Quarterly Performance Review Meetings at the level of Member, Planning Commission and Six Monthly Review of Plan progress has also been initiated. Specific intersectoral aspects and critical problems of implementation along with suggestions for remedial measures and follow-up action are discussed in depth in the Performance Review Meetings. The Member, Planning Commission in charge of the subject also takes meetings with the State Government/Electricity Boards on the implementation of the power programme.

In the words of the Prime Minister, "the measure of a Plan is not intention but achievement, not allegation but benefit. We are determined to implement this Plan with steadfastness of purpose." I have not the slightest doubt that in this task we shall have the fullest cooperation of the House and the nation.

Sir, I move:

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): In the Business Advisory Committee when the question for discussing the Sixth Five Year Plan was raised we had demanded that the Mid-Term Appraisal be made available to all the Members and the Opposition Members will vouch for my statement that it was assured that some sort of mid-term appraisal will be made available to all the Members so as to apprise them about the progress achieved during these two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82. But I am sorry to say that no such mid-term appraisal has been made available to the Members of this House and this will debar us from making a fruitful discussion and contribution to this debate which should have taken place before the adoption of the Plan documents by the N.D.C. In the previous years, the draft Plan has always been discussed in Parliament more or less. It is peculiar this time because the Plan document was not discussed in Parliament and it was not approved in Parliament. No suggestion was made and the Government is going ahead with this planning and, here, he is seeking our cooperation without the discussion and deliberations of this House during 1980 and 1981. This document was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th of May, 1981. It is practically after 1-1/2 years now, this discussion is taking place. I protested there also. It is an insult to Parliament to debate this Plan now, after about 2-1/2 years of starting the Plan. But I would like to know from the Minister concerned what was the difficulty in making available to the Members of this House the mid-term appraisal or the progress report with regard to various sectors during the last two years? And in the absence of that, I think, this slip-shot manner of debate—just 3 or 4 hours or taking it to 9 O'clock or 10 O'clock to finish off the subject because the Members are criticising that the Government is not permitting the debate—would be a ritual. If the Government is sincere about having concrete and constructive suggestions from the

Opposition and seeking our cooperation, then we should have this document with us and we should have more time for debate.

This is my humble suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I think, more or less all points are covered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Now, I am regretting it very much. I went on shouting in every Session about the need for discussion on the Plan. Right till the very end before we adjourned last week there was no indication from the Government side that any discussion would be held. The Minister himself has admitted that he has given notice three times but no time was found. Now, suddenly, at the fag end of the Session, this item has been put on the agenda. The way in which it is going to be discussed will only result in a kind of abstract and vague discussion of planning. People can air their theories about it, of course. But what we want is, as Mr. Satish Agarwal has said, something which we can discuss concretely. And it is not that just two years have passed; it is almost three years. Only a little more than two years are left of the Plan. We do not have before us any kind of appraisal or review or anything so that we could really have a meaningful debate. I do not know if he could help us in some way. The matter has been put off so long. I am speaking for myself. I do not know the view of my colleagues. I do not have the opportunity to consult them. But I would be even prepared to further postpone this discussion provided that the papers, documents or the appraisal is made available to us before the full-fledged discussion takes place. What is the use of discussing in the air?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Minister will speak. I will give you a chance.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: You give us a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could there be a discussion on this itself?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Yes, please, hear my submissions.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

After all, Plan is a national property. I mean, it is nothing like a Party thing. Plans are usually to be placed before us, before they are launched, for discussion and debate. And then, the National Development Council used to discuss them and then come to a final conclusion.

AN. HON. MEMBER: The NDC has discussed it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Anyway, Parliament was certainly kept out of the picture. Now, we are reading every day in the Press. We get reports and I have got a number of cuttings to show that mid-term appraisal on transport side, this has happened; on electricity side this has happened; on irrigation side this has happened. There is a fall-out of this much and so on and so forth. What are we relying upon when discussing this subject? The Minister should come forward and say, this is not true and that is not true. Therefore, the points raised by hon. Mr. Satishji and Shri Indrajit Gupta are correct in their bearings.

Let the Minister tell us:

(a) Why the mid-term appraisal has not been placed before the House; and

(b) why the debate cannot be put off till such time as the mid-term appraisal is available?

What is the time fixed for this debate, I would like to know. Are we going to finish it today as it is being proposed? It does not matter. Even then, we will discuss. We would not like to give up this chance. We will discuss with whatever materials we have. But the point is if we are rushing through this debate and sit up to 10 O'Clock or 12 O'Clock to see it is over. What is the time-frame? Are we going to discuss it today and tomorrow or are going to complete the discussion today itself?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I would also like to make a submission.

I also have gone through the documents that are available with us. The Minister has never in Parliament really taken us

into confidence about the state of the Sixth Plan. In fact, we had forgotten that there was the Sixth Plan. Only today, we have heard about the preparation of the Seventh Plan. For example, the Minister has here and there said that the extra target of 12,000 and odd MW that are required for meeting the power cannot be met. He has said it in Parliament. I can give you the whole list of various things that are being said outside Parliament about the non-performance of the Plan. Nowhere in one document this has been done.

Secondly, within their own Planning commission, they have set up some 20 groups—I do not know whether it is in conformity with the 20-points programme—which are looking into various aspects of the performance of the Plan. On top of it, the Annual Plan that was presented last time is in conflict with the Sixth Plan itself. For instance, the rate of growth in the Annual Plan was postulated at 4.5 per cent whereas in the Sixth Plan, it is stated that it will be: minimum 5.2 per cent. So, it is a concentration. Then, the International Monetary Fund is nowhere mentioned in the Plan document. How are they going to do it? Therefore, for lack of these documents, let us find another time, after due consultation, for discussing the Plan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): It is good that at least the Minister has come before Parliament to say something about the Plan. But the members should be given sufficient time to discuss it and sufficient documents should also be given to us. Otherwise, how can we have a proper discussion on the Plan? The success of the Plan rests with the people. The people of the country can agitate only through Parliament. They are cutting out Parliament for all practical purposes. Today, the Mid-term appraisal wanted by the members of the Opposition in the Business Advisory Committee is not provided. Now, all of a sudden, the Minister makes a statement about the performance of the Plan, the merits and demerits of the Plan and all that. How can we discuss it without all these documents? Therefore, I suggest that full material should be provided; the Mid-term appraisal

should be given to us so that we can have a discussion in a fruitful manner.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, when this House discussed the business for this week, the hon. Minister in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs sent me the minutes wherein Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised the point that unless the Mid-term review documents were made available, there would be no point in discussing the Sixth Plan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is what everybody is saying.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I had informed the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Mid-term review was being undertaken. Of course, as to what appears in the press, I cannot vouchsafe for it; what source is being used by them....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: No, no. I flatly refute if you are saying this. I thought you were saying it jocularly. I refute the charge. I had never done this; I am not in the habit of doing this and I will never do that. Please don't make that charge. Of course, if you jocularly want to say it, I can put up with it but not the way you are trying to put it.

I had informed the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it is not going to be possible for the Planning Commission to give the documents wherein the review of the Sixth Plan can be given in the form of documents to the House and that, in spite of this, if the hon. Members are pleased to discuss the Sixth Plan, at least we do not have any objection. I have got a copy of the letter with me. This view was placed before, if I mistake not, before the B.A.C....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is your internal affair.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This view was not placed before the B.A.C. that it will not be made available. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave us an assurance and he said, "I will convey your sentiments to the Minister concerned." It is not a party document. It is a national document.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He said, he will find out.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: He found out. I conveyed to him that this information, at this stage, cannot be given to the House. In fact, the Sixth Plan review had to be postponed. I had specially done this with a view to see that we first hear the views of the hon. Members.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: On what?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have been very patiently listening to what you have said. Please try to understand my point of view also. If I complied with the review of the Sixth Five Year Plan and finalised everything and then come to the House, that will leave hardly anything. The whole thing will be in a final shape. In fact, hon. Member Shri Satish Agarwal had discussed this aspect with me. I had told him that it was actually postponed by about 1-1/2 to 2 months. State Governments are committed to this.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Outside discussion should not be quoted as otherwise we discuss so many things. If it is a personal discussion with the Minister, it will be very embarrassing to many of them. Please do not quote personal discussions.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am talking of the Business Advisory Committee where I went to the extent of saying that we will not discuss it. It is an insult to Parliament.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Anyway, I stand corrected.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you permit one more interruption? You say that you want our views before a review is conducted. But unless we know the extent of your non-performance, how can we tell you what is to be done in the review? That document at least must be presented.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member Dr. Swamy is an intelligent Member of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Thank you.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have made a reference in my preliminary remark saying that we have presented to the House Annual Plan documents for 1981-82 and for 1982-83 and in those documents, a review of the preceding year is incorporated. Of course, the correctives which are to be applied, is not a thing which you will find here.

The other charge which the hon. Member Dr. Swamy has made against me is that I have said something outside the House which I am trying to conceal from the hon. House. I also totally refute this charge. I have not said anything and, what I have said is the same thing which I have stated on the floor of the House. There is nothing new which I said outside the House. Please, for God's sake, don't make any charge on the floor of the House before verifying yourself how far it is correct or not. That aspect is also important.

So, it is for the hon. House to decide as to whether they are interested. In fact, I have got fed up with it.

Three or four times I have given notices. Actually in February, 1981, the Sixth Plan was finalised. In May, 1981, it was placed on the Table of the House and thereafter I have been constantly giving notices for discussion of the Sixth Five Year Plan. But somehow there were other important matters and the Business Advisory Committee did not find time for discussion of this document. Therefore, the hon. Members should not blame the Government for not discussing this document.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the matter had been raised during Zero Hour, then the problem would have been settled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us come to business now. Why waste time? I think the discussion should be on. It will be one day discussion.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: How many hours are left today? It is past 3.00

O'Clock now. Let it be today and tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has taken some decision and in keeping with that decision, it is entitled for

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It was going to be immediately after Question Hour on that day after 12 O'Clock. Today the Committee is yet to meet. It is already 3.30 PM.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will appreciate that we have not transacted any other business today except the Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I proposed when the discussion was listed that it would be for full day i.e. after 12 O'Clock. It was not the intention of the Business Advisory Committee that we will discuss only for 2 1/2 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members will appreciate the fact that we do say that it is a one day's discussion lasting for about four hours. But it has always been the case that the debate gets regulated by itself. So, let us start the discussion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Do you mean one day and one night?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see as things unfold themselves.

Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85' laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981."

Before I call upon Mr. Balanandan, I find a Substitute Motion in the name of Shri A. K. Roy. In view of the explanation and the statement, does the Member want to move his Substitute Motion?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Yes, Sir. I am moving. I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the 'Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85', laid on the Table of the House on the 6th May, 1981, is of the opinion that the present Plan like the earlier ones is based on capitalist way of development and so incapable of solving any of the basic problems of the country like unemployment, price rise, poverty, inequality and foreign dependence dragging and degenerating the country to the neo-colonial status endangering its very sovereignty and so directs the Government—

(a) to recast the present Plan totally,

(b) to constitute a People's Planning Committee including the leaders of the Opposition having conviction in socialism and self-reliance,

(c) to remould the economy on the clear-cut socialist way of emancipation through 'one man one job', 'agrarian revolution', industrial revolution and 'cultural revolution'."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now both the original motion and the substitute Motion will be discussed.

Mr. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a saying in Malayalam 'Reading the Horoscope of a dead child'. Like that, we are being allowed to discuss, the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the third year of the Plan. The leaders of the Government and the Planning Commission and those who are interested in planned development were saying off and on that the success of the Plan depended completely on the participation of the people in the implementation of the Plan, that is, involvement of the people in the implementation of the Plan. Even talking of democracy itself, only if the people are made to involve themselves in the Plan, democracy in real terms can develop in our country. Now forget about the people.

Even the Members of Parliament who are representing the people were not allowed the opportunity to discuss it so much so involving Members of Parliament themselves in the Plan, in the making and formulation of the Plan, was not there. This shows what Government preaches and what they practise. This is the hiatus; while examining the total approach of the Government, we will find this kind of hiatus; Government will be claiming a hundred things but the reverse will be happening in the country. That can be said of the Plan as a whole. I want to make this preliminary remark.

Now coming to some of the Plan objectives, the First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1957 and the objective or the central purpose of the Plan was indicated as initiating a process of development which would raise the living standards of the people and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. The other Plans also gave this kind of objectives and ideas, that our country would be developed as soon as possible to give a better life to the people. To be precise, the Second Plan which came on the trail of the Avadi Resolution which proclaimed a socialistic pattern of society spelt out as its aim—doubling of the national income by 1967-68 and doubling of the per capita income by 1973-74: it also said that the most important single factor responsible for inequalities in income and wealth was ownership of property; this was spelt out in the Second Plan and it also spoke about reduction of inequalities. The Third Plan also stated this kind of things, but one thing was there; the socialistic pattern of society, etc. was absent when the Third Plan came into force. The Fourth Plan referred to the feeble and halting efforts in narrowing down the disparities in income and property ownership, and expressed the pious hope that development programmes do not result in fresh imbalances and further inequalities but offered nothing to reduce these imbalances. That is the Fourth Plan. They also said 'development with justice'. This was the emphasis in the Fourth Plan. When the Fifth Plan

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came, then also they said about removal of poverty and reduction in inequalities. It was also to focus attention on the bottom 30 per cent of the population. No radical programme about property relationship was said, but some vague talk about land reforms, etc. was there in the Fifth Plan.

Now we come to the Sixth Plan. In the plan document it is said: 'Planning in India can be grouped under four heads: (1) growth, (2) modernisation, (3) self-reliance, and (4) social justice.' Any one who goes through these sixth Plans and the Plans hitherto and the two years of the Sixth Plan—the yearly Plans are here—you will find what happened to these social objectives enunciated in these Plans. They claim that with the public sector we are building a mixed economy which is a prelude to socialism or something like socialism, etc. But it is nothing and it is only to cover the fact that we are building or you are building capitalism. That is also an accepted fact and it is also said in the Sixth Five Year Plan like this. I quote from paragraph 1.9, page 2:

"In short, a high level of public investment in infrastructure and key industries is a pre-condition for development in the private sector. Moreover, many private enterprises depend on the orders which flow from the public activity and their growth and profitability depend directly on the expansion in public sector investment."

Therefore, that the Plan, the mixed economy, the public sector, etc. will bring in socialism is nothing. The real aim is to develop capitalism in the country. It is said in so many words in the Plan itself. Every one of the so-called objectives in each of these Plans did not materialise except for the building up of capitalism which has resulted in the development of big monopolists in the industrial sector and feudal, capitalist landlord interests in the field of agriculture in collaboration with the international monopoly capital which

in fact is the basic reason for the all-embracing crisis which we are facing to-day.

Mr. Chavan, our Planning Minister claimed so many things. I do not want to deal with them just now. But one thing to-day is that the biggest capitalist countries the world over, America, Japan, Germany, England are crisis. The big economists—not of our type but big economists who are internationally accepted, are saying that the capitalist world itself is facing a crisis. Crisis of what order? Crisis of 1930 order. That is what we see with our own eyes regarding big banks. We thought they are big banks and nothing will happen to them. But according to British economist and a big renowned economic paper, many big banks are in the red now and that any day they will declare bankruptcy. Not only that, some governments themselves are in that position. You see we had a discussion earlier in this House about IMF loans, World Bank loans etc. I do not want to dilate on that. It is said that those Governments which relied on this kind of World Bank loans etc. are themselves now in the red and they are declaring bankruptcy—Argentina, Mexico, etc. And in the list there are so many government name—Indonesia, Philippines, etc., etc. And there is that big "wonder lands" projected the world over—Japan, then West Germany and their economic projections and achievements were projected everywhere as models to refute Marxian economics and the socialist system of government. But now we find that all these governments are facing serious crises, including the big America and to-day or tomorrow we are going to hear—I do not want to predict, but papers say—that Reaganomics will not get through in America itself and the people are going to vote against that. That is the situation the world over. Therefore, before commending the Plan as such, one should see that if we are going to build capitalism, that too, in collaboration with international capitalism, then we are going to face serious crises in our country which really we are facing now.

It is claimed in paragraph 1.43 that one of the objectives is social justice and

the plan has two major dimensions. The first dimension is an improvement in the living standards for the poorest groups in the society and the second is reduction in inequalities in assets distribution. Let us now examine these two objectives. You will find that the number of people below the poverty line is on the increase and also inequality. The number of people living below the poverty line in 1972-73 was 50 per cent as he said here now in rural areas and 41.1 per cent in the urban areas. In 1977-78 in rural areas it was 51 per cent and in urban areas—38 per cent and on an average, about 48 per cent of the population of the country were living below the poverty line. To-day what is the position? He was saying some figure and I cannot repudiate it because I am not having the figure. But keeping in view the general position as it is and the position of the Plan as it is and the economic crisis in which we are in, everybody can safely say that people who live below the poverty line are on the increase—not on the decrease. This assertion I can make—my figures are not with me now and the Government has not given the figures as such..... (Interruptions).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They have redefined the poverty line.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is just like land reforms. Redefining means.... I do not want to go into it as I do not have time. But the Plan statistics have shown that the number of agricultural workers is on the increase and their number of working days per annum is on the decrease and also their annual income is on the decrease. To quote, "A rural labour survey has shown that between 1964-65 and 1974-75 the number of days for which employment was available for rural labourers declined by 10 per cent for men, for women—7.5 per cent and 5 per cent for children and that on an average earnings corrected for inflation have also shown a decline."

Thus, it can be seen that the number of people below poverty line is on the increase of which the poorest sections, the

agricultural workers who get the work annually are also on the decrease. Their income is on the decrease. Their number is on the increase. This is the situation in the rural India.

Coming to reduction in inequalities, you will find that too is on the increase as per the Sixth Five Year Plan document. The distribution of assets in the rural areas are given like this:

I quote from the Plan document—para 149.

"The poor households defined as those with less than Rs. 1,000 assets in 1961 are, to allow for inflation, 2,500. In 1971, the percentage of households increased from 30 in 1961 to 35."

From 1961 to 1971, the increase was from 30 to 35 per cent. The poor household consists only of their huts and some household goods. This is the position. In regard to the distribution of the lands, in a country like India, where 70 per cent of more of our people live on agriculture, if you want to develop India, then the agricultural income should be increased. The agricultural activities can be increased only if there is a radical land reform. This has been said by all except by some conservatives. The figures tell us that the small and marginal farmers constitute 70 per cent of the landholdings who operate barely 24 per cent of the land. Thus, 70 per cent of the landholders operate only 24 per cent of the land. 76 per cent of the landholders operate just below 30 per cent of the land. As seen from the figures, the assets of the rural poor are on the decrease. 70 per cent of the agricultural population only hold 24 per cent of the land. This again is subdivided and by a detailed survey of landholdings, you will find that nearly 50 per cent of the land are held by 10 per cent of the agriculturists.

To-day, the land monopoly with the landlords or big land owners still persists and exists. Perhaps, our Minister was talking about the 20 Point Programme of which some emphasis is given to land distribution. What happened to that? Only 4 to 5 per cent implementation has been done upto August. This was in the

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press. Perhaps, the Minister can deny this. Therefore, the land reform is not done seriously or is not taken up seriously in the country. On the question of land-reforms, as the hon. Member, Prof. Dandavate said, the poverty line has been reduced by redefinition. In the matter of land, the land evaporation is in the air. You cannot imagine this. The figures show that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the sublimation of the land.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is how the land is going away. Once upon a time 500 million acres of land were said to be surplus and after some few years it is reduced. No land is distributed and no land is taken over by the Government. Finally, in the Plan figures it is reduced very much without giving any land to the tiller. Sir, the trick being played is that in the Land Reforms Act some loopholes are kept to allow the land owners immediately to divert the surplus land in other names and sometimes in the name of their dogs and cows. Therefore, there has been no surplus land because there is lack of political will. Sir, if a country of our size wants to prosper then the agricultural workers and the small peasantry should be given land and inputs so that they can produce more and thus improve both their economic position and that of the country. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that this political will is lacking.

Sir, after thirty-two years of planning what we find is that there is massive poverty, enormous and growing unemployment and the mounting indebtedness on the one hand and decrease in the real earnings of the rural and industrial workers on the other hand. We find a handful of monopoly capitalists and a small group of landlords, traders and speculators are adding to their wealth at a furious pace. The Tatas and their subsidiary companies whose assets were Rs. 29 crores in 1948 and that of Birlas Rs. 22 crores became Rs. 1,500 crores each two years ago. The twenty monopoly industrial houses increased their assets from Rs. 2,500 crores in 1969 to Rs. 4,500 crores

in 1975. Within six years they have doubled their assets and the process is still going on.

Sir, another important point to be noted is that a number of multinational companies have built up gigantic empires within the country and many of them are in the list of top twenty big business houses. The multi-nationals and the companies controlled by them have increased their assets to the tune of 40 per cent of the corporate industrial sector as a whole. Sir, today ours is a free country. We could understand this thing if it were before 1947. Sir, all those who fought for freedom said that the Imperialists are exploiting us in many ways. Now, after thirty two years of planning process we find that 40 per cent of the corporate assets are still held by foreign multi-nationals.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then, bearer bonds..

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This is how the second goal-realisation in the matter of reduction of inequalities—is being achieved. More than 50 per cent of the population of the whole country is not able to get a single meal a day. So, this is the picture on the one side. On the other side the assets of Mr. Birla and Mr. Tata are growing. You can calculate and you can well imagine what their income and assets are. So, this is the trend which is developing in the reverse direction and this is being supported and developed in the country by those who are having big assets. Their assets are becoming bigger and bigger.

Then, Sir, I told you about this: The available surplus land figures are vanishing in the air! I have here the figures of available surplus land; the land taken over by the Government and the land distributed.

Sir, the Government are giving out certain figures which do not tally with each other.

As per the Sixth Plan Document the officially estimated surplus land was 21.3

lakh hectares. Taken possession of, 15.76 lakh hectares; distributed 6.97 lakh hectares. This is the Sixth Plan figures. The potential surplus was 215 lakh acres or 86 lakh hectares some time before. That too, calculated on the basis of 30 acres ceiling which was as per the 1971-72 data.

Sir, when the original Land Reforms were brought in, at that time it was said that 500 lakh acres or 220 lakh hectares are in surplus. The land which was stated to be surplus has been decreasing every year. But, no sizeable portion has been taken over, as I have said earlier. And, in the present Plan, we have only to take over 21.3 lakh hectares which are declared to be surplus. Out of this, 6 lakhs hectares have been already distributed and the rest of it remains to be distributed and therefore, the subject of land reform in the 6th Plan is not at all being taken seriously. As some members have pointed out, the 20 point programme is also not at all being implemented.

Now I come to Industry. The Sixth Plan outlay is not only endorsing the legislation of illegal capacity, but also allows the automatic growth in industry. Those having direct linkages with the core sector are long-term plans for expansion of exports. You will see that the monopolists and multinationals are having full and complete freedom to expand 25 per cent of their capacity, without anybody's permission, with the money being doled out from the Government at subsidised rate. The monopolists and the multinationals are given a free hand in the Plan execution under the cover of the need for

(i) the induction of advanced technology;

(ii) the establishment of appropriate capacities to attain economies of scale;

(iii) introduction of processes which would aim at optimal utilisation of energy; and

(iv) establishment of export-oriented industries. Now, under the cover of these

four sub-heads foreign technology is being imported without any restrictions. In the name of introducing new technology, we have very bitter experience. I want the hon. Minister to note this point also. In the three sectors, namely, Heavy Electricals, Fertilisers and Oil exploration, in the name of foreign technology, we have allowed the multinationals to come in. In Heavy Electricals we know about the BHEL and the Seimens agreement, an umbrella type of agreement has been entered into with the West German Company, that is, Seimens. This has been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere also. Those items which are to be imported can be produced by our own technicians with our own skill. But that agreement did not come into force fully because of public resentment. So also about establishment of fertilizer plants, our own technicians can erect big fertiliser plants and establish fertiliser factory. We could erect fertiliser plant with a capacity of 900 tonnes. When we wanted to establish a fertiliser factory with a capacity of 1300 and odd tonnes, in the name of larger production capacity, the work of establishing this factory has been given to a foreign company. It could have been done very easily with the indigenous technical knowhow. That means we could save foreign exchange. Moreover our own men, our own technicians, can develop that industry. But that is not done.

Now, in the case of oil exploration, there might have been many criticisms about the ONGC. But the hon. Minister was saying that we were just going ahead according to the Plan for oil exploration. Who is doing that? The whole thing is being done by our own technicians. You did not take that into account when the work of oil exploration in Bombay was given to a foreign company. Now, to sign the contract, it took years to decide which company should be chosen, this company or that company, etc. This way it went on for some years and the nation has lost a lot. I can give the case of these three sectors, by way of examples. As I have

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expressed before, you are building up capitalism in the country and you are promoting the landlords, monopolists and multi-nationals in the economy of our country.

16.00 hrs.

This is what you are trying to do.

Coming to the investment side of the Plan, the private sector investment for the Sixth Plan is said to be Rs. 74,710 crores while that of the public sector is Rs. 97,500 crores. Investment in industry and minerals, the share of the private sector is Rs. 30,323 crores and of the public sector is Rs. 15,070.75 crores. What does it mean? Investment by the private sector is double. While you say investment by the public sector is large and to the tune of Rs. 97,000 crores and for the private sector it is less and only Rs. 74,000 crores, you try to see the other side of it also. In actual practice, the amount of investment for industries and minerals is double for the private sector. If you further analyse the investment figures, the major investment for infrastructure has been entrusted to the public sector—electricity, road building, railways etc. Money for these has to be spent by the public sector. In other words, to build infrastructure, as I told you earlier, for the private capitalists, investment has to be made by the public sector. This is what is being done, and this is how you invest.

And how do we mobilise the resources? Here again you will excuse me, if I say that you mobilise the resources through the public sector financing agencies, and make it the main source of supply of finances to the private sector. To get Rs. 97,500 crores for the public sector, the division given in the Plan is more or less like this:

Drawings from abroad—nearly Rs. 10,000 crores. To be exact it is Rs. 9,929 crores.

Drawings from our own foreign exchange—Rs. 1,000 crores.

Additional Deficit financing—Rs. 5,000 crores Additional revenues—Rs. 21,702 crores.

Deficit financing—Rs. 5,000 crores.

Out of 23,302 crores, how are we going to earn, Sir? We are going to earn firstly by increasing taxes, mainly indirect taxes. Secondly by increasing the prices of public sector goods and thirdly by reducing subsidies for food, fertilisers and exports. This way this money is going to be collected. And if that is so, this itself will further squeeze the poorer sections.

While coming to the taxes, I want to mention one more point. In the Plan itself it is stated that serious efforts will be made to collect tax arrears. Very good. But we in the House remember a big discussion that had taken place on 'Black money'. What is the extent of that black-money in an economy, Mr. Planning Minister, wherein you are Planning? Black money was to the tune of Rs. 24,000 crores before ten years or so. Now nobody knows the extent of it. Who plans it? We had a Finance Minister called Mr. Venkataraman, who was my friend. He said in the House: "I am expecting it from those who have black money, that they will come forward and take these Special Bearer Bonds." How magnanimous he was to them. Government says: "The rule of law is the law for all. There will be no discrimination. Government is serious about implementing its policies and programmes." "If it is so, how can that Government say all those things? People who have amassed large sums of money by cheating are being given concessions. This is the Government's attitude towards black-money holders. If poor workers demand Rs. 10/- more, you tell them: 'as you are telling the Bombay workers, since you are on strike for ten months, we will not give you anything.'

This attitude is wrong. The Plan resources are being mopped up from poorer sections of the society.

That itself will aid price enhancement and inflation.

I now come to the Plan. In Kerala, there is a saying: "Reading the horoscope of a dead child". Our Planning Minister was not kind enough to give the latest data on the working of the Plan. But I have some reports. (*Interruptions*) The estimated outlay for the first two years, as well as the provision for 1982-83, together, total Rs. 54,047 crores or only 55.4 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores. Meanwhile, the prices have gone up. At present day prices, the financial outlay would have to be Rs. 18,000 crores more. Where is the Plan then?

For the remaining two years of the Plan, the outlay on the basis of 1979-80 prices should be Rs. 18,000 crores more, if things are to be as targetted. The Minister of Planning was kind enough to say that they were reducing the rate of inflation. So, we will calculate for the next two years on the basis of the reduced rate of 7 per cent per annum. You can refute it, and say it is 6 per cent. Then I will consider it. But now I calculate on the basis of 7 per cent. If we calculate on the basis of 7 per cent, what is going to happen? In the next two years, we have to invest, as per the original estimate, Rs. 43,453 crores plus Rs. 18,000 crores, i.e. about Rs. 61,453 crores. If you take 7 per cent as the rate of inflation, you have to increase it further by 40 per cent per annum. Therefore, the outlay for the next two years should be Rs. 70,000 crores. Where is the money? The money is not there. The Government may say, we will get money. The external resources have exceeded the target and our trade deficit is already on the increase. From where you will get the money? Therefore, I said, at the outset, the Sixth Plan is dead for all practical purposes. You cannot manage to have this money; this amount cannot be mopped up within two years. There is no provision unless the Government comes forward and say, all right, we are going to take over all the foreign multi-nationals first and then the

Indian multi-nationals to begin with; and then they are going to invest it and fulfil the target. I don't think you will be able to say that; but if you say that, I don't think you will be there as the Planning Minister. Therefore, that cannot be done.

About the 20-point programme, I have got some figures to tell you. The most ludicrous performance has been in the implementation of the much tom-tommed 20-point programme. The report upto the end August shows the following rate of implementation under its several heads; land allotment to the landless (7 per cent of the target); welfare of SC&ST (16 per cent); integrated rural employment (16 per cent); sterilisation (18.8 per cent). Why should you sterilise a person? There are some other methods also; rural employment (28.2 per cent). You have given some figure about employment in the Plan document; in the Plan document, it is said that you are going to create 34 million jobs in five years. In five years, the number of newcomers in the labour market will be 35 millions; and it is calculated on the basis of those boys who are above 15 years of age; and if this is the original claim in the Plan and if this is attained, even then the backlog of unemployment will be there. I agree with you, for the time being, if you say that you do not count boys below 15 years of age. You have no plan for the backlog. Is this the biggest panacea for getting employment? How much have you implemented for rural employment? It is only 28.2 per cent. Then how can you claim that you are doing so much for providing employment? For rehabilitation of bonded labour, it is 27.5 per cent; house-site allotment (19.9 per cent); slum improvement (20 per cent); housing for economically weaker sections (24 per cent); village electrification (21 per cent); biogas plants (11 per cent); drinking water projects (35 per cent). All this moreover is just what the various State Governments claim. You do not know anything! perhaps you can say that the Government is correct.

I told you earlier that the Plan is dead for all practical purposes; and your

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saying that this 20-point programme is the panacea for everything is already dead; like this, the Plan is totally dead.

I have to mention one more point. The ruling party and the opposition parties may differ on several points. But I request the ruling party to agree with us on one point. As a nation we are engaged in a common task. We have taken a loan from the IMF. We had discussions on it so many times. At that time, we told you that the IMF is going to dictate terms to us and that our freedom would be taken over by them by all sorts of means. Now so many reports have come. If you are taking a loan from IMF people, they would ask us to have a political policy—that too a long term policy according to their dictates. Therefore, why should we think about the Plan here? These IMF people have said—the Director said in so many words—that if we want to get a loan from them, we should have an economic and political policy which they want us to have, and also have a long term policy which is in agreement with IMF. Therefore, after the dictates of IMF you are pursuing an open door policy about which everybody in India is now complaining. Now, we are importing steel while we are having surplus steel. We are importing fertilizer while we are having sufficient fertilizer. We are also importing about 18 to 20 items which are sufficiently available in the country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Consumer articles!

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Yes, consumer articles. That is one side. Another side, I am mentioning just now. You think over it and in the interests of the country, you kindly get out of this IMF mess. Otherwise this country will be one more Argentina, or Mexico or one Indonesia. I do not want to say that our country should go to that extent. I am having the pride of India in my mind. Therefore, we should get out of this IMF mess—once and for all.

Secondly, in this Plan we have—and every Plan, it is said that our Plan is based on good weather also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Good weather!

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: This time we had two floods and droughts. Therefore, what is going to happen? In many States, out of 28 districts, 20 districts are affected by floods and droughts. As a result, food production in the country is going down. Everywhere, as per the Plan itself, the issue price of rice had to be increased and because of the droughts and floods the stock of foodgrains is going to dwindle very much. Therefore, the country will have to face another serious situation. That is why, I request the Planning Minister to plan anew. This is no Plan at all. This is not a plan. This Plan is dead. If you want to plan, you should come out of the framework of Lord Keynes and company. I am mentioning this because all the theoreticians of the Kenesian school are not going to help you. Therefore, we have to change our policy. The panacea of 20-point programme is no more valid. Therefore, Shri L. K. Jha and all the other economists in your Ministry who are the planners should take note of this. I am telling you that the economists or the people who plan should have an understanding of the present day need. If you want to save the country you should do this. Otherwise the country will be turned into a morass, and so we should change this planning policy lock, stock and barrel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chintamani Panigrahi,

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister that he has moved this Motion for discussion of the Sixth Plan in the House. Though it is late still we are grateful to him.

Different view points can be expressed here. But when we take into consideration the Sixth Plan, we must also look into the background in which this Plan was brought. It was completely an anarchical situation so far as the economic field was concerned, beginning from 1977 to 1980. Therefore, people thought that perhaps, no plan would come. Even then, it was

thought that there should be a plan and the plan continued. So, the Sixth Plan was brought forward with great efforts. If you look into that background, then the achievements, that have been enumerated by our hon. Minister of Planning, are really commendable in restoring stability to the economy.

When we are considering the whole thing, we must keep in mind that though the achievements have been stupendous, the problems are also stupendous. Half of the period of the Plan is already over. So, whatever I am suggesting, I am suggesting as a person, who moves in the villages, knows the feeling of the people and sees their condition. Today half of the country is in the grip of drought. Wherever you go, there is complete drought and near famine conditions. Now, the question that we ask ourselves is that whether the irrigation facilities that we have been creating for many many years, with such huge investments have really borne fruit and whether optimum use of the potential has been made.

The Sixth Plan was really the biggest Plan that we ever launched. It was bigger than the combined size of the previous Plans. But as the Sixth Plan was born in the midst of inflation, it is really not so big as that for the simple reason that its outlay had been calculated at 1979-80 prices, which were much higher than the price level of the previous plans. Thus in terms of the 1970-71 price level the public sector outlay of the Sixth Plan would come to about Rs. 44,972 crores and at the 1960-61 price level, it would come to Rs. 25,563 crores. Thus as it was born in the midst of inflation, it grows with it. Therefore, the Planning Commission in the Yojana Bhavan in their mid-term appraisal, which is coming bit by bit in the press and may come in a comprehensive form as the Minister has promised, has indicated that another stupendous additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crores will be needed to realise the targets of Rs. 97,500 crores outlay in the public sector.

The main thrust and patriotic objective of our planning from the beginning had

been to establish our economic independence and technological and economic self-reliance. From Plan to Plan, how do we strengthen our economic independence and self-reliance? If we read the Fifth Plan document, we will see that it sets the goal of dynamic self-reliance and relied on net foreign aid to the extent of only 4.6 per cent of public sector investment and proposed to do away with significant inflow from abroad by 1985-86. That is the patriotic objective that we tried to achieve. But in actuality the reverse has happened and without any remorse.

It may now seem incredible. India had no real external debt in 1950-51. There was a notional figure of Rs. 32.3 crores. At the end of the Second Plan the figure went upto Rs. 761 crores. Alarm was expressed when in 1965-66 it rose to Rs. 2591 crores. But by the end of 1977-78 it had done a leap to nearly 9,000 crores. In 1981-82 when the crisis was almost severe, the external borrowing alone sustained our operations. It rose to 11,820 crores. Today, in November 1982, it is 16,000 crores. Sir, here one can go back to Dadabhai Naoroji's great important book which swayed the sentiments of Indian masses in those days when he said that the British people were exploiting India and you know what Dadabhai Naoroji wrote was that the drain from India by Britishers was something like 50 million pounds. That was the drain for which he wrote that famous book. It swayed the Indian masses and spirit of Swadeshi was born resulting in the great Swadeshi movement. I could remember how freedom fighters used to burn the cloth imported from Britain. Now let us look to the massive drain on our resources because of the undreamt of leaping growth of India's external debts. One cannot dream of it. Sir, the debt servicing charges which stood at Rs. 450 crores in 1970-71, nearly doubled to Rs. 884 crores in 1979-80 annually. Now, the debt servicing burden till 2000 A.D. will be more than 1,000 crores of rupees every year. To repay it regularly, India will need to have a surplus balance of payment of Rs. 1,000 crores but as the economy stands today, this stands against the current deficit in payments of the order of Rs. 1,500

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

to Rs. 2,000 crores a year. This is the position today. So, this is the drain on debt servicing repayment on Government account, on loans from Government account. But there is inflow of foreign private capital. Besides this outflow from India on the account of the foreign private capital, investment by multinationals comes to about Rs. 300 crores every year and this will go on increasing as the policy of FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulations Act) is being reversed to attract more foreign private capital in the name of technological leap forward. When I had been to Soviet Union some years ago I had been to Ukraine Soviet Union in those earlier years in 1917, was boycotted by all the capitalist countries in the world so that it may not grow. The Soviet Union had in the earlier years started building up the Dnieper Dam. It managed to get six turbines. That six turbines has made the Soviet Union today the mightiest power of the world which can challenge any one. Therefore, a nation is built by its sweat, by its labour, by its blood. No great nation like us will be built by borrowing. From this one can congratulate the heroic people how they built up their nation, with what sacrifice. Therefore, what I would like to submit is that the time has come when we shall have to think ourselves that it is only the research, it is only research, research and constant research, which can help build a big nation on its own strength and it requires a patriotic madness for research. One should not be overwhelmed by the padlars of high technology who come everyday to the different countries and say 'this is high technology, we want to sell it, you take it'. Sir, these padlars who sell this high technology today will say tomorrow 'this is a new technology that has come. The technology which we sold yesterday has become old. Therefore, we need new technology. By borrowing knowledge you may become a learned man, but a wise man is always better than a learned man, as revealed by the Gita and the Bible and the Vedas. So, borrowed knowledge will not help us to face the confrontations and challenges from countries all over the world. It is only by our own research effort that we can progress

and not by merely bringing more and more technology from the foreign countries.

For six long years India's extreme dependence on OPWC resources to meet her energy deficit was a major impediment. But in 1980-81 there was a glut in petroleum products and a decline in the price of crude. It might, perhaps, have been anticipated that thereafter India's dependence on the external world would be reduced with a fall in the adverse balance of trade. But it is discouraging to find that the trade deficit is getting much wider and the imports are becoming bigger and bigger. Why is it happening? There is a lobby which wants us to go in for more and more imports every year. In the fertilizer factories the capacity is not fully utilized, whatever they are producing is not fully consumed and yet this lobby wants more imports, even though the stocks are lying unutilized. If you look at the history of this lobby, or the people who are encouraging them, you will find that many of their people are thriving in America and other foreign countries today. So, this import lobby wants to stifle the effort of India for self-reliance. Patriotism is needed to see and find out who are these people, who are the offenders, who are trying to sabotage our effort to become self-reliant in India and the plan itself.

Although all expectations of World Bank Aid and invisibles have been surpassed, the balance of payments have reached a more critical situation. In the past 17 months, free foreign exchange reserves fell by Rs. 1,188 crores, from Rs. 4,822 crores in April 1981 to Rs. 3,634 crores in April 13, 1982. If this is not arrested, then India is back to the situation of a virtual famine in foreign exchange by the year 1985-86.

I hope you may perhaps ask what our great friend, the World Bank, has said. The World Bank has pointed out in its just concluded meeting at Toronto that India should devise strategies to curtail her huge adverse trade balance. What does it mean? What is the suggestion which the World Bank has given to us?

In a very subtle way, the vested interests in India and abroad have started putting

out the news that India's exports are not expanding because they are not cheap. In order to make our exports cheap, we are giving to our business people annually Rs. 600 crores or so by way of various incentives so that they can export more.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Rs. 542 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It may be your figure; I do not know. So, efforts are being made to say that the only way to make our exports cheap is to make the rupee cheap. Therefore, the World Bank, in a subtle way, is trying to tell us that we have to make our exports cheap, and that we can do it only by making the rupee cheap. We have to resist it. The slogan 'export or perish' is not a slogan which is suitable for a country like India.

When we are struggling for achieving economic independence, after five successive Plans, we find that we are facing a new crisis of being engulfed by the surging tides of external capital from all corners. The trade deficit has reached Rs. 6,000 crores. I am quite sure, in another two years it is going to increase still further.

Yojana Bhavan's Monitoring Cell has expressed disappointment over the 'Nil' progress report given by 12 States. I do not know which are those States. Perhaps, West Bengal is one.

श्री नारायण चौबे : बारह में एक तो हो गया, 11 तो बताइए ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Perhaps, along with the name of West Bengal, I should mention Kerala also.

Anyway, they have expressed disappointment over the 'nil' progress of the 12 States with regard to vital schemes affecting the welfare of the masses. At the same time, the overdrafts of the States today is Rs. 1,250 crores. Have the States done anything to improve their resource mobilisation?

One of our great objectives is to have environmental protection. This is one of the good features of the Sixth Plan. Recently, I had been to Koraput in Orissa. I found that one of the business houses has taken in auction the entire forests and the trees are being burnt for producing charcoal for their factory. I am referring to Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd. of Orissa. If this is allowed to happen, then how do we save our forest wealth? Who is to look after it?

I am happy that the Planning Commission is setting up different groups to analyse the plan programmes and review the progress made by the States, while sanctioning money.

Then I come to regional imbalance. If we take the *per capita* income for 1979-80, it was Rs. 2,498 in Delhi, Rs. 2,278 in Punjab, Rs. 843 in Orissa, Rs. 877 in Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 795 in Bihar and Rs. 1,083 in Assam. How do we remove these regional imbalances?

How do we spend the money? The Planning Commission have asked the States, to inform them how do they spend the money. The failure of the State Governments to incur a total outlay of not more than Rs. 15,524 crores during these two years of the Plan as against 29,000 crores of rupees is serious. While the outlay sanctioned for West Bengal was Rs. 3,500 crores, it has spent only Rs. 1,088 crores; the outlay of Maharashtra was Rs. 6,175 crores but it has spent only Rs. 1,983 crores. So, it will be seen that they have spent less than 50 per cent of the amount sanctioned. If this trend continues for the next three years...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: What is the position of the Government of India?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You may state that when your turn comes. Coming to deficit financing, it was Rs. 1,133 crores in the Third Plan, Rs. 2,060 crores in the Fourth Plan and Rs. 1,354 crores in the final Fifth Plan. But what is more disheartening is that nearly half of the amount proposed to be raised through deficit financing through the entire Plan period of 1980-85 has already been used up in the very first year of the Plan itself.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

This is an indication that the ultimate amount of deficit financing may be larger than that anticipated in the Sixth Plan.

Therefore, while we are trying to stabilise the economy of the country, these are the constraints which we are facing, these are the problems that confront us. Unless we attack these problems and solve them, it would be very difficult to resurrect and to fulfil the main objectives of the Sixth Plan. Therefore, while completely supporting what the hon. Minister has said, I must again plead and appeal to him that all the constraints which are before us today must be given a serious thought and solutions must be found. Thank you.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):

Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the 6th Five Year Plan. Two years of the Sixth Plan period are already over, and yet we have to welcome this discussion on the 6th Plan as this is the first opportunity that this House has got to know about the principal features of the 6th Plan. On earlier occasions, the Five Year Plans used to be discussed threadbare in the Committees of both the houses of Parliament and then there would be purposeful discussion in this House on the schemes incorporated in the Five Year Plans. Unfortunately the 6th Plan has not undergone this exercise and I do not know the reasons for the same. Now the time allotted for the discussions of 6th Plan is quite inadequate to have detailed discussions. Hence I would confine myself to salient features of the planning processes.

Sir, the spiralling inflation from the beginning of the 6th Plan has become the stumbling block in achieving both the financial objectives and the economic goals of the 6th Plan. This conclusion is based on the incontrovertible fact of slowing down the tempo of planning in

the Annual Plans that have been implemented so far. Besides the Annual Plans, presently our hon. Prime Minister's new 20-point programme is being implemented vigorously. The emphasis which is being laid on the implementation of our hon. Prime Minister's new 20-point programme and the importance being attached on the fulfilment of annual plan targets go to reveal that the 6th Five Year Plan targets are getting whittled down.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

I will confine myself, as I stated earlier, to salient features of planning processes because of paucity of time. Sir, the financial allocations are made by the Centre for the implementation of Five Year Plan schemes and this money should be utilised by the States only on those approved schemes. But, unfortunately, some State Governments spend plan funds on schemes not approved by the Centre. If plan funds are to be diverted for implementing some social welfare schemes, some short term benefits may accrue. But that is a wrong approach. The long term benefits that would be derived by the implementation of Plan schemes will take care of such short term benefits. Hence it is necessary to ensure that the plan funds are spent only on approved plan schemes.

Here, I would also refer to the fact that the funds given by the Centre for tackling drought and floods are later on appropriated against the funds for Plan schemes of the States. The flood relief assistance and the drought relief assistance are deducted from plan funds. You will not deny that the floods are unexpected natural calamity and similarly the drought is also due to failure of monsoon, again another natural calamity. I suggest that the plan funds and the funds allotted for taking up flood relief

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

works and drought relief works should not be related. The financial assistance given for flood relief and drought relief should not be adjusted in the plan funds.

Sir, it has become a common feature that the plan funds are released at the close of the financial year, i.e. in the month of March. How do you expect the States to expend all the money in one month? The Planning Commission should ensure that the funds are disbursed well in advance. Because of last minute disbursement, there is substantial savings in plan funds, which the State Governments are tempted to divert to other schemes, which are not approved by the Planning Commission. The Central Planning Commission should have full knowledge about such savings in plan funds and ensure that such savings are not diverted to non-plan schemes.

If the State Government wants to have a culvert on a national highway, the Centre's permission is to be taken. There is a rule that without Centre's permission the irrigation projects on rivers involved in inter-state disputes should not be constructed by the State which is a party to such a dispute, though irrigation itself is in the state list of our Constitution. But the Government of Karnataka has constructed with its own investment of about Rs. 250 crores three irrigation projects on the tributaries of Cauvery river—Hemavathi, Haringi and Kabini—without the permission of the Central Government. While the waters are overflowing in these three reservoirs, the Government of Karnataka is denying even the minimum requirement of water by Tamil Nadu. The riparian rights of Tamil Nadu are being denied by Karnataka. Is the Government of India going to allow the States to have such irrigation dams just because the rivers originate in those States? Is the Centre going to remain a silent spectator of the violation of norms in this regard by the States? For want of adequate supply of Cauvery waters, the Thanjavur and the Tiruchirappalli districts of Tamil Nadu, which are called the rice-bowl of Tamil Nadu, are today looking like arid zones. The Central Planning Commission should take direct

interest in the solution of such river water disputes by taking appropriate action against the States which violate the rules and regulations for the construction of dams on rivers involved in inter-state disputes. In this case, the people of Tamil Nadu demand the adequate supply of Cauvery waters from Karnataka.

Recently the Central Planning Commission has expressed the view that the Annual Plan of the State of Tamil Nadu is going haywire because of diversion of funds for non-plan schemes. I request that the Planning Commission must advise the State Government of Tamil Nadu as to how more resources can be raised for implementing non-plan schemes. The entire Tamil Nadu is reeling under drought. Financial assistance must be given to Tamil Nadu to tackle the serious drought. I suggest that such drought relief assistance should not be adjusted towards plan allocations for Tamil Nadu. If that is done, it will adversely affect the planned development of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, today the thermal electric projects and the hydel electric projects are generating power only upto 45 per cent of installed capacity. The State of Tamil Nadu is subjected to permanent power cuts. Presently there is 30 per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the industries in the private sector as also in the public sector are utilising only 30 per cent of the installed capacity. I would like to know at what stage the electric power projects are there which are being implemented for augmenting power generation.

I would raise another important issue. It is regrettable that only 14 per cent of available waters is being utilised for agricultural purposes. It means that 86 per cent of remaining waters is going waste into the sea. This position obtains during the currency of 6th Plan! The Government have given out the figure of Rs. 1400 crores as annual loss in recurring drought and floods in the country. Out of 1400 million cbm waters we are utilising only 200 million cbm. waters.

[Shri Era Mohan]

We have to take urgent steps to prevent such colossal waste of precious water.

From the beginning of 6th Plan the prices are soaring and today the purchasing power of rupee is just about 18 paise. Naturally the financial targets of 6th Plan would become awry. The official spokesmen of the Planning Commission have stated that about 40 crores of our people are earning the daily average income of 75 paise; in other words all of them are below poverty line. These are statistics not dished out by me. They are the approved statistics of the Planning Commission.

It cannot be denied that we are planning for the economic well-being of the people and not for just a discussion of the plan processes in this House or for political publicity in the Press. But, unfortunately, so far all our planned efforts have not eradicated the poverty. In this reply the hon. Minister of Planning will certainly adduce the population explosion as the main cause for the failure of planning. He will say that the benefits of plan schemes have not reached the masses because of this unexpected population growth. I am unable to accept this fallacious argument. After all, the Five Year Plan is an economic forecast taking into account the growth of population in the five year period. If our planning processes have not yielded the desired results, then the reason is quite different from population explosion. I suggest that all the loopholes in our planned economic efforts should be plugged so that the people get the maximum benefits.

Sir, during the inimitable leadership of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the country could make significant progress by implementing successfully the Five Year Plans. I am sure that under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has received unprecedented support from the entire nation, the Centre would formulate meaningful plan schemes and ensure their proper implementation for the economic prosperity of the nation.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Sixth Plan placed before the House. I accept and fully support the policy, that is, the objectives, priorities and the strategy of the Plan.

India accepted the policy of planned development 30 years ago in 1951. The First Plan identified the central objective of planning as that of initiating a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. This process of planned development for the last 30 years has been successful in imparting dynamism to a static and stagnant economy, the rate of growth of which was not even 1 per cent. The First Plan gave a push and raised the rate of growth to 3.5 per cent whereas the objective of the First Plan was only 2.1 per cent.

Over the last 30 years, the trend in the rate of growth has been 3.5 per cent.

The agricultural production increased annually on an average by 2.7 per cent and industrial production by 6.1 per cent. During the planning period till 1979, the per capita private consumption increased by 46 per cent. Though the share of consumption of the poorest 30 per cent has not increased much, it cannot be denied that they have had a share in it because of direct transfer of assets and public expenditure on social services.

There can be no doubt that the Sixth Plan was launched under very difficult conditions. First, there was an acute inflation which began plaguing the economy since 1979. Then, there was a decline in capacity utilisation in critical sectors like power, transport, steel and railways. There was also a tremendous rise in the price of petroleum and petroleum products and other imported commodities, which caused an adverse balance of payment and a deterioration in the terms of trade. An adverse balance of payments is always a serious problem for a growing economy. In our case, it has put us in a very difficult and embarrassing position as you will see from the facts. The deficit in trade

balance increased from Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 2370 crores in 1979-80. It rose to a phenomenal figure of Rs. 5813 crores in 1980-81 and this was marginally reduced in 1981-82 to Rs. 5780 crores. That means, the things are not worsening every year. But there is an attempt to improve things and our attempts have been successful to a certain extent.

The prices of petroleum products and other imports increased steeply while exports and their prices did not increase in a proportionate measure. The steep rise in prices; the decline in utilisation capacity in critical sectors and the embarrassing position on the international economic front led to what the then Finance Minister called the crisis management of our economy.

With this background which had an adverse effect on our growth prospects, the Sixth Plan was launched. The growth rate contemplated in the Sixth Plan is 5.2 per cent. This growth rate was accepted with great difficulty by the Planning Commission because of the difficult position in critical sectors which have a long gestation period, such as, electricity, power and transport. The Planning Commission said that we must aim at 5.2 per cent growth rate because any growth rate less than this would not allow us to fulfil our responsibilities in basic sectors under the time bound programmes. They said that this growth rate was also necessary to fulfil the economic and social objectives of our policy, specially, the generation of employment.

17.00 hrs.

This rate of growth poses a challenge to our capacity to manage the economy efficiently. It is a challenge to us to utilise our resources in the most economic manner. It is also consistent, as the Planning Commission says, with the results derived from projections of the long-term demand pattern and implications of the goal of self-reliance.

The objectives of the Plan or planning have been set out more clearly in this Plan than in the earlier ones. It aims,

first of all, at a significant increase in national product, the promotion of efficiency in the use of resources and in improved productivity. It is because of this that we have declared this year as 'A' year of Productivity.'

It seeks to strengthen the impulses of modernisation, for the achievement of economic and technological self-sufficiency.

It aims at a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment and wants to improve the quality of life of the people in general with reference to the economically and socially handicapped persons.

It wants to strengthen the redistributive basis of our economic policies and programmes.

It hopes to achieve greater reduction in the birth-rate as a result of our population programme.

These objectives are to be achieved by special strategy. This strategy consists of simultaneously strengthening the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry, creating conditions for accelerated growth in investment, output and exports and, by providing through special programmes increased opportunities for employment in the rural areas and, by meeting the minimum basic needs of the people.

This requires a vast investment and it has been decided in the Sixth Plan to have an investment of Rs. 1,58,710 crores over the Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 1,49,647 crores will be from domestic savings. This means that foreign investments will finance our Plan only to the extent of about 6 per cent.

The criticism has been made that our goal of self-reliance has been eroded, that we are relying more and more on foreign resources. It is absolutely wrong. I will give figures. In the First Plan, we relied on foreign resources to the extent of 9.12 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: On paper

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: On paper? How can it be on paper?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Plan is always on paper.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Then your criticism is also on paper. In the second Plan, our foreign resources were 28.1 per cent. In the Third Plan, 27.2 per cent. In the three Annual Plans, we raised foreign resources up to 33.9 per cent. In the Fourth Plan, it came down to 11.2 per cent, in the Fifth Plan to 8.9 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it is not more than 6 per cent. To say, therefore, that our goal of self-reliance is bogus is to fly against facts. To say so is not to recognise the facts. I do not know how some Hon. Members in the Opposition argue. On what facts? They imagin things.

As a result of this investment, we contemplate a certain pattern of growth. With a general over-all growth of 5.2 per cent, we hope to have about 3.83 per cent rate of growth in agriculture, 6.9 per cent in Mining and Manufacturing industries, 7.15 per cent in electricity, gas and water supply and 4.10 per cent in construction, transport and Services. Out of the total investment, Rs. 84,000 crores will be in the public sector and Rs. 74,710 crores in the private sector. The compound rate of growth value added in the whole economy will be 5.2 per cent per annum.

Agriculture is the basis of our economic life and, therefore, agricultural development has been given the highest priority in the Plan. The objective of attaining 5.2 per cent rate of growth is crucially dependent on the achievement of our agricultural targets.

The success of our export effort also depends on our success in increasing agricultural production. The main factors on which emphasis has been laid for achieving the targets in the agricultural sector are as follows:—

First, increasing the area under irrigation and high-yieldnig varieties of seeds. Irrigation has been extended to more areas. It is a fact. It is not an imaginary thing.

Secondly, substantial increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers. The consumption has been increasing, though last year it fell slightly.

Thirdly, extending the benefits of new technology to all categories of farmers and to all the regions. There is a vast extension service ranging from the taluka level to the State level, a vast machinery consisting of technicians who instruct the farmers in respect of different kinds of crops, when to provide water, how to provide fertilisers, and so on. In this way, agricultural production has been increasing.

Finally, adoption of systems approach for consolidating the gains already road.

There has been some imbalance in the relative growth of different crops: for instance, we are short of pulses and oil seeds, and this imbalance has been sought to be corrected by certain special inducements to farmers to cultivate these crops.

To ensure, again, that crop production is remunerative to farmers, it has been decided to adopt appropriate policies concerning pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs, arrangements for supply and distribution of inputs, adequacy and timeliness of credit as well as marketing support, intensification of research, education and extension, I have just explained this.

The Plan envisages an average annual growth rate of eight per cent in industrial production during the Sixth Plan. Industrial development has been a matter of crucial importance in all our Plans. As a result of our policy, industrial production has gone up by about five, times in the last 30 years. This is not an imaginary thing again. You may go and see the exhibition in Delhi. A country which would not produce even pins at one time is now producing hundreds of kinds of machinery; our engineers have produced complicated machinery in this country for the first time. If you have eyes, you will see. As I said, as a result of our policy, industrial production has gone up by about five times during the period of planning.

and India can boast of a strong foundation for, as well as a diversified structure of industry.

Though the achievements are impressive, the rate of growth has not been uniform or satisfactory especially during the last 15 years.

The Government has direct responsibility for planning investments and securing the growth of industries in the public sector. They should be managed with efficiency so as to yield a proper rate of return. At present some units in the public sector are efficient and earn a good rate of profit, but there are others whose losses wipe out these profits. I hope greater attention will be paid to maintaining a higher degree of efficiency in enterprises in this sector. In the public sector the losses are passed on to the general exchequer and, therefore, sufficient attention is not paid to efficiency, to efficient management of materials or efficient management of production controls. There is also the endemic labour trouble in the public sector. Many hon. Members on the other side know how to foment labour trouble, how to stop working of public sector enterprises. For instance, we have invested thousands of crores of rupees in prestigious factories in Bangalore, but they were closed for months on end last year.

Then there is the private sector which often boasts of its efficiency. I think, it need not boast about its performance. How many units are there which are sick and how many units are there which have borrowed heavy amounts from the public sector banks! The hon. Minister gave this information only last week that there are 422 sick units in the large scale sector which had borrowed Rs. 1453 crores from the banks and in the small scale sector also there are 22,360 such units which had used bank credit to the extent of Rs. 322 crores. So, apart from under-utilisation of resources and marketing difficulties, in my view, the main cause of this sickness is bad management. May I say in a small scale unit you will find that if the entrepreneur invests only Rs. 1 lakh he borrows Rs. 9 lakhs from the public sector banks. Therefore, he has not got the same stake in the indus-

try as he would have if he had invested his own capital. Therefore, these small-scale industrialists and even medium scale industrialists—are they really industrialists? No, they are only managers of one industry. We provide them with land, we provide them with capital and we provide them with the machinery and we help them in marketing facilities. We provide them with the raw material. What is it that the Government does not do for them in this country? Therefore, these industries are in the real sense Government industries and the entrepreneurs are only managers and they should be pulled up to see that they manage their things efficiently and not suffer losses.

Much has been said by the Members on the other side about unemployment and poverty. Progressive reduction of unemployment and poverty is one of the principal objectives of the Plan.

In fact the main thrust of the Plan is towards eradication of these evils through rapid economic progress mainly by the adoption of intensive forms of agriculture, greater utilisation of labour in animal husbandry and forestry, rapid industrialisation and development of small and cottage industries.

Apart from the usual methods to deal with these problems, in a country suffering from capital scarcity, the Plan has formulated a number of special schemes to reduce the incidence of unemployment which has been on the increase. I need not go into the statistics of this question because the statistical information is well-known. I admit that this problem is vast and complex and its intensity has been growing from plan to plan.

For assessing the nature and the extent of the problem and in order to develop corresponding programmes to tackle them, attempts have been made by the Planning Commission to measure the number of full-time persons, to define open unemployment and to analyse the employment generation potential of the different sectors.

Some of the major plan programmes with significant employment potential are (1) the Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been extended to all

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

the development blocks and which seeks to provide means of livelihood to 3000 families in each block and as a result of which about 15 million people will be raised above the poverty line. Then there is the National Rural Employment Programme which seeks to provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. It also seeks to create durable assets and does not only ask people to dig holes and fill there up again. It covers persons who do not derive any benefit from other sectoral plan programmes.

Then you have the employment guarantee schemes of different States. This is an important scheme in my own State of Maharashtra and it has served as a model for the Planning Commission. Then there is the Dairy Development Scheme Operation Flood II, the Small Farmers Development Agency, etc. Through all these various schemes, the employment in standard person year terms is expected to increase by 34 million by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. If this objective achieved, it will not be a mean achievement.

On the basis of an assessment of several rounds of National Sample Survey of household consumer expenditure, it has been found that about 48 per cent of our population has been living below the poverty-line continuously over a long period. The incidence of poverty is greater in the rural than in the urban areas.

The plan estimates that the percentage of people below poverty line will be reduced from 48.4 per cent in 1979-80 to 38.9 per cent in 1984-85. Apart from the Special Programmes which I just mentioned for reducing unemployment there are some special programmes which are meant to reduce poverty by transferring assets directly to the poor people and by providing employment such as the special component plans for the uplift of the scheduled castes. There are special programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas. There are sub-plans for scheduled tribes in the States. I must mention at this point that the 20 point Programme lays greatest emphasis on the

achievement of targets in this field by providing employment and thereby reducing poverty and lifting the people above the poverty-line. It is reasonable to believe that, if the 20 Point Programme is properly carried out, the poverty percentage will be reduced from 48.4 per cent in the base year 1979-80 to less than 30 per cent in 1984-85. In fact, during first three years of the Plan, 35 million people have already been raised above the povertyline. Then, Sir, I would like to say a few more words. All these Herculean efforts to raise the standard of living of the people of the country, will not succeed if we do not succeed in reducing the rate of growth of the population. India was the first country in the world to accept this programme on the national level in 1951. It really picked up only in 1966-67. It suffered a setback in 1978-79. Now, what I suggest is that the success of this programme is now easy as compared to what it was in sixties or fifties of this century. The Japanese reduced their birth rate by draconian means by resorting to abortion. It is a very cruel method but at that time, family planning operations were not known.

Now, it is easy and we should be able to achieve the objective of reducing the birth rate to a reasonable level or, as I believe we should do, achieve a zero rate of growth of population within five or ten years. If only we really take it up seriously not only through Government efforts but also get the willing cooperation of Members on the other side.

Then, Sir, there is one thing more. There is need to strengthen the implementation machinery so that the projects and programmes are completed according to time schedule. Delays involve heavy losses or frustration on the part of the people and even loss of faith in the planning process. I will not go into details. From my own district, I can give some instances. The worst instance is failure in the power field. Power is necessary for raising the production in agriculture as well as industry. If we are short of power, we cannot raise production. But, power failure has been one greatest in the field of planning.

I have worked on the Consultative Committees to the Ministry of Planning

for nearly half a dozen years. The Planning Ministry must have some position of pre-eminence, so far as implementation is concerned, the Planning Ministry must be able to pull up the other ministries if they do not fulfil the targets of production.

Implementation is not only in the hands of the Central Ministries but also the State Ministries and all the Government agencies right down to the taluka and village level. For this purpose special powers must be vested in the Planning Ministry. An hon. member has said that the Plan is delayed. I would like to say that the Plan is alive and it is giving results—production is increasing! employment is increasing. I am surprised that the hon. Member who spoke just now could not see anything but darkness all around him. May I say that this was due to the darkness in his own mind?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must at the outset express my regret that while this august House is discussing the Sixth Plan and the planning process by which this Government swears all its honour and all its commitment, we should be finding the Treasury Benches empty. Not only the Treasury Benches but also the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission is absent. That is, if I may say so, a gross insult to this House and a gross neglect of the obligation which the Prime Minister carries by virtue of her position as Chairman of the Planning Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Section 144 is promulgated there!

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Well, the second thing that I would like to submit is that the hon. Minister for Planning was good enough to say that he was insisting that this House do discuss the Sixth Plan but someone—I do not know whether the Business Advisory Committee or his colleague the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs—could not find time. It is a matter of deep regret and it must be found out how this discussion could not take place at the initial period when it was discussed in the National Development Council. That was the practice earlier. But

all those practices are thrown to the winds now. Therefore, I am not surprised by the attitude of this Government in relation to this House and the matters which are relevant with regard to their functioning.

Sir, the whole concept of planning in India has some inherent weakness. We have had a type of economic thinking in which we accepted the proposition that inequalities alone can provide savings because gross production minus consumption is equal to savings. So, savings can come only from sections which will earn more and spend less. Therefore, the whole thesis and the theory of higher savings, higher investment and, therefore, higher allocation of funds for planning in that process resulted in acceptance of the view that if you have to divide you have to divide poverty only. The Prime Minister also said the same thing the other day.

Therefore, the whole thinking went wrong which is inherent and which is compounding or having a compound effect on the whole planning process.

Sir, the second submission that I have to make is that our planning is money-oriented planning. We determine the size of the Plan not by virtue of our basic resources which we have but we go by resources which are scarce. Having planned on scarce resources we end up in scarcity and the result is that even an organisation like FICCI the other day told the Government that the benefits of the Plan have gone to very few people and according to a paper distributed by them they have come forward with the thesis that the delays that have occurred in the last five Plans require another sixty years to complete what was stipulated in those plans. Sir, take the example of Rajasthan Canal. It is a twenty-seven year old canal which could, perhaps, be completed but it is a matter of great shame for all of us—I am not charging this Government or the earlier Government—and the point remains that what we planned we could not execute. Why does it happen? Sometimes the Finance is supposed to be the guilty man. Sometimes it is said that technology is not available or poor technology has resulted in this.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

Sometimes it is said, we chose wrong priorities. But the basic question is this. If you plan—and you plan in a particular manner to complete things in a particular way,—why did you make all these lapses? And what has this lapse resulted in? According to this study of the FICCI, this is what is shown. I am quoting the FICCI, because they are closest to the present Government and they will be able to go by their figures whereas if I were to quote some figures from the socialist or some other angle, they might say, they will not accept it, that is too much and so on. Now, FICCI says that our performance in the area of exports has been Rs. 9600 crores less during the last 3 plans. This is to say, the targeted thing has gone down by Rs. 9600 crores. Similarly they say that employment has gone down by 14.4 million than targeted. Then they say, industrial production has gone down by 49.3 per cent and foodgrains by 54 million tonnes. Now, Sir, what has this Government got to say on these and allied matters? And I would like the Minister for Planning to specifically say why all these slippages come and why planned expenditure is not made in time and why planned objectives are not being achieved. Sir, what is Planning? There is some basic disease some where which has got to be identified. And may I tell you, Sir, as long as we go on planning on the basis of monetarism, as long as we go on the basis of scarce commodity called money, we are not going to get out of the tunnel. There is no end of the tunnel. Now the alternative to this planning is planning on the basis of abundance, that is, that material which is available with us in abundance, and which is that material?—Manpower. Now, we have man-power. We are having the third man-power in the area of science and technology in the whole world. 1,50,000 technicians are being turned out of our universities, IITs and medical colleges and so on and so forth. What work do we have for them? It is not merely brain drain, it is brain haemorrhage because some of the multinationals are using

doctors for selling their medicines. And others are going out of this country to serve the Americans or the British people, sending back some remittances which the Government is very happy with Rs. 1200 crores a year and Government being very happy to receive those remittances. Now, the question is this: India has invested a good deal to produce these doctors, to produce these engineers, to produce these technicians and where have they gone? He has gone to a country which is already a developed country. I am not bothered about, I am not concerned about, I am not angry about, his going to an undeveloped country where we, as developing country, will always partake and share their burden also. Why are our people subsidising the expenditure on a doctor in America or U.K. To produce a doctor or an engineer there—if my information is right—is 10 to 15 times more in terms of investment, in U.K. and America, in the case of a doctor; and in the case of engineer, it is much more than this amount. Now do we produce these engineers and these doctors to serve the interests of manpower requirement of these developed countries, and then tell them, you are doing us a favour by drawing our people. Now therefore we have to see that our planning process and strategy is changed. 6th Plan is based on a strategy which is doomed to failure. What is the alternative strategy? The alternative strategy is, we have our manpower, we have our natural resources, in the shape of water, in the shape of our forests, in the shape of our good earth, in the shape of mother Earth, in the shape of good sunshine, life-giving sunshine and we have large degree of trained manpower and other manual workers available in the country. You can tie-up the two and you will be able to produce results in a manner our neighbour China did in the economic field by converting the whole of their economy into a forward looking and partly self-reliant economy. We have to have a model. That model has to be based on that material which is in abundance, I mean, technical manpower as well as general sort of manpower and the material re-

sources that we have. Instead of exporting iron ore, instead of exporting manganese and instead of exporting bauxite, why can't we use them in our own country? Why should we export them to those countries like Japan which again export them in the shape of finished goods? We export not only iron ore but also coal. Even our neighbour like Pakistan which is very much below us in terms of steel production, has started selling to us pig iron to the tune of 40,000 tonnes. We can use the iron ore available in Goa, the iron pellets produced in Kudremukh and we can plan for marketing of these types of raw materials. Where has this 'Swadeshi' concept gone? All the raw materials are going out of our country, our technical expertise is drained to those countries. Why? Why can't this Government utilise the technical expertise available in our country? What are they looking for? Even when they were putting up a steel-plant in Paradip, I am told they were going to the United Kingdom. My point is: why can't we build our own steel-plants? We have in public sector MECON, we have in the private sector Dastur and Company. That means, consultancy in technical knowhow, people are available with them and the raw material is available in our country. We have a Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi and a large complex of industrial structure which can produce steel and turn out about one million tonnes every year. Why can't we put up those steel mills ourselves instead of selling the iron ores to the foreign countries like Japan. Now, they are using their ship, their national bottom (Shipping) to carry the ores from Goa. Why are we selling the ore to them? Why can't we process the ores in Goa and Kudremukh? We went to Japan to ask for higher share for carrying the iron ore and they refused. These things are not going in our interest. Therefore, we have to tie up our industrial resources with the abundance of manpower available in our country.

Now, the Ganga Basin Commission and the Brahmaputra Basin Commission reports are available in the Irrigation Ministry. The two Commissions have recommended that if the underground water in

Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Bihar minus some of its hilly areas, Bengal minus some of the northern hilly tracts of the Brahmaputra Basin, if the management of underground water resources is done properly, if the flowing of overhead water is properly used, we would be able to produce 300 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now, what is the size of the Sixth Plan which takes us in that direction? The Sixth Plan woefully says with tears that we are losing every year on account of floods one thousand crores of rupees worth of goods and materials. They are weeping and saying that because of floods, top soil has run away into the oceans and India is losing nitrogenous content which is equivalent to Rs. 700 crores worth of nitrogenous fertilisers. They say that in the Sixth Plan, the situation rate in Bhakra Nangal and other dams like D.V.C. and Tungabhadra is so high and it is going to cut down the flow by $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ in some cases. The tragedy is that we do not have alternate sites in the places of these dams. Having found all these things, I want to know what has the Government in mind. What are the solutions provided by the Sixth Plan to deal with this situation? Obviously we know that there is no provision for deepening all river-beds. There is no de-siltation provision so far as the river system is concerned. There is no provision for the management of catchment areas on a big scale, in the hilly areas from where the rivelets carry waters to these big dams which we have built at a huge cost. They have not said in the Sixth Plan what they are going to do for that. What is happening to this Sixth Plan? During 1971-81, for a period of ten years, the area under flood has increased by 2 million hectares. Now, for the increase of 2 million hectares, what are the causes and the short-comings which are responsible for that? I say that this is a man-made business. The areas under floods are (a) due to the seepage, (b) due to incorrect planning of roads, rails, which obstruct the watersheds and therefore a lot of areas have come under floods. And what are the precautions which this Government proposes to take? The Sixth Plan is not at all clear about what it is going to do so that these things are not repeated in future.

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

The Sixth Plan also does not tell us what it proposes to do in relation to its resources. Where do we get resources from? The States are being asked to raise more and more resources. Sir, what has been the misfortune of this country? The misfortune of this country is that the people are burdened terribly with taxation. In 1950-51, the direct taxes and personal income-tax constituted 21.2 per cent of the total tax revenue. In 1980-81, it was about 7 per cent. That means direct taxes and taxes on personal earnings have gone down. And if you have a look on the resource mobilisation, you will see it is the poor man who is actually financing your Plan today. For this you see the share of indirect tax collection. In 1950-51 indirect taxes constituted 63.2 per cent of the total tax revenue and in 1980-81, it has gone up to 84.3 per cent. Now, indirect taxes certainly mean burden on the common man. Although you are asking for the mobilisation of more and more resources, yet you are not utilising the human resources and other national resources properly. For financing the Plan you are depending more and more on the money of the poor man. You are reducing the burden on the rich people and increasing the burden on the poor man and then claiming that your objective is to remove inequality. The Planning Minister must be doing miracle by telling us that 'I will rob you of all your money and make you rich; and that I will give you some more money and make you poor.' In what manner are you directing your taxation policies? Are they to eradicate inequality, if you follow this practice of taxation?

Now I come to the public sector. Some of our friends also on this side are always cursing the public sector. Now in what manner was the public sector responsible? I was associated with the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers, and I will limit myself to that personal knowledge which I had gathered from there. Berauni, Cochin-II, these fertiliser plants were put up with some Italian technology. That technology was basically a faulty technology. It was not a technology recommended by the technical people or experts in the area of fertilisers. It was thrust upon

them in the name of Italian credit. Obviously you know what Italian credit means. It means discredit to many people but credit to some individuals, discredit to the whole country, but credit to the few individuals in the shape of commission. They were given this way back in the late 70s and you have put up all these plants. In regard to those fertiliser plants, I would like the Hon. Minister for Planning to specifically tell me, if in the near future he can see the end of the tunnel inflation? Whether they can ever make profit? Whether they are making losses because of their own fault of managements faults of workers, faults of some thing like a private sector business or because they have a congenital defect in them because of poor technology or wrong technology purchased by the Government? Therefore, when we talk of the public sector, we must understand what is the order book of the Heavy Engineering Corporation like? What is the order book of the Bharat Electricals like? We must know what has been the approach of the Government in regard to the public sector itself. Public sector has been used as an infrastructure. The other day I talked on the IDPL; and the Hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers was free to remark in this House that all sort of earbar in the IDPL started in our regime. I told him, and I told the Speaker also later on; and I would like to tell you, Sir, that in IDPL also, the tragedy is that technology has been thrust on it—I make this charge seriously—by this Government, by the leader of this Government during their regime in 1971-77. During that regime, they thrust on it an Italian technology represented by a company called Pharmaphin which never existed after the technology was passed over; and the guarantee period was over. Therefore, you are manipulating to-day for these four medicines, viz. Penicillin, streptomycin, Tetracycline and Erythromycin. For these four medicines, technology was purchased from Italy. All payments were made before elections were announced in the first week of January 1977.

IDPL had to stop producing Erythromycin. IDPL has not got those results for which it paid for. And that company is no more in Italy. In any case, you can do precious little about it.

I have written a more than 12-page note on how the interests of India have been bungled. The public sector losses are primarily—I want to take the House into confidence—for this reason; it is not because of the nature of the public sector, because the public sector has been, time and again, thrust with wrong and faulty technology at the political level. by decisions at the political level.

There are two questions—A and B. Even to-day, 34 public sector undertakings, like the State Trading Corporation, and IDPL—I will not name all of them—are without chief executives. Either the Chairman is not there, or the Managing Director is not there, or some special part-time Chairman or somebody is not there. How can you expect the public sector to function, when you will not let it function? This is question A.

Question B is: what happens when the public sector thrust upon with a price structure and price mechanism which we decide? The public sector is essentially an infrastructure. Therefore, the downstream people will make profits, while the public sector will be made to make losses. It is inherent in the nature of relationship which our planning has got. Public sector's relationship with private sector to-day is of such a nature; it is a cow which will be milked, and the fat will go to some other person downstream—that is the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 22 minutes.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Sir, I think you are quite right. But when you were speaking from that side, you took more than 22 minutes. (Interruptions) Anyway, please bear with me for a little while.

Therefore, I would like to tell you one thing more, viz., that this charge against the public sector is wrong. But this Government is dealing with public sector as if it were the property of some individual who runs this Government. We have to leave the public sector to the care of its executives and the working class. The Plan has been time and again talking about

workers' participation in management. In what manner has this Plan gone ahead of any other Plan?

We talked about it in the 2nd Plan. From the 2nd Plan we have been discussing and talking. Can the hon. Minister for Planning tell me what specific steps in the 6th Plan have been taken, and what directions have been issued in the 6th Plan to have more of workers' participation in the management, at least in the public sector, if not in the private sector?

I would also like to make one submission; and that is that the planning in our country has gone by aggregates, gross aggregates. We have to know who has benefited, and in what manner. If you go into that particular type of thing, viz., the rich becoming richer, and the poor becoming poorer, one has only to see that the rich people for three years—and this has come out only the other day in the other House—I mean that the total tax dodging by the big business houses, about 200 of them, amounts to Rs. 532 crores. You stipulated that from the private sector or from corporate sector you would get so much of taxes; and the net result is that you have, in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 got Rs. 532 crores less than you stipulated. How are you going to plan; if you are going to expect that you are going to get less than what you have already stipulated, you are going to plan yess, whereas the prices are going up.

Sir, when you were speaking from that corner, you made a very relevant point. that the prices are going up and therefore the actual physical target cannot be reached with this type of financial constraints.

The second point which has been also there is that in India the taxation policy is such that poor will never be able to raise their head. Recently, a study was made by that notorious Institution called IMF about 47 under-developed countries and we found that the indirect taxes in those countries were 66 per cent. In India, as I told you, they are about 84

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

per cent. Now, even in the developed countries, the position on indirect taxes is not so bad as this. How are you going to help? Then we have ourselves tied hand and feet and handed us over to foreign aid and foreign loan, because when this foreign aid and foreign loan comes—I forgot to say one thing; I must say it here. One more difficulty with the public sector is that they are loaded with more capital than necessary, because you choose which country will give credit and you choose from which country the equipments will come; and since some of the equipments are coming tied down to a particular company, as in the case of U.K. where you are going to get perhaps Rs. 104 crores as aid for that steel plant in Paradeep, the aid will be eaten up by the bloated price structure of that steel plant. The fact is that you get nothing. Therefore, the public sector also goes like this on that score.

So far as general question is concerned, planned expenditure is concerned, let the Planning Commission see what is the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year 1979-80 which has come now. In Bihar, for over a number of year, five or six years, I have not been exactly able to recollect, Rs. 113 crores were spent in the month of March and at the end of the financial year, they are not traceable; and the Comptroller and Auditor says, we do not know where this money has gone. There are audit objections to that. I know the Planning Commission. I know the limitations of the hon. Minister of Planning. He is not really able to monitor that is happening down below, because there is only one monitor; the rest are the students. In this country, there is only one monitor everywhere, the rest are like the students or some one who is not a teacher; who is the helping hand in the schools and colleges. Therefore, I would like to know in what manner he is going to help? Sixth Plan does not indicate how they are going to stop this type of misutilization of fund, a scarce commodity on which they are building their whole castle.

Finally, I would like to say something about this change in policy about multi-nationals. You are going on to liberalise everything. They have entered in the field of food, agriculture; they have entered in every area. What is the result today? I would only say one thing that the entry of multi-nationals in the various fields is a matter of deep concern. From food processing to fish, that is marine life, they are entering into every field. Where is high technology area in this? A study made some years ago indicated how they have entered into every area which did not appear to be high technological area—simple food processing, biscuit making, bread making. If they enter into this and if you allow them expansion for this and then Colgate, Palmolive or Lever Brothers, if you regularise their capacity because they have produced more in the last three years than licensed capacity, then God helps us.

In the end, I should like to say that if you want to plan in this country (a) let us plan on the basis of our resources; (b) let us plan on the basis of different areas and regions. How do you plan for Himalayas? How do you plan for Lahaul and Spiti? How do you plan for Jaisalmer? How do you plan for Coimbatore? How do you plan for coastal areas of Madras or Orissa or for that purpose any other area? How do you plan for Garhwal? What do you do with Kumaon? What do you do with Lahaul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. What do you do with the Himalayan areas of Himachal Pradesh and the valley areas of Himachal Pradesh? The planning strategy for the different areas has got to be different.

All I would like to submit in the end, Sir, is that this Government has failed in bringing about any change, either of strategy of technology and therefore we are doomed to failure and will continue to remain with unemployment on our hands, with scarcity of resources and higher price structure on every count, with inflated types of bills for rendering goods and services to the people and in this way this country will be looted by the vested interests.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express myself on this particular subject though belatedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram Pyare Panika.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Up to what time are we sitting, Mr. Chairman?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Up to 7 o'clock. The House is sitting up to 7 o'clock. I think the House agrees with this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The attendance with be compulsorily reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Pyare Panika.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावटसंगज)
जैसा कि माननीय सदन जानता है इन मंत्री महादय का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार करने का हमें अवसर दिया है। पिछले एक डेढ़ वर्ष से दोनों तरफ से प्रयास हो रहा है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण ड्राफ्ट पर चर्चा हो और आज हम उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य समृद्धि, आधुनिकीकरण, आत्म निर्भरता आदि रहे हैं। पिछले 30-35 वर्ष से जो हमारा योजना-बद्ध विकास का कार्यक्रम चला है उसको देखें तो पता चलेगा कि निश्चित रूप से देश में उत्तरोत्तर आर्थिक व्यवस्था में समृद्धि आई है, आधुनिकीकरण केवल कृषि उद्योग का ही नहीं बल्कि और भी बहुत से कार्यक्रम जो विकास के हुए हैं उनका हुआ है और देश उत्तरोत्तर आत्म-निर्भरता की तरफ बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यह सही बात है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहीं भी तथ्यों को छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। जो भी कमियाँ रही हैं, जो भी खामियाँ रही हैं, योजना आयोग ने स्पष्टतः सदन और देश के सामने उनको रखा है। जिन्होंने इस ड्राफ्ट को पढ़ा होगा उनको पता चल गया होगा कि कमियों को छिपाने का प्रयास नहीं किया है। उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है कि अभी भी हमारे देश का जो प्लानिंग है, जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है, वह

काफी हद तक मौसम पर निर्भर करती है। यही कारण है कि यदि आप पांचवी योजना को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सकल देशी उत्पादन 5.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। उसका कारण यह था कि उन दिनों हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन मौसम ठीक होने के कारण ठीक हुआ। इस कारण कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि योजना आयोग ने या योजना मंत्री जी ने तथ्यों को छिपाने की कोशिश की है। विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों द्वारा जो आरोप लगाया जाता है कि बहुत से तथ्यों को छिपाया गया है, मैं उसको ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ।

आंकड़ों में जाना मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं बुनियादी बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में जो मिड टर्म रिव्यू किया गया है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। योजना आयोग ने रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस को दूर करने के लिए छः प्रकार के पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किए हैं। एक तो हिल्ली एरियाज हैं जिन का माननीय बहुगुणा जी जिक्र कर रहे थे, एक डेजर्ट एरियाज है, एक ड्राउट प्रांटे एरियाज है, एक कोस्टल एरियाज है, एक ट्राइबल एरियाज है जहाँ से सभापति महादय आप आते हैं आदि। इन सब एरियाज को पहले से ही आइडीएफाई प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कर रखा है और कह रखा है कि उनके लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम अपनाने की जरूरत है। पिछली योजनाओं में और इस योजना में भी अलग से इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है और इन एरियाज के विकास के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। ये कार्यक्रम आपके उड़ीसा के कोस्टल एरियाज के लिए और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए भी बने हैं। इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जितने कार्यक्रम तैयार किए गए हैं, उनकी मॉनीटरिंग के लिए प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि हम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को उगार उठाने की जो बात करते हैं, उस अनुपात में वे क्षेत्र ऊपर नहीं उठ पा रहे हैं, जिस गति से उनको उगार उठाना चाहिए, जिस रफ्तार से यह सरकार और हमारी प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उनको ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं।

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जिला इलाहाबाद है, जहाँ पर डी. पी. ए. पी. का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। उसके आस-पास के चार-पांच जिलों के बारे में भी जानता हूँ, वहाँ पर भी यह प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। लेकिन आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस कार्यक्रम के कारण वहाँ पर इरीगेशन पोर्टेबिल पैदा हुआ है। लेकिन उसके लिए कोई कमाण्ड एरिया नहीं है। वहाँ पर खेत में काम करने वालों का यह हाल हो गया है कि भूमि को किसानों से लेकर उनको बंधेज बना दिया है। लेकिन उसको नहर नहीं बनाई गई है। उसका ही यह नतीजा सामने आ रहा है। आपके पास स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी। उस हंड में जितना पैसा था, उसको खर्च कर दिया गया, यूटिलाइज कर दिया गया। प्लानिंग कमीशन भी उसको मान लेगा कि वहाँ डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए, जैसा कि अभी कौनल के बारे में जिक्र किया गया, राजस्थान का जो डेजर्ट एरिया है, उन छः प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के लिए योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। उनकी मनी-टीरिंग करना बहुत जरूरी है। केवल आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट पर ही निर्भर न करें बल्कि कोई न कोई प्लानिंग सैल बनाया जाए जो उसको देखे। साथ ही वह सैल केवल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का ही नहीं, देश में जितने शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स तथा अदर बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने के जितने भी कार्यक्रम हैं, उनके बारे में यह बात सही है और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी उसे माना है कि पिछले 35 वर्षों के दौरान जहाँ देश का एक ओर उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसके साथ इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों का जो सामाजिक न्याय मिलना चाहिए था, उस हद तक हम वह उनको नहीं दे पाए हैं, जिस हद तक हमें देना चाहिए था। इसीलिए जब हमारी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री महादेया वर्ष 1980 में दोबारा सत्ता में आईं तो इन वर्गों के लिए स्पेशल कम्पौनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब-प्लान तथा इंटिग्रेटेड प्लान

बनाए गए। वैसे कुछ पहले से ही चले हुए थे, लेकिन उन्होंने इन वर्गों के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया। आप जानते ही हैं कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में उसी की और संकेत किया गया है कि हमें देश के गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना है। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। वैसे तो यह सूविचारित प्लान है, लेकिन हमारे देश के जितने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनको इस दिशा में जितना को-ऑपरेशन देना चाहिए था, जितना सहयोग देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल रहा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now almost all the Treasury Benches are empty. I do not blame them because it is their natural tendency not to be present. But we did not know whether we were going to sit up to 7.30. We have got some meeting connected with the parliamentary work. So, today we can adjourn at 6.30 p.m. and tomorrow we can continue it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I asked for the sense of the House only some time back. Nobody objected at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The plan can be reviewed at every stage.

श्री राम प्यार पनिका : मान्यवर, मुझे तो कम से कम बोलने दीजिए।
17.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मान्यवर, मैं कह रहा था कि जितने देश में हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं, उनको इस दिशा में जितना सहयोग देना चाहिए था, वह हमें नहीं मिल रहा है। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हम हर ब्लाक में 600 लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के जिस अभियान को लेकर चले हैं, वह हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। हम उसमें असफल हो रहे हैं। मैं मिर्जापुर की बात कहना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में भी ऐसे कई इलाके हैं, जहाँ से हमारे साथी हमसे मिलते रहते हैं, और हमें वहाँ की जानकारी भी मिलती रहती है, उस सब से

स्पष्ट है कि जब हमारा मिड टर्म एप्राइजल हो रहा है, प्लानिंग कमीशन के द्वारा, उससे भी स्पष्ट हो जाएगा, इसलिए मैं माननीय प्लानिंग मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहंगा कि वे आपस में बैठकर कोई निर्णय लें। इत्तफाक से यहां पर हमारे बैंकिंग कार्य मंत्री श्री पूजारी जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। उनसे भी मेरी यही बिनती है कि आप स्टेट्स में जाएं और देखें कि उनको इस कार्य के लिए कितने पैसे की आवश्यकता है, हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स उस को दें। वहां के नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स ने इस विषय में अब तक कितना पैसा दिया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बैंकों के सहयोग के अभाव में हमारे यहां जो लोग उभर उठे हैं, वह कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ, निश्चित तौर से पिछले दो सालों में आपने जिस तरह से पुनः प्लानिंग की, जब कि आप रोल्ल कर दिए गए, आपने जिस तरह रोल्लिंग प्लान बनाया, लेकिन उसमें इसको बिल्कुल ताक पर रख दिया गया।

18.00 hrs... ..

श्री बहुगुणा भी उस सरकार में थे। वह हमारे नेता रहे हैं और मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। वह प्लानिंग कमीशन की बहुत तारीफ करने वाले थे। लेकिन न जाने क्या चंज हो गया कि उस वक्त प्लानिंग के बोसिक प्रिंसिपल्ज को भी ताक पर रख दिया गया। श्री मधु दंडवते भी उस सरकार के सदस्य थे। रोल्लिंग प्लान बना कर प्लानिंग को तहस-नहस कर दिया गया।

लेकिन देश ने पुनः श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को सत्ता सौंपी। मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने और उस समय के प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर और वर्तमान प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर ने बहुत थोड़े समय में छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना तैयार कर दी। इस बात की किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने तारीफ नहीं की है। इस सदन को आभारी होना चाहिये कि देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विशेषज्ञों और राजनीतिज्ञों सब ने मिल कर बहुत शीघ्र यह योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सारे के सारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में दोष है। 1980 के बाद देश में कई क्षेत्रों में इन्फ्र-स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा

किया गया है और सीमेंट, लोहे तथा कोयले आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। बिजली का उत्पादन 11 परसेन्ट बढ़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें पब्लिक सेक्टर की नीति को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि उसे और पुष्ट करना चाहिए। सामाजिक हितों के कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर आगे नहीं आ सकता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है, पब्लिक सेक्टर की कमियाँ और खामियाँ को दूर किया जाए। इस साल पब्लिक सेक्टर का कार्य बहुत अच्छा रहा है।

जब हमने मिक्स्ड इकानामी को अपनाया है, तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि प्राइवेट किसी न किसी प्रकार साकार, पब्लिक और सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं पर निर्भर करता है। वह केवल नाम के लिये प्राइवेट सेक्टर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर उसके लाभ और सभी गतिविधियों को अधिक से अधिक कंट्रोल करें, क्योंकि उसमें केवल कुछ व्यक्तियों की पूंजी नहीं लगी हुई है। वास्तव में बहुत हद तक वह भी पब्लिक सेक्टर ही है।

देश निश्चित रूप से आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है। छठे प्लान में कृषि और उद्योग के विकास की ओर खास ध्यान दिया गया है। उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य सामाजिक न्याय भी है, जिसके लिये 20-सत्री कार्यक्रम, आई आर डी पी, स्पेशल काम्पोनेंट प्लान, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान आदि बहुत सी विशेष योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन अगर इस प्लान के टारगेट्स को प्राप्त करना है, निश्चित रूप से संसाधन जुटाने पर जोर देना होगा।

अभी कहा गया है कि भूमि-सुधार नहीं हुए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में काफी काम हुआ है और इसका नाजायज फायदा भी बी जे पी के लोगों ने उठाया है। काफी जमीन बांटी गई है। इसमें जो कमियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर करना चाहिए। श्री बहुगुणा को आश्चर्य होगा कि जनता सरकार ने भूस्वामियों को अपनी जमीनों पर फिर से कब्जा करने के लिए कह दिया था। बड़ी मुश्किल से जब हमारी सरकार बनी केन्द्र में और राज्यों में जब उन जमीनों के जिनके पहले पट्टे दिये गये थे,

[श्री राम प्यार पनिका]

गरीबों को उनका कच्चा फिर से दिलाने की कार्यवाही चलाई। अभी हम 50 प्रतिशत जमीन का ही वितरण कर पाये हैं। इसलिए जो सीलिंग से, ग्राम समाज की जो जमीनें हैं उसको हरिजनों, गिरिजनों, भूमिहीनों में वितरित किया जाय और कृषि के विभाग के लिए उन गरीबों को साधन दिए जाएं और बैंकों ने जो जमानत वाली शर्त रखी है उसको हटाया जाए। हालांकि सरकार ने कहा है कि 5,000 रु. तक बैंक बिना किसी जमानत के गरीबों को दे सकते हैं। लेकिन कोई भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक देश का इसका पालन नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए जो भी नीति और कार्यक्रम यहां से बनता है उसका पालन हो, राज्य भी उसका पालन करे चाहे वह वेस्ट बंगाल ही क्यों न हो। लोक दल पार्टी तो गरीबों में विश्वास ही नहीं करती है क्योंकि किसानों का नारा लगा कर उन्हीं का दोहन करती है। यदि किसानों के लिए किसी ने कुछ किया है तो श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी ने ही किया है। यह लोग बड़े उद्योगों की खिलाफत करते हैं, लेकिन आज अगर फर्टिलाइजर्स, लोहा, सीमेंट आदि के कारखाने न होते तो किसान कैसे अपना विकास करता? प्लानिंग का एक ही उद्देश्य है-आधुनिकीकरण। किसका? कृषि और उद्योगों का आपने देखा जब प्लानिंग शुरू हुई थी तो हमारे यहां केवल वस्त्र उद्योग के अलावा और कोई उद्योग नहीं था लेकिन बाद में हमने इस्पात में, तेल में, लोह धातु में नई-नई टेक्नालाजी का विकास किया। माननीय बहुगुणा जी को प्रधान मंत्री पर जो लांछन लगाना था वह लगा दिया कि इटली से.....

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: He does not know what technology has come to the country and which technology has come from Italy in the area of oil.

श्री राम प्यार पनिका: जो आपने कहा कि उन लोगों से मंगा कर फर्टिलाइजर्स का कारखाना यहां लगा दिया। मेरा कहना है कि हमारी सरकार, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर, और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई ऐसी बूनियादी चीज जो देश के विकास के लिए जरूरी है उसको नहीं छोड़ा और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़े हैं जिसके कारण बावजूद

मसिम खराब होने के पिछले साल भी हमने 139 मिलियन टन अन्न का उत्पादन किया, बावजूद रा-मैटोरियल की कठिनाई के हमारा उद्योग आगे बढ़ा है, और एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। यह अच्छी प्लानिंग की ही देने है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने देश की बैकवर्डनेस को समझ कर ही ऐसा प्लान बनाया है देरी हो सकती है, लेकिन जिस छद्मता से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं निश्चित ही उससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा और जो सामाजिक अन्याय है वह दूर होगा, गरीब ऊपर आयेंगे। और यह तमाम प्रकार के लोग जो क्षेत्र और सामप्रदाय की बात करते हैं और वोटों को गलत नारे दे कर खूश करते हैं वह देश का अहित ही कर रहे हैं। जब पिछला बंगाल का चुनाव हो रहा था तो सारे उद्योगपति सी. पी. आइ. और सी. पी. एम. के लोगों के साथ थे। कारण यह है कि बंगाल में इंजिनियरिंग उद्योग इन्होंने चोपट कर दिया, जूट का उद्योग समाप्त कर दिया..... इन्होंने लोगों को भड़काने का काम किया। इनका देश की प्रगति से कोई मतलब नहीं है। लोगों को उकसा कर यूनियनों बनाना और छोटे तथा बड़ों की लड़ाई कराना और बर्बाद करना।

हमारी जो कांग्रेस सरकार है, हमारी जो नेता हैं, श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी, उनके नेतृत्व में और प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर के नेतृत्व में जो प्रगति के काम हो रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। खास तौर से इसलिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जब सारा प्लान विरोधियों ने रोल करके ताक पर रखा था, उसको उठा कर इन्होंने रोल किया है और सुब्यवस्थित ढंग से हमारे विकास के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। मुझे आशा है कि जिन कमियों की ओर संकेत किया गया है, उनको वे दूर करेंगे।

अन्त में, मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हम लोगों पर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि इससे आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि इससे हमारा विकास बढ़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको दो-दो साल में जो देश की प्रगति हुई है, उनको नजर नहीं आती है। वे पार्टी पार्लिटिक्स से ऊपर उठकर, देश की प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्र का ध्यान करते

हुए, उनको इस प्लान को सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकार करना चाहिए । धन्यवाद

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this is the first time since the new Congress (I) came power that we are discussing the Plan document in this House. This is in complete contrast to what used to be in the past when during the Janata rule we discussed the Plan document, the Prime Minister sat throughout and listened because the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Today not only the Chairman, is absent, but none of the Members is present. Mr. Venkataraman is a Member and so many others are Members, but they are not here. Therefore, I would raise a point of order that there is no quorum in the House and I cannot speak unless quorum is established. So, first please call for quorum.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The other side has calculatedly put off the quorum so that the debate may be over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy; may continue.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am happy to see that some of the Members of the Planning Commission have also come here. I do not know whether they attend meetings in Yojna Bhavan or not.

The most significant aspect of the planning process in the last three years has been a complete devaluation of the planning process. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: All of them are going again.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let them go. They will be called. (Interruptions). You may go. You will be called back.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can we go now?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: We will have the bell again.

जाओ-जाओ, यार, तुमको तो जाना ही है ।

They have to go ultimately. We will see them through while we remain in the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are allowed to be absentee landlords. (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Sayeed, you go back to the United Nations. What are you doing here? (Interruptions). He is collecting money from both sides. He is being paid by the U.N. and he is being paid by us. What is all this?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I will give you my share here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right. I do not mind taking your place here. (Interruptions). Basically speaking, when we consider this Five Year Plan we have to look both sides—the formulation side and the implementation side. I would maintain here that on both the counts this Sixth Five Year Plan has been a complete flop, a failure. There was a Janata Plan which was thoroughly discussed in which the States were fully involved. A draft was prepared. Afterwards N.D.C. passed it. That could have been implemented. But they scrapped it and scrapped it in an atmosphere of ignorance.

A Member said something about the rolling plan. But he is not here now. He has gone away. What is the rolling plan? The rolling plan is not a new plan. It is not a new planning technique. It is an old technique which we have been using since 1952. It is only formalised. Rolling Plan means just continuous revaluation. Previously we did revaluation every mid-term. In the Janata rule we decided to do it every year and on the basis of this valuation we changed the targets. That is all. In the planning technique, structure and methodology there was no change. So far as review is concerned, we said, instead of reviewing every 2½ years we will review every

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

year. That is all that rolling plan was about. But they made it out something different—rolling up of plan etc. Ignorance is incredible. But this is how they operate it and they produce a plan.

A new draft really began to be implemented before it was approved. In fact the annual plan started from 1980 itself and to-day the Government is not able to satisfy what a special about this plan? What is the direction?

The Janata Plan was clear—agriculture—priority de-centralisation—economic power, small industry—focus. The issues in the Janata Plan were clear and understood by everybody. That this represents the thrust, a new direction. But the Sixth Five Year Plan of this Government, I really do not know—I have read from cover to cover. I read the analysis of it. We really do not know what is the thrust and what is their plan to-day? Therefore, on the conceptional thing itself it is wrong. The second thing is. . . .

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to explain in detail because you will be benefited by what I say. I am a Professor of Economics. Do not get impatient. Otherwise, I will continue to-morrow.

When they scrapped the Janata Plan, they scuttled the important programmes that Janata had introduced. Food-for-Work, Rural Employment and Antyodaya. These are programmes which have directly benefited the poor. You go anywhere in the country and ask them, did you benefit from Food-for-Work? Everybody says that this is the first time that assets were really created. First time, the Plan reached the people. The people were told that 'this is a new plan and they saw it themselves. New roads were built, wells were dug and they were paid for it. There was a direct association of the people with the Plan. Today, Plan is only in paper. Nobody knows what it means and how it is transla-

ted. But during the Janata rule, because of the programmes, it was translated. Today they give new names. Nobody knows what it means. I think most of them get frittered away at the bureaucratic level itself. People today do not have any association with the Plan.

Similarly, after the Plan came and before it could be approved, the annual plans came and then the New 20-point programme came. Nobody knows what the New 20-point programme is. How can you have a Programme called the 20-point programme? Any listing of points is not the programme. Programme is something which must have objective priorities strategy for achievement and finally the resources. How are the resources to be mobilised for it? Then, that is called the programme. If you just say that we must have more trees, we must have more literate people and we must have better things of life, that is not the programme. You know that. You know in Tamil Nadu, every time M.G.R. comes out with listing points. That is not the programme. Just listing of points is not the programme. Therefore, this 20point programme is not a programme. These people do not know what the 20-point programme is. When it was presented here, I met a Congressman outside the House and asked how the 20-point programme was. He said, wonderful. I asked what the 20-point programme He said, I do not know but the programme is wonderful. This is the understanding. How does it impinge with the Sixth Five Year Plan? He did not know. Why was it necessary?

A Plan is supposed to be complete description of your economic strategy. And if the Plan was not suitable, then re-draft the Plan. Then, you impose on that the 20-point programme. Appoint committees all over to implement it. But it is not there.

The same way, you see about self-reliance. I challenge anybody on that side to produce statistics to show how self-reliance as an objective has been upheld. In fact, it has been given up completely. In the Janata Plan, the amount of aid that was to be utilised in the Plan was drastically cut. We brought it down to a minimum amount. In fact, it was just above the

re-payment amount. We saw it really in the zero-net-aid position. But these people have changed it—not only changed but along with it they brought foreign indebtedness which have grown because of the loans that they are taking from abroad. Self-reliance has been completely given up in the Five Year Plan. In this, there is no argument. In the no-confidence motion, this was the point Mr. Bahuguna made, I made and several others made. But there is no answer from the Government. What Mrs. Gandhi only said you have the temerity to tell Indira—or Mrs. Gandhi, I do not know how she addressed herself about self-reliance. Now, we are not children. I think, I am not one who has no temerity. I always have lots of temerity and lots of things. I charge this Government, you have sold out self-reliance. This is a cherished goal of the freedom movement for which the country sacrificed and for which Mahatma Gandhi stood. That is being given up. If you want statistics, I will read out the statistics to show that self-reliance is no more and instead foreign indebtedness is vastly increasing.

Now, the scuttling process of the formulation has gone on in this way. Liberal import policy is a classic case of the scuttling of our self-reliance. Today, everything is being imported. Things we do not need being imported. Billiard Ball is being imported. You know. You are a player of Billiards. I think, you are. But anyway, Billiard Balls are being imported. Why? Soda ash is being imported. Therefore, there is recession in the Soda ash industry. The soda ash entrepreneurs do not understand. We have plenty of soda ash but we are not able to sell it. There is a recession in the industry. But they are importing. I am giving a list of about 25 industries where stockpiling is taking place recession. But they are importing the same thing. When I asked the Finance Ministry officials about it, they said privately, well, you see, we have got Rs. 5,500 crores from International Monetary Fund, we have got to spend them. Therefore, we have to spend on something. So, we are spending on Billiard Balls and Soda ash and things which we have.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are importing saccharine also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes. If you look at the list today of what is being imported on the O.G.L., you will be shocked. It has never happened. Recently, I went on a visit to England. I was invited by the British Government. There I met very influential people. They all said that for the first time "we see India in this corrupt position." They said, "We are shocked that the State Trading Corporation officials come to us and say that they want to make the following deal, but they want commission to be paid." And that commission has to be given to 'X' 'Y' and 'Z'. I will not name them. Shri Bahuguna was here and he talked about Italians. He knows better about Italians. The English people told me that it is an open talk in English market, if you want anything in India, you pay commission and take it. The reputation of India is at the lowest ebb. In the international market, here is a talk of corruption in India, anywhere in the world you go, it is because of liberal import policy that has come. We do not need it.

The same thing is about the International Monetary Fund. I am not opposed to taking loans in the international market. But the question is: Do you need Rs. 5,500 crores? We do not need it. In fact, we paid back Rs. 800 crores to the International Monetary Fund which they had taken before we came to power. We found that it was not necessary. Rs 800 crores was returned back to the International Monetary Fund an unparalleled thing. Unfortunately, we were fighting amongst ourselves and we could not publicise it and we could not tell the people all about it. It is in the Plan document; it is in the Economic Survey. All these documents will show you how we told the International Monetary Fund and paid back Rs. 800 crores to them. They were disturbed because their capital market was affected. The moment we returned back the money, their capital market began to slump because we were the consumers of American capital market. When they found that India was not taking the capital, they got it on their nerves. Therefore, we know that this loan of Rs. 5500 crores is not necessary. How is it going to be paid back? There is no answer to

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy).

that. We have to pay back, we know, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent, 13 per cent and all that. That means, Rs. 9000 crores have to be paid back in instalments of Rs. 1000 crores per year, that is, from January, 1985 for 9 years. Where is the amount of Rs. 1000 crores extra foreign exchange going to come from?

The previous foreign aid that we have taken is Rs. 850 crores. We have to pay interest on that. Rs. 1850 crores every year additional foreign exchange has to be paid. Where to get it from? There is no answer except that he will say, "In January, 1985, this Congress Government is not going to come into power and the Janata Government is going to return to power. It is your headache, not our headache." But the fact of the matter is that the country is not only being sold out in the matter of self-reliance but this country is also being made bankrupt by the policies that are being followed by them.

Then, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the implementation of the Plan, there has been a very serious shortfall. Parliament has not been told about it. He got angry earlier. I know, he is a very intelligent Minister; he has got a very good reputation. But he is in the wrong party, on the wrong side. All that we know. He has a reputation of being an intelligent Minister. As the Planning Minister, what can he do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is from Tamil Nadu; he has settled in Maharashtra. He must have got good friends like Mr. Chavan. Therefore, he is praising him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is the follower of Satya Sai Baba.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he did make a statement saying that they cannot achieve the power target; in order to meet the power target, 12,000 MW extra power has to be created in the next two years and they are not in a position to do it. So, the power target is off.

As regards the food target, it is 154 million tonnes in 1984-85. Are they going

to be able to reach it? No. Besides, there is this year's drought. There is going to be a terrific drought this year which means more and more import of food-grains from abroad. Already, they are importing it. Their peak production of foodgrains is 132 million tonnes. In 1978-79, the Janata Government achieved 130 million tonnes. These people have achieved 132 million tonnes. So, the food target is also off.

With regard to growth rate, this year, the Annual Plan says, it is going to be 4.5 per cent whereas the Sixth Plan says it is going to be 5.2 per cent. What does it mean? Even the target they are lowering. We need an explanation for that. They cannot achieve 5.2 per cent growth rate. It is going to be lower. He must answer these questions.

Similarly, on prices, they assume that the Janata Party is out of power and the prices will come down. Actually, during the Janata rule, the prices came down and, during their rule, the prices are going up. But the All India Radio says the opposite that the prices went up during the Janata rule and are coming down now. That is why, nobody is listening to All India Radio now! In Tamil Nadu, they even started switching off the Door Darshan Programmes also and the credibility of this Government is low because of these fantastic claims.

It is a fact that prices have gone up. Therefore, this Plan is already out of gear and an estimate is being made. I ask the Minister whether it is a fact or not within the Planning Commission that if you want to achieve these targets which you have put in the Plan, an additional Rs. 17,000 crores has to be expended during the next two years in order to maintain those targets which they have laid down. From where they will get Rs. 17,000 crores? That means planning to the sky. And prices are continuing to rise. It means ultimately even more will be required. Here are statistics after statistics to show that the situation is bad.

The problem in our country is lack of implementation and I would say and I throw this as a challenge to them, that in terms of implementation, in terms of

achieving targets, there is no parallel to the 2½ years of Janata rule, to the achievements that we made in those 2½ years; there is just no challenge. They may do propaganda. That may even affect the intelligent people and make them believe the opposite. But it is a fact that foreign exchange was double during Janata rule. Today how much is foreign exchange? We left back Rs. 5,300 crores. Today how much is it? Rs. 3,200 crores, despite Rs. 5,500 crores of loan from the International Monetary Fund. We left back food stocks of 23 million tonnes. Today how much is it? 13 or 14 million tonnes. It has come down. Gold stocks came down. But their propaganda—they are superb! The leaders of the nation say this thing and that thing! Janata finished out all the food-grains stocks, sold out all the gold and spent all the foreign exchange! But the facts are opposite. This is the place where the Minister can be challenged. This is the place where the Minister can be made accountable. If he is prepared to answer, I will challenge him. Can the Minister deny the fact that during Janata rule, foodgrains doubled, foreign exchange doubled, gold stocks increased? Can he deny the fact that during their rule it has all come down? Can he deny it? He will deny it. You will see he will deny it. He will evade it. He will not answer it because the facts are like that.

If we had implemented all our Plans during the last 30 years, you know there will be 10 per cent less poor people in the country today. 10 per cent less poor people means about 40 million people. 40 million people would have been out of poverty if you just implement the Plan.

And similarly the targets we today are going to achieve, we would have achieved already now. You just implement the Plan. I am not asking for anything big. If you had implemented, the targets that you are hoping to achieve in 1982, you would have achieved today itself. And similarly, you would have earned Rs. 10,000 crores more of foreign exchange than you had earned today. And about 15 million more jobs would have

been created. This is the importance of the implementation of the Plan.

I can go on saying on this. There is plenty of material to show that this has been completely a failure. This Government has not done anything on planning. The mere fact that a quorum bell had to be rung to call the Members shows that the Members have no interest at all in this discussion. This is supposed to be a very big discussion, plan, plan everywhere. Janata was supposed to have rolled up the plan! But what have they done? They have rolled up the country. They have sold the country lock, stock and barrel to foreigners. The extent of foreign dependence has never been so high as it is today and, therefore, if they want suggestions I think the most constructive suggestion I can give them is, if you want to save the country, if you want the economy to grow, for God's sake, resign and go, to save the country the misery of another two years of your rule.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion.

1982-83 is the mid-year of the Sixth Plan and is very important for correcting shortfalls and reordering the priorities after a careful assessment of our performance during the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

The Sixth Plan is the biggest Plan compared to the other Plans and the situation in which the Sixth Plan was formulated should be taken into account. It was an inflationary situation, and the economy of our country, shattered during the Janata rule, was put back on the rails only in 1980. The economy showed a significant recovery in 1980-81; and during 1981-82 the process of recovery was consolidated and it gathered substantial additional strength. The average annual growth rate during the first two years of the Sixth Plan is about six per cent as against the Plan target of 5.2 per cent. There has been an impressive improvement in energy and transport infrastructure and also in the field of Production. The Production of coal has risen from 104 million M.T.

(Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik).

in 1979-80 to 125 million M.T. in 1981-82 exceeding the Annual Plan target of 121 million M.T. In the Railways sector the revenue earning traffic which increased by 1.5 per cent in 1980-81 rose by 12.3 per cent in 1981-82. The Annual Plan target of 215 million M.T. was exceeded by five million M.T. In industrial production also improvement was registered and it increased by four per cent in 1980-81; it showed an increase of 8.1 per cent in 1981-82 and was in line with target of the Sixth Plan. The public sector outlay during this Annual Plan has been stepped up by 21 per cent. Production of food-grains and procurement also improved considerably last year. All these are signs of healthy growth and a confirmation of the dynamic direction and leadership we have in our country today.

The Sixth Plan today has reached a very crucial stage. The financial situation is rather tight. Raising of resources, particularly by the States, has not been as satisfactory as it should be. The country is now faced with a very serious drought situation and a substantial amount will have to be spent on relief works. Substantial quantities of foodgrains have to be imported so that we can build a sizeable buffer stock to check price-rise. In any case, loss in agricultural production would be substantial and to that extent planning of resources would be distorted.

Besides this, if I come to the price index, the rate of increase in the wholesale price index is steadily declining from 17.1 per cent in 1979-80 and 18.2 per cent in 1981-81 to 9.1 per cent in 1981-82; it has been steadily declining. But the effect on consumer price index has not been significant. The market mechanism requires some structural changes in order to pass on the benefits of decline in the price index to the actual consumers. This is very essential during 1982-83 because in many parts of the country a serious drought situation has developed. A mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is to be taken up now, and taking advantage of this, the priorities have to be realigned according to the difficult situation ahead. Priority should go to the core sector and poverty-amelioration programmes. Core

sectors from the core of the 20 Point Programme which is the charter of the country's development consistent with the upliftment of the economic conditions of the poor.

In the core sector we have railways, coal and power generation, fertiliser, petroleum and irrigation. Sir, to me, the Railways should receive more emphasis and I think the railways have not received the emphasis they deserve. The amount allocated to the railways is very little for construction of new lines. I would like to cite the example of an important railway line in Orissa. It is the Talcher-Samablpur railway line. This is under consideration of the Railway Ministry for quite some time. The recent survey has indicated that this line gives a high economic return. It links up Western Orissa with the coastal Orissa and provides an easy access for minerals and goods from northern and western India to the eastern coast by passing the heavily congested Bombay-Calcutta line. The Pandey committee on National Transport Policy has recommended construction of this railway line on a priority basis and it is a pity that its construction has not yet been approved in spite of overwhelming justification in the overall national interest.

Then, Sir, power generation is the key-stone of our economy. Every year the country faces colossal loss of production on account of power shortage. It has become chronic in most of the States. There has been a shortfall in installation of additional power capacity. Delay in supply of plants and equipment and shortfalls in inputs like cement and steel are primarily responsible for such shortfalls. Corrective measures should be taken and the State electricity boards should be revitalised.

Considering the constraints of funds, attempts should be made to set up thermal power projects with the help of external aid. I understand that a number of turn-key proposals from different countries are with the Ministry of Energy for new power projects. The U.P. Government have taken a bold decision to set up the Ampara thermal project in this way. Many other States would like to have similar

projects. For example, Orissa has been pressing for a super thermal project either at Talcher or in the Ib valley where substantial quantities of good grade coal are available and also plenty of water supply is close by. They have suggested this proposal on the basis of a large number of industries asking for power. Many of the industries are highly export-oriented and if they come into being, the country will be able to export a substantial quantity of high-value products. Unless the power situation of Orissa improves, such industries will not be able to come and this will go against the national interests.

Other core projects like petroleum, fertiliser etc., need augmented funds. Irrigation is one sector where much thought has to be given. Many States have created irrigation potential by way of dams and reservoirs but for want of a distribution system which could not come up due to paucity of funds, the irrigation potential created lies unutilised for many years to come. These projects would be equally yielding and deserve the priority irrespective of ability of the State Government to fund them. The State Plans should now follow a formula bound approach. The richer the State the more funds it has for further development. The poorer the districts, its ability to raise resources is rather limited and it is difficult for the State to develop in spite of some planning central assistance now made available under the Gadgil formula. Orissa is a State where reservoir projects namely Rengali and Indravati are now under construction. It is estimated that for want of funds, the potential created after completion of the dam and reservoir would be left unutilised for the decade for want of a canal system. Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry should devise a way to fund the State over and above its plan to complete the distribution system of these large projects so that millions of crores get irrigation at a comparatively cheaper cost.

I would like to mention about the effect of natural calamities on the States like Orissa which are very prone to it. This year has been a year of diversity for Orissa. A devastating cyclone was followed by a flood in unprecedented mag-

nitude. Now a very serious drought situation has developed and has already destroyed 75 per cent of the crops. The magnitude of loss would be thousands of crores. The Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation would at best meet a small part of the total expenditure required to rehabilitate the shattered economy. The planning process which is resources oriented, does not leave much scope for extra assistance on this account. Unless a system is developed to fully compensate such State for colossal loss on account of natural calamities, a part of the country would suffer to a great extent. Government of Orissa has proposed a new dam at river Mahanadi downstream of Hirakud which would cost Rs. 550 crores. This is the only answer to Orissa regarding the problem of floods and the Prime Minister has been kind enough to appreciate this. The State Government do not have adequate resources to take up this project. The Central Government should take up this project as a special case or provide funds to the State Government for its execution outside the State Plan so that the devastating floods can be prevented in future. Unless the special problems of poorer States are handled on a special footing, it would not be easy for them to solve the problem. The State will remain lagging behind.

I would put special emphasis on poverty amelioration programmes like I.R.D. and NREP. NREP, in particular, as relevant this year because of widespread drought. Labour intensive works should be taken up in a very largescale throughout the country to meet the situation. I would suggest that a large quantum of foodgrains should be allotted to different States for this purpose and the programme should be taken up in a very large scale. In the past, the Central Government have tried to provide its share of the allocation mostly in cash. But, considering the rising trend in the market price of rice and wheat, such a method would decrease the real wages given to the workers. Not only sufficient foodstuffs should be allotted but also the system should be devised so as to ensure the grain component to reach the beneficiaries, in kind. The Minimum Needs Programme has also been augmented by providing Rs. 116 crores more this

[Srimati Jayanti Patnaik]

year in conformity with the 20-Point Programme. Right emphasis has been placed on oilseeds, dry land farming and irrigation. I have already emphasised this and now also I am saying that in the field of irrigation higher priority should be placed on quick yielding varieties and a formula has to be found out to allocate higher Central assistance to poorer States who have such projects languishing for want of resources.

Sir, I would give more emphasis on the family planning programme. Until and unless we achieve the target here the result of the Sixth Plan would not be significant. So, it should also be geared vigorously. With these words, I support the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been pointed out by many, the Plan document could not be discussed by this august House before it was adopted and we are also faced with the handicap at this stage that we are not provided with any appraisal document even after the expiry of two and a half years of the implementation of the Sixth Plan. Naturally, it would not be possible for anyone of us to take into account the actual performances of planning during these two and a half years. In spite of that a discussion of this nature would be found useful in order that the Government can also take note of our feelings and take corrective measures in future.

Sir, you may agree with me and, I hope, the hon. Minister is quite aware of the fact that the basic objectives of the Sixth Plan document are: Growth, Modernisation, Self-reliance and Social justice. These are the four objectives which have been mentioned in the voluminous Plan document of the Sixth Plan. Now, I want to comment at this stage that despite some differences on nuances and despite certain changes in the phraseology and terminology the basic objective of planning has been more or less the same right from the First Five Year Plan onwards. Therefore, there might be certain differences on nuances but what is of crucial importance to us is that none of the objectives has been implemented even to

the minimum extent possible. That is of crucial importance. It is not that certain objectives have been set. It is not that the objectives of Sixth Plan are something different from the Fifth or the Fourth Plan. The objectives have been more or less of the same nature having, of course, regard to the fact that there might be certain differences on nuances or application of phraseology and terminology. Therefore, the crucial issue is implementation and achievement of the result. However, at this stage, I shall refrain myself from discussing the philosophy of planning, the process of planning itself and all other aspects relating to the whole gamut of planning in our country. But what I want to focus today is on the crisis of the Sixth Plan. Unless we understand the crisis of the 6th Plan, I think no corrective measures can be taken. Now, if we want to know, if we want to identify the crisis of the 6th Plan, it is necessary for us to have some brief discussion about the objectives of the 6th Plan. As you know, Sir, the total investment for the 6th Plan during the period 1980—85 has been estimated to be Rs. 1,72,210 crores. This has been the expected or projected total investment during the period of the 6th Plan. Out of this, the total expenditure in the private sector would be 74,710 crores; and in the Public Sector, the investment would be only Rs. 97,500 crores. I do not know exactly at this stage what has been the expenditure made in the public sector during these 2-1/2 years. Sir, I borrow the phrase that 'Private sector is really Private' and it is very difficult to know what is actually taking place in the private sector. This is not known to me. I would ask the hon. Minister if he knows anything about the investment which has been made in the private sector during these 2-1/2 years on the basis of this Plan Framework. I would be happy to learn about that. But, I would urge that he should give certain information regarding the achievements, regarding the progress, regarding the investment in the private sector, as was contemplated in the original 6th Plan document.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They publicly support the public sector and privately support the private sector.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I hope there is no sort of private communication between the Planning Minister and the private sector. But if there is any private communication, I think, he should not conceal it from the House. (*Interruptitons*) Private conversation or private communication—made privately with the private sector—should be made available. I hope that can be done.

Now, about Public sector, I wish to say this..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, you can continue tomorrow.

18.56 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Thirtyeighth Report

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.57 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd November, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd November, 1982."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 1982.

(2) The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill, 1982.

18.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Customs Act, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary—Papers to be laid.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, the Coffee growers of Kerala are already facing so many problems about which Members of Parliament from Kerala, including me, have brought all the facts before this House several times earlier. Members of Parliament from Kerala and also the Government of Kerala...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are opposing this....

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: .. have been pleading with the Central Government for the relaxation of export duty and decrease in export duty. But I am really astonished to note that Government is increasing this export duty. Therefore, this will further contribute to the existing grave problems faced by the coffee growers. I think even the Minister, Mr. Janardhana Poojary, coming from the Mangalore Region of Karnataka, is aware of these problems. I don't know how he is bringing such increase. I am opposing this increase in the export duty and I am opposing his laying of this Paper on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) had recommended that Notifications making changes in export duties, major changes in procedu-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

res and changes in import and Central Excise duties involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, if issued before 6 P.M. on a day should be laid on the Table of the House of Parliament on the same day. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-First Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 17th May, 1979. The Notification included in today's Second Supplementary List of Business involves revenue of not less than Rs. 50 lakhs. The Notification has been issued today and the Deputy Minister for Finance has sought permission to lay it on the Table today. The notification has been allowed to be laid in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee.

Shri Poojary may now lay the paper.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the reply of the Government to the raised by Mr. Neelalohithadasan Nadar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY): We are aware of the problems. The Government has taken note of the points raised by him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. Now, Mr. Poojary, you may lay the paper.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 240/82-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1982 regarding increase in the export duty on coffee from Rs. 300/- per quintal to Rs. 440 per quintal under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 3, 1982/Kartika 12, 1904 (Saka)